6–7 STONEY STREET, LONDON BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK

Post-Excavation Assessment

August 2013

THAMESLINK ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

oxfordarchaeology

PCA
PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

Network Rail

Client: Network Rail

Thameslink Archaeological Assessment 6: Archaeological Excavations at 6-7 Stoney Street, London Borough of Southwark

Site Codes:	**BVT09 & BVE11 (with reference to BVA08)**
National Grid Reference:	**TQ 32571 80190**
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1 ABSTRACT

1.1 This assessment details the results and working methods of archaeological investigations conducted at 6-7 Stoney Street, London Borough of Southwark. The archaeological work was funded by Network Rail and was undertaken to discharge conditions attached to the planning permission granted for the development included in the 'Network Rail (Thameslink 2000) Order 2006' (TWA 2006), and the planning permission for the alterations and extension to The Wheatsheaf Public House, as detailed in:

- Thameslink Programme: Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Works at: Park Street & Hop Exchange Viaduct; Borough Market Viaduct; Borough High Street Bridge; & Railway Approach Viaduct, London Borough of Southwark (NWR 2009a)

- Thameslink Programme. Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Works at: Borough Viaduct and London Bridge Station, London Borough of Southwark (NWR 2009b)

- Thameslink Programme. Written Scheme of Investigation (Archaeology). No 6 Stoney Street (The Wheatsheaf Public House), London Borough of Southwark

1.2 The archaeological investigations detailed in this document were centred at National Grid Reference TQ 32571 80190 and constitute 'Thameslink Archaeological Assessment 6 - 6-7 Stoney Street'. Archaeological excavations were conducted to the rear of 7 Stoney Street between November 2009 and February 2010 (BVT09) and to the rear of The Wheatsheaf Public House (6 Stoney Street) between February and September 2011 (BVE11). The 2009 and 2010 archaeological work was conducted by the Museum of London Archaeology (MOLA), whilst the 2011 archaeological excavations were conducted by Oxford Archaeology and Pre-Construct Archaeology (OA-PCA).

1.3 The archaeological investigations encountered naturally deposited sandy gravel between 1.53m OD and 1.24m OD in the western part of the site and between 1.40m OD and 1.23m OD in the east. The uppermost archaeological horizon was encountered at 4.95m OD and demonstrated the presence of a stratified archaeological sequence measuring up to *c.*3.70m in thickness.

1.4 The earliest archaeological evidence comprised a possible early 1st century AD burnt horizon (Phase 2), post-dated by cut features representing episodes of mid 1st century AD activity (Phase 3a). The Phase 3a activity included an east-west orientated, possible 'palisade trench' and, although speculative, there is a distinct possibility that the feature could be associated with military activity in this part of Southwark during the mid 1st century AD.

1.5 The alignments used on site altered during the mid 1st century AD (Phase 3b), suggesting that the environment rapidly changed during this time. The NNE/SSW and WNW/ESE alignments were utilised during the following sub-phases of Roman activity and the Phase 3b linear features may relate to the division and apportionment of land at this time. A clay and timber building was built on site during the mid/late 1st century (Phase 3c) and evidence for smithing activity was found in association with the building. Evidence suggests that the Phase 3c building eventually burnt down and there is a possibility that the burnt deposits may represent conflagration layers related to the Boudican Revolt of AD60/61.

1.6 The site was occupied by clay and timber buildings during the late 1st century (Phase 3d) and late 1st/early 2nd century (Phase 3e) and it is probable that the buildings were used for a mixture of purposes, including industrial, during this time. A large masonry building was built on site during the 2nd century (Phase 3f) and its presence suggests that a change in the function and status of this part of the Roman settlement occurred during the 2nd century. The masonry building was robbed out from the 3rd century and into the post-Roman periods (Phase 4), during which time the site seems to have been largely abandoned.

1.7 Evidence was found to suggest that part of a large building occupied the site during the medieval period (Phase 5a, Phase 5b & Phase 5c) and may represent part of the Abbot of Waverley's townhouse, a historic building documented as being located in this part of medieval Southwark. Multiple large pits dating to the late 11th-13th century (Phase 5a), the mid 13th-15th century (Phase 5b) and the late 15th-early 16th century (Phase 5c) were concentrated in the eastern part of the site and may have been associated with either the medieval building recorded to the west or properties located beyond the site boundaries. Abundant evidence relating to the robbing of the building during the early-mid 16th century (Phase 5c/6a) was recorded and suggests that the building was removed contemporary with, or soon, after the Dissolution of the Monasteries. New land divisions were recorded during the mid-late 16th century (Phase 6a (i)), indicating that new property boundaries were established soon after the demolition of the medieval building.

1.8 The earliest post-medieval buildings on site were constructed during the late 16th/early 17th century (Phase 6a (ii)) and thereafter a complex sequence of structural development was attributed to the mid 17th century (Phase 6b), the mid-late 17th century (Phase 6c) and the late 17th-late 18th century (Phase 6d). The multiple phases of post-medieval building represent a mix of industrial, commercial and residential properties, and provide a rare insight into the urban development of this part of Southwark prior to the construction of the 19th century railways (Phase 6e).

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 This assessment details the results and working methods of archaeological investigations conducted at 6-7 Stoney Street, London Borough of Southwark. The archaeological work was funded by Network Rail and was undertaken to discharge conditions attached to the planning permission granted for the 'Network Rail (Thameslink 2000) Order 2006' (TWA 2006), and the planning permission for the alterations and extension to The Wheatsheaf Public House, as detailed in:

- Thameslink Programme: Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Works at: Park Street & Hop Exchange Viaduct; Borough Market Viaduct; Borough High Street Bridge; & Railway Approach Viaduct, London Borough of Southwark (NWR 2009a)

- Thameslink Programme. Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Works at: Borough Viaduct and London Bridge Station, London Borough of Southwark (NWR 2009b).

- Thameslink Programme. Written Scheme of Investigation (Archaeology). No 6 Stoney Street (The Wheatsheaf Public House), London Borough of Southwark

2.2 The principal objectives of the Thameslink Programme are: to reduce crowding on Thameslink and other London commuter services; reduce overcrowding in the underground; reduce the need for interchange between mainline and underground services; to provide new cross-London services, and; to facilitate dispersal of passengers from St Pancras following the completion of HS1. To achieve this, the Thameslink Programme included proposals for substantial construction works in London at Blackfriars Station, Farringdon Station, London Bridge Station and also between Metropolitan Junction and London Bridge Station. The latter includes a new structure (the 'Borough Viaduct') comprising a twin-track railway on raised structures between Metropolitan Junction, (Southwark Street), and London Bridge Station. This consists of the following elements: the Park Street & Hop Exchange Viaduct; the Borough Market Viaduct; the Borough High Street Bridge; the Railway Approach Viaduct; and the Station Approach Viaduct (Fig. 1).

2.3 The archaeological investigations of the Thameslink project have been divided into 9 areas, each of which is the subject of a separate assessment report. Eight of the areas are in Southwark along the course of the new Borough Viaduct (Assessments 1-7 & 9; Fig. 1), whilst the remaining one is at Blackfriars Station, which is in both the City of London and Southwark (Assessment 8). The Assessments incorporate the results of the following archaeological investigations.

Assessment	Site Name	Site Code
Assessment 1	Vaults 2, 5 & 9, Railway Approach	BVL10
Assessment 2	11-15 Borough High St	BVK11
Assessment 3	Pile Cap P, Green Dragon Court Pile Cap P & Pile Locations 1-6, 16-26 Borough High St, 1-7 Green Dragon Court; Test Pit 5 (Borough High St); Test Pits 6 & 21 (7 Bedale St) Pile Locations N1 & N2	BVJ10 BVX09 BVW10
Assessment 4	2-4 Bedale St	BVG10
Assessment 5	Borough Market Pile Locations K1, K2, L1, L2, M1 & M2 Borough Market	BVF10 BVU09
Assessment 6	The Wheatsheaf Rear of 6-7 Stoney St & Test Pits 1-2, 8-9, 13, Stoney St & The Wheatsheaf	BVE11 BVT09
Assessment 7	Arches 12-16 Park St Pile Caps A-H rear of Southwark St & Park St; Test Pits 14 & 17 Redcross Way & Test Pits 10-12, 15-16 Park Street	BVB10 BVQ09
Assessment 8	Blackfriars Station, New Bridge St, Queen Victoria St & Blackfriars North	THB09
Assessment 9	Western Approach Viaduct (formerly Station Approach Viaduct)	BVC12

2.4 The archaeological investigations detailed in this document were centred at National Grid Reference TQ 32571 80190 and constitute 'Thameslink Archaeological Assessment 6: 6-7 Stoney Street' (hereafter 'The Site'). The greater part of the Site comprised land to the rear of both the Wheatsheaf Public House (6 Stoney Street) and the adjacent derelict property at 7 Stoney Street (the latter was completely demolished prior to excavation). The remainder was composed of the area occupied by the single storey rear extension to the Wheatsheaf, which was also demolished prior to excavation, and part of the footprint of 7 Stoney Street - although this was later excluded. . The site was bound by 5 Stoney Street to the south-east and south-west, 7a Stoney Street to the north-west and Stoney Street to the north-east. 'Thameslink Archaeological Assessment 5 - Borough Market' is located on the opposite side of Stoney Street, whilst 'Thameslink Archaeological Assessment 7 - Park Street and the Hop Exchange' is located to the immediate west.

2.5 The new viaduct included two close set piers ('H1' and J') and an access stair within the property boundary of 7 Stoney Street and required the demolition of the derelict building that occupied the street frontage. Following construction, the remainder of the site was to be reinstated as a new beer garden for the adjacent Wheatsheaf public house. The piers would

be founded on a substantial pile cap with supporting piles and the work was identified as requiring archaeological mitigation. The reinstatement works and access stair were judged to have no archaeological impact due to their minimal footprint and location within an area already impacted by the existing basement to No. 7.

2.6 The approved design for the extension to 6 Stoney Street required the removal of archaeological deposits to the top of the natural horizon or deeper still if deeply cut features were present. In addition, the approved design also necessitated that the back wall of the Wheatsheaf Pub and the party walls with 5 Stoney Street all required underpinning to a similar depth. Engineering and Health & Safety restrictions necessitated by the extensive underpinning required that the archaeological excavations to the rear of the Wheatsheaf were sub-divided into two 'four' stages. Archaeological excavation commenced at *c.*4.35m OD with Stage 1 project depth being 3.60m OD, Stage 2 project depth being 2.60m OD and Stage 3 project depth being 1.50m OD. Dependant on soil conditions and drainage requirements, the Stage 4 excavations continued to depths ranging between 1.30m OD and 0.60m OD.

2.7 The archaeological investigations conducted as part of Thameslink Archaeological Assessment 6 comprised:

BVT09 MOLA: November 2009 - February 2010 (Fig. 4)

- Test Pit Watching Brief
- Pile cap H1-J

BVE11 OA-PCA: February 2011; May - September 2011 (Fig. 5)

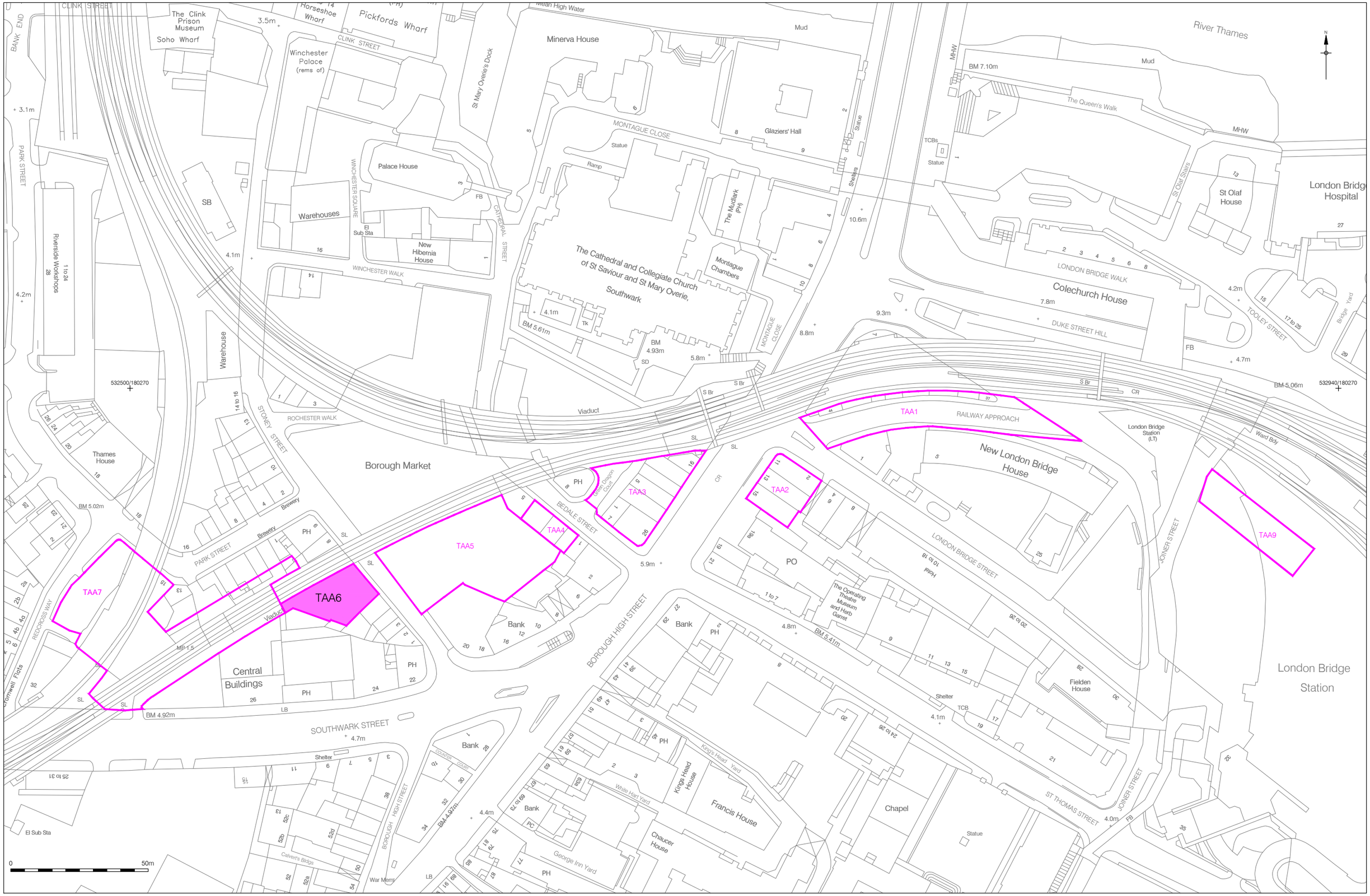
- Test Pitting Watching Brief
- Archaeological Excavation - Stage 1
- Underpinning Watching Brief - Stage 1
- Archaeological Excavation - Stage 2
- Underpinning Watching Brief - Stage 2
- Archaeological Excavation - Stage 3
- Underpinning Watching Brief - Stage 3
- Archaeological Excavation - Stage 4
- Drainage Watching Brief

2.8 The OA-PCA archaeological site work was supervised by Ashley Pooley under the project supervision of Joanna Taylor and the project management of Peter Moore and Dan Poore. The MOLA archaeological site work was supervised by David Saxby. Chris Place (Network

Rail Project Archaeologist) acted as archaeological advisor to Network Rail and the progress of the archaeological investigations were monitored by Dr Chris Constable (Senior Archaeology Officer, Southwark Council).

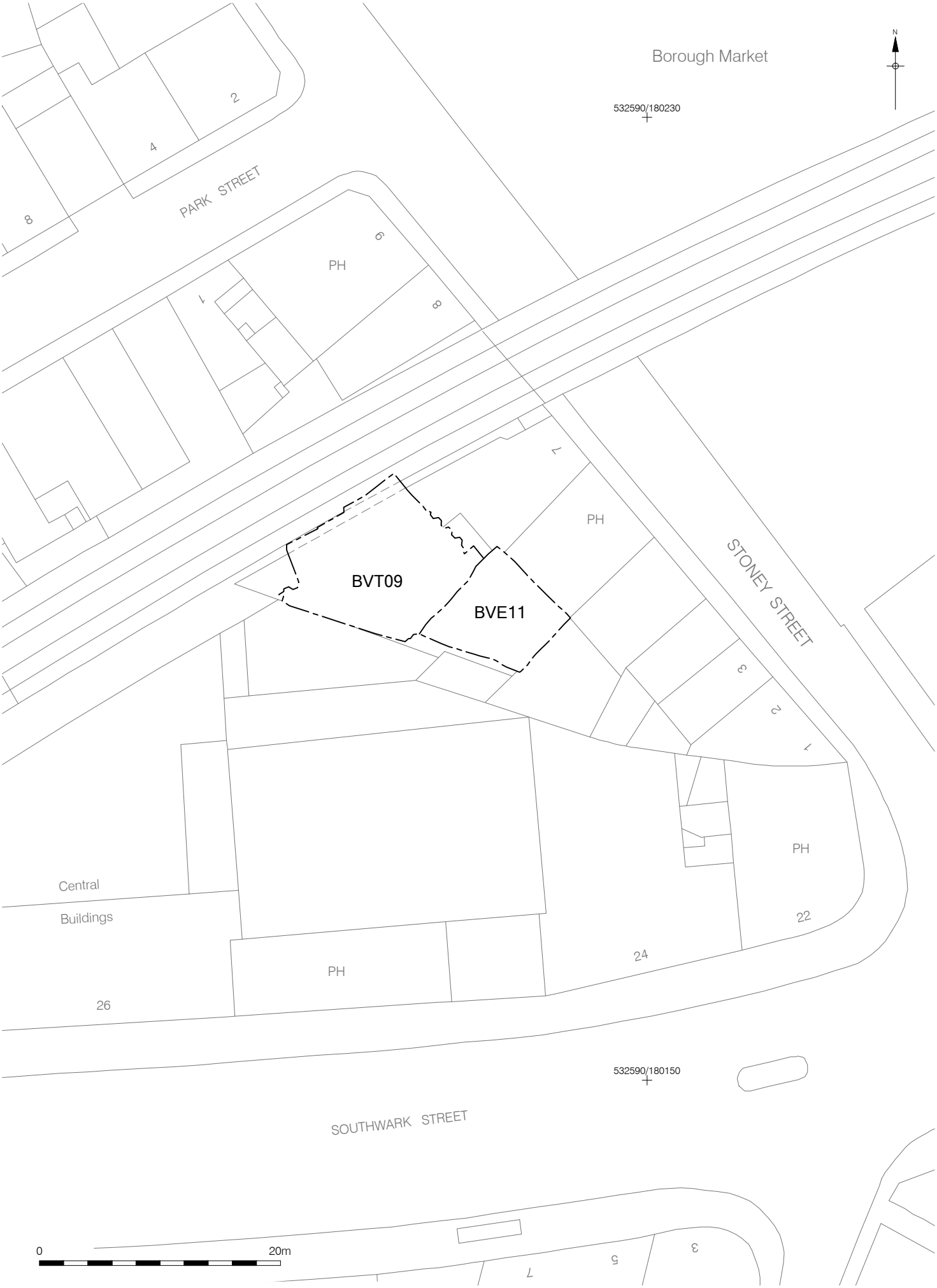
2.9 This document presents a post-excavation assessment of the stratigraphic record, finds and environmental data from the fieldwork. Further definition of research priorities, schemes of analysis and reporting of the present datasets are detailed in the 'Thameslink Archaeological Assessment: Updated Project Design' (OA-PCA forthcoming).

2.10 The completed archive for 'Thameslink Archaeological Assessment 6' will be deposited at the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC) under the site codes BVT09 and BVE11. The deposited archives will comprise artefactual material and written, drawn and photographic records.



JB 06/06/13

Figure 1
Site Location
1:1,250 at A3



JB 21/05/13

Figure 2
Trench Location
1:400 at A4

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 The Thameslink Transport & Works Act Order, 2006

3.1.1 Provision for construction of Thameslink was included in the Network Rail (Thameslink 2000) Order 2006 made by the Secretary of State for Transport (17th October 2006). The Secretary of State also directed (22nd November 2006) that planning permission be deemed to be granted for the development provided for in the Order subject to certain conditions. Conditions 25 and 26 required that:

> 25. No development shall take place in respect of Borough Viaduct until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved in writing by the local planning authority.
>
> 26. No development shall begin in respect of Borough Viaduct until a detailed scheme showing the scope and arrangement of foundation design and all new groundworks and providing for a regime for monitoring the works has been submitted to, an approved in writing by, the local planning authority. The development shall be carried out and monitored in accordance with the approved scheme.

3.1.2 Only standing building recording was undertaken pursuant to conditions attached to listed building consent and conservation area consent granted by the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government alone (17th October 2006).

3.1.3 Permission for the alterations and extension to The Wheatsheaf Public House, 6 Stoney Street, was granted on 26th August, 2009 under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. Provision for archaeological work was contained in condition 5, which required that:

> 5. The programme of archaeological works detailed in the Written Scheme of Investigation submitted as part of the application, document reference N232/01000/NRT/REP/000007/01 and hereby approved, shall be carried out following the demolition of any of the existing structures currently occupying the site, including the existing single storey rear extension or the upper floor, and prior to the commencement of any development works on site.

3.1.4 At some locations (e.g. 7 Stoney Street, 16-26 Borough High Street) it was shown that the proposed development would not impact archaeological deposits and conditions were discharged without archaeological field work.

3.2 Thameslink, Borough Viaduct & the London Borough of Southwark

3.2.1 Some archaeological work for the Thameslink project in Southwark was undertaken prior to the granting of planning consent and included the compilation of an archaeological desk based assessment (DBA) (MoLAS 2003a), watching briefs on geotechnical investigations (MoLAS 2003b) and an additional DBA compiled for inclusion in the 'Thameslink 2000: Environmental Assessment' (NWR 2004a). Following the granting of deemed planning permission, a 'Scope of Works' outlining the 'archaeological baseline and proposed archaeological works' was submitted to the London Borough of Southwark in 2007 (NWR 2007).

3.2.2 The 2007 document formed the basis for the:

- Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Works at Park Street & Hop Exchange Viaduct; Borough Market Viaduct; Borough High Street Bridge; Railway Approach Viaduct (NWR 2009a).

- Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Works at Borough Viaduct & London Bridge Station, London Borough of Southwark (NWR 2009b).

- Thameslink Programme. Written Scheme of Investigation (Archaeology). No 6 Stoney Street (The Wheatsheaf Public House), London Borough of Southwark

3.2.3 Following approval from Southwark Council, the archaeological mitigation of the Borough Viaduct sites began in 2009 and Dr. Chris Constable, Senior Archaeology Officer at Southwark Council monitored the archaeological works throughout.

3.3 Park Street & Hop Exchange Viaduct

3.3.1 The Park Street & Hop Exchange section of Borough Viaduct was designed to be built on pile caps located either side of the existing Victorian viaduct founded on 550mm or 750mm diameter piles. Pile Cap H1-J was located within the boundaries of 7 Stoney Street (NWR 2009a).

3.3.2 The construction of the Park Street & Hop Exchange viaduct required the demolition of a structurally unsound and derelict property at 7 Stoney Street. This building, whilst not listed, was located within the Borough High Street Conservation Area adjacent to the Grade II Listed 'Wheatsheaf Public House (NWR 2005) and was subject to a standing building survey (MOLA 2009).

3.3.3 As part of the reinstatement of 7 Stoney Street, a paved beer garden, enclosed and secured by 2-storey high sculpted metal gates, was planned. In addition, a 'new metal staircase clad in stainless steel woven mesh would be sited immediately to the northwest in line with the new gates to enable maintenance access to the viaduct above .

3.3.4 The main archaeological impact generated by the construction of the viaduct and the reinstatement of 7 Stoney Street was identified as the groundworks associated with the installation of pile cap H1-J and its piles. In particular, the design necessitated that the underside of the pile cap be constructed at 2.90m OD, a height which was demonstrably lower than the known upper archaeological horizon within this part of Southwark (NWR 2009a).

3.3.5 The Written Scheme of Investigation (NWR2009a) defined the agreed scope and sequence of archaeological works within the footprint of the pile cap H1-J as:

- Demolish buildings and other structures as required;
- Break out any hard standing, modern foundations and remove non significant deposits under continuous archaeological supervision
- Excavation of archaeologically significant deposits

3.4 Alterations to 6 Stoney Street - The Wheatsheaf Public House

3.4.1 As previously stated, the construction of Borough Viaduct required the removal of the second floor of 6 Stoney Street - The Wheatsheaf Public House, a Grade II Listed Building located within the Borough High Street Conservation Area.

3.4.2 As compensation for the loss of the top floor a reinstatement design was formed which proposed the demolition of the 20th century toilet block located to the rear of the public house and the construction of a new ground floor extension and basement. Permission to alter and extend 6 Stoney Street was granted under the 'Town and Country Planning Act, 1990' on the 26th August 2009. The following archaeological condition was attached:

> *'The programme of archaeological works detailed in the Written Scheme of Investigation submitted as part of the application, document reference N232/01000/NRT/REP/000007/01 and hereby approved, shall be carried out following the demolition of any of the existing structures currently occupying the site, including the existing single storey rear extension or the upper floor, and prior to the commencement of any development works on site.*

3.4.3 The 2009 'Written Scheme of Investigation' identified the archaeological impacts of the approved design as:

> *'A new structure will be constructed to the rear of No. 6 Stoney Street comprising basement, ground and first floors including an extended public house and associated flat accommodation. The new basement will be constructed of reinforced concrete with a with a 400mm thick raft slab (surface level at 2.115m AOD). The material*

between the underside of the raft and the top of the acceptable load bearing strata (Pleistocene sand and gravel at approximately 1.2m AOD) will probably be replaced with mass concrete. In addition, associated mass concrete underpinning to No's 5 & 6 Stoney Street will be required to the formation level of the new basement. This work will probably be undertaken in two stages as the ground level is reduced by archaeological excavation of the new basement' (NWR 2009b)

3.4.4 The agreed scope, sequence and method of archaeological works were defined as:

- *Detailed archaeological excavation by the Archaeological Supplier of the area impacted by the proposed new basement; incorporating*

- *Archaeological monitoring by Archaeological Supplier of associated underpinning works by Principle Contractor*

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

4.1 Geology

4.1.1 London is located within the Thames Basin, a broad syncline of chalk filled by Tertiary sands and clays, which is overlain by the Pleistocene (Quarternary) gravel terraces of the River Thames. The low-lying area to the south of the Thames was characterised as largely marshland, with ground level being *c.*14m lower than the north-bank (Knight 2003).

4.1.2 The original river was shallower, slower and wider than its modern manifestation and flowed through braided channels which surrounded the low-lying gravel eyots located beneath modern Southwark. Archaeological excavations and geotechnical work have established that there were two principle gravel eyots, covering an area of *c.*16 hectares (Knight 2003).

4.1.3 Thameslink Borough Viaduct is located within the boundaries of the northern eyot, which is variably known as the 'Bridgehead Island' (Knight 2003) or 'Northern Island'. The island extends between Joiner Street to the east and Southwark Bridge Road to the west, Union Street and Southwark Street to the south and the River Thames to the north.

4.1.4 The Borough Viaduct sites are generally located within areas of high-ground, with the natural sands and gravels occurring at 1.00m-1.20m OD with the land set back from the tidal channels, at a distance removed from the surrounding foreshores. When untruncated natural deposits occur below these heights, it is generally an indication that the land surface is 'dropping' towards a channel edge and it can be assumed that the land would have been susceptible to flooding, especially during high-tides.

4.1.5 The excavations demonstrated that natural sandy gravel was present between 1.53m OD and 1.24m OD in the western part of the site and between 1.40m OD and 1.23m OD in the east.

4.2 Topography

4.2.1 The western part of the site (BVT09) comprised a *c.*143 m² area of land to the rear of 7 Stoney Street. The southern boundary of this part of the site is formed by the northern wall of the Hop Exchange (a building fronting Southwark Street), whilst the north-west boundary is formed by a section of the 19th century railway viaduct. Land further to the north-east had previously been occupied by a derelict building fronting Stoney Street, a building which was demolished prior to the start of the excavations. The eastern part of the site (BVE11) comprises a *c.*70m² area of land situated to the rear of 6 Stoney Street, 'The Wheatsheaf' public house, and to the north and west of buildings forming part of 5 Stoney Street. A 4.10m wide cellar extended 3.00m from the western part of 6 Stoney Street.

4.2.2 Ground surfaces throughout the western and eastern parts of the site had been removed prior to the start of the excavations, however 'floor scars' visible on the surrounding walls suggest that ground level had once been present above a height of *c.*5.55m OD.

4.2.3 The site is located approximately 225m to the south of the Thames, with the extrapolated location of the Southwark Street channel, now buried, situated *c.*80m to the south. The extrapolated course of Bankside Channel, also now buried, is located to the west of the site, with a proposed inlet of the channel located *c.*115m to the north-west.

4.2.4 The excavations demonstrated that natural sandy gravel was present between 1.53m OD and 1.24m OD in the western part of the site and between 1.40m OD and 1.23m OD in the east. The natural topography can therefore be defined as generally flat, with some variation at surface level which can perhaps be related to slight topographic undulations or shallow archaeological truncation.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The archaeological and historical background for the Borough Viaduct sites has been compiled largely through reference to site excavations in the vicinity. However, a wealth of publications discussing the archaeology of Southwark, some of which are occasionally referenced in this text, do exist and will require full consideration and incorporation during the post-assessment process.

5.2 Prehistoric

5.2.1 During the prehistoric periods the area of land now occupied by Southwark was typified as a series of variably sized, sandy islands separated by a network of channels. The tidal nature of the River Thames and its associated channels would have ensured that during high tide the land remaining above sea level was significantly reduced, a limiting factor for defined prehistoric occupation and settlement. However, the marshland environment created within the tidal range would have provided significant economic attractions and it is probable that prehistoric communities exploited the island landscape at low tide (Sidell *et al.* 2002, 7).

5.2.2 The 350m length of the Borough Viaduct covered by Assessments 1-7 and 9 is located within the boundaries of the northern island. Within this area there is a relatively small amount of evidence for in situ prehistoric activity and that which exists is largely clustered to the north-east and west. This distribution of prehistoric findspots is not entirely unexpected as these parts would have been more closely located to the economically attractive and opportunistically exploited island foreshore.

5.2.3 At the north-east extent of Borough Viaduct to the east of Borough High Street, i.e. relatively close to the north-east edges of the island, prehistoric findspots have been made around London Bridge (Fig. 3; Site 1/LBD95; Site 2/LBE95), London Bridge Street (Fig. 3; Site 3/LBB95; Site 4/LWE07; Site 5/LBN08) and St Thomas Street (Fig. 3; Site 6/4STS82; Site 7/11STS77). The corpus of evidence consists of occasional prehistoric peat and silt horizons, a small number of ephemeral cut features, quantities of burnt flint and a small assemblage of largely undated struck flint, some of it residual. A Bronze Age loomweight was amongst the finds assemblage from the London Bridge Street excavations, whilst Iron Age pottery has been found along St Thomas Street; dateable finds which may give an indication of when the eastern foreshore was being exploited. The presence of Iron Age pottery at Kings Head Yard may further support an assumption that the eastern foreshore was being exploited during the late prehistoric period.

5.2.4 A relative dearth of prehistoric findspots have been made to the west of Borough High Street, and indeed the only evidence of the prehistoric period is limited to the presence of flood deposits at 22 Borough High Street (Fig. 3; Site 9/22BHS88) and 15 Winchester Walk (Fig. 3; Site 10/BYI03). There are many possibilities for this lack of evidence, not least that any evidence of prehistoric activity may have been destroyed by subsequent development or even that the protected nature of the modern landscape has resulted in a lack of archaeological excavation in the vicinity. Alternatively, it is perhaps more probable that this part of the island landscape was not economically attractive and the lack of prehistoric material from areas of higher ground, i.e. the central parts of the island, simply reflects a lack of prehistoric activity.

5.2.5 Close to the western extent of Borough Viaduct, i.e. the south-west of the island, evidence of early prehistoric activity has been found on excavations at the former Courage Brewery, Park Street (Fig. 3; Site 11/CO87 & CO88; Site 12/CO89; Site 13/CSW85; Site 14/COSE84). Neolithic tools and fire pits, silts containing a leaf-shaped arrowhead and Late Bronze Age flints and a peat horizon were recorded, suggesting that opportunistic fishing, hunting and/or foraging occurred along the foreshore during the earlier prehistoric periods (Sidell *et al.* 2002, 60).

5.2.6 The Courage Brewery site also produced evidence of a Late Iron Age boundary ditch, a possible roundhouse and a fenceline; later prehistoric activity suggesting that management of the economic resources was being undertaken. Evidence of channel revetting further south on Redcross Way (Fig. 3; Site15/REW92) could also relate to late prehistoric land management, whilst a Late Iron Age boundary ditch and possible fenceline at the former Calverts Buildings on Southwark Street (Fig. 3; Site16/SKS80) may form a continuation of those recorded at Courage Brewery (Beard & Cowan 1988, 376).

5.3 Roman (AD 43-AD 410)

5.3.1 Despite the evidence for Late Iron Age exploitation of the Southwark landscape, it seems that the London area lay on the periphery of occupation areas at the end of the prehistoric period. Whilst many Roman towns were founded in centres of Iron Age power it is possible that the peripheral nature of the London area may have ensured it was essentially neutral and, whether by chance or through planning, this may have ultimately contributed to Roman London's subsequent importance within the province.

5.3.2 For many years studies of Roman London have focused on the importance of the north-bank settlement, treating the contemporary settlement at Southwark simply as a suburb. However, preconceptions and assumptions regarding the role, status and integration of Southwark within Londinium have been addressed over the past decade and the most recent map of

Roman London (MOLA 2011b) shows Roman Southwark as an integral part of Roman London.

5.3.3 Roman occupation in Southwark is currently accepted as beginning around AD 50. By this time a number of military roads leading from the south coast had been established, i.e. Watling Street and Stane Street, whilst a north/south orientated precursor of Borough High Street, i.e. Road 1, connected the convergence of these roads with the River Thames. A military involvement in constructing this road network is little doubted and it has been argued that a major fort would have existed in the area (Sheldon 1978, 28), however no definite evidence of a military presence has as yet been identified. Instead, rather than being military in origin, early settlement in Southwark most probably occurred as a mixture of both military and civilian endeavour, prompted by the strategic and economic importance that an established river crossing bought to the area (Yule 2005, 86; Cowan 2003, 81).

5.3.4 Broadly speaking initial development during the mid 1st century comprised the construction of timber buildings adjacent to the new roads, with the remainder of the island existing as intertidal mudflats bound by the naturally formed river channels (MoLAS/EH 2000, 127, 147). By the time of the Boudican revolt in AD 60/61 a bridge crossing the Thames would probably have connected the south-bank and the north-bank settlements and it is highly probable that both would have suffered during the rebellion (Drummond-Murray *et al.* 2002, 40, 46, 51).

5.3.5 Regardless of the impact that Southwark may or may not have suffered during the Boudican revolt, the subsequent decades were characterised by an intensification and expansion of occupation within the settlement. From the late 1st century, land between the islands was steadily reclaimed (MoLAS/EH 2000, 127, 147), channels were revetted, a second main road (Road 2) leading in a NE/SW direction from the bridgehead was established and the settlement expanded across the previously tidal mudflats (MoLAS/EH 2000, 133; Drummond-Murray *et al.* 2002, 54). Evidence indicates that the settlement was comprised of a mixture of timber and masonry buildings from the late 1st century through to the 3rd century and it seems that a diverse population resided within the south-bank settlement throughout this time (Drummond-Murray *et al.* 2002, 149; Hammer 2003, 13). As well as being places of residence, many of the buildings served a commercial or industrial purposes, whilst at least some of the masonry buildings may have served a civic or public function (Yule 2005, 86).

5.3.6 The Thameslink archaeological investigations of Borough Viaduct essentially transect the northern island of Roman Southwark and to enable a more coherent discussion of the available excavation data it has been necessary to identify ‘zones’ within the settlement, each of which is discussed below.

Road 1

5.3.7 The importance of Road 1 to the emergence of a Roman settlement at Southwark should not be underestimated, for as a vital connection between the important roads leading from the south coast to the river crossing the subsequent emergence of a road-side settlement was perhaps inevitable. Whilst the alignment and location of Road 1 roughly correlates with modern Borough High Street, the original Roman road was considerably narrower and was, for the most part, situated beneath and within land adjacent to the western part of the modern thoroughfare.

5.3.8 The archaeological remains of Road 1 have been exposed during watching briefs within Borough High Street (Fig. 3; Site 27 BSE94), excavations at 1a Bedale Street/2 Southwark Street (Fig. 3; Site 17/2SSBS85), Southwark Cathedral (Fig. 3; Site18/MTA99; Divers *et al*. 2009, 12) and also during archaeological excavations associated with the Jubilee Line Extension (Fig. 3; Site 19/ STU92; Site 20/JSS92). Collectively, these have demonstrated that Road 1 was constructed on *c.*2 layers of timber, overlain by *c.*1.5m of road gravels representing numerous episodes of make-up and metalling. The road was flanked by road-side ditches/box drains.

The eastern frontage of Road 1 and its surround

5.3.9 As part of the Jubilee Line Extension, an excavation was conducted within Borough High Street at the junction with Bedale Street and St Thomas Street. The excavations demonstrated that the earliest Roman activity on site consisted of quarrying, most probably in association with the construction of Road 1. Archaeological evidence indicated that the eastern frontage of Road 1 was soon developed with timber strip buildings; however, these were destroyed before AD 70, possibly during the Boudican revolt. The timber buildings were rebuilt during the late 1st century and served a mixture of residential, commercial and industrial purposes and possibly included a 'market hall'. At the same time a colonnade was constructed between the buildings and Road 1 whilst during the 2nd century some of the buildings were rebuilt in stone, of which at least some were adorned with mosaic floors (Fig. 3; Site 21/BGH95).

5.3.10 To the east and north-east, evidence is coming to light which suggests that land set back from Road 1, i.e. in the London Bridge Street area and to the north of St Thomas Street, was extensively developed with high-status masonry buildings. Recent excavations at 25 London Bridge Street (Fig. 3; Site 5/LBN08) have recorded evidence of 'several' 2nd century masonry buildings, some with tessellated floors and one with a hypocaust. Elsewhere along London Bridge Street, 1st and 2nd century timber and masonry buildings have been recorded at No.8 (Fig. 3; Site 22/LOB98), whilst a 2nd century drain and postholes have been recorded at Nos.10-18 (Fig. 3; Site 23/LNB97). Excavations at No.32 (Fig. 3; Site 4/LWE07) recorded only alluvial and dumping deposits, however the presence of box flue tile within the dumped

deposits were thought to indicate the existence of a bathhouse in the vicinity (Wylie 2009; 2010; 2011).

5.3.11 The archaeological evidence along St Thomas Street is less extensive, however excavations conducted at Nos.1-7 in 1974 (Fig. 3; Site 24/1STS74) and Nos.11-19 in 1977 (Fig. 3; Site 7/11STS77) have demonstrated that Roman masonry buildings are present, whilst a more recent watching brief at St Thomas's Church (Fig. 3; Site 25/TAS08) found possible evidence of timber buildings. Further to the west at the junction of St Thomas Street and Borough High Street, a 1994 watching brief (Fig. 3; Site 27/BSE94) found evidence of multiple phases of mid-late 1st and 2nd century timber buildings, a late 1st/early 2nd century masonry structure and an *opus signinum* floor. A number of findspots have also been made at the junction of St Thomas Street and Borough High Street, including a tessellated pavement discovered 10ft below ground in 1819, a Roman stone and brick building found in 1840 and reference to Roman buildings, a ditch and a well in 1920 (Fig. 3; Site 28/GLSMR090223). In addition, a number of chance Roman finds have also been attributed to the junction of St Thomas Street and Borough High Street, including a Roman armlet, hairpins and a jet spindlewhorl (Fig. 3; Site 26/GLSMR090375/6/7).

5.3.12 Additional evidence of multiple phases of mid-late 1st century and 2nd century timber buildings along the eastern frontage of Road 1 have also been found during watching briefs further south along Borough High Street (Fig. 3; Site 29/BUG94; Site 30/BTJ93). In addition, a short distance to the east of these, 1st century timber buildings with 2nd century masonry additions were recorded to the rear of 4-26 St Thomas Street (Fig. 3; Site 6/4STS82). Further evidence of masonry buildings set back from the main street frontage were recorded at King's Head Yard in 1879-81, 1945 and 1982 (Fig. 3; Site 8/KHYST82) whilst further evidence of buildings were recorded at White Hart Yard in 1985 (Fig. 3; Site 31/WHY85).

<u>The north-east marshland & waterways</u>

5.3.13 The north-east is defined as the area of land situated behind the Road 1 frontages and its extended surround (see above), being bound to the north by the Thames foreshore and to the east by Guy's channel. This area of land was naturally marshy and as a consequence it is unsurprising that Roman waterlain deposits and drainage features have been encountered on numerous excavations along the eastern parts of London Bridge Street (Fig. 3; Site 4/LWE07; Site 32/LBJ95; Site 33/LBA95; Site 35/NLB91) and St Thomas Street (Fig. 3; Site 36/TOM95), as well as the Joiner Street (Fig. 3; Site 34/LBH94; Site 37/MSA92) and London Bridge Station (Fig. 3; Site 1/LBD95; Site 2/LBE95) areas.

5.3.14 Beyond the marshy land, archaeological evidence indicates that parts of the southern frontage to the Thames and the western frontage of Guy's channel were developed with buildings. Along Tooley Street the remains of timber and masonry buildings fronting onto the Thames

have been recorded (Fig. 3; Site 38/DHS75), whilst at the northern extent of Guy's channel the remains of a 1st century timber structure and a 2nd century masonry building with mosaic floor have been recorded at Joiner Street (Fig. 3; Site 37/MSA92). Further to the south, a 2nd century masonry building, was recorded at London Bridge Street (Fig. 3; Site2/LBE95) and additional evidence of a masonry building close to Guy's channel was found during excavations at 25 London Bridge Street (Fig. 3; Site 35/NLB91). Excavations at 20-26 London Bridge Street exposed the remains of a robbed-out mid/late 1st century masonry building, with subsequent late 1st century and 2nd century timber buildings (Fig. 3; Site 39/LBI95).

5.3.15 The river and its channels undoubtedly served an important role as a trade and communication supply, well demonstrated by the existence of the abandoned barge within Guy's channel and preserved in situ beneath Guy's Hospital (Fig. 3; Site 40/GYH10). The 1st and 2nd century development of the river and channel frontages was most probably associated with the use of the waterways for trade and it is unsurprising that at least one of the buildings has been interpreted as a warehouse (Fig. 3; Site 39/LBI95).

The western frontage of Road 1

5.3.16 Development along the western frontage of Road 1 is poorly understood, for the proximity of Southwark Cathedral, Borough Market and the listed status of many of the buildings in the area have resulted in an inevitable lack of archaeological investigation. Nonetheless a number of excavations were conducted before 1990, whilst more recently archaeological excavations have been undertaken at Southwark Cathedral (Fig. 3; Site 18/MTA99; Divers *et al.* 2009) and a number of archaeological watching briefs have been carried out in the general area.

5.3.17 Excavations at the northern extent of the western street-side frontage in the Southwark Cathedral area have revealed evidence of 1st century timber buildings (Fig. 3; Site 42/SCC77) and a Roman burnt horizon (Fig. 3; Site 41/GM437), as well as a tessellated pavement recorded in 1833 and painted wall plaster recorded in 1911 (MoLAS 2003a). Nearby in the Montague Close area, archaeological evidence of early Roman quarrying and timber buildings fronting Road 1 have been found (Fig. 3; Site 43/BWMC74; Site 44/MON90). These excavations, and also the recently published excavations at Southwark Cathedral (Fig. 3; Site 18/MTA99; Divers *et al.* 2009), have demonstrated that a second intra-mural road, Road 2, led from the bridgehead in an NE-SW direction (discussed below) and land situated to the south-east of Road 2 may have also fronted onto the western frontage of Road 1.

5.3.18 Further to the south, a 1988 excavation at 22 Borough High Street provides a useful indication of development to the west of the road, with evidence for timber buildings recorded at *c.*2.5m distance from the edge of Road 1 and five phases of timber building recognised. Likewise, the 1985 excavations at 1a Bedale Street/2 Southwark Street (Fig. 3; Site 17/2SSBS85) allude to the nature of western street-side development with two phases of late 1st-2nd century timber

building recorded. Timber buildings associated with either the western frontage of Road 1 or the Southwark Street channel have also been recorded during watching briefs at 52 Borough High Street (Fig. 3; Site 45/BRQ08) and 10-16 Southwark Street (Fig. 3; Site 46/10SS81).

The frontages of Road 2, Bankside channel & Southwark Street channel

5.3.19 Archaeological excavations at Montague Close (Fig. 3; Site 43/BWMC74) and Southwark Cathedral (Fig. 3; Site 18/MTA99; Divers *et al.* 2009) found that a second main road, Road 2, led NE/SW from the bridgehead and had been established prior to AD 60, with multiple episodes of subsequent resurfacing in evidence. Amongst the many important sites associated with Road 2 are the remains of a high-status masonry building complex at Winchester Palace, which was located adjacent to the north-east extent of the road and close to the Thames foreshore (Fig. 3; Site 47; Yule 2003).

5.3.20 The south-west extent of Road 2 may be implied by the location and alignment of a NNW/SSE aligned side road and timber buildings encountered during excavations at Courage Brewery. A short distance to the north, excavations at 18 Park Street (Fig. 3; Site 48/PRK90) found evidence of mid/late 1st century ditches, including a possible palisade trench, and later 1st and 2nd century timber buildings, whilst at 28 Park Street (Fig. 3; Site 49/PKZ07; Site 50/28PS84) buildings and the remains of a channel-side jetty/landing were found. Further evidence suggestive of the continuation of Road 2 was found during excavations at 51 Southwark Street where timber piles may represent the remains of a bridge crossing Bankside Channel (Bird & Graham 1978, 517-26). Collectively, these excavations suggest a concentration of development close to Road 2 and the frontage to Bankside channel, i.e. adjacent to two potentially important trade and communication routes.

5.3.21 Excavations were conducted at 15-23 Southwark Street in 1980 (Fig. 3; Site 16/SKS80) with further investigation conducted in 2005 (Fig. 3; Site 51/RXW05) and demonstrated that the remains of a high-status late 1st-4th century masonry building, built above an earlier burnt timber building, was present. In addition, two phases of late 1st/early 2nd century timber buildings, an early 2nd century masonry building and late 2nd century masonry associated with a tessellated floor was recorded at a nearby site on Redcross Way (Fig. 3; Site 53/RWT93). Additional excavations along Redcross Way (Fig. 3; Site 52/RWG94) recorded evidence of a pre-2nd century building and a late 2nd century hexagonal masonry building, whilst a timber building was recorded at O'Meara Street (Fig. 3; Site 54/OMS94). Evidence of robbed out Roman masonry has also been found at 52-54 Southwark Street (Fig. 3; Site 55/52SOS89) and the remains of a demolished masonry building has been recorded at 51-53 Southwark Street (Fig. 3; Site 56/FSS96).

5.3.22 Some of this evidence may relate to standard buildings fronting the southern edge of Road 2, however there is little doubt that some of the masonry represents part of a high-status

building, possibly a mansio, located to the southeast of Road 2, adjacent to the Southwark Street channel and close to the southern extent of Road 1 (Fig. 3; Site 16; Cowan 1992).

5.3.23 With regards to the southern frontage of Road 2, it should not be discounted that evidence of buildings thought to be associated with the western frontage of Road 1 (see above) could also be associated with the southern frontage of Road 2. The 'multiple Roman finds' discovered in Stoney Street during the 19th century (Fig. 3; Site 57/GLSMR090378) seem likely to relate to a building fronting the southern edge of Road 2.

The Late Roman settlement

5.3.24 Following the development, prosperity and stability of the earlier Roman periods, the late Roman period within Southwark, i.e. the late 3rd-early 5th century, is characterised by the fragmentation and contraction of the settlement south towards a religious landscape situated close to the mainland (Fig. 3; Site 58; Killock & Shepherd in prep) and north towards the bridgehead (MoLAS/EH 2000, 147). One possible reason for the contraction of the settlement may be that whilst the north-bank settlement was encircled by a defensive wall and ditch, in contrast Southwark appears to been left largely undefended, which may have required that the focal points of the earlier settlement had to be more contained.

5.3.25 Archaeological evidence suggests that the settlement also contracted towards the main roads, for late Roman dark earth has been recorded on previously developed sites in locations set back from the frontage of Road 1 (Fig. 3; Site 5/LBN08; Site 7/11STS77; Site 43/BWMC74). There is also evidence of late 3rd/4th century robbing of masonry buildings to the east (Fig. 3; Site 2/LBE95) and west of the road (Yule 2005). Late Roman burials cut into the masonry building at 25 London Bridge Street (Fig. 3; Site 5/LBN08) further indicate the retraction of the settlement.

5.3.26 To the south, further evidence of 3rd/4th century robbing of masonry buildings has been found at Kings Head Yard (MoLAS 2003a). Further to the south-west, 3rd century demolition deposits (Fig. 3; Site 53/RWT93), late Roman dark earth horizons (Fig. 3; Site 48/PRK90; Site 50/28PS84; Site 52/RWG94; Site 53/RWT93; Site 59/38BHS79), late Roman masonry robber cuts (Fig. 3; Site 52/RWG94; Site 55/52SOS89) and late Roman burials (Fig. 3; Site 15/REW92; Site 16/SKS80; Site 51/RXW05; Site 52/RWG94) have been recorded within land close to the south-west extent of Road 2. The presence of this type of archaeological evidence suggests that the high-status masonry buildings were no longer in use and that much of the land had reverted to ‘open spaces’ at the end of the Roman period (MoLAS/EH 2000, 146).

5.4 Saxon (AD 410-1066)

5.4.1 Archaeological evidence for activity dating between the early 5th-mid 9th century is largely absent within Southwark, with the previously settled area seemingly abandoned during this

time (MoLAS/EH 2000, 191). However, some structural vestiges of the Roman settlement seem to have remained standing throughout this period, in particular the masonry building at Winchester Palace (Fig. 3; Site 47; Watson *et al.* 2001, 56; Yule 2005, 78). In addition, there is evidence to suggest that elements of the buildings to the east of Road 1 around London Bridge Street (Fig. 3; Site 5/LBN08; Site 22/LOB98) and St Thomas Street (Fig. 3; Site 24/1STS74) also remained standing throughout this time.

5.4.2 The Burghal Hidage (*c.*AD 911-919) details a burh named 'Suthringa geweorche', (variously translated as 'the southern work' or 'the work of the southern people' or the '[defence] of the men of Surrey'), which may refer to Southwark (Sheldon 1978, 48; MOLAS/EH 2000, 191; Watson *et al.* 2001, 53). The location of the Southwark burh is largely hypothesised, however it is probable that the bridgehead area, adjacent to the river frontage and close to Road 1, was reoccupied during the Late Saxon period. The first record of a market in the area dates to 1014 when it is recorded that fish, grain, vegetables and cattle were being sold on the bridge (MoLAS 2003a).

5.4.3 It is probable that an attack on London in AD 994 may have initiated a rebuilding of the bridge and, in turn, the fortification of Southwark (Watson *et al.* 2001, 53). These works may have utlised pre-existing Alfredian burghal defences. Southwark's Late Saxon defences are detailed in Snorre Sturlason's 13th century description of an 11th century attack on Danish-held London Bridge. A translation reads:

> *'...They steered first to London, and sailed into the Thames with their fleet; but the Danes had a castle within. On the other side of the river is a great trading place, which is called Sudvirke. There the Danes had raised a great work, dug large ditches, and within had built a bulwark of stone, timber, and turf, where they had stationed a strong army. King Ethelred ordered a great assault; but the Danes defended themselves bravely, and King Ethelred could make nothing of it. Between the castle and Southwark (Sudvirke) there was a bridge, so broad that two wagons could pass each other upon it. On the bridge were raised barricades, both towers and wooden parapets, in the direction of the river, which were nearly breast high; and under the bridge were piles driven into the bottom of the river. Now when the attack was made the troops stood on the bridge everywhere, and defended themselves. King Ethelred was very anxious to get possession of the bridge, and he called together all the chiefs to consult how they should get the bridge broken down...'* (Sturlason *c.*1225 - Para.11. 'Death of King Svein Forked Beard'*)*

The account continues:

> *'... The piles were thus shaken in the bottom, and were loosened under the bridge. Now as the armed troops stood thick of men upon the bridge, and there were likewise*

many heaps of stones and other weapons upon it, and the piles under it being loosened and broken, the bridge gave way; and a great part of the men upon it fell into the river, and all the others fled, some into the castle, some into Southwark. Thereafter Southwark was stormed and taken...' (Sturlason *c.*1225 - Para.12. 'The Sixth Battle'*)*

5.4.4 The location, extent and orientation of these defences has caused much debate in recent years (Dawson 2011; 2012a; 2012b; Watson 2009; 2011/2), with one theory suggesting that the alignment of Montague Close and St Mary Overy Dock could represent the approximate location and orientation of the defences (Watson 2009). The location and alignment of any defensive earthworks on the eastern side of the settlement are also unknown; however, it is possible that St Thomas Street and the historic extent of Joiner Street could reflect their continuation.

5.4.5 The evidence of late 9th/early 10th century occupation in Southwark is by no means extensive, however, that which does exist is largely located within the proposed boundaries on the bridgehead settlement as discussed above (Watson *et al.* 2001, 53, 56). Elements of the masonry buildings located at Winchester Palace, London Bridge Street and St Thomas Street seem to have stood throughout the Saxon period and evidence of Late Saxon occupation/exploitation has been recorded around these areas. A Late Saxon pit, bone comb and loom weight were discovered at 8 London Bridge Street (Fig. 3; Site 22/LOB98) and possible Late Saxon gullies, pottery and an Alfredian coin have been recorded along St Thomas Street (Fig. 3; Site 7/11STS77).

5.4.6 In addition, Late Saxon robbing of Roman buildings has been recorded at London Bridge Street (Fig. 3; Site 5/LBN08; Site 22/LOB98) and at Winchester Palace (Fig. 3; Site 47; Yule 2005) which may suggest that the building material was being removed for construction elsewhere within the bridgehead settlement. The presence of post-Roman silt horizons, dumps and dark earth deposits elsewhere within the proposed Late Saxon boundaries (Fig. 3; Site 9/22BHS88; Site 33/LBA95; Site 60/20LBS75) suggests that areas of the settlement remained unoccupied open land. Beyond the proposed boundaries of the bridgehead settlement there is a general absence of evidence for Late Saxon activity.

5.5 Medieval (1066-1485)

5.5.1 Reference to Southwark in the Domesday Book (1086) suggests it was an un-manoralised settlement without a direct lord. At the beginning of the medieval period the settlement is described as comprising 'several dozen houses, a trading shore, a dock, a fishery and a 'Monesterium', the latter of which is thought to be the site of the Priory of St Mary Overy, present day Southwark Cathedral (MoLAS 2003a).

5.5.2 It is possible that the medieval boundaries may be reflected in the modern street pattern, in particular the location and alignment of parts of Montague Close, Bedale Street, St Thomas Street and Joiner Street (see above). An E/W aligned ditch recorded at 1a Bedale Street (Fig. 3; Site17/2SSBS85) and a channel recorded at 32 London Bridge Street (Fig. 3; Site 4/LWE07) may represent part of the same medieval earthwork. The location of Winchester Palace (residence of the Bishops of Westminster) immediately to the west of the proposed boundary may suggest that secondary settlement boundaries existed, the location and alignment of which could again be reflected in the modern street pattern, i.e. the parallel 'curves' of Stoney Street and Park Street. With this as a consideration, it may be of interest that medieval channels, some of them revetted, have been recorded at 28 Park Street (Fig. 3; Site 50/28PS94).

5.5.3 During the medieval period the development of Southwark was dictated by the important trade routes into London from the south and south-east, with the main medieval settlement inevitably focused around the High Street leading up to the bridgehead (Carlin 1998, 18). Medieval London Bridge was constructed during the 12th century and prior to the construction of Westminster Bridge during the 18th century, the nearest river crossing was located at Kingston. Southwark's many inns benefitted from the numerous passing travellers and traders, and the population developed an eclectic demographic with numerous occupational groups and residents from all over Europe (MOLAS/EH 2000, 212; Carlin 1998, 169-171, 191, 209; Knight 2002, 12).

5.5.4 Documentary sources indicate that the 14th century townhouse of Lady Cobham was located at Green Dragon Court which after being bequeathed to the Priory of St Mary Overy in 1370, became an inn known as 'Cobham's Inn' and later as 'Green Dragon Tavern' (MoLAS 2003a). The late medieval 'The Swan Inn' (originally known as 'The Swan with Two Necks') stood just to the north of St Thomas's Hospital, structural evidence of which has been found on excavations to the north of London Bridge Street (Fig. 3; Site 3/LBB95; Site 33/LBA95).

5.5.5 Religious institutions played an important role in Southwark's development, being responsible for 'religious activity, promoters of learning and culture, administrators of local charity, purchasers and employers of local goods and landlords to hundreds of local residents' (Carlin 1998, 67). The major religious institutions of medieval Southwark were located within the proposed boundary of the bridgehead settlement and include the Priory of St Mary Overy (Southwark Cathedral) to the west of Borough High Street, with St Olave's church and St Thomas's Hospital to the east.

5.5.6 St Thomas's Hospital was originally founded in 1106 on the western side of Borough High Street by the Bishops of Winchester and within the grounds of the Priory of St Mary Overy, however, the hospital was relocated to the eastern side of Borough High Street at the beginning of the 13th century (MoLAS 2003a). The stone walls of a cellar/undercroft, a

relieving arch and buttresses were recorded at 11-19 St Thomas Street (Fig. 3; Site 7/11STS77) and are thought to represent part of the medieval hospital precinct. Likewise, 13th century pits and part of a medieval building recorded at 4-26 St Thomas Street (Fig. 3; Site 6/4STS82) are also thought to be related to the hospital. A short distance to the north, pits and medieval masonry recorded at 10-18 London Bridge Street (Fig. 3; Site 23/LNB97) and an 'arched foundation' at 20-26 London Bridge Street (Fig. 3; Site 32/LBJ95) may also be associated with the medieval hospital. Further evidence of medieval masonry (Fig. 3; Site 19/STU92; Site 25/TAS08; Site 28/GLSMR090223; Site 34/LBH94) and evidence of occupation (Fig. 3; Site 2/LBE95; Site 5/LBN08; Site 22/LOB98; Site 36/TOM95) have also been found at multiple other locations around the London Bridge Street/St Thomas Street area and once again may also be associated with the hospital precinct. Medieval chalk masonry found at Joiner Street (Fig. 3; Site 37/MSA92) could potentially be associated, or alternatively, may represent part of a building located close to the north-east extent of the bridgehead settlement.

5.5.7 It would appear that the settlement extended south of the immediate bridgehead during the later medieval period. To the west of Borough High Street and south of Bedale Street, excavations at 15-23 Southwark Street (Fig. 3; Site16/SKS80) have produced evidence of medieval pitting. To the east of Borough High Street, south of St Thomas Street, chalk masonry (Fig. 3; Site 31/WHY85), late medieval ditches (Fig. 3; Site 21/BGH95) and evidence of medieval property boundaries (Fig. 3; Site 29/BUG94) have also been recorded, indicating settlement expansion to the south occurred on both sides of the High Street.

5.6 Post-medieval (1485-20th century)

5.6.1 London Bridge remained of economic importance to the development of Southwark during the post-medieval period, with the bridge providing direct access to the important markets of the City of London (MoLAS 2003a). Cartographic sources indicate that tenements lined the eastern frontage of the high street, with St Thomas's Hospital occupying the land immediately to the east. Below ground elements of the post-medieval hospital have been recorded along St Thomas Street at Nos.4-26 (Fig. 3; Site 6/4STS82), Nos.11-19 (Fig. 3; Site 7/11STS77), at St Thomas's Church (Fig. 3; Site 25/TAS08) and also at 8 London Bridge Street (Fig. 3; Site 22/LOB98). A stone well recorded as part of the Jubilee Line Extension excavations (Fig. 3; Site 21/BGH95) may also be associated with the hospital. Evidence of post-medieval buildings elsewhere along London Bridge Street at Nos.20-26 (Fig. 3; Site 32/LBJ95), No.32 (Fig. 3; Site 4/LWE07), No.25 (Fig. 3; Site 5/LBN08) and within watching brief trenches (Fig. 3; Site 21/BGH95; Site 27/BSE94) may be associated with the post-medieval hospital or perhaps nearby buildings of contemporary date. In situ human burials at 25 London Bridge Street (Fig. 3; Site 35/NLB91), 20-26 London Bridge Street (Fig. 3; Site 39/LBI95) and London Bridge

Station (Fig. 3; Site 1/LBD95) probably form part of St Thomas's Hospital burial ground/the Flemish churchyard of St Olaves (NWR 2009a).

5.6.2 To the west of the high street, elements of late 15th-early 19th century buildings have been recorded during investigations at Bedale Street (Fig. 3; Site 17/2SSBS85), Borough Market (Fig. 3; Site 61/BKT01), Stoney Street (Fig. 3; Site 62/MKY08) and Borough High Street (Fig. 3; Site 45/BRQ08). Of specific relevance to Green Dragon Court (TAA3) is a 1560 lease for the 'Green Dragon Tavern' (see above), which was granted to the wardens of St Saviour's Church with St Saviour's Grammar School opened in 1562 (MoLAS 2003a).

5.6.3 The accessibility of the city, yet Southwark's geographical separation from it, encouraged the growth of industrial trades, with the area increasingly exploited for industrial uses. Land to the west of the High Street seems to have been particularly well utilised, with Delftware kilns recorded at Southwark Cathedral (Fig. 3; Site 18/MTA99; Site 41/GM437; Divers *et al.* 2009), which are possibly associated with sizeable quantities of delft pottery found at Montague Close (Fig. 3; Site 43/BWMC74; Site 44/MON90). Evidence for glass making and molasses refining has also been recorded around Winchester Walk (Fig. 3; Site 10/BYI03; Site 63/WIE02), whilst further to the south a clay pipe kiln has been recorded at 15-23 Southwark Street (Fig. 3; Site 16/SKS80).

5.6.4 On May 26th 1676 *c.*500 of Southwark's dwellings and inns were destroyed when a fire started in an oil shop on the high street. An article of the time described the aftermath of the fire as:

> *'Three Crown Court (relates to TAA5) is rubbish and ashes, the Meal Market standing in the middle of the street is consumed, and no sign is left to know where it stood. ...Fronting south to the east and west the church was enveloped in flames. All Foul Lane (relates to TAA3 & TAA4), the churchyard buildings, several alleys, one side of the street over to St Mary Overies Dock are gone. Twenty or more people are killed and many wounded' (cited in MoLAS 2003a)*

5.6.5 An Act of 1754 identified the High Street market as a serious obstruction to trade and commerce and from 25th March 1756 the street market was banned. At the same time, commissioners were appointed to acquire land within which to set out a new market, this being a block of land called 'Rochester Yard' (TAA5) which was described as:

> *'A convenient place in a spot called the Triangle, abutting on a place called the Turnstile, on the backside of Three Crowns Square, on Fowle Lane, on buildings in Rochester Yard and Dirty Lane, and towards Deadman's Place'* (cited in MoLAS 2003a)

5.6.6 The trade in hops bought in from Kent inevitably led to Southwark being heavily involved in the brewing industry (MoLAS 2003a), with much of the produce presumably sold in the many inns which lined the high street, side streets and streets surrounding the new market. Two hop merchants are listed on Stoney Street during the 18th century and two public houses, the 'Harrow' on 'Harrow Corner' and a public house at 6 Stoney Street, which may have been connected via an alley named the 'Whores Nest', were licensed during this period. The alley is no longer present in the modern street plan and the two public houses are now respectively known as 'The Market Porter' and 'The Wheatsheaf' (TAA6).

5.6.7 In 1584 the Abbot of Waverley's town house was acquired by Thomas Cure, saddler to the queen, who constructed almshouses for 16 poor parishioners (Malden 1912). A burial ground was subsequently established in the late 18th century and during the early 19th century were known as 'St Saviour's Almshouse' and 'St Saviour's Almshouse Burial Ground' (MoLAS 2003a; TAA7).

5.6.8 The 19th century bought significant changes to Southwark, with London Bridge rebuilt in the early 19th century and Borough High Street widened and realigned at a contemporary date. Large parts of St Thomas's Hospital were also demolished and only the southern buildings/wing were retained, with new tenement buildings fronting onto the realigned high street and side streets built in other parts of the former hospital precinct.

5.6.9 During the mid 19th century, large tracts of land were compulsorily purchased throughout Southwark for the construction of the South Eastern Railway, London Bridge-Cannon Street/London Bridge-Charing Cross line (MoLAS 2003a). Further alteration of the street pattern was undertaken to the east of Borough High Street, whilst to the west a new thoroughfare, Southwark Street, was established in 1864. The Hop Exchange, the commercial centre of the English hop trade, was built on the northern side of Southwark Street in 1866 (MoLAS 2003a).

5.6.10 Post-medieval masonry recorded at Joiner Street (Fig. 3; Site 37/MSA92) and around London Bridge Station (Fig. 3; Site 1/LBD95; Site 2/LBE95, Site 64/JNE99; Site 35/NLB91), as well as that recorded during recent Thameslink excavations around London Bridge Station (BVC12; BVM12) represent the remains of post-medieval buildings which were compulsory purchased and demolished prior to the construction of the new railways. Further evidence of 19th century railway construction has been recorded elsewhere along the length of Borough Viaduct.

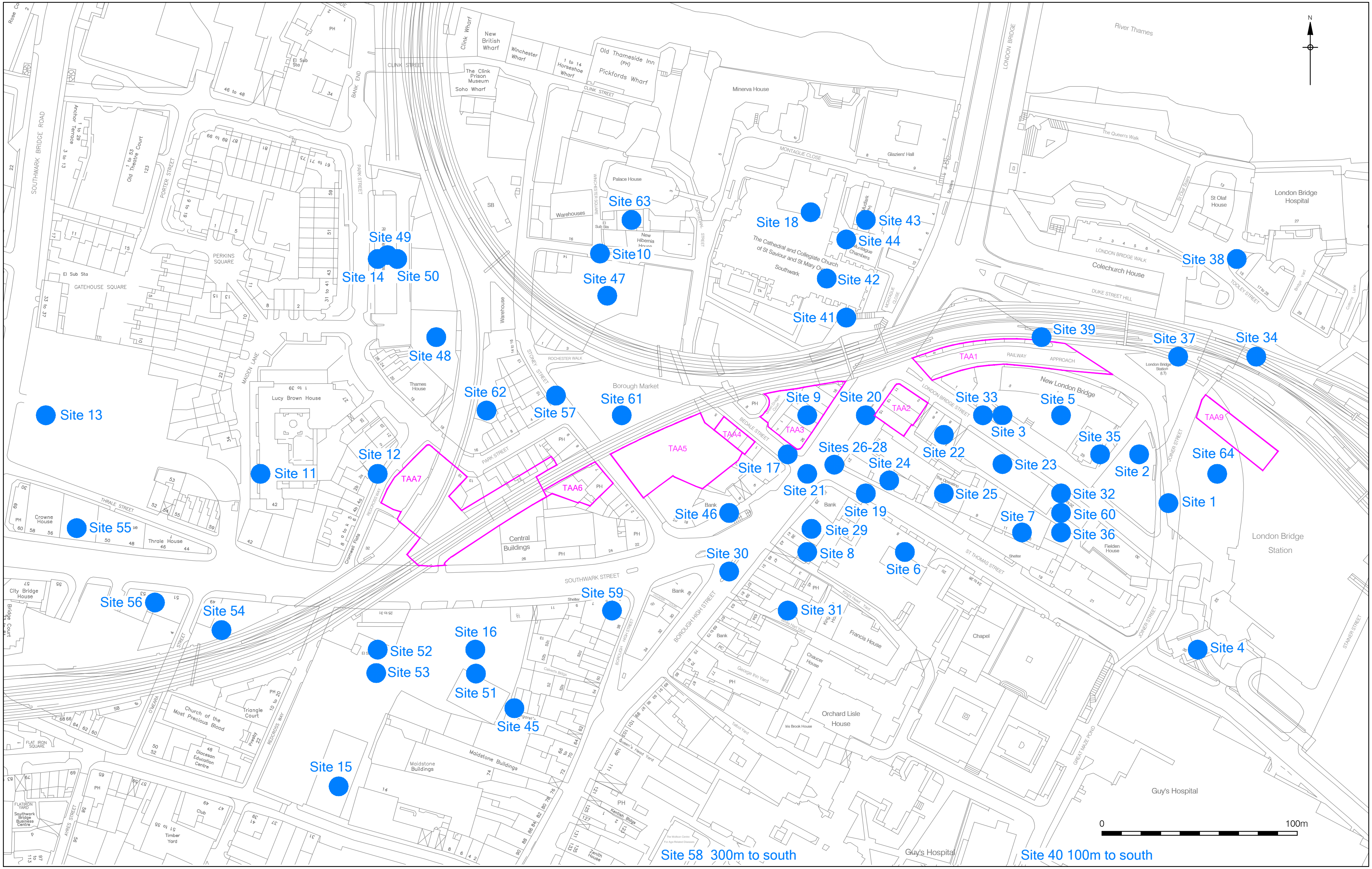


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Figure 4
Archaeological sites referred to in the text
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6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 The approved design for the new viaduct required that a concrete abutment and supporting piles were constructed within the property boundary of 7 Stoney Street, whilst the approved design for the extension to 6 Stoney Street allowed for the construction of a new basement to the rear of the Wheatsheaf Public House. The general and site specific methodologies employed during the excavation of 6 and 7 Stoney Street are detailed below.

6.2 General

6.2.1 No site work took place until the appropriate H&S documentation had been provided and approved by OA-PCA/MOLA, Skanska and Network Rail. Relevant elements of the H&S policies (Skanska 2009; 2011) are incorporated into this document.

6.2.2 Archaeological recording was undertaken using the single context recording system as specified in the Museum of London Site Manual (MoL 1994) and Pre-Construct Archaeology's Operation Manual I (Taylor & Brown 2009). Plans were drawn at a scale of 1:20 and full or representative sections at a scale of 1:10. Contexts were numbered sequentially and recorded on *pro-forma* context sheets. A full photographic record was maintained throughout the entirety of the archaeological work.

6.2.3 The primary phase of post-excavation analysis has included a complete check of the site archive, with the compilation of a digital context register, digital stratigraphic site matrix and a 'Phased Summary' (Taylor 2012). The initial phasing of the site was refined during the compilation of this assessment, however the specialist reports included in this document (Appendices 2-17) necessarily refer to 'Summary Phases'. All phase alterations will be considered prior to publication and alterations between 'Summary Phase' and 'Assessment Phase' are listed in Appendix 1 – Context Index'.

6.2.4 The completed archive comprising artefactual material and written, drawn and photographic records for site codes BVE11, BVT09 & BVA08 will be deposited at the 'London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre' (LAARC) where it will accessible for public consultation.

6.3 7 Stoney Street (Fig. 4)

6.3.1 The methodologies employed during the MOLA archaeological excavations at 7 Stoney Street were detailed in the Written Scheme of Investigation (NWR 2009a) as:

'Initial groundwork and all archaeological work will be undertaken in sheeted excavations with hydraulic frames installed and maintained by the Principal Contractor. A 'dig and push' method of installation of sheet piles will be used to minimise noise and vibration and damage to archaeological deposits and structures (work to be monitored by the Archaeological Contractor). Sheet piles may be installed with a Giken or other silent piling method adjacent to 6 Stoney Street (The Wheatsheaf public house).

In the first instance, excavation will extend to the base of the brick foundations of the existing viaduct over the area of all pile caps and ground beams. The scope of any subsequent excavation will be determined by the need to maintain a 'safe working distance' from the existing Victorian viaduct, the Hop Exchange Building and certain other buildings. Recent geotechnical investigations to examine the footings of the viaduct indicate that the brick arches are not founded directly on Terrace Gravel, but are underlain by a weakly cemented granular fill. Mindful of this, Network Rail has indicated that excavation to a depth below the base of the brick foundations is not acceptable adjacent to the viaduct as the stability of this relatively fragile structure could be compromised. Excavation to greater depths must, therefore, be confined to areas that lie beyond a safety zone defined by the distance at which a 45º line projected from the base of the existing brick foundations intersects with the underlying Terrace Gravel, effectively creating a stepped trench. This assumes that the surface of the natural gravel lies at 5m below ground level. A higher surface level would allow a correspondingly larger area to be excavated;

On completion of excavation, mild steel sleeves will be positioned over the pile locations and the excavation backfilled up to 200mm below the underside of the proposed pile cap using granular fill. A 200mm layer of blinding concrete will be laid bringing the level up to the underside of the pilecap. The complete cofferdam will be backfilled will self-compacting granular fill to form a suitable piling platform.

An archaeological watching brief will be maintained by the Archaeological Contractor during piling.

This sequence will be repeated until such time as the complete pile cap and tie-beam area has been excavated, archaeologically investigated and recorded and backfilled for subsequent piling.'

The absolute requirement to avoid any risk of compromising the structural integrity of the adjacent Victorian viaduct required that, as with other parts of the Park Street/Hop Exchange Viaduct (see TAA7), not all of the pile cap footprint could be excavated to natural deposits. The excavation was thus planned as a bipartite structure: a deep core area excavated to natural, and an outer zone excavated to the pile cap formation level on the

north-west, north-east and south-east sides or the core area. Following demolition and recording of 7 Stoney Street, it became clear that the north-east part of the pile cap (i.e. that part parallel with Stoney Street) lay completely within the basement of the demolished building. As the basement had already removed all archaeological deposits to pile cap formation level it was agreed with the local authority that this part of the pile cap did not need to be excavated. Thus, the actual area excavated formed a tripartite structure of a deep core 'cell' and two flanking 'shallow' cells (excavated to pile cap formation level 2.9m OD) along its north-west and south-east sides – all defined by sheet piles.

6.4 6 Stoney Street (Fig. 5)

6.4.1 With the exception of text pits excavated in 2009 and a Historic Building Survey of the public house conducted between 2009 and 2010 (MOLA 2010; 2011), the remainder of the archaeological works at 6 Stoney Street formed part of the agreed scope, sequence and method of archaeological works defined in the 2009 WSI (NWR 2009b). The programme of works agreed between Network Rail and the London Borough of Southwark comprised:

- *Detailed archaeological excavation by the Archaeological Supplier of the area impacted by the proposed new basement; incorporating*
- *Archaeological monitoring by Archaeological Supplier of associated underpinning works by Principle Contractor*

6.4.2 The 2009 test pits (BVY09) and the standing building survey (BVA08) have been previously described (MOLA 2010; 2011) and as a consequence the methodologies are not detailed in this report. Instead the methodologies described herein are concentrated on the extended programme of archaeological excavation and watching brief undertaken by OA-PCA at land to the rear of the Wheatsheaf Public House, 6 Stoney Street between February and September 2011.

6.4.3 The approved design for the extension to the Wheatsheaf Public House, 6 Stoney Street required the removal of archaeological deposits to the top of the natural horizon or deeper still if deeply cut features were present. In addition, the approved design also necessitated that the back wall of the Wheatsheaf and the party walls with 5 Stoney Street all required underpinning to the same depth.

6.4.4 Test pits conducted on site in February 2011 demonstrated that the foundations beneath the three walls varied substantially in depth and as a consequence four and three stages of underpinning were carried out beneath the party walls shared with 5 Stoney Street and two stages of underpinning carried out beneath the back wall of the Wheatsheaf Pub. All stages of the underpinning were monitored under archaeological watching brief conditions.

6.4.5 Engineering and Health & Safety restrictions necessitated by the extensive underpinning required that the archaeological excavations were sub-divided into four 'stages', Archaeological excavation commenced at *c.*4.35m OD with Stage 1 project depth being 3.60m OD, Stage 2 project depth being 2.60m OD and Stage 3 project depth being 1.50m OD. Dependant on soil conditions and drainage requirements, the Stage 4 excavations continued to depths ranging between 1.30m OD and 0.60m OD. As a consequence of time constraints and restricted space, the archaeological excavations and archaeological watching briefs were at times undertaken concurrently.

The Pre-Start Watching Brief

6.4.6 Preparations for the main archaeological works at 6 Stoney Street began in February 2011 whereby two test pits were excavated against the party walls shared with 5 Stoney Street to assess underpinning requirements for the foundations. The test pits were hand excavated by the contractor under the observation of an attendant archaeologist and excavation of the test pits ceased when archaeological remains and the foundation depth of the eastern party wall were exposed at *c.*4.70m OD, e.g. directly beneath the modern concrete slab.

6.4.7 The pre-start watching brief also monitored the removal of the modern basement concrete slab and soft low-grade deposits through the use of a 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a flat bladed ditching bucket. Modern concrete and brick obstructions were left *in situ* to protect the surrounding archaeology and also to avoid destabilising the surrounding structures. The watching brief ceased once the upper archaeological horizon was reached, at which point the archaeological excavation commenced

The Archaeological Excavation

6.4.8 A continuous 5m grid was established throughout the excavation area at the start of each stage of works, and was maintained and reinstated throughout the entirety of the excavations as necessary. The grid was located relative to the National Ordnance Survey using a Total Station Theodolite (TST), however the awkward orientation of the site resulted in a decision to adopt a 'site north' for baselines and grids. The generated paper archive, e.g. plans, sections, context sheets etc, relate to 'site north' during the BVE11 archaeological work and have been re-orientated to 'grid north' during the post-excavation process.

6.4.9 Masonry context numbers were maintained across the four stages of excavation and where possible cut numbers were too. Where fills and layers occurred in more than one stage of excavation, separate context numbers were assigned and cross referenced on the appropriate context sheets.

6.4.10 All archaeological excavation was by hand, with cleaning, examination and recording both in plan and section. Archaeological sections were excavated no deeper than 0.70m without stepping. Environmental samples were taken as bulk samples (40 litres).

The Underpinning Watching Briefs

6.4.11 Insufficient foundations beneath two walls shared with 5 Stoney Street and also the back wall of the Wheatsheaf Public House ensured that an extensive programme of underpinning was required. Whilst the main impetus during these works was the safe and efficient strengthening of the surrounding walls, the underpinning also provided a valuable opportunity to investigate the archaeological sequence beneath the existing foundations.

Underpinned Wall	Stage 1 pits	Stage 2 pits	Stage 3 pits	Total
General dimensions in plan	0.5m x 1.0m	1.0m x1.0m	1.0m x1.0m	n/a
General depth	1.0m depth	1.2m depth	1.2m depth	n/a
5 Stoney Street - SE wall	12	6	6	24
5 Stoney Street - SW wall	n/a	4	12	16
Back wall of Wheatsheaf	n/a	n/a	8	8

6.4.12 The underpinning entailed:

- Underpinning sections were measured along the wall and these were then numbered with the sequential order in which they were to be excavated. To ensure the integrity of the wall only 25% of the underpinning pits could be 'open' at one time and 'open' underpinning pits could not be located adjacent to each other. The excavation of each set of underpinning pits was completed by the contractor in approximately half a day.

- Once the sequence of underpinning had been established, the attendant archaeologist watched as the underpinning pit was rapidly hand-excavated adjacent to the wall being underpinned. In general, the attendant archaeologist did not enter the underpinning pit, however limited access was permissible in exceptional circumstances. The generated spoil was monitored throughout and where possible, finds were collected by context or the underpinning pit number.

- Once the base depth of the underpinning pit had been reached the attendant archaeologist was given access to compile location plans and to record sections. The section directly beneath the underpinned wall was recorded in each instance so that a single composite section could be compiled after the underpinning was complete.

- Having completed the rapid recording, the attendant archaeologist then watched as the contractor hand-excavated the pit beneath the width of the standing wall. Any mass concrete was left in situ as an incorporation into the underpinning.

- No archaeological access to the underpinning pit was permissible once excavation had proceeded beneath the standing wall, however the generated spoil was monitored and finds were either collected by context or the underpinning pit number. Location plans for the underpinning pits beneath the extant walls were extrapolated from measurements and recorded through digital photography.

- Timber shuttering and iron rebar was then installed beneath the exposed foundation and filled with wet concrete. Once the concrete had fully set (*c.*2-3 days), the pit adjacent to the wall was backfilled and the excavation of the next 25% of underpinning pits was carried out. This process was repeated until the underpinning was complete.

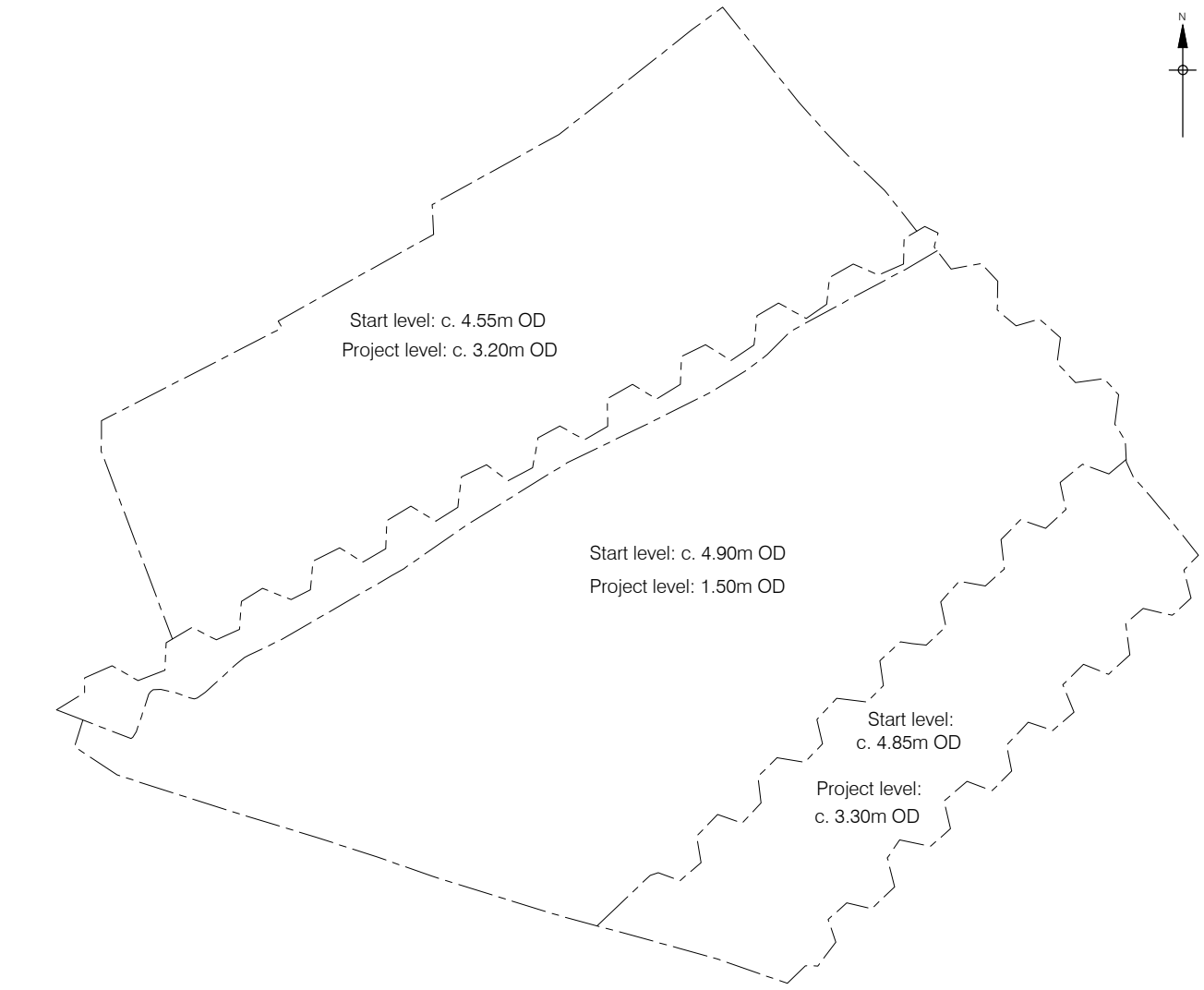

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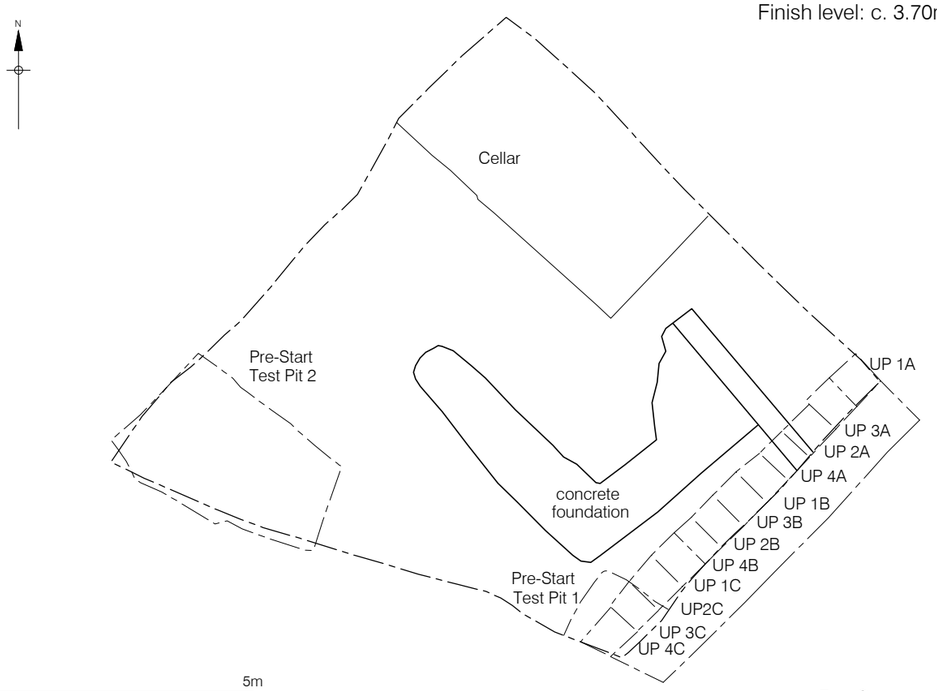
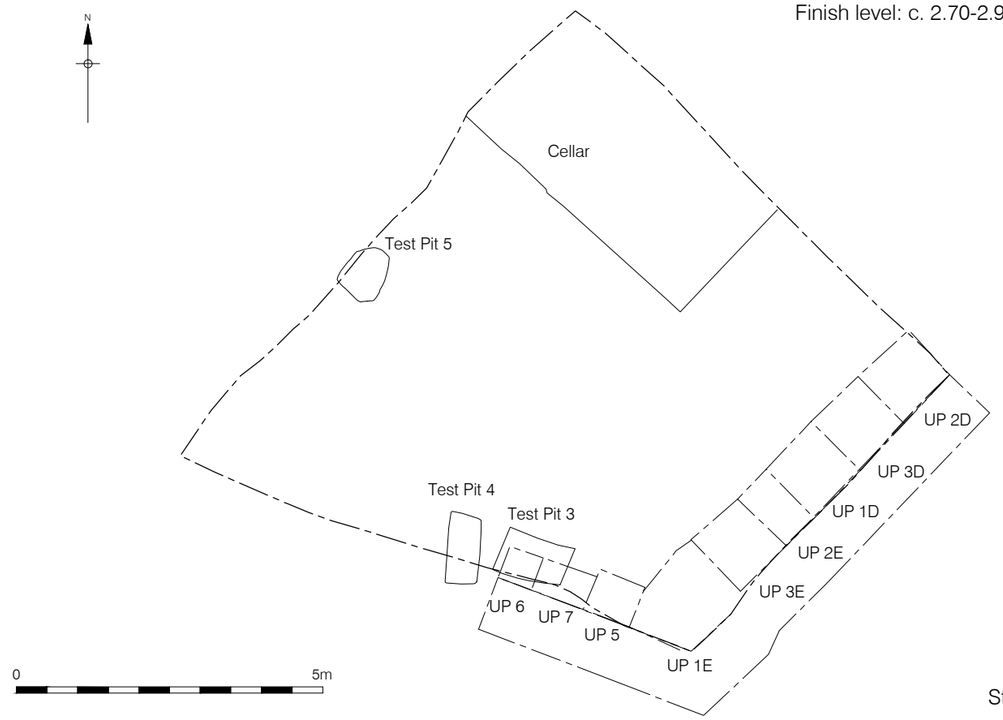
Figure 4
BVT09 Project depths and location of illustrated sections
1:100 at A4

Start level: c. 4.85m OD
Finish level: c. 3.70m OD



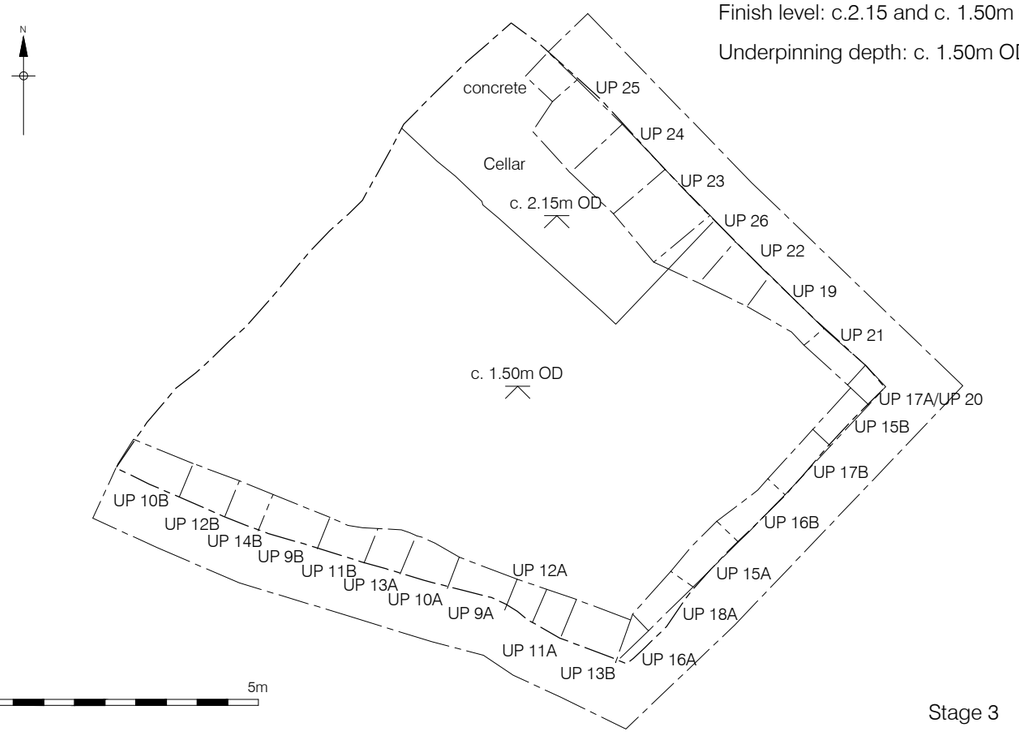
Pre-Start and Stage 1

Start level: 3.70m OD
Finish level: c. 2.70-2.90m OD



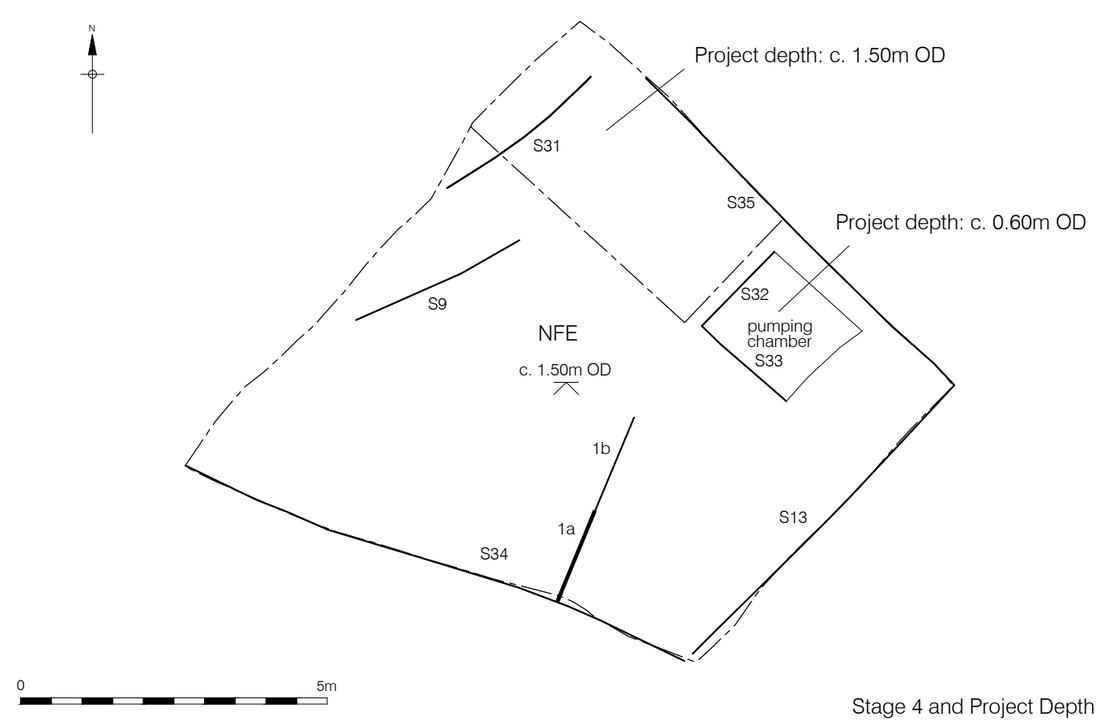
Stage 2

Start level: c. 2.90m OD
Finish level: c.2.15 and c. 1.50m OD
Underpinning depth: c. 1.50m OD



Stage 3

Start level: c. 2.15m OD



Stage 4 and Project Depth

Figure 5
BVE11 Stages of excavation, Underpinning/Watching Brief Trenches and Project depths, showing locations of illustrated sections and elevations
1:100 at A3

7 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 The following section of the assessment details the archaeological sequence recorded during the excavations at BVT09 and BVE11. The archaeological sequence recorded at the two sites is discussed collectively, with a broader consideration of the archaeological evidence detailed in 'Section 8 – Phased Discussion'.

7.1.2 The 'Archaeological Sequence' includes reference to each context identified during the excavation of both sites. To avoid confusion, the prefix 'BVT' is attached to all contexts, small finds and environmental samples taken under the site code BVT09, whilst the prefix 'BVE' is attached to all contexts, small finds and environmental samples taken under the site code BVE11.

7.1.3 Specific details, e.g. dimensions, orientation, Ordnance Datum heights etc., are described in detail within the text where appropriate and when not can be found fully detailed within 'Appendix 1 – Context Index'.

7.1.4 The 'Phase Plans' (Figures 6-22) show the archaeological cut features and masonry contexts assigned to each phase. In some instances layers are also shown, e.g. 'metalled surfaces', however in general layers are omitted from the phase plan to assist in clarity. The relevant 'Phase Plan' is referenced at the beginning of each phase discussion, whilst 'Sections' (Figures 23-28) are referenced within the text where relevant.

7.2 Phase 1 - Natural

7.2.1 The earliest deposits recorded on site comprised a naturally deposited, brownish yellow, sandy gravel. The natural horizon was not exposed throughout the entirety of the site as a consequence of differential project levels, however natural deposits were nonetheless recorded both in plan (BVT - [665]; BVE - [889) and also during watching briefs beneath the southern (BVE - [499]), eastern (BVE - [509], [514] & [523]) and northern (BVE - [544]) property walls.

7.2.2 The natural horizon was found to occur between 1.53m OD and 1.24m OD in the western part of the site and between 1.40m OD and 1.23m OD in the east. The natural horizon can therefore be defined as generally flat, with some variation at surface level which can be related to slight topographic undulations or shallow archaeological truncation.

7.3 Phase 2 – Prehistoric (Fig. 6)

7.3.1 The earliest archaeological activity recorded was encountered in the west of the site and comprised a burnt horizon (BVT - [662]) which was encountered at 1.50m OD. Two sherds of pottery dated 0-AD50 were retrieved from the burnt horizon (Appendix 3), with the implication being that the burning occurred at the transition of the Late Iron Age and early Roman periods. Stratigraphically early dumped sand deposits (BVE - [884], [894] & [895]) were recorded in the north of the site at heights of 1.61m OD - 1.52m OD and may be contemporary.

7.3.2 The archaeological evidence pertaining to the prehistoric periods is sparse, however differential project levels and variable preservation in situ of archaeological deposits raises the possibility that earlier activity could potentially exist beneath unexcavated archaeological deposits. Small quantities of residual prehistoric flints (Appendix 5), residual Late Iron Age pottery (Appendix 3), a possible Late Iron Age (or early Roman) copper alloy brooch (BVE-SF104; Appendix 9) and a fragment of a Late Iron Age Lodsworth Greensand quern (Appendix 11) were found within later deposits, with the occurrence of the residual material suggesting that some prehistoric activity had existed within the vicinity.

7.4 Phase 3a – mid 1st century (Fig. 6)

7.4.1 The earliest activity during Phase 3a was represented by a group of three, small linear features (BVT - [632], filled by [631]; BVT - [634], filled by [633]; BVT - [641]/[643], filled by [640] & [642]) concentrated in the western part of the site. The function of the features is unknown, however they were orientated roughly NE/SW and NW/SE, which given the presence of pottery dated AD50-70 within two of the features (Appendix 3) suggests that they may represent the vestiges of an early Roman boundary. Four postholes (BVT - [630], filled by [629]; BVT - [646], filled by [645]; BVT - [648], filled by [647]; BVT - [650], filled by [649]) located a short distance to the north-east and the north-west may also be associated with the early boundary.

7.4.2 The early Phase 3a activity was post-dated by an east-west orientated, 'V-shaped' ditch (BVT - [621]/[626]/[628], filled by [620], [625] & [627]) encountered at heights between 1.37m OD and 1.51m OD (Plate 1). The ditch measured *c.*8.50m in length, *c.*0.80m in width, 0.45m - 0.50m in depth and produced pottery dated between AD50-70 and AD40-80 (Appendix 3). Two parallel rows of stakeholes (BVT - [635]) were exposed along the base of the western extent of the ditch, which may suggest that it had been constructed as a palisade trench. The stakeholes measured *c.*0.16m in diameter, 0.35m in depth and were encountered at 0.98m OD.

7.4.3 Located *c.*2.50m further to the north was a second east-west orientated linear feature (BVT - [664], filled by [663]), probably representative of a shallow gully. The gully was concave in profile, measured *c.*1.20m in width, *c.*2.40m in length, 0.25m in depth and was encountered at

1.47m OD. No artefactual material was contained within the fill of the gully, however stratigraphic relationships suggest that it and the possible palisade trench were contemporary.

7.4.4 A steep-sided, north-south orientated linear feature (BVE - [879], filled by [878]) was recorded close to the eastern site boundary at a height of 1.18m OD and may be associated. Likewise, a possible steep-sided ditch (BVE - [896], filled by [897]) was recorded in section adjacent to the northern property wall and could also be contemporary (Fig. 24, Section 33).

7.5 Phase 3b – mid 1st century (later) (Fig. 7)

7.5.1 Activity during the early part of Phase 3b was represented by a group of four pits (BVT - [616], filled by [615]; BVT - [624], filled by [623]; BVT - [639], filled by [638]; BVT - [659], filled by [658]) which, when not truncated by later activity, were encountered at *c.*1.45m OD. The pits ranged between 0.43m and 0.23m in depth and pottery dated AD50-100 (Appendix 3) and a number of metal fragments (Appendix 8) were retrieved from the pit fills. A small amount of metal working waste (Appendix 10) was retrieved from the most north-eastern of the pits, suggesting that metal working may have been undertaken in the vicinity at an early date.

7.5.2 Some of the early Phase 3b pits were subsequently truncated by two NNE/SSW orientated linear features which measured *c.*1.20m in width, *c.*3.00m in length, were located *c.*2.00m apart and were encountered at 1.51m OD. The western of the linear features (BVT - [586], filled by [585] & [607]) contained an assemblage of pottery dated AD50-100 (Appendix 3), a small assemblage of glass (Appendix 7; BVT-SF326) and Roman building material dated AD50-80 (Appendix 11). The more eastern of the linear features (BVT - [619], filled by [617] & [618]), produced pottery dated AD50-70 (Appendix 3). Moderate assemblages of animal bone (Appendix 15) were collected from both. The function of the parallel linear features is unknown, however it is possible that they represent a pair of Phase 3b boundary ditches.

7.5.3 Situated at the northern extent of the linear features were three sub-round postholes (BVT - [603], filled by [602]; BVT - [637], filled by [636]; BVT - [653], filled by [652]), which were collectively arranged on a WNW/ESE alignment. The postholes were encountered at an upper height of 1.48m OD and measured *c.*0.50m in diameter by *c.*0.65m in depth. The postholes were spaced at *c.*1.10m intervals and it is possible that they represent part of a Phase 3b fenceline.

7.5.4 A WNW/ESE orientated linear feature (BVE - [860], filled by [851]) was recorded in the eastern part of the site and its orientation suggests it may also have formed part of a Phase 3b boundary ditch. The linear feature measured *c.*3.30m in length, *c.*1.80m in width, 0.24m in depth and was encountered at 1.72m OD. Pottery dated AD50-100 (Appendix 3), a moderate sized assemblage of animal bone (Appendix 15), an assemblage of preserved plant remains

(Appendix 17) and a small amount of metal working waste (Appendix 10) were retrieved from the fill.

7.5.5 The remainder of the contexts attributed to Phase 3b were clustered in the western part of the site and in some instances post-dated the infills of the earlier Phase 3b linear features. Two pits (BVT - [611], filled by [606]; BVT - [614], filled by [609]) produced pottery assemblages dated AD50-100/150 (Appendix 3). In addition, a moderate sized animal bone assemblage (Appendix 15) was also collected, as too was an assemblage of early Roman building material which included rare Eccles brick, tile, daub and Tufa (Appendix 11). A third pit (BVT - [601], filled by [600]) and two postholes (BVT - [597], filled by [596]; (BVT - [599], filled by [598]) yielded no finds.

7.6 Phase 3c – mid-late 1st century (Fig. 8)

7.6.1 The earliest deposits recorded during Phase 3c comprised brickearth layers concentrated in the central north-west (BVT - [559], [582] & [644]) and central-east (BVE - [861] & [883]) of the site. The layers are thought to represent floors and make-up deposits of one or more Phase 3c clay and timber buildings and were encountered between 1.55m OD and 1.66m OD. Pottery dated AD40-100 and AD50-150 (Appendix 3) was collected during their excavation. In addition, a number of small finds were also collected (BVT-SF287; BVT-SF288; BVT-SF289; BVT-SF292; BVT-SF332), with a small cast copper alloy oil lamp being of particular interest (BVT-SF270; Appendix 8). Further to the west a mixed, brickearth layer (BVT - [565]) recorded at a height of 1.74m OD may represent an associated dump/levelling layer.

7.6.2 Similar deposits were not recorded in the south-east of the site and instead a dumped sand horizon (BVE - [816]), containing pottery dated AD50-150 (Appendix 3) was recorded. An assemblage of window glass was retrieved from the deposit (Appendix 7), possibly indicating an isolated dump episode associated with the adjacent Phase 3c building. Dumped sand layers were also recorded during the underpinning of the eastern extent of the northern property wall (BVE - [541], [550], [553], [911] & [912]), the eastern property wall (BVE - [522] & [534]) and the southern property wall (BVE - [468] & [498]), suggesting a lack of structural development in these parts of the site during Phase 3c.

7.6.3 A NNE/SSW orientated beamslot (BVE - [871], filled by [870]) measuring 0.60m in width and encountered at 1.74m OD was recorded in the north-east part of the site. A dispersed group of postholes (BVT - [571], filled by [570]; BVT - [573], filled by [572]; BVT - [575], filled by [574]; BVT - [577], filled by [576]; BVT - Group [655], filled by [654]; BVT - Group [657], filled by [656]; BVT - Group [550], filled by [549]; BVE - [854], filled by [853]; BVE - [856], filled by [855]; BVE - [866], filled by [865]; BVE - [869], filled by [868]; BVE - [873], filled by [872]; BVE - [898], filled by [899]) were recorded to the east and west of the beamslot. Whilst the arrangement of the structural features is highly fragmented, the Phase 3c beamslot and

postholes are nonetheless thought to represent structural elements of a NNE/SSW and WNW/ESE aligned clay and timber building(s).

7.6.4 A sub-round pit (BVT - [584], filled by [583]), measuring *c.*1.00m in diameter by 0.27m in depth was located in the western part of the site, whilst a sub-square pit (BVT - [558], filled by [557]) measuring *c.*1.20m by 1.20m by 0.19m in depth was located *c.*1.40m further to the south. Pottery dated AD50-70 (Appendix 3) and building material dated AD50-80 (Appendix 11) was retrieved from the northern pit. Pottery assemblages assigned to the southern pit are thought to be intrusive (Appendix 3). It is possible that the pits may have served as storage features or internal settings within the Phase 3c clay and timber building.

7.6.5 A WNW/ESE orientated, linear feature (BVT - [569], filled by [568]) was located to the east of the two pits. The linear feature measured 1.60m in length, 0.35m in width by 0.15m in depth and pottery dated AD50-100/200 (Appendix 3) and Roman building material dated AD50-80 (Appendix 11) was retrieved from its fill. In addition, a large piece of charred wood and 28g of cinder hearth debris (Appendix 10) was collected from the fill. The function of the linear feature is unclear, however there is a possibility that it could represent either a beamslot or part of a hearth-type feature, e.g. a flue.

7.6.6 Burnt deposits, sand dumps and silty occupation layers (BVT - [551], [552], [555], [556], [560], [561], [562], [563], [564] & [591]; BVE - [848], [867], [880], [881], [882] & [888]) formed within the building during the course of Phase 3c and evidently relate to its use throughout this time. Excavation of the deposits produced a pottery assemblage dated AD50-80/100 (Appendix 3), a number of small finds (BVT-SF285; BVT-SF330; BVT-SF331; Appendix 8) and quantities of early Roman building material (Appendix 11). Quantities of metal working debris, including small undamaged smithing flakes, spheres and 26g of undiagnostic slag were collected from deposits in the eastern part of the site and are considered indicative of smithing activity (Appendix 10).

7.6.7 Further evidence of metal working was retrieved from a small, heavily truncated pit (BVE - [875], filled by [847] & [874]) located *c.*1.20m to the west of the Phase 3c beamslot. Pottery dated AD50-100 (Appendix 3) was retrieved from the pit fills, as too were quantities of iron rich metal working debris (Appendix 10). A second small, heavily truncated pit (BVE - [846], filled by [845]) was located 2.25m to the east of the beamslot and produced pottery dated AD50-80 (Appendix 3), an assemblage of burnt daub (Appendix 11) and quantities of undiagnostic iron rich metal working waste. The metal working waste assemblages from these pits are again considered to be indicative of smithing in the vicinity (Appendix 10).

7.6.8 A number of similarly small, Phase 3c pits (BVT - [554], filled by [553]; BVT - [579], filled by [578]; BVT - [593], filled by [592]; BVT - [595] filled by [594]; BVT - [608], filled by [610] & [622]; BVT - [613], filled by [612]) were located in the western part of the site. Excavation of

the pit fills produced pottery assemblages dated AD50-80/100 (Appendix 3), a moderate sized animal bone assemblage (Appendix 15), fragments of glass (Appendix 7), a fragment of a residual Late Iron Age quern (Appendix 11) and an intrusive sherd of late Roman pottery (Appendix 3). Interestingly, none of the pits produced evidence of metal-working activity, a discrepancy which suggests metal working activity was focused further to the east.

7.6.9 The pits were subsequently truncated by a large, sub-square pit (BVT - [548], filled by [547]), which measured 3.00m WNW/ESE by 2.20m NNE/SSW by 0.40m in depth. The pit fill produced pottery dated AD50-150 (Appendix 3), a sherd of glass (Appendix 7), a fragment of vitrified hearth lining (Appendix 10) and an animal bone assemblage which included the shaft of a roe deer radius, potentially indicative of a high status diet (Appendix 15). A sub-round pit (BVT - [590], filled by [587], [588] & [589]) located 0.80m further to the north-east is thought to represent a contemporary episode of activity. The pit contained pottery dated AD50-100/170 (Appendix 3), building material dated AD50-80 (Appendix 11) and an animal bone assemblage which included a complete equid femur (Appendix 15).

7.6.10 A series of dump layers, brickearth layers, burnt brickearth layers and burnt charcoal rich deposits (BVT - [488], [495], [502], [503], [537], [538], [539], [540], [541], [542], [543], [544], [545] & [546]; BVE - [843], [862], [885], [900] & [901]) were recorded in the western and central part of the site at the end of Phase 3c. Excavation of the layers produced a pottery assemblage dated AD50-70/80 (Appendix 3) and building material dated AD55-100 (Appendix 11). A fragment of blue-green window glass (Appendix 7; BVT-SF324), a number of small finds (BVT-SF286; BVT-SF361; BVT-SF362; BVT-SF363; BVT-SF374; Appendix 8) and a small quantity of undiagnostic metal working waste (Appendix 10) was also collected. Four sherds of early 2nd century pottery are considered to be intrusive (Appendix 3). The late Phase 3c layers are thought to relate to the collapse/demolition of the clay and timber building/s at the end of Phase 3c, with the presence of burnt layers and charcoal deposits perhaps indicative of an episode of burning/conflagration.

7.7 Phase 3d – late 1st century (Fig. 9)

7.7.1 Brickearth layers were deposited throughout the western and central part of the site (BVT - [460], [493], [501] & [504]) at the start of Phase 3d, whilst mixed brickearth layers were also deposited in the eastern part of the site (BVE - [788], [804], [823], [824], [829], [830] & [844]). Excavation of the layers produced a pottery assemblage dated AD50-70/80 and AD50-100/300 (Appendix 3), an assemblage of vessel and window glass (Appendix 7), a residual Belgic loomweight (Appendix 11) and a moderate sized animal bone assemblage (Appendix 15). A quantity of metal working debris including hammerscale flakes and spheres (Appendix 10) was also present within the eastern layers and probably represents residual material. In addition to these assemblages, the layers also produced an interesting assemblage of Roman building material which included complete Voussoir and Eccles bessalis bricks, an echinoid

rich Dundry freestone and a burnt septarian nodule. The complete bessalis bricks are of particular interest for it is possible that they were sourced from pilae stacks located within an early, and short lived, heated building, whilst the Dundry freestone is of interest as the stone type is known to have been used in column construction (Appendix 11). The presence of the early Phase 3d brickearth layers suggests that ground consolidation/preparation was undertaken at the beginning of Phase 3d, with the material potentially sourced from a demolished mid 1st century AD building in the vicinity.

7.7.2 The brickearth consolidation/preparation layers are thought to have been deposited in association with the construction of one or more Phase 3d clay and timber buildings. At the western extent of the Phase 3d brickearth layers, a group of postholes (BVT - [466], filled by [465]; BVT - [468], filled by [467]; BVT - [470], filled by [469]; BVT - [472], filled by [471]; BVT - [474], filled by [473]; BVT - [506], filled by [505]) were present and appear to denote the location of a WNW/ESE orientated partition wall. Pottery dated AD50-70 was retrieved from one of the postholes (Appendix 3).

7.7.3 Two larger postholes (BVT - [464], filled by [463]; BVT - [516], filled by [515]) were recorded to the north-east of the partition. The postholes were located *c.*1.50m apart, measured between 0.20m and 0.25m in diameter and were apparently arranged on a NNE/SSW orientation. A collapsed tile roof had been deposited to the north-west of the postholes at the end of Phase 3d and it is possible that the postholes may have once held timber posts which supported the roof. Two sherds of Roman pottery attributed to a posthole cut number are considered to be intrusive as a consequence of misnumbering (Appendix 3).

7.7.4 A steep sided, sub-rectangular pit (BVT - [462], filled by [461]) measuring *c.*0.95m NNE/SSW by *c.*0.70m NWW/SSE by 0.42m depth was located to the east, whilst a second pit (BVT - [536], filled by [535]), measuring 1.15m N/S by 1.75m E/W by 0.84m in depth was located to the west. The pits contained pottery dated AD50-70/100 (Appendix 3), quantities of building material (Appendix 11), a sherd of vessel glass (Appendix 7), a number of small finds (BVT-SF284; BVT-SF323; Appendix 8) and a quantity of undiagnostic metal working waste (Appendix 10). It is possible that the pits represent storage features installed within the western rooms of the Phase 3d building.

7.7.5 Located *c.*3.10m further to the east of the possible roof supports were a group of small stakeholes (BVT - [490], filled by [489]) arranged on a NNE/SSW alignment, with WNW/ESE returns at the southern and eastern extents. The stakehole arrangement is thought to represent the vestiges of partition walls defining a small room measuring *c.*1.50m NNE/SSW and in excess of *c.*0.80m WNW/ESE. A shallow cut feature (BVT - [498], filled by [494]) which measured 0.60m in diameter by 0.08m in depth, was apparently enclosed by the partition walls and may represent the location of a storage container setting. An Ardingley Sandstone Whetstone (Appendix 11) was retrieved from the fill of the cut feature.

7.7.6 Recorded at the north extent of the Phase 3d brickearth layers were the fragmentary remains of a beamslot (BVT - [444], filled by [443]) and two postholes (BVT - [500] x 2, filled by [499]). The insubstantial nature of these features makes interpretation difficult, however it is evident that they represent elements of structural divisions within the northern part of the Phase 3d clay and timber building. Interestingly, a small brickearth hearth (BVT - [449], filled by [448]) was present to the south-west of these structural features and was encountered at 1.43m OD. The hearth measured 0.90m E/W by 0.45m N/S, continued to a depth of 0.15m and contained pottery dated AD50-170 (Appendix 3).

7.7.7 Ephemeral evidence for the structural layout of the Phase 3d clay and timber building was found in the east of the site, with thirteen postholes (BVE - [795], filled by [794]; BVE - [798], filled by [797]; BVE - [806], filled by [805]; BVE - [808], filled by [807]; BVE - [826], filled by [825]; BVE - [828]/[832], filled by [827]/[831]; BVE - [850], filled by [849]; BVE - [864], filled by [863]; BVE - [877], filled by [876]; BVE - [887], filled by [886]; BVE - [891], filled by [890]; BVE - [893], filled by [892]) recorded in the north-east. The arrangement and function of the postholes is unclear, however it is probable that they represent elements of internal divisions within the eastern part of the building. Pottery dated AD50-100/150 (Appendix 3) was retrieved from two of the postholes.

7.7.8 Five stakeholes (BVE - [833], filled by [834]; BVE - [836], filled by [835]; BVE - [838], filled by [837]; BVE - [840], filled by [839]; BVE - [842] filled by [841]; BVE - [858], filled by [857]) and a burnt clay layer (BVE - [822]) were encountered at *c.*1.90m OD and may represent a hearth located in the eastern part of the building. Mid/late 1st century pottery (Appendix 3) was retrieved from two of the postholes whilst a ferruginous concretion (Appendix 10), intensively burnt clay and fragments of vitrified tile (Appendix 11) were retrieved from the burnt clay layer. A pit (BVE - [903]/[920], filled by [902]/[919]) containing burnt deposits was recorded during the underpinning of the northern property wall and may be associated (Fig. 24, Section 31). The pit was encountered at 1.87m OD and contained pottery dated to AD50-100 (Appendix 3) and quantities of undiagnostic metal working waste (Appendix 10).

7.7.9 Located further to the south were the fragmentary remains of a WNW/ESE orientated brickearth partition sill (BVE - [820]). The partition sill was abutted by the fragmentary remains of a brickearth floor slab (BVE - [819]), into which an amphora (BVE - [817] within construction cut [818]) dated AD50-150 (Appendix 3) had been set. The structural features could feasibly represent the corner of a room located in the south-east part of the Phase 3d clay and timber building, with the amphora setting perhaps representing a storage container or drainage feature within the room. A NNE/SSW orientated Phase 3d linear feature (BVE - [803], filled by [802]) may represent an associated beamslot.

7.7.10 The early Phase 3d horizon in the east of the site was subsequently covered by the deposition of a later Phase 3d clay layer (BVE - [821]) and an expansive mortar layer (BVE - [773] &

[800]) encountered between 1.91m OD and 2.08m OD. Pottery dated AD50-120 (Appendix 3) was retrieved from the mortar layer and the deposit is thought to represent the remains of a later Phase 3d bedding layer or internal floor surface. Internal divisions were not recorded in association with the mortar layer and it is possible that a single large room, measuring in excess of *c.*6.50m NNE/SSW by *c.*3.50m WNW/ESE had been created.

7.7.11 Multiple dump layers (BVT - [432], [433], [434], [435], [438], [439], [442], [456], [457], [458], [459], [496] & [497]; BVE - [772], [784], [796] & [801]) were deposited within the western, central and eastern parts of the clay and timber building during the latter part of Phase 3d. The late Phase 3d layers were encountered between *c.*2.00m OD and 2.36m OD and were composed of unburnt brickearth, burnt brickearth and burnt material from which pottery dated AD50-70/80+ (Appendix 3) was collected. In addition, a varied assemblage of Roman building material was also contained within the layers and included quantities of high-status building material (Appendix 11) and fairly elaborate polychrome wall plaster fragments (Appendix 13). A fragment of metal (?) waste (BVT-SF291; Appendix 8) was also present. The late Phase 3d layers are thought to relate to the collapse, demolition and levelling of the clay and timber building and it is of interest that a collapsed roof (BVT - [452]) was recorded in the western part of the site (see above). The collapsed roof was largely comprised of Eccles imbrex, tegulae and tile, a pale building fabric which suggests that the Phase 3d building had been adorned with a white tiled roof (Appendix 11).

7.7.12 The western extent of the late Phase 3d horizon was subsequently truncated by two NNE/SSW orientated linear cuts (BVT - [430], filled by [429]; BVT - [451], filled by [450]), which are thought to represent 'scars' formed during the removal of earlier Phase 3d clay and timber walls. The robber cuts measured between 0.80m and 0.65m in width, between 0.25m and 0.15m in depth and together exceed 4.90m in length. An additional NNE/SSW orientated robber cut (BVE - [790], filled by [789]; BVE - [812], filled by [813]; BVE - [815], filled by [814]), was recorded *c.*12m further to the east and measured *c.*0.60m in width, *c.*0.40m in width and in excess of 5.50m in length. Approximately 2.60m to the west of this, a cut feature (BVE - [799]) arranged on a similar NNE/SSW alignment and measuring *c.*2.00m in width, *c.*2.60m in length and 0.48m in depth could possibly represent a robber cut associated with the removal of a floor surface. Similarly, a cluster of late Phase 3d cut features (BVE - [744], [745] & [770], filled by [743]) located in the south-east of the site may also represent structural robbing/removal at the end of Phase 3d. The robber cuts produced pottery dated AD50-120 (Appendix 3), building material dated AD55-160 (Appendix 11) and a moderate sized animal bone assemblage (Appendix 15). The presence of a small amount of pottery dated AD120-150 (Appendix 3) is likely to be intrusive, possibly as a consequence of settling during subsequent phases of activity.

7.8 Phase 3e – late 1st-early 2nd century (Fig. 10)

7.8.1 The late Phase 3d horizon was subsequently overlain by a series of stratified brickearth and sandy-silt layers encountered throughout the western (BVT - [403], [408], [418], [421], [422], [424], [425], [426], [427], [428], [445] & [453]) and eastern (BVE - [626], [644], [648], [738], [739], [751], [779], [781], [782] & [793]) parts of the site. Pottery dated to the late 1st-2nd century (Appendix 3) was contained within the layers, as too was a moderate sized animal bone assemblage (Appendix 15), quantities of metal working debris (Appendix 10), fragments of vessel glass (Appendix 7; BVT-SF317; BVT-SF318; BVT-SF319; BVT-SF321), a residual prehistoric flint (Appendix 5) and quantities of residual mid-late 1st century pottery (Appendix 3). An assemblage of small finds were also collected (BVT-SF250; BVT-SF264; BVT-SF266; BVT-SF268; BVT-SF283; BVT-SF320; BVT-SF328; BVT-SF329; BVT-SF336; BVT-SF351; BVT-SF352; BVE-SF123, BVE-SF124; BVE-SF127; BVE-SF128; BVE-SF132; BVE-SF134; BVE-SF135; BVE-SF288; BVE-SF291) and included two brooches (BVT-SF262; BVT-SF263), a hammer head (BVT-SF371), two gaming counters (BVT-SF238; BVT-SF377), a copper alloy stud (BVT-SF267), a melon bead (BVE-SF126), a copper alloy hairpin (BVE-SF133) and a belt or buckle plate (BVE-SF137; Appendix 8). The layers also produced a large assemblage of Roman building material which included tegulae, imbrex and tile, bipedialis brick, roller/comb/scored box flue tile, Purbeck marble paving (Appendix 11) and fragments of painted wall plaster (Appendix 13). An assemblage of preserved plant remains (Appendix 17) and possible faecal material (Appendix 18) was also present. The early Phase 3e layers were encountered at an upper height of 2.58m OD and seem to represent a concentrated episode of ground raising/ground preparation at the beginning of Phase 3e. A sherd of medieval pottery is considered to be intrusive (Appendix 4).

7.8.2 In the western part of the site, the uppermost brickearth horizon was truncated by a dispersed group of postholes/stakeholes (BVT - [380], filled by [379]; BVT - [386], filled by [385]; BVT - [388], filled by [387]; BVT - [392], filled by [391]; BVT - [415] x 2, filled by [414]; BVT - [417], filled by [416]; BVT - [447] x 4, filled by [446]) and it is probable that these features relate to internal divisions within a Phase 3e clay and timber building. Pottery dated AD60-170 (Appendix 3), iron rich cinder (Appendix 10), fragments of vessel glass (Appendix 7; BVT-SF314), and a hone stone (Appendix 11) were collected during the excavation of the postholes/stakeholes.

7.8.3 Located a short distance to the east was a second group of postholes/stakeholes (BVT - Group [423]), which were arranged in a circular formation and have been interpreted as the vestiges of a kiln (Plate 2). The possible kiln measured *c.*0.95m in diameter, with an internal space of *c.* 0.70m in diameter. Substantial postholes were located adjacent to the north-east and south-west edges, whilst a probable entrance was located along the north-west edge.

7.8.4 To the immediate north-west, a sub-round, steep-sided pit (BVT - [420], filled by [419]) adjoined the kiln opening and is thought to represent an associated rake-out pit. Interestingly

quantities of iron rich cinder, vitrified hearth lining and undiagnostic metal working waste (Appendix 10) were retrieved from the rake-out pit fills. A layer of burnt brickearth (BVT - [400]) and an occupation layer (BVT - [399]) are also thought to be associated with the use of the kiln and it is of interest that a significant quantity of microslags and 258g of undiagnostic slag (Appendix 10) were retrieved during their excavation. Pottery dated AD70-120 (Appendix 3) and Roman building material (Appendix 11) was collected during the excavation of the kiln and the associated layers.

7.8.5 Two pits (BVT - [394], filled by [393]; BVT - [396], filled by [395]) were located adjacent to the south-west extent of the kiln. Pottery dated AD60/70-100 (Appendix 3), building material dated AD55-160 (Appendix 11) and an interesting animal bone assemblage (Appendix 15) were excavated from the pits. A large, sub-square pit (BVT - [413], filled by [411] & [412]), measuring in excess of 2.50m NNE/SSW, 2.50m WNW/ESE and 0.93m in depth was located further to the north-west and produced pottery dated AD70/100-150 (Appendix 3).

7.8.6 An additional pit (BVT - [405], filled by [404]) measuring 1.64m E/W by 1.15m N/S by 0.60m in depth and encountered at 2.24m OD was located to the immediate west of the kiln rake-out pit and may also be associated with its use. A large assemblage of pottery (337 sherds) was contained within the pit and was derived from a minimum of 25 different vessels dated AD50-100, two of which had a black residue on their interiors (Appendix 3). Excavation of the pit also produced a large dog tooth calcite crystal, used in the production of lime for wall plaster (Appendix 11), a large smithing hearth bottom (Appendix 10), a sizeable animal bone assemblage (Appendix 15), an assemblage of glass (Appendix 7; BVT-SF17), a varied assemblage of building material (Appendix 11) and an assemblage of painted wall plaster (Appendix 13). A number of small finds were also retrieved (BVT-SF281; BVT-SF315; BVT-SF316; BVT-SF360) and included an unidentified flat rectangular copper alloy object with a stem or spike at one end (BVT-SF261; Appendix 8). The material appears to represent a single dumping episode and the varied nature of the artefacts may suggest clearance of a discrete area within the Phase 3e building.

7.8.7 In the eastern part of the site, numerous small stakeholes (BVE - Group [956], comprised of [642]-[643], [649]-[698], [700]-[733], [752]-[767], [904]-[909], [922]-[956]) were recorded and may relate to internal divisions within the building. A single, sub-round pit (BVE - [600], filled by [601]) was located a short distance to the east and could represent an internal storage pit located within the eastern part of the Phase 3e building. Pottery dated to the late 1st-2nd century was retrieved from the pit and some of the stakeholes (Appendix 3).

7.8.8 A small hearth (BVE - [778], construction cut [783], fills [776], [777] & [780]) was located to the west of the internal division. Pottery dated AD50-100/150 (Appendix 3), an interesting animal bone assemblage (Appendix 15) and a sizeable assemblage of wall plaster were contained with the hearth fills. Whilst too fragmentary to reconstruct it was nonetheless evident that the

main zone of the painted wall plaster was comprised of burnished red panels on a white background overpainted with white lines, with fragments of imitation marble most likely forming part of a dado (Appendix 13). The hearth fill also produced quantities of broken hammerscale flakes and spheres, an assemblage which is thought to be indicative of smithing on site or in the vicinity (Appendix 10). The heavily truncated remains of a pit (BVE - [787], filled by [786]) was recorded to the south of the hearth, whilst a sub-round pit (BVE- [741]/[747]/[792], filled by [740], [746] & [791]) was located *c.*0.45m to the north-west. Both pits contained pottery dated AD50-120 (Appendix 3) and could have been associated with the use of the nearby hearth.

7.8.9 A series of robber cuts recorded in the western part of the site represent the removal of structural elements at the end of Phase 3e, with the location and orientation of the robber cuts providing evidence of the layout of the Phase 3e building. The robber cuts comprised a WNW/ESE orientated sub-square robber cut (BVT - [441], filled by [440]), which measured 0.80m in width by 1.00m in depth and was encountered at 2.30m OD, whilst to the south-west of this numerous NNE/SSW orientated linear robber cuts (BVT - [357], filled by [346] & [356]; BVT - [360], filled by [359]; BVT - [376], filled by [366] & [375]; BVT - [378], filled by [377]; BVT - [398], filled by [397]; BVT - [402] filled by [401]; BVT - [437], filled by [436]; BVT - [384], filled by [383]) were present. The NNE/SSW orientated robber cuts were encountered at an upper height of 2.53m OD, encompassed an area measuring *c.*5.30m NNE/SSW by *c.*1.85m NNW/SEE and ranged between 0.20m and 0.69m in depth. Pottery dated AD120-150/170, as well as residual early Roman material (Appendix 3), was retrieved from the robber cuts, as too was a sizeable animal bone assemblage (Appendix 15). Building material was also retrieved from the robber cuts and included a fragment of Purbeck marble paving, a tegulae with a dog paw print imprint (Appendix 11) and polychrome painted wall plaster (Appendix 13). A number of small finds were also retrieved (BVT-SF298; BVT-SF335) and included a bone needle (BVT-SF297; Appendix 8).

7.9 Phase 3f – 2nd century (Fig. 11)

7.9.1 Early activity during Phase 3f comprised the deposition of brickearth layers and a small, irregular shaped cut feature (BVT - [390], filled by [389]) which may represent an anomalous robber cut within the levelling sequence. The early Phase 3f layers were recorded in the western (BVT - [286], [288], [334], [345], [348], [355], [361], [364], [365], [367], [370], [371], [372], [373], [374] & [431]) and eastern (BVE - [584], [602], [641], [699] & [750]) parts of the site. Pottery dated AD120-150/170/200 (Appendix 3) was retrieved from the layers, as too was a mixed building material assemblage (Appendix 11), painted wall plaster fragments (Appendix 13), a small assemblage of glass (Appendix 7; BVT-SF319), a moderate sized animal bone assemblage (Appendix 15) and possible faecal material (Appendix 18). A number of small finds were also present (BVT-SF249; BVT-SF269; BVT-SF299; BVE-SF118; BVE-SF119) and included a possible drill piece (BVT-SF280) a polished bone ring (BVT-SF296)

and a cast copper alloy handle (BVT-SF260; Appendix 8). The small amount of metal working debris (Appendix 10) collected from the layers is probably residual, whilst two sherds of medieval pottery and one sherd of post-medieval pottery (Appendix 4) are considered to be intrusive. The layers were encountered between 2.37m OD and 2.55m OD, and are thought to relate to a final demolition episode and subsequent ground levelling.

7.9.2 Cut into the levelling horizon in the north-west part of the site was a WNW/ESE orientated construction cut (BVT - [407]), which contained a ragstone foundation (BVT - [406]) bonded with yellow, gravel mortar. Thirty-five postholes (BVT - [661], filled by [660]) were recorded at the base of the construction cut and are believed to represent the vestiges of timber piles beneath the foundation. The wall measured 0.64m in width, 0.25m in depth and in excess of 3.47m in length. The foundation was encountered at 1.88m OD, with the height being reflective of post-Roman robbing episodes (see Phase 4) rather than the original construction height of the foundation.

7.9.3 Located to the south-west was a NNE/SSW orientated construction cut (BVT - [369]/[382]), containing possible 'trample' deposits (BVT - [368]) overlain by a ragstone foundation bonded with yellow mortar (BVT - [381]; Plate 3). It was also noted that flint and reused ceramic building material had been utilised during the construction of the foundation, with the larger stones placed on edge, against the western side of the construction cut. The reused ceramic building materials included tile, tegulae, imbrex and tegulae mammata (Appendix 11). The foundation measured 5.06m in length, 0.60m in width, 0.50m in depth and was encountered at 2.25m OD. Eighteen postholes (BVT - [476], filled by [475]; BVT - [478], filled by [477]; BVT - [480], filled by [479]; BVT - [482], filled by [481]; BVT - [484], filled by [483]; BVT - [486], filled by [485]; BVT - [508], filled by [507]; BVT - [510], filled by [509]; BVT - [514], filled by [513]; BVT - [518], filled by [517]; BVT - [520], filled by [519]; BVT - [522], filled by [521]; BVT - [524], filled by [523]; BVT - [526], filled by [525]; BVT - [528], filled by [527]; BVT - [530], filled by [529]; BVT - [532], filled by [531]; BVT - [534], filled by [533]), were recorded at the base of the construction cut and are again believed to represent the vestiges of densely packed timber piles beneath the foundation. Pottery dated AD50-70 was attributed to the cut number of one of the postholes and is considered to be residual (Appendix 3).

7.9.4 Located *c.*6.10m further to the east was an additional NNE/SSW orientated construction cut (BVE - [785]) which also contained a ragstone and flint foundation (BVE - [736]). The foundation measured 0.70m in width, 0.48m in depth and in excess of 5.24m in length. The foundation was encountered at 2.37m OD, with the 'finished' appearance of its surface level indicating that it had not been truncated by later robber cuts. The masonry foundation had been constructed with Kent Ragstone rubble and reused tegulae, tile and imbrex (Appendix 11) and a sherd of pottery dated AD50-300 was retrieved (Appendix 3) from the wall fabric. Two sizeable postholes (BVE - [624], filled by [623]; BVE - [638], filled by [637]) were recorded

to the east of this foundation and may represent elements of internal divisions built to the east. Pottery dated AD100-170 and residual late 1st century material was retrieved from the postholes (Appendix 3).

7.9.5 Approximately 5.60m further to the east, a third NNE/SSW orientated construction cut (BVE - [552]/[742]) containing a ragstone and flint foundation (BVE - [438]/[551]/[625]) was recorded (Plate 4). The foundation was encountered at 2.23m OD, measured 0.60m in width, 0.65m in depth and in excess of 4.90m in length with reused tile also utilised during its construction (Appendix 11). Six large postholes (BVE - [609], filled by [608]; BVE - [611], filled by [610]; BVE - [628], filled by [627]; BVE - [630], filled by [629]; BVE - [632], filled by [631]; BVE - [634], filled by [633]) were concentrated at the northern extent of the foundation and it is possible that the postholes had once held timber piles integral to the foundation (Plate 4). The postholes measured *c.*0.30m in diameter by up to 1.40m in depth, with pottery dated AD100-200 and AD150-250 (Appendix 3) retrieved from the posthole fills. A small assemblage of vessel glass (Appendix 7) and metal fragments (Appendix 8) was also retrieved.

7.9.6 Recorded *c.*1.30m to the east of the western masonry foundation were a concentration of postholes (BVT - [290], filled by [289]; BVT - [300], filled by [299]; BVT - [302], filled by [301]; BVT - [304], filled by [303]; BVT - [306], filled by [305]; BVT - [308], filled by [307]; BVT - [310], filled by [309]; BVT - [312], filled by [311]; BVT - [314], filled by [313]; BVT - [316], filled by [315]; BVT - [318], filled by [317]; BVT - [320], filled by [319]; BVT - [322], filled by [321]; BVT - [492], filled by [491]; BVT - [567], filled by [566]; BVT - [581], filled by [580]; BVT - [605], filled by [604]) collectively orientated on a NNE/SSW alignment. Pottery dated AD120-160 and AD150-250 (Appendix 3), a smithing hearth bottom (Appendix 10) and Roman building material (Appendix 11) was collected during the excavation of the postholes.

7.9.8 The arrangement and location of the postholes conformed to a NNE/SSW orientated linear feature (BVT - [352], filled by [351]), which is thought to represent a later Phase 3f robber cut/beamslot. The linear feature was encountered at 2.38m OD, measured *c.*6.40m in length, 0.63m in width by 0.55m in depth and contained a pottery assemblage dated AD120-170 (Appendix 3). A mixed assemblage of building material (Appendix 11), a number of small finds (BVT-SF278; BVT-SF279; BVT-SF312; BVT-SF313; Appendix 8) and a sizeable assemblage of metal working waste (Appendix 10), possibly residual, was also present. An irregular shaped feature (BVT - [350], filled by [349]) projected 0.20m from the western edge of the NNE/SSW orientated linear feature and it is possible that a WNW/ESE orientated internal wall or buttress was situated, and subsequently removed in this location.

7.9.9 Located in the western part of the building and encountered at 2.58m OD, were the remains of a possible hearth (BVT - [336]), the evidence for which comprised a 1.65m by 1.05m spread of moderately compacted, burnt brickearth and charcoal suggestive of an area of intense burning. The hearth was subsequently overlain by a mottled, blackish orange, burnt levelling

layer (BVT - [298]), encountered at 2.56m OD. Recorded above the levelling layer at a height of 2.74m OD were the remains of a later brickearth hearth (BVT - [285]) which was comprised of firm, dark greyish red, sandy silt and covered an area measuring *c.*1.20m by *c.*1.10m. Pottery dated AD120-170 (Appendix 3) was collected during the excavation of the hearth deposits, as too were quantities of Eccles tegulae (Appendix 11).

7.9.10 A pit (BVT - [292], filled by [291]) was located at the south-west extent of the hearth and is thought to represent an associated rake-out pit. The rake-out pit measured 1.70m in length, in excess of 0.66m in width, 0.40m in depth and was encountered at 2.65m OD. A stratigraphically later, yet similarly located pit (BVT - [281], filled by [280]) may represent a later recut. Pottery dated AD120-200 (Appendix 3) and fragments of building material (Appendix 11) were collected during the excavation of the probable rake-out pits. Two pits were located to the south (BVT - [410], filled by & [259] & [409]) and east (BVT - [333], filled by [331] & [332]) of the hearth and may also have been associated with its use. Pottery dated AD120-170 (Appendix 3), fragments of building material (Appendix 11) and a moderate sized animal bone assemblage (Appendix 15) were contained within the two pits. A bone needle (BVT-SF295; Appendix 8) was retrieved from one of the pits.

7.9.11 Within the central part of the building the early Phase 3f brickearth horizon was overlain by a number of burnt layers and brickearth layers (BVT - [287], [323], [328], [340], [347] & [358]). The layers were encountered between 2.37m OD and 2.65m OD, and seem to relate to activity and/or an episode of levelling within the building during Phase 3f. Excavation of the layers produced residual late 1st/early 2nd century pottery (Appendix 3), a varied building material assemblage (Appendix 11), painted wall plaster (Appendix 13) and quantities of cinder (Appendix 10). A number of small finds were also present (BVT-SF247; BVT-SF258; BVT-SF310; BVT-SF334) and included a small suspension loop (BVT-SF259; Appendix 8). A marble palette used for mixing dyes (BVT-SF301; BVT - [651]) was 'set' into one of the layers. The palette had been crafted from a piece of 'Verde Antico', a pale lime green, brecciated polychrome marble which originates in Greece and is a very rare rock type for London (Appendix 11).

7.9.12 Multiple small 'stakeholes' (BVT - [327], filled by [326]; BVT - [344], filled by [343]; BVT - [354], filled by [353]; BVT - [342], filled by [341]) were recorded as truncating the levelling layers in the central-north of the building. Whilst some of the features may have served a structural purpose, the general density and distribution seems more suggestive of mottling or wear patterns above an internal brickearth surface. An amphora setting (BVT - [293], construction cut [294]) and two internal pits (BVT - [278], filled by [274]; BVT - [296], filled by [295]) may be associated with the formation of the wear patterns. The amphora was dated AD50-170 (Appendix 3), whilst pottery collected from the associated fill was dated AD50-150 (Appendix 3). Painted wall plaster (Appendix 13) was also retrieved from one of the pits.

7.9.13 Further to the south, the levelling horizon was post-dated by the fragmentary remains of a WNW/ESE orientated, surface-lain wall pad (BVT - [338]) and a NNE/SSW orientated surface-lain wall pad (BVT - [339]). The wall pads had been constructed from reused, complete bi-pedalis, pedalis and lydion bricks bonded with pink *opus signinum* (Appendix 11). Together the wall pads formed the north-east corner of a small room projecting *c.*1.40m east from the extrapolated NNE/SSW orientated wall (see above). The surface-lain walls were encountered at an upper height of 2.57m OD, measured *c.*0.30m in width and enclosed an interior space measuring *c.*1.00m in width.

7.9.14 The surface lain walls were subsequently post-dated by an accumulated silt deposit (BVT - [330]), a burnt horizon (BVT - [329] & [337]), a mortar layer (BVT - [325]) and a fragment of metalled surface (BVT - [297]), the upper height of which was encountered at 2.60m OD. An additional fragment of metalled surface (BVT - [335]), overlain by an accumulated layer (BVT - [279]), was recorded further to the west. Pottery dated AD120-150 (Appendix 3) and tessera (Appendix 11) was retrieved during the excavation of the layers. A bone needle (BVT-SF239) and multiple other small finds were retrieved from the layers (BVT-SF246; BVT-SF248; BVT-SF254; BVT-SF255; BVT-SF256; BVT-SF306; BVT-SF307; BVT-SF308; Appendix 8)

7.9.15 With the exception of the masonry foundations, the only surviving evidence of Phase 3f activity in the eastern part of the site comprised a number of pits located in the eastern part of the building. The most northern of the pits (BVE - [749], filled by [748] & [769]) was encountered at 2.44m OD and measured 1.00m east-west by 1.50m north-south by 0.30m in depth. Pottery dated AD100-170 (Appendix 3), painted wall plaster (Appendix 13), a small assemblage of glass (Appendix 7) and a mixed assemblage of building material (Appendix 11) was contained within the pit fill. Metal working debris (Appendix 10) and metal fragments (BVE-SF130; BVE-SF125; BVE-SF289; Appendix 8) were also retrieved, as too was a concentration of animal bone comprised of a general mix of the major domesticates, with chicken, mallard, small mammal and one small game species, teal (Appendix 15) was also present. A possible dog coprolite was also present (Appendix 18).

7.9.16 A second pit (BVE - [592], filled by [591]) was located to the east of the central NNE/SSW orientated Phase 3f foundation. The pit measured 1.28m N/S, 1.14m E/W by 0.33m in depth and was encountered at 2.75m OD. Pottery dated to AD120-170 (Appendix 3) was retrieved from the pit fill, as too was a varied assemblage of Roman building material (Appendix 11) and fragments of painted wall plaster (Appendix 13). A fragment of copper alloy wire (SF-SF105) was also collected from the pit fill, whilst in addition copper alloy fragments (BVE-SF108), lead melting waste (BVE-SF283) and copper alloy slag (Appendix 9) was also retrieved. In addition, a large animal bone assemblage (Appendix 15) and a single human child's molar (Appendix 14) were also contained within the pit fill.

7.9.17 The remaining Phase 3f pits (BVE - [567], filled by [566]; BVE - [579], filled by [578]; BVE - [583], filled by [582]) were located in the south-east corner of the building and contained pottery dated AD120-150 (Appendix 3) and quantities of Roman building material (Appendix 11). In addition, a copper alloy pin/wire fragment (BVE-SF287), lead melting waste (BVE-SF279; Appendix 9) and a small amount of metal working waste (Appendix 10) was also retrieved.

7.10 Phase 3d/3e/3f – late 1st-2nd century

7.10.1 The archaeological watching brief conducted during the underpinning of the northern, eastern and southern property walls recorded a number of layers which have been broadly attributed to Phase 3d/3e/3f. These comprise multiple brickearth layers (BVE - [465], [466], [492], [497], [521], [533], [543], [558], [916] & [918]), a burnt brickearth layer (BVE - [559]), mortar layers (BVE - [520] & [917]), a gravel surface (BVE - [531]) and dump/levelling layers and occupation deposits (BVE - [467], [519], [530], [532], [549], [556] & [915]). The layers collectively measured *c.*0.50m in thickness, with the uppermost horizon encountered at 2.25m OD.

7.11 Phase 4 – late Roman-11th century (Fig. 12)

7.11.1 A number of linear robber cuts, the majority of which truncated the remains of Phase 3f masonry foundations, have been attributed to the early stages of Phase 4. The most westerly of the robber cuts (BVT - [272], filled by [271]; BVT - [284], filled by [282] & [283]) was encountered *c.*7.00m to the east of the western limit of excavation, with a second (BVT - [276], filled by [275]) located 1.30m further to the east of this. A third NNE/SSW orientated robber cut (BVE - [463], filled by [462] not illustrated, seen in section only; BVE - [565], filled by [454]; BVE - [737], filled by [639] & [647]; BVE - [775], filled by [774]) was located 4.30m to the east of this, whilst a possible fourth NNE/SSW orientated robber cut (BVE - [603], filled by [585]) was located 1.75m further to the east. The final NNE/SSW orientated linear robber cut (BVE - [607], filled by [606]; BVE - [548], filled by [547]) was located another 3.85m further to the east. A WNW/ESE orientated linear robber cut (BVT - [269], filled by [267]) was located adjacent to the northern limit of excavation in the western part of the site and was also recorded during the underpinning of the northern property wall (BVE - [555], filled by [554], [557], [913] & [914]). The linear robber cuts were encountered at *c.*2.55m OD, measured up to 5.50m in length, between 0.50m and 0.95m in width and between 0.35m and 0.80m in depth. Pottery dated AD120-170/200 (Appendix 3) was collected during the excavation of the robber cuts, as too was a mixed assemblage of Roman building material (Appendix 11) and a fragment of vessel glass (Appendix 7). A number of small finds were also retrieved (BVT-SF244; BVT-SF245; BVT-SF327) and included two bone needles (BVT-SF293; BVT-SF294; Appendix 8).

7.11.2 The robber cuts were post-dated by a mix of burnt layers (BVT - [252], [258] [264] & [268]), demolition deposits (BVT - [257] & [324]) and accumulated soils (BVT - [1] & [244]; BVE - [381], [382], [398], [464], [486], [491], [502], [529], [542] & [599]). The Phase 4 horizons were encountered at an upper height of 3.03m OD and contained pottery dated AD150-300 and AD200-270 (Appendix 3) as well as quantities of Roman building material (Appendix 11) and painted wall plaster (Appendix 13). A fragment of possible glass making waste (Appendix 7) was also collected.

7.11.3 A secondary episode of robbing was undertaken after the formation of these layers, with a number of robber cuts concentrated to form a WNW/ESE orientation in the southern part of the site. A WNW/ESE orientated, linear robber cut (BVT - [266] filled by [265]; BVT [455] & [454]), was present at the western extent of this alignment and measured 0.90m in width by 0.90m in depth. Located to the east of this was a pit-type robber cut (BVT - [254], filled by [253]) which measured *c.*1.45m in width by 0.70m in depth, whilst an additional linear robber cut (BVT - [363], filled by [362]) was located a short distance further to the east and measured 0.75m in width by 0.27m in depth. In addition, a WNW/ESE orientated linear robber cut (BVE - [669], filled by [670]) which measured 0.55m in width by 0.72m in depth, was also recorded in the eastern part of the site. Pottery dated AD240-400 (Appendix 3) was retrieved, whilst a large group of early and late Roman building material (Appendix 11), an assemblage of painted wall plaster (Appendix 13) and an interesting animal bone assemblage (Appendix 15) was also collected. A small assemblage of glass which included vessel sherds, a fragment of possible glass making waste and fragments of window glass (Appendix 7; BVT-SF11) was also collected. The linear robber cuts collectively measured *c.*17.50m in length and suggest a wall once existed in this location.

7.11.4 The two western robber cuts were in turn truncated by a WNW/ESE orientated, linear robber cut (BVT - [251], filled by [250]), which was encountered at 2.95m OD and measured 1.50m in width by 0.55m in depth. A possible continuation of the same linear feature was located a short distance to the east (BVT - [256], filled by [255]) and measured 1.90m in width by 0.60m in depth. Pottery dated AD200-400 (Appendix 3), Roman building material (Appendix 11) and a bone needle (BVT-SF114; Appendix 8) was retrieved from the robber cuts. A fragment of post-medieval brick (Appendix 11) and a single sherd of medieval pottery (Appendix 4) are considered intrusive.

7.11.5 A cluster of pit-type robber cuts (BVE - [594], filled by [593]; BVE - [596], filled by [595]; BVE - [605], filled by [604]; BVE - [613] filled by [612]) were located *c.*3.60m further to the east and encompassed an area measuring *c.*2.15m in width, 2.50m in length and *c.*0.75m in depth. A second cluster of pit-type robber cuts (BVE - [571], filled by [570]; BVE - [574], filled by [573) were recorded *c.*2.50m further to the east of this and covered an area measuring 1.15m in width, 1.40m in length and up to 0.93m in depth. A large pit-type robber cut (BVE - [588], filled

by [587]; not illustrated), was located to the north-east and measured 2.30m in width, 2.65m in length and 0.28m in depth. Pottery dated AD200/240-400 (Appendix 3), a metal fragment (BE-SF112; Appendix 8) and Roman building material (Appendix 11) was retrieved from the robber cuts. A prehistoric flint (Appendix 5) collected from the pit fill was residual, whilst five sherds of medieval pottery are considered intrusive (Appendix 4). The pit-type robber cuts were distributed along the length of the WNW/ESE orientated linear robber cuts and may indicate the locations of deeply set architectural features.

7.11.6 An additional Phase 4 pit (BVT - [249], filled by [248]) was located in the western part of the site and measured 1.75m E/W, 1.65m N/S by 0.43m in depth and was encountered at 2.96m OD. The pit fill produced 92 sherds of Roman pottery dated AD200-400 (Appendix 3), small quantities of iron working waste (Appendix 10), a small assemblage of vessel glass (Appendix 7) and a single sherd of intrusive medieval pottery (Appendix 4). A number of small finds were also collected (BVT-SF16; BVT-SF17; BVT-SF40; BVT-SF41; Appendix 8) and included a copper alloy earring (BVT-SF42), a brooch (BVT-SF43) and a suspension bar/loop (BVT-SF44). Given the location of the pit, it is possible that it may represent the robbing and/or backfilling of an internal feature located in the north-western room of the Phase 3f building during Phase 4.

7.11.7 The remaining activity attributed to Phase 4 comprised a secondary phase of accumulated soil formation (BVE - [329] & [599]), from which Roman building material (Appendix 11) and residual late 1st/2nd century pottery was retrieved (Appendix 3). Interestingly, a sherd of Late Saxon pottery dated AD970-1100 (Appendix 4) was also retrieved and it seems probable that the reworked layers had formed during an extended period of abandonment spanning the late Roman period through until the start of the medieval period.

7.11.8 A scattering of Phase 4 pits were also present and are thought to represent occasional activity during the same extended period of time. These comprised three heavily truncated pits recorded in the western part of the site (BVT - [261], filled by [260]; BVT - [263], filled by [262]; BVT - [277], filled by [273]) and four truncated pits located in the eastern part of the site (BVE - [453], filled by [452]; BVE - [563], filled by [562]; BVE - [636], filled by [635]; BVE - [735], filled by [734]). Residual early Roman pottery and pottery dated AD240-400 (Appendix 3) was retrieved from the pits, as too were quantities of Roman building materials (Appendix 11) and fragments of metal (BE-SF120; Appendix 8).

7.12 Phase 5a – late 11th-13th century (Fig. 13)

7.12.1 A reworked/dumped gardensoil (BVE - [572]) was recorded at 2.88m OD in the north-east of the site and its presence suggests that the area remained undeveloped during Phase 5a. Residual Roman pottery (Appendix 3), a sherd of medieval pottery dated 1050-1150

(Appendix 4), a whetstone (BVE-SF296) and residual fragments of Roman building material (Appendix 11) were collected during the excavation of the layer.

7.12.2 The early Phase 5a horizon was subsequently truncated by a large, sub-round pit (BVE - [569]/[577], filled by [568], [575], [576] & [586]) located centrally to the eastern part of the site. The steep-sided, concave based pit was encountered at 2.80m OD and measured *c.*2.45m by *c.*2.05m by 1.25m in depth. The pit fills produced a medium sized assemblage of late 12th century pottery (Appendix 4), a large assemblage of animal bone (including BVE-SF98; Appendix 15) and possible faecal material (Appendix 18) was retrieved. In addition, numerous metal objects were retrieved from the pit fills and comprised iron nails, copper alloy fragments, copper alloy rivets (BVE-SF97; BVE-SF281) copper alloy melt (BVE-SF101), fragments of copper alloy sheet (BVE-SF102), a copper alloy needle (BVE-SF103), a copper alloy strap (BVE-SF280), an iron hinge (BVE-SF111) and a fragment of lead window came (BVE-SF282; Appendix 9). Small amounts of metal working waste (Appendix 10) and a possible fragment of medieval window glass (Appendix 7) were also retrieved from the pit fills. The remainder of the assemblage comprised medieval peg tile (Appendix 11), residual Roman glass, a Roman coin (BVE-SF86), residual late Roman pottery (Appendix 3), Roman building material (Appendix 11) and Roman wall plaster fragments (Appendix 13).

7.12.3 Five medium sized Phase 5a pits (BVE - [428], filled by [427]; BVE - [432], filled by [431]; BVE - [441], filled by [440]; BVE - [561], filled by [560]; BVE - [590], filled by [589]), were distributed to the south-east of the large pit and appear to represent contemporary activity. The pits produced pottery assemblages dated between the late 11th and 12th centuries (Appendix 4), early medieval peg tile (Appendix 11) and a small quantity of undiagnostic metal working waste (Appendix 10). In addition, a copper alloy pin (BVE-SF90) was also retrieved from one of the pits, as too was a residual Roman copper alloy coin (BVE-SF107) and a residual late Iron Age/Roman copper alloy brooch (BVE-SF104; Appendix 8; Appendix 9). A cluster of small, heavily truncated pits (BVE - [615], filled by [616]; BVE - [618], filled by [617]; BVE - [620], filled by [619]; BVE - [622], filled by [621]) were also located to the west of the large pit. A small quantity of late 11th-mid 13th century pottery (Appendix 4) and a small quantity of undiagnostic metal working waste (Appendix 10) was recovered from the western Phase 5a pits.

7.12.4 Multiple Phase 5a pits were also recorded during the underpinning watching briefs beneath the northern (BVE - [546], filled by [545]) (Fig. 24, Section 35), eastern (BVE - [525], filled by [524]) (Fig. 23, Section 13) and southern (BVE - [461], filled by [460], [477] & [487]; BVE - [476], filled by [475]; BVE - [485]/[490]/[921], filled by [484], [488] & [489]) (Fig. 25, Section 34) property walls. Whilst few finds were retrieved during this recording exercise, three sherds of late 12th century pottery were retrieved from one of the pits (Appendix 4). In addition, a number of deposits initially recorded as dump layers (BVE - [505], [507] & [508]) have since

been interpreted as fills within a Phase 5a pit. A fragment of a residual Roman Kentish Ragstone handle/lug (BVE-SF294; Appendix 11) and numerous dog bones (Appendix 15) were retrieved from one of the fills.

7.12.5 Similar pitting activity was not recorded in the western part of site during Phase 5a, and instead a WNW/ESE orientated ragstone, chalk and sandstone rubble foundation (BVT - [242] within construction cut [245]) is the only feature tentatively attributed to Phase 5a. The foundation measured 0.60m in width, 0.39m in depth, 1.40m in length and was encountered at 3.36m OD. The foundation had been partially robbed during later phases of activity and it is possible that a building was built in the western part of the site during/by the end of Phase 5a.

7.13 Phase 5b – mid 13th-15th century (Fig. 14)

7.13.1 The building tentatively attributed to Phase 5a is believed to have stood throughout Phase 5b, with accumulated layers (BVT - [170], [181], [232] & [237]; BVE - [437]) formed within and around its footprint. Medieval peg tile (Appendix 11) and pottery dated 1240/1270-1350 (Appendix 4) was retrieved from the layers, suggesting that they formed during this time. Although the accumulated layers were inevitably mixed, with residual and possibly intrusive material present (Appendix 3; Appendix 4; Appendix 11), it is nonetheless possible that a copper alloy mount (BVT-SF38), copper alloy buckle (BVT-SF39), copper alloy object (BVE-SF259), iron disc (BVT-SF102) and an iron knife (BVT-SF103; Appendix 9) may represent items associated with the use of the building during Phase 5b. It is also possible that a fragment of copper alloy sheet waste (BVT-SF31), copper alloy droplets (BVT-SF347) and a small amount of undiagnostic metal-working waste (Appendix 10) may be associated with metal-working activity in the area during Phase 5b. Two residual Roman bone hairpins (BVT-SF111, BVT-SF113; Appendix 8) and a copper alloy coin (BVT-SF92) were also contained within the deposits.

7.13.2 During Phase 5b, a square chalk tank (BVT - [182]; BVE - [597], construction cut [598]) was constructed adjacent to the eastern side of the medieval building (Plate 5). The walls of the chalk tank measured 0.50m in width and covered an area measuring 2.80m NNE/SSW by 2.60m WNW/ESE by *c.*0.80m in depth. Pottery dating to 1350-1500 (Appendix 4) and medieval peg tile (Appendix 11) was retrieved from the backfill (BVE - [768]) of the tank, indicating that it had gone out of use by the end of Phase 5b. Residual Roman material (Appendix 3; Appendix 11; Appendix 13) was also retrieved from the tank infills, indicating that a certain amount of residuality existed within the Phase 5b assemblage.

7.13.3 Located *c.*1.90m to the east of the chalk tank was a large pit (BVE - [416]/[424], filled by [415], [423] & [439]) which was encountered at 2.96m OD. The pit measured *c.*2.60m E/W, in excess of 2.40m N/S and continued to a depth of *c.*2.50m. Pottery dated to 1240/1270-1300 (Appendix 4), medieval peg tile and a fragment of worked Purbeck marble (BVE-SF292;

Appendix 11) was retrieved from the pit fills. The pit also produced a large and varied animal bone assemblage (including BVE-SF88; Appendix 15) and possible faecal material (Appendix 18). In addition, a number of interesting artefacts were also found and included a copper alloy bar mount (BVE-SF278), copper alloy objects (BVE-SF82; BVE-SF83; BVE-SF89), iron objects and iron nails (Appendix 9). Furthermore, possible copper alloy slag (BVE-SF109; Appendix 9), iron rich metal working waste (Appendix 10) and fragments of blue/green copper ore (Malachite/Azurite?) were also present within the pit fills. A residual Roman Venus pipeclay figurine (BVE-SF275; Appendix 8) and residual Roman window glass (Appendix 7) was also contained with the deposits.

7.13.4 A small pit (BVE - [418], filled by [417] & [420]) truncated the north-eastern edge of the large cesspit and may represent a recut of the northern edge. Pottery dated to 1240-1350 (Appendix 4), glazed medieval peg tile (Appendix 11) and a Norwegian schist hone/whetstone (BVE-SF85; Appendix 9; Appendix 11) were contained within the pit fills. In addition, a copper alloy coin (BVE-SF84) and a copper alloy object (BVE-SF81; Appendix 9) were also collected.

7.13.5 A large cut feature (BVE - [496], filled by [472], [473], [474], [493] & [495]) was recorded during the underpinning of the southern property wall (Fig. 25, Section 34) and may represent a continuation of the large Phase 5b cesspit discussed above or alternatively a cesspit largely located beyond the southern site boundary. The cesspit had evidently been recut (BVE - [494]) during Phase 5b, with multiple fills (BVE - [384], [388], [389], [390], [391], [392], [393], [400], [401], [402], [403], [404], [405], [406], [407], [408], [469], [470] & [471]) evident in section. The original pit and its recut measured *c.*5.50m E/W by *c.*2.40m in depth and was encountered at 3.93m OD. The watching brief conditions entailed that few finds were retrieved, however a small amount of late medieval pottery (Appendix 4) and medieval splash glazed peg tile (Appendix 11) were attributed to the feature.

7.13.6 An additional large, Phase 5b cesspit (BVE - [414]/[809], filled by [313], [413], [419] & [810]), encountered at 3.04m OD and measuring 1.98m by 1.72m by 1.34m in depth, was located further to the east. The pit appears to have remained in use for an extended period of time with pottery dated 1250-1280 attributed to the lower fills and pottery dated 1340/1350-1440 attributed to the upper fills (Appendix 4). Two complete pots were contained within the pit and comprised an intact 13th century jar (BVE-SF87) and an intact 14th century biconical jug (BVE-SF79; Appendix 4), both presumably items accidently dropped into the cesspit and never retrieved. Medieval peg tile and curved tile (Appendix 11) was also present, as too was a notably large and varied animal bone assemblage (Appendix 15). The proximal shaft from an adult human femur was also present within the pit fill assemblage (Appendix 14). Additional finds comprised further fragments of worked Purbeck marble (BVE-SF293), a residual Roman whet/honestone (BVE-SF295; Appendix 11), residual Roman glass (Appendix 7), metal working waste (Appendix 10), a fragment of fine copper alloy wire (BVE-SF300) and a number

of iron nails (Appendix 9). A dog or pig coprolite was also present within the assemblage (Appendix 18).

7.13.7 A large cut feature (BVE - [516]/[513], filled by [362], [363], [364], [365], [512] & [515]) was recorded during the underpinning of the eastern property wall (Fig. 23, Section 13) and may represent a continuation of the large Phase 5b cesspit discussed above or a cesspit largely located beyond the eastern site boundary. The pit was encountered at 3.61m OD and measured in excess of 2.60m north-south and in excess of 2.60m in depth. Analysis of the section suggested that the location of this cesspit had shifted during the course of Phase 5b, with two possible episodes of recutting (BVE - [504], filled by [503] & [506] & BVE - [411]/[511], filled by [220], [221], [409], [410] & [510]) identified. Once again, the watching brief conditions entailed that few finds were retrieved during the recording exercise, however a 14th century bone knife handle (BVE-SF297; Appendix 9) was retrieved from the later recut.

7.13.8 A third large cesspit (BVE - [426]/[430], filled by [425] & [429]) measuring in excess of 2.30m in width by 1.21m in depth was located further to the north and was encountered at 2.94m OD. Quantities of medieval peg and bat tile (Appendix 11) and pottery dated 1270-1350, including a metal-copy baluster jug (Appendix 4), was retrieved from the pit fills. In addition to notable quantities of animal bone (Appendix 15), the pit fills also yielded two fragments of human bone (Appendix 14). A number of copper alloy objects (BVE-SF110) were also retrieved from the pit, as too were small quantities of copper alloy slag (BVE-SF109), lead melting waste (BVE-SF277; Appendix 9) and quantities of iron metal working waste and residues (Appendix 10).

7.13.9 A probable continuation of the cesspit was recorded during the underpinning of the northern and eastern property walls (BVE - [528]/[536]/[540], filled by [238], [526], [527], [535] & [539]) (Fig. 24, Section 13; Fig. 23, Section 35), with analysis of the sections indicating that the pit had been recut (BVE - [237], filled by [236] & [239]) during the course of Phase 5b. The pit and its recut measured in excess of 2m in width, up to 2.00m in depth and was encountered at 3.73m OD. Once again, the watching brief conditions entailed that few finds were retrieved, however medieval peg tile and a medieval Orthogonal Kentish ragstone column base (Appendix 11) have been attributed to the feature. Seven sherds of 19th century pottery (Appendix 4) and a clay tobacco pipe stem (Appendix 6) were also attributed to the pit fills, however this is thought to represent contamination of the finds assemblage.

7.13.10 An additional Phase 5b pit (BVE - [180], filled by [181] & [184]) was present in the north-west corner of the eastern part of the site and was encountered at 3.58m OD. It measured 0.94m in width and continued to a depth of 0.55m. Pottery dated 1240-1300 and 1270-1350 (Appendix 4) was retrieved from the pit fills, as too were fragments of medieval peg tile (Appendix 11) and a copper alloy sheet/offcut (BVE-SF276). In addition, the pit fills also produced 8.2kg of metal working waste (Appendix 10), an assemblage which seems indicative of metal-working in the vicinity. An assemblage of fish bone (Appendix 15) was also contained within the pit fills.

7.13.11 Four additional Phase 5b pits (BVE - [231], filled by [230] & [241]; BVE - [248], filled by [247]; not illustrated, seen in section only; BVE - [328], filled by [327]; BVE - [376], filled by [375]) were clustered in the central area of the eastern part of the site and were notably smaller in both plan and depth to those recorded closer to the eastern and southern site boundaries. Pottery dating to the late 13th - 15th century (Appendix 4), window glass and vessel glass dated to the 14th-late 15th century (Appendix 7), medieval peg tile (Appendix 11) and a sizeable animal bone assemblage (Appendix 15) was retrieved from the pits. In addition, a copper alloy tripod vessel (BVE-SF54), copper alloy objects (BVE-SF61; BVE-SF62), copper alloy fragments (BVE-SF57; BVE-SF60) and an iron nail (BVE-SF59) were also retrieved, as too was an assemblage of undiagnostic copper alloy metal working waste (Appendix 10). A dog coprolite was also collected from the pit fill (Appendix 18).

7.13.12 The remaining activity attributed to Phase 5b comprised a fragment of a NNE/SSW orientated foundation (BVE - [306], construction cut [307]) which was recorded in the eastern part of the site. The foundation had been constructed from tile and flint cobbles, and measured 0.40m in width, 0.70m in length, 0.10m in depth and was encountered at 3.62m OD. Pottery dated 1270-1350 (Appendix 4) and medieval peg tile (Appendix 11) was contained within the foundation fabric.

7.14 Phase 5c – late 15th-early 16th century (Fig. 15)

7.14.1 It is thought that the medieval building continued to stand during Phase 5c, with accumulated layers (BVT - [157]; BVE - [216], [217], [218], [219], [300], [302], [305], [312], [318], [326] [334], [369], [370], [371], [372] & [397]) formed in the central and eastern parts of the site during this time. The accumulated soil horizon was encountered at heights ranging between 3.45m OD and 3.79m OD. Pottery assemblages collected from the layers were variably dated 1400-1500, 1450-1500, 1480-1500, 1480-1550 and 1480-1600 (Appendix 4) and it is evident that they formed during the latter part of the medieval period and into the transition with the post-medieval period. Medieval peg tile, including glazed examples, was also retrieved from the accumulated soils (Appendix 11), as too was a copper alloy pin (BVT-SF27), copper alloy lace chapes (BVT-SF28), a copper alloy head dress pin (BVT-SF29), a copper alloy object (BVE-SF258) and a number of iron nails (Appendix 9). A small quantity of 17th century clay tobacco pipe muffle (Appendix 6) and early post-medieval pottery (Appendix 4) were also attributed to the accumulated layers and it is evident that intrusive material existed within the assemblage. In addition, residual Roman material (Appendix 3; Appendix 11) was also retrieved from the layers, indicating that a certain degree of residuality also existed within the Phase 5c assemblages

7.14.2 A large, sub-round pit (BVE - [227]/[250], filled by [225], [229] & [249]) measuring *c.*2.00m in diameter by 0.61m in depth, was encountered at 3.41m OD in the central-north of the site. Pottery dating 1400/1450-1500, including a small 'Tudor Green' jug (Appendix 4), was

collected from the pit, as too were fragments of decorative medieval glazed floor tile and medieval-early post-medieval peg tile (Appendix 11). A coprolite and possible faecal material was also collected (Appendix 18). The pit fill also produced a number of iron objects which included a buckle (BVE-SF264), two rowel spurs (BVE-SF263; BVE-SF265) and a horseshoe (BVE-SF266; Appendix 9). In addition, a copper alloy object (BVE-SF53; Appendix 9), copper alloy pins (BVE-SF301) and small quantities of hammerscale flake, microslags and undiagnostic metal working slag (Appendix 10) were also retrieved.

7.14.3 The south-east edge of the pit was truncated by an additional Phase 5c pit (BVE - [243], filled by [242]; not illustrated), which was encountered at 3.00m OD and continued to a depth of 0.25m. Although only a shallow feature, the pit nonetheless produced an interesting assemblage which included pottery dated 1440-1500 (Appendix 4), a copper alloy coin (BVE-SF58; Appendix 9) and a piece of glazed floor tile decorated with a floral motif and dated 1330-1450 (Appendix 11).

7.14.4 Located approximately 1.80m further to the south-west was an additional, large sub-round Phase 5c pit (BVE - [447]/[581]/[646], filled by [446], [564], [580] & [645]), which was encountered at 2.87m OD and measured in excess of 1.30m in diameter by 2.25m in depth. The pit fills contained pottery dated 1350/400-1500 (Appendix 4), medieval-early post-medieval peg tile (Appendix 11) and quantities of animal bone (Appendix 15). Copper alloy fragments (BVE-SF93), copper alloy objects (BVE-SF94; BVE-SF95), an iron staple, iron nails (Appendix 9) and undiagnostic metal working waste (Appendix 10) were also retrieved.

7.14.5 The southern edge of the pit had been truncated by an additional Phase 5c pit (BVE - [360]/[449], filled by [359]/[448]) which was encountered at 2.93m OD and measured in excess of 1.15m in diameter by 0.82m in depth. Pottery dated 1300-1500 (Appendix 4), medieval peg tile (Appendix 11), a copper alloy jeton (BVE-SF121; Appendix 9) and small quantities of metal working waste (Appendix 10) was also retrieved from the pit.

7.14.6 The heavily truncated remains of a shallow Phase 5c pit (BVE - [325], filled by [324]) were located further to the north-east and were encountered at a height of 3.43m OD. The pit is considered of particular interest for 11kg of metal working waste (including hammerscale flake, spheres, smithy trample, vitrified hearth lining and coal) was collected and analysis of the material has suggested an association with hot-working smithing (Appendix 10). Pottery dated 1350-1650 (Appendix 4) and medieval peg tile (Appendix 11) was also retrieved from the fill.

7.14.7 Four small, shallow Phase 5c pits (BVE - [173] filled by [172]; BVE - [245], filled by [244]; BVE - [315], filled by [314]; BVE - [321], filled by [320]) were located to the immediate east and south-east. The pits were encountered at *c.*3.50m OD and ranged between 0.14m and 0.42m in depth. Pottery dated to the mid 14th-15th century (Appendix 4), glazed medieval peg tile

(Appendix 11) and a copper alloy toilet implement (BVE-SF71; Appendix 9) were retrieved from the fill. A small amount of pottery dated 1500-1580 (Appendix 4) is considered to be intrusive, possibly as a consequence of later settling.

7.14.8 The pits were in turn truncated by a later Phase 5c pit (BVE - [183]/[309], filled by [182] & [308]) which was encountered at a height of 3.63m OD and measured 0.55m in depth. Pottery dated 1480-1500 (Appendix 4), medieval-early post-medieval peg tile (Appendix 11) and a copper alloy object (BVE-SF64; Appendix 9) were retrieved from the pit fills, whilst possible faecal material was also present (Appendix 18).

7.14.9 Further Phase 5c pits (BVE - [333], filled by [331] & [332]; BVE - [337], filled by [335] & [336]; BVE - [339], filled by [338]; BVE - [350], filled by [347], [348] & [349]; BVE - [374], filled by [373]; BVE - [396], filled by [394] & [395]) was recorded during the watching brief on the underpinning of the eastern and southern property walls. Small quantities of mid 14th - 15th century pottery (Appendix 4), medieval peg tile (Appendix 11), fragments of copper wire ring/fitting (BVE-SF72), a copper alloy pin/wire (BVE-SF73) and a copper alloy object (BVE-SF74; Appendix 9) were retrieved from the pits during the watching brief exercise.

7.15 Phase 5c/Phase 6a – early-mid 16th century (Fig. 16)

7.15.1 Two robber cuts (BVT - [228], filled by [227]/[243]; BVT - [230], filled by [229]) located in the western part of the site have tentatively been attributed to the transition of the late medieval/early post-medieval period. The robber cuts were encountered at 3.45m OD, measured *c.*0.50m in width by 0.14m-0.25m in depth and covered an area measuring in excess of 8.10m NNE/SSW by 10.40m NWW/SSE. A small quantity of medieval peg tile (Appendix 11), five sherds of residual late Roman pottery (Appendix 3) and residual Roman building material (Appendix 11) was retrieved from the robber cut fills. The robber cuts are thought to relate to the comprehensive removal of the medieval building during the Phase 5c/Phase 6a transition. It is probable that a dispersed group of postholes (BVT - [189], filled by [188]; BVE - [422], filled by [421]; BVE - [434], filled by [433]; BVE - [436], filled by [435]; BVE - [443], filled by [442]; BVE - [445], filled by [444]) may denote the locations of timber posts removed at a contemporary time or scaffolding associated with the robbing.

7.15.2 In addition to these features, a WNW/ESE aligned linear pit (BVT - [216], filled by [215]) located in the north-east may represent an additional area of robbing within the medieval building. The linear pit measured 1.70m by 0.90m by 0.75m in depth and was encountered at 3.90m OD. Medieval/post-medieval peg tile (Appendix 11), early post-medieval pottery (including crucible BVT-SF178; Appendix 4) and metal working debris, including a fragment of vitrified hearth lining and a smithing hearth bottom (Appendix 10) was retrieved from the feature. In addition, an interesting assemblage of iron small finds were also collected and included a rotary key (BVT-SF94), sphere/shot (BVT-SF95), knife (BVT-SF99), sheet/straps

(BVT-SF101), sheet waste (BVT-SF107) and a number of unidentifiable objects (BVT-SF96; BVT-SF97; BVT-SF98; BVT-SF100; Appendix 9). Furthermore, the pit fills also produced a wood and iron cutlery handle (BVT-SF115), a bone dice (BVT-SF236), a copper alloy head dress pin (BVT-SF253) and copper alloy sheet/mount (BVT-SF349).

7.15.3 A second linear pit (BVT - [236], filled by [233], [234] & [235]) was located *c.*2.40m further to the north-east and may also represent an area of robbing within the medieval building at the Phase 5c/Phase 6a transition. Pottery dated 1480-1550/1600 was retrieved from the lower fills, whilst 16th century pottery was recovered from the upper fill (Appendix 4). Two early Border ware money boxes dated 1480-1550 (Appendix 4) were also retrieved from the linear pit, as too were fragments of medieval peg tile (Appendix 11), an iron nail and a copper alloy pin (BVT-SF350; Appendix 9). The pit fills also contained an assemblage of glass which included fragments from a cup or goblet, fragments from a flask and two possible urinal bottoms (Appendix 7; BVT-SF6; BVT-SF7; BVT-SF8; BVT-SF9; BVT-SF10; BVT-SF11). In addition, an interesting animal bone assemblage was also collected from the pit and included the partial remains of a cat skeleton and the bones from two rats (Appendix 15).

7.15.4 In addition to the linear pits, an interesting group of three large pits were located close to the eastern site boundary and are thought to have been backfilled contemporary with the robbing of the medieval building. The southernmost of the pits (BVE - [164]/[189]/[345]/[380]/[501], filled by [163], [188], [340], [343], [377], [378], [379] & [500]) was encountered at a height of 3.82m OD, continued to a depth of 1.20m and was recorded both in plan and during the underpinning watching brief. The pit produced a pottery assemblage dated 1550-1580 (Appendix 4), quantities of early post-medieval peg tile (Appendix 11) and a number of iron nails/pins. Numerous small finds were also retrieved from the pit fills and included a copper alloy lace chape (BVE-SF37), two copper alloy jetons, one of them featuring a fleur-de-lis and possibly French (BVE-SF38; BVE-SF39), a copper alloy ring (BVE-SF40), a copper alloy pin/handle (BVE-SF42) and an antler tool (BVE-SF41; Appendix 9). In addition, the pit also contained a fragment from a Purbeck marble vessel (BVE-SF67), a fragment which has been found to conjoin with two unstratified pieces (BVE-SF77) which were collected during the underpinning watching brief and may form part of a broken and discarded medieval font (Appendix 9; Appendix 11).

7.15.5 A second Phase 5c/Phase 6a pit (BVE - [201]/[518], filled by [200] & [517]; not illustrated, seen in section only) was located approximately 2.30m to the north-east and was encountered at a height of 3.73m OD. The pit continued to a depth of *c.*1.95m and was recorded both in plan and during the underpinning of the eastern property wall. Pottery dated 1480-1550 (Appendix 4), medieval/post-medieval peg tile and fragments of Late Gothic worked Reigate stone (Appendix 11) were collected from the pit fills. The pit also produced a number of small finds which included a copper alloy lace chape (BVE-SF257), a copper alloy pin (BVE-SF256),

fragments of copper alloy sheet/vessels (BVE-SF47; BVE-SF48) and a copper alloy object (BVE-SF49; Appendix 9). Whilst the assemblage is of obvious interest, it should be noted that intrusive early 18th century tobacco pipe fragments (Appendix 6) and fragments of 16th-17th century glass (Appendix 7) have also been attributed to the pit fills.

7.15.6 The third Phase 5c pit (BVE - [179], filled by [177], [178], [361], [366] & [367]) was recorded solely during the underpinning of the eastern property wall (Fig. 23, Section 13) and was seen to measure 1.40m in width by 0.90m in depth. An interesting finds assemblage was attributed to the pit and comprised Flemish salt glazed floor tile popular between 1450 and1580, Late Gothic worked Reigate stone, medieval/post-medieval peg tile (Appendix 11) and 16th century pottery (Appendix 4). In addition, a Venetian glass chevron bead fragment (BVE-SF44), two iron buckles (BVE-SF50), an iron vessel with copper alloy wire around the handle (BVE-SF267), a copper alloy mount/strap loop (BVE-SF45), an iron strap (Appendix 9) and a small amount of undiagnostic metal working waste (Appendix 10) were also collected from the Phase 5c/Phase 6a pit fills.

7.16 Phase 6a (i) – mid-late 16th century (Fig. 17)

7.16.1 The earliest deposits attributed to Phase 6a (i) in the west of the site comprised a series of mixed demolition, dump and gardensoil layers (BVT - [134], [180], [193], [208] & [213]) which were encountered at heights between 4.05m OD and 4.35m OD. Pottery assemblages dated 1480-1600 and 1570/1580 onwards (including crucibles BVT-SF176, BVT-SF177; Appendix 4) were collected from the layers, as too were quantities of residual medieval building material, including decorated floor tile (BVT-SF210, BVT-SF211), fragments of worked Reigate stone and a Kentish Ragstone 'rubstone' (Appendix 11). The building material is presumed to have originated from the demolition of the medieval building during Phase 5c/Phase 6a and with this as a consideration it is of interest that an iron door bolt (BVT-SF79) and an iron wall hook (BVT-SF63) were also retrieved from these layers. Numerous other iron objects were present within the assemblage and included a flat section hook (BVT-SF64), fitting (BVT-SF276), ring (BVT-SF66), mount (BVT-SF93), strip/waste (BVT-SF275), unidentifiable objects (BVT-SF65; BVT-SF72) and a number of iron nails (including BVT-SF92). Copper alloy objects included a belt/sword buckle (BVT-SF36), a coin (BVT-SF15) and a head dress pin (BVT-SF34), whilst other items of note included a pinner's bone (BVT-SF378) and a leaded bronze fragment (BVT-SF35; Appendix 9). In addition, three human vertebrae (Appendix 14) were present, whilst a sizeable animal bone assemblage, which included an early instance of turkey consumption (Appendix 15), was collected. A small assemblage of glass which included a sherd from a possible medieval vessel, painted post-medieval glass and a fragment from a pedestal beaker (Appendix 7; BVT-SF3; BVT-SF4; BVT-SF194; BVT-SF196) was also collected. A machine made aluminium bottle cap (BVT-SF108) was also attributed to a Phase 6a (i) layer, however the 'modern' object is clearly an intrusive item.

7.16.2 In the eastern part of the site, the earliest deposits attributed to Phase 6a (i) comprised a series of mixed deposits variably described as demolition layers, dump layers and accumulated gardensoils (BVE - [38], [51], [54], [57], [75], [81], [86], [101] & [133]) which are thought to have formed during the continued robbing of the medieval building. The early Phase 6a (i) layers were encountered at *c.*4.15m OD and produced pottery assemblages dated 1550/1580-1600 and 1580-1650/1700 (Appendix 4) and quantities of Tudor/Stuart brick (Appendix 11). Excavation of the layers also produced an animal bone assemblage which included two sawn horn cores suggestive of horn working (Appendix 15) and a small quantity of metal-working debris which included a smithing hearth bottom (Appendix 10). A number of copper alloy objects were also retrieved and comprised a dagger scabbard chape (BVE-SF23), jeton (BVE-SF28), head dress pin (BVE-SF25), lace chape (BVE-SF26), bar mount (BVE-SF27) and pin (BVE-SF24), as well as an iron figure-of-eight chain link (BVE-SF270) and a number of iron nails (including BVE-SF11; Appendix 9). Excavation of the layers also produced quantities of residual medieval pottery (Appendix 4) and medieval building material which included a glazed medieval tile featuring a horse or animal design (Appendix 11). A 19th century, decorative clay tobacco pipe (BVE-SF172; Appendix 6) represents an intrusive item.

7.16.3 A group of pits (BVT - [151], filled by [150]; BVT - [179], filled by [161], [178] & [177]; BVT - [184], filled by [183]; BVT - [201], filled by [200]; BVT - [204], filled by [203]; BVT - [210], filled by [209]; BVT - [218], filled by [217]) were distributed throughout the western part of the site during the early part of Phase 6a (i). The pits were concentrated around the footprint of the earlier medieval building and it is possible that they relate to the continued robbing of the building during Phase 6a (i). The robber pits contained pottery assemblages dated to the late 16th century, the majority of which dated specifically to 1580-1600 (Appendix 4). Two ceramic crucibles (BVT-SF175; BVT-SF160; Appendix 4) were also collected from the robber pits, as too was a notable animal bone assemblage (Appendix 15), a copper alloy head-dress pin (BVT-SF237) and an iron sheet/mount (BVT-SF277; Appendix 9). A fragment of residual Roman glass and a fragment of 16th-17th century glass (Appendix 7; SF304; SF305) were also collected. Three postholes (BVT - [147], filled by [146]; BVT - [196], filled by [197]; BVT - [198], filled by [199]) attributed to Phase 6a (i) may denote the locations of timber posts removed at a contemporary time or scaffolding.

7.16.4 The early Phase 6a (i) deposits were truncated by a number of intercut, NNE/SSW orientated linear features, which covered an area measuring in excess of 3.70m in width and the feature may represent an early NNE/SSW orientated property/field boundary in the eastern part of the site. The earliest of the ditches (BVE - [233], filled by [120], [124], [127] & [175]) was encountered at 3.64m OD and measured 2m in width by 0.70m in depth. The ditch had gradually sloping sides with a concave base and contained late medieval/post-medieval peg tile (Appendix 11) and a pottery assemblage dated 1550-1580 (Appendix 4). An iron pot hook (BVT-SF262), a copper alloy sheet/mount (BVE-SF255) and a copper alloy object (BVE-SF51;

Appendix 9) were also retrieved from the ditch fills. The eastern edge of the ditch was truncated by a steep sided, flat based linear feature (BVE - [198], filled by [132] & [197]) which is thought to represent a Phase 6a (i) recut. The recut ditch measured 0.90m in width by 0.35m in depth and produced pottery dated 1480-1600 (Appendix 4).

7.16.5 The western edge of the ditch was in turn recut (BVE - [122]/[129], filled by [121] & [128]) at a later stage during Phase 6a (i). The secondary recut was encountered at 3.92m OD, measured 1.00m in width and continued to a depth of 0.55m. Located 0.25m further to the east was a parallel ditch (BVE - [126]/[131], filled by [125] & [130]), which was encountered at 3.96m OD, measured 1.00m in width by 0.80m in depth and is thought to be associated. The two ditches produced pottery dated 1480-1600 (Appendix 4), post-medieval window glass (Appendix 7) and quantities of medieval/early post-medieval peg tile (Appendix 11). A number of iron objects were also contained within the ditch fills and comprised a harness buckle (BVE-SF268), rowel spur (BVE-SF269), ring/link (BVE-SF22), strap fitting and a number of nails (Appendix 9). Excavation of the ditches also produced a bone tool (BVE-SF285) and a fragment from a Purbeck marble vessel, possibly constituting part of the broken medieval font (Appendix 11) retrieved from the Phase 5b/Phase 6a pits. Pottery dated to the latter part of the post-medieval period (Appendix 4) and attributed to the ditch fills is considered to be intrusive. A residual fragment of a Roman stone mortar (BVE-SF30) was also present.

7.16.6 The land to the east of the possible boundary ditches had been heavily truncated during later activity, however the partial remains of three probable rubbish pits (BVE - [47], filled by [46]; BVE - [160], filled by [159]; BVE - [451], filled by [450]; not illustrated), a possible posthole recorded in section (BVE - [144], filled by [145]) and two stakeholes (BVE - [123]; BVE - [135], filled by [134]) did survive. The features were clustered in the south-east corner of the site and an ivory comb of possible 16th century date (BVE-SF91; Appendix 9) was retrieved from one of the pit fills.

7.16.7 To the west of the possible boundary ditches, the earlier Phase 6a (i) robber pits were truncated by three, later Phase 6a (i) pits. The most western of the pits (BVT - [160]/[176], filled by [158], [159] & [175]) was encountered at 4.15m OD and measured 3.18m WNW/ESE, 2.30m NNE/SSW and 0.90m in depth. Excavation of the pit produced an assemblage of pottery dated 1580-1600/1630/1650 (Appendix 4), early post-medieval brick (Appendix 11), an interesting animal bone assemblage (Appendix 15) and small quantities of metal working waste (Appendix 10). A number of iron objects including a buckle (BVT-SF74), pin (BVT-SF73) and unidentified objects (BVT-SF75; Appendix 9) were retrieved during the excavation of the pit, as too was a copper alloy/glass stud/button (BVT-SF30; Appendix 9).

7.16.8 The second pit (BVT - [205], filled by [194]) was located approximately 0.80m further to the east and was encountered at a height of 4.20m OD. The pit measured *c.*1.30m in width by 0.20m in depth and its southern edge was defined by a row of five stakeholes (BVT - [212],

filled by [211]), which may be the remains of a wattle-lining to the pit. Although relatively shallow, excavation of the pit nonetheless produced an assemblage of pottery dated 1580-1600 (including crucible BVT-SF172; Appendix 4), glazed medieval/early post-medieval brick (Appendix 11), a silver coin (BVT-SF243) and a lead bird feeder (BVT-SF235; Appendix 9). In addition, a number of iron objects were also contained within the pit fill and included the foot of a cast iron vessel (BVT-SF83), a plate (BVT-SF88), fragments of iron sheet (BVT-SF85; BVT-SF86; BVT-SF87), a number of unidentified objects (BVT-SF84; BVT-SF89; BVT-SF91) and iron nails (BVT-SF90). Interestingly, excavation of the pit also produced a fragment from a Purbeck marble vessel (BVT-SF234; Appendix 11), possibly representing an additional part of the broken medieval font collected during Phase 5c/Phase 6a.

7.16.9 The third pit (BVT - [186], filled by [185] & [195]) was encountered at 4.21m OD, measured *c.*1.80m in width and continued to a depth of 1.05m. Four stakeholes (BVT - [192], filled by [191]) defined the western corner of the pit, which once again may be the remains of wattle-lining. Pottery dated 1550/1580-1600 (including crucibles BVT-SF161, BVT-SF162, BVT-SF173; Appendix 4), a fragment of glass (Appendix 7), post-medieval brick and medieval/post-medieval peg tile (Appendix 11) was contained within the pit fills. An assemblage of preserved plant remains were also present (Appendix 17). In addition a number of copper alloy objects were retrieved from the pit including a jeton (BVT-SF14), pin (BVT-SF348), nail (BVT-SF33) and unidentified object (BVT-SF32), whilst in addition iron objects, including a tubular object (BVT-SF82), a mount/sheet (BVT-SF81) and a number of nails (Appendix 9) as well as a lead token (BVT-SF341; Appendix 9) were also retrieved. Furthermore, small amounts of metal working waste (Appendix 10) and a large lump of lead ore (BVT-SF80; Appendix 9; Appendix 11) were also retrieved, with the latter possibly related to lead manufacture on site or in the vicinity. A residual Roman lava quern stone (BVT-SF231; Appendix 11) was also present, as too was a fragment from a medieval terracotta plaque (BVT-SF216; Appendix 11), an item which may represent part of a decorative feature from the demolished medieval building.

7.17 Phase 6a (ii) – late 16th-early 17th century (Fig. 18)

7.17.1 Widespread dump layers (BVT - [73], [110], [149], [155] & [162]) were deposited in the western part of the site at the beginning of Phase 6a (ii) and are thought to represent ground levelling/raising in advance of the post-medieval development of the site. Pottery assemblages dating to the mid 16th-early 17th century (including crucible BVT-SF158; Appendix 4) and Dutch tile dating to the 17th century (Appendix 11) was contained within the layers, as too was a fragment of window pane glass (BVT-SF193; Appendix 7), a copper alloy sword/dagger scabbard chape (BVT-SF24) and a copper alloy candlestick (BVT-SF384). In addition, a number of iron objects were also retrieved and comprised a gardening fork/hoe (BVT-SF67), two clench bolts (BVT-SF76; BVT-SF77), a furniture handle (BVT-SF385), a vessel/plate (BVT-SF68), a pin (BVT-SF78), numerous unidentified objects (BVT-SF71) and a number of

nails (Appendix 9). In addition, residual medieval building material was also retrieved from the layers and included a highly decorative terracotta plaque with leaf design (BVT-SF213), a fragment of polished white limestone paving and a fragment from a Purbeck marble vessel (BVT-SF230) which may once again form part of the broken medieval font (Appendix 11) retrieved from the Phase 5c/Phase 6a and Phase 6a (i) pits.

7.17.2 Similar dump layers was also evident within the eastern part of the site (BVE - [18], [85], [102], [116] & [117]) at the beginning of Phase 6a (ii) and once again the layers are thought to represent ground levelling/raising. The Phase 6a (ii) horizon was present at heights between 4.29m OD and 4.50m OD. Pottery dated 1580-1600/1660 (Appendix 4), 16th century glass (Appendix 7) and medieval/post-medieval peg tile, (Appendix 11) were retrieved from the layers, as too were residual fragments of medieval Flemish and Westminster floor tile (Appendix 11). Numerous iron objects were also contained within the layers and comprised a cannon ball (BVE-SF17), chain link (BVE-SF21) and an iron tool (BVE-SF302; Appendix 9). A copper alloy vessel/container (BVE-SF251) and a copper alloy object (BVE-SF19) were contained within the assemblage, whilst in addition, ivory waste (BVE-SF284), metal working waste (including BVE-SF18; Appendix 10) and two fragments from a human tibia (Appendix 14) were retrieved. A clay tobacco pipe dated 1700-1740 (BVE-SF177; Appendix 6) is considered to be an intrusive item.

7.17.3 A NNE/SSW orientated brick wall (BVE - [73], [76], [79] & [80]) was recorded beneath the eastern property wall during the underpinning watching brief (Fig. 23, Section 13). The wall had been constructed above a small pit (BVE - [149], filled by [148]) which contained an assemblage of late 16th-17th century pottery (Appendix 4) and may have been associated with the construction of the wall. A medium sized assemblage of early 18th century clay tobacco pipe (BVE-SF239, BVE-SF240; Appendix 6) was also attributed to the pit fill, however this material is considered to be intrusive perhaps due to contamination of finds retrieval during the watching brief exercise. A fragment of window glass (Appendix 7) was also collected. The wall was encountered at 4.73m OD, stood to a height of 0.30m and extended 3.50m from the northern site boundary.

7.17.4 The fragmentary remains of a second NNE/SSW orientated brick wall (BVE - [66], construction cut [67], fill [65]) were located approximately 2.60m further to the west, whilst a third brick wall (BVE - [111], construction cut [114], fill [115]) was located *c.*3.10m further to the west of this. The *c.*0.30m wide walls were encountered at 4.12m OD, stood to a maximum height of 0.06m OD and extended 5.00m from the northern site boundary. The walls had been constructed from Tudor brick (Appendix 11), with pottery dated 1480-1600/1650 (Appendix 4) contained within the construction cut backfill. Collectively, the NNE/SSW aligned walls are believed to represent dividing walls between a number of NNE/SSW orientated early post-medieval

properties. A fourth NNE/SSW aligned wall had been constructed in the central north of the site (BVT - [8]) and may also be associated with this episode of construction.

7.17.5 Mortar layers (BVE - [3]/[84], [100] & [112]), a fragment of gravel surface (BVE - [119]) and a dump layer (BVE - [56]) were deposited in association with the Phase 6a (ii) walls. Assemblages of pottery dated 1580-1600/1700 (Appendix 4), a copper alloy coin weight with fleur-de-lis motif (BVE-SF20) and a number of iron nails (Appendix 9) were retrieved from the layers. In addition, seven cattle horncores were also collected from the deposits (Appendix 15) and may be suggestive of hornworking within one of the properties during Phase 6a (ii).

7.17.6 A large, sub-circular pit (BVT - [86], filled by [85], [152] & [238]) was located in the west of the site and was encountered at 4.59m OD. The pit measured *c.*3.50m E/W, by 2.30m N/S by 1.55m in depth. The steep sided, flat-based pit contained pottery assemblages dated 1550-1580, 1580-1600 and 1612-1630 (Appendix 4), with the latest pottery occurring in the uppermost fill. A small burnished stone container (BVT-SF217; Appendix 11), a lead weight (BVT-SF106), a copper alloy curtain ring (BVT-SF26) and an iron horseshoe (BVT-SF69), bar/spike (BVT-SF61) and strap (BVT-SF60; Appendix 9) were also retrieved. In addition, the pit fills also produced an interesting medieval building material assemblage which included early medieval glazed ridge tile, late medieval/early post-medieval glazed floor tile, late medieval Reigate stone moulding, a terracotta cornice (BVT-SF212) and a carved fleur-de-lis terracotta panel/roundal (BVT-SF214; Appendix 11). A single clay tobacco pipe stem (Appendix 6) was also attributed to the pit fills as too were three crucibles (BVT-SF154, BVT-SF155, BVT-SF159; Appendix 6) and an assemblage of window glass and 16th-17th century vessel glass (Appendix 7; SF2; SF191).

7.17.7 Four smaller pits (BVT - [112], filled by [111]; BVT - [121], filled by [120]; BVT - [127], filled by [126]; BVT - [133], filled by [132]) were located to the south-east of the circular pit [86] and may have been associated. The pits contained pottery assemblages dated to the late 16th - mid 17th century (Appendix 4) and early post-medieval building material (Appendix 11). Interestingly, two copper alloy shoe buckles, one stylistically dated to the late 16th/early 17th century (BVT-SF21; BVT-SF23; Appendix 9), were also contained within the pits, as too was a single human tarsal (Appendix 14). Excavation of the pit fills also produced a burnished stone container (BVT-[111]; Appendix 11), fragments of lead waste (BVT-SF105; Appendix 9) and fragments of coal and cinder (Appendix 10), material which may be related to activities being undertaken in the vicinity. The pits also produced a copper alloy backplate for a mounted lock (BVT-SF22), fragments of copper alloy sheet (BVT-SF20; Appendix 9), a fragment of late medieval tracery (Appendix 11) and a fragment of window pane glass (BVT-SF191: Appendix 7), some of which may be derived from the demolished medieval building. A pit (BVT - [222], filled by [221]) located further to the north and containing pottery dated to the early 17th century (Appendix 4) may also be associated.

7.17.8 In the south of the site, the ground levelling/raising horizon was truncated by the construction cut for a wall running along the length of the southern site boundary, the 'Southern Property wall'. The wall measured in excess of 20.70m in length and was recorded as an extant masonry element in the eastern part of site (BVE - [6]/[146], construction cut [7]/[37], fill [4], [36] & [385]) and within the excavation area in the western part of site (BVT - [101], construction cut [118]/[125], fills [117] & [122]). The base of the construction cut occurred between 3.00m OD and 3.46m OD, and where visible the wall was seen to measure at least *c.*0.75m in width. Pottery dated 1480-1650 and 1550/1580-1600 (Appendix 4) was retrieved from the construction cut backfill, as too were fragments of a human humerus and ulna (Appendix 14).

7.17.9 In the western part of the site and constructed approximately 1.95m to the north of the southern property wall, was a brick well (BVT - [270], construction cut [220], fills [113], [116], [166] & [219]). The well survived at a height of 3.64m OD, with an external diameter measuring *c.*1.15m and an internal diameter measuring *c.*0.65m. The construction cut measured *c.*2.50m in diameter, continued beyond 2.40m in depth and contained a backfill from which pottery dated 1575/1580-1600 (Appendix 4) was retrieved. A number of small finds were also retrieved from the construction cut backfill and comprised a heel iron (BVT-SF62), an ivory handle (BVT-SF240), a copper alloy vessel (BVT-SF380) and an iron steelyard weight (BVT-SF381) and mount (BVT-SF382; Appendix 9). Residual medieval building material was also retrieved from the backfill and included a fragment from a medieval terracotta plaque (Appendix 11).

7.17.10 A series of widespread mortar layers (BVT - [124], [139], [145], [148], [153], [154], [156] & [190]), an industrial layer (BVT - [128]) and an area of dumping (BVT - [53] & [54]), were deposited throughout the western part of the site during the latter part of Phase 6a (ii). The upper horizon of the layers was generally encountered between 4.30m OD and 4.50m OD, with the deposits thought to represent occupation and industrial activity associated with the early post-medieval properties. Pottery assemblages dated 1550-1600/1610/1630 and 1580-1650/1700 (Appendix 4) and fragments of post-medieval peg tile (Appendix 11) were collected from the layers. In addition, a copper alloy jeton (BVT-SF13), a copper alloy stud/button (BVT-SF25), an iron pinned hinge (BVT-SF70) and an iron strap/mount (BVT-SF383; Appendix 9) were present, whilst in addition a sizeable animal bone assemblage (Appendix 15) and a fragment of an adolescent human ulna (Appendix 14) were also retrieved.

7.18 Phase 6b – mid 17th century (Fig. 19)

7.18.1 The Phase 6a (ii) southern property wall and the Phase 6a (ii) well were retained throughout Phase 6b, during which time a parallel WNW/ESE orientated wall (BVT - [99]/[119]/[129], construction cut [100]/[131]/[137], fills [98], [130] & [138]) was constructed *c.*3.45m further to the north-east. The Phase 6b wall had been constructed from early post-medieval brick and

post-Great Fire brick (Appendix 11), with later 16th century pottery (Appendix 4) retrieved from the construction cut backfill.

7.18.2 Fragments of cobbled surface (BVT - [84] & [123]) and a stone floor (BVT - [164], construction cut [165]) were recorded within the space between the two walls, whilst the fragmentary remains of a cobbled surface (BVT - [136]) was recorded further to the north. The floor surfaces were encountered at heights of 4.28m OD, 4.60m OD and 4.37m OD respectively, indicating that different ground levels were present. Excavation of the surfaces produced a pottery assemblage dated 1550-1610 (Appendix 4) and a quantity of cattle bone-working waste (BVT-SF379), some of it probably originating from a knucklebone floor (Appendix 15). A clay tobacco pipe dated 1660-1680 (Appendix 6) was also attributed to the surfaces.

7.18.3 A brick well/soakaway (BVT - [18], construction cut [19]/[172]/[240], fills [17], [171] & [239]) was located *c.*3.50m to the north of the Phase 6b wall. The soakaway had been constructed from a mixture of Tudor and post-Great Fire bricks (Appendix 11), with pottery dated 1600-1700 (Appendix 4) contained within the construction cut backfill. The soakaway measured *c.*1.15m in external diameter, *c.*0.90m in internal diameter and at least 0.87m in depth. A single posthole (BVT - [174], filled by [173]) truncated the backfill of the construction cut and may have served an associated function.

7.18.4 The remains of a lime kiln (BVT - [135]) were recorded to the north-east of the Phase 6b wall and to the south-west of the Phase 6b well/soakaway. Evidence for the kiln comprised lime mortar above a spread of tile fragments, which measured 2.95m NNE/SSW by *c.*2.55m WNW/ESE. Six postholes (BVT - [103], filled by [102]; BVT - [105], filled by [104]; BVT - [107], filled by [106]; BVT - [109], filled by [108]; BVT - [142], filled by [141]; BVT - [144], filled by [143]) were recorded in association with the kiln scar and may represent structural elements of the kiln. The lime kiln was encountered at *c.*4.60m OD, indicating that it had been constructed slightly higher than the surrounding cobble/metalled surfaces. A single pit (BVT - [16], filled by [15]) containing two sherds of pottery dated 1630-1660 (Appendix 4) was located to the west of the kiln and may have served an ancillary purpose.

7.18.5 Subsequent activity attributed to Phase 6b in the west of the site consisted of a fragment of brick floor (BVT - [93], contained within construction cut [94]) and a number of occupation layers (BVT - [45], [51], [52], [69], [87], [88], [89], [92], [96], [97] & [140]). The brick floor was encountered at 4.36m OD and had been constructed from Stuart bricks and a reused Yorkstone rubstone (Appendix 11). Pottery assemblages dated 1580-1650, 1580-1700, 1612-1700 and 1630-1650 (Appendix 4) were retrieved from the occupation layers. A roof tile with an animal print was also collected (BVT-SF218; Appendix 11).

7.18.6 It is probable that the back wall of the extant Wheatsheaf Public House, e.g. the 'Northern Property Wall' (BVE - [153], construction cut [387]) was constructed during Phase 6b. The wall

measured 3.65m in length, with an integral 1.00m wide doorway present at a distance of 1.60m from its eastern extent. The threshold of the doorway was present at *c.*3.70m OD. Fragments of a Phase 6b cobble surface (BVE - [2]/[83]), which incorporated a fragment of reused German lava quern (Appendix 11), were encountered at a height of 4.90m OD further to the south-east. The cobble surface provides an indication of 'ground level' in the eastern half of the site during Phase 6b and suggests that the doorway through the northern property wall probably provided access to a sub-basement/cellar area located beneath the extant Wheatsheaf public house.

7.18.7 A double cellar (BVE - [113], comprised of brick walls [15]/[107], [104], [105], [106], [118], [279], [303], [341], [342], [356], [358] & [383]; see Appendix 1 for individual details) was constructed during Phase 6b (Plate 6). The double cellar was located in the south-east of the site and the southern property wall had been incorporated, and subsequently modified, during the construction of the cellars. The double cellar was contained within a vertical sided construction cut (BVE - [273]/[281]/[282]/[286]/[287]/[310]/[357]) which measured 6.40m WNW/ESE by 3.75m NNE/SSW. The upper levels of the construction cut had been removed during later phases of rebuilding and modification, however the base level was encountered at 2.84m OD. Cross-reference with the Phase 6b 'ground level' elsewhere suggests that the cellars had originally been built to a depth of *c.*2.00m below Phase 6b ground level. Although essentially trench-built, evidence of construction cut backfill (BVE - [280], [283], [311] & [355]) was recognised and pottery dated 1612-1650 (Appendix 4), a single clay tobacco pipe stem (Appendix 6) and an unidentified copper alloy object (BVE-SF66; Appendix 9) were retrieved. The Phase 6b cellar walls had been constructed from a mixture of reused late medieval, Tudor and post-Great Fire brick, with occasional use of reused Purbeck limestone paving, Reigate ashlar and Reigate moulding (Appendix 11).

7.18.8 The western cellar measured *c.*2.40m in width by *c.*3.50m in length, whilst the eastern cellar measured *c.*2.70m in width by *c.*3.40m in length. Two sizeable postholes (BVE - [351], filled by [352]; BVE - [353], filled by [354]) were located along the line of the central dividing wall and these may have supported the roof of the cellars. Pottery dated 1550-1700 and 1630-1650 (Appendix 4) as well as an unidentified copper alloy object (BVE-SF65; Appendix 9) were retrieved from the posthole fills. It is unclear how the two cellars were accessed, however the absence of a threshold along the length of the central wall suggests that each cellar functioned separately, presumably accessible via separate staircases or ladders. The northern walls of the double cellar was located *c.*3.40m to the south of the northern property wall and it seems probable that an association with this property existed. With this as a consideration it is possible that the three Phase 6a (ii) NNE/SSW orientated property walls may have remained in use during Phase 6b. It is possible that wall [119] and the two cellars were associated with Cure's College almshouses to the south as they appear to follow the same alignment.

7.18.9 During the latter part of Phase 6b, a probable clay pipe kiln was constructed within the eastern cellar. The kiln was comprised of a NNE/SSW orientated brick flue (BVE - [260], construction cut [323], fill [322]) which measured 0.80m in length and 0.40m in width, opening out to 0.85m in width at its northern extent. The flue was encountered at 2.89m OD, measured 0.18m in depth and had been constructed from post-Great Fire brick (Appendix 11). A rake-out pit (BVE - [317], fill [316]) was located at the northern extent of the flue and measured 0.85m WNW/ESE by 0.68m NNE/SSW by 0.12m in depth. Clay tobacco pipe dated 1660-1680 (Appendix 6), pottery dated 1630-1650 (Appendix 4), burnt charcoal, fuel ash slag and slag runs (Appendix 10) and a quantity of fish bone (Appendix 15) were retrieved from the pit.

7.18.10 The kiln superstructure (BVE - [174], [257], [258], [259] & [319]) was constructed directly above the brick flue, between two buttresses which had constituted part of the original Phase 6b cellar (Plate 7). The kiln superstructure had been constructed from Tudor and early post-Great Fire brick and measured 1.50m WNW/ESE by 0.90m NEE/SWW. A brick grate was incorporated within the kiln and measured 0.18m in width by 0.38m in length and was positioned directly above the kiln flue at a height of 2.95m OD. Two parallel, 0.12m wide 'slots' were located on either side of the grate and are thought to have once supported an additional element of the kiln. The remainder of the kiln superstructure was comprised of a discrete brick platform, which measured 0.42m in width and was encountered at 3.07m OD. Fill material (BVE - [176], [253], [262] & [263]) was excavated from the 'slots' and grate of the kiln superstructure and contained clay tobacco pipe dated 1660-1680 (Appendix 6) and pottery assemblages dated 1612-1650 and 1630-1680 (Appendix 4). Clay tobacco pipe muffle (Appendix 6) and quantities of burnt coal and fuel ash slag (Appendix 10) were also retrieved.

7.19 Phase 6c – mid-late 17th century (Fig. 20)

7.19.1 The Phase 6a (ii) southern property wall and the Phase 6b northern property wall and cellars all remained in use during Phase 6c. In addition, the WNW/ESE orientated wall located parallel to the southern property wall was also retained with evidence that additions were made to the wall (BVT - [34]) during this time. In addition, the Phase 6a (ii) well was rebuilt (BVT - [63]/[68], construction cut [64], fill [75]) from proto post-Great Fire bricks (Appendix 11). Pottery dated 1550-1600 (Appendix 4), a glass assemblage which included a phial and glass making waste (Appendix 7; BVT-SF186; BVT-SF187; BVT-SF188; BVT-SF189; BVT-SF190), a stone alley (BVT-SF222), an iron strap (BVT-SF273) and an iron pintle (BVT-SF274) were retrieved from the construction cut backfill. Clay tobacco pipe dated 1760-1780 (BVT-SF146; Appendix 6) is considered to be intrusive and may relate to the backfilling of the well during later phases of activity. Fragments of glass waste (BVT-SF186, BVT-SF187, BVT-SF188, BVT-SF189, BVT-SF190; Appendix 7) and a residual Roman hone stone (BVT-SF223; Appendix 9) were also present.

7.19.2 During Phase 6c, four brick-lined pits were constructed against the northern face of the southern property wall and may relate to property boundaries either on site or further to the south. The most western of the brick-lined pits (BVT - [4]/[59]/[65], construction cut [214], fills [3] & [49]) was encountered at 4.71m OD, measured *c.*1.80m in external width, 1.05m in internal width and continued to a depth of 0.41m. The brick-lined pit had been constructed from early post-Great Fire brick (Appendix 11), whilst late 17th century pottery (Appendix 4) and residual decorated medieval floor tile (BVT-SF207; BVT-SF208) was retrieved from the backfill.

7.19.3 The second and third brick-lined pits (BVT - [41], construction cut [67]), were located 1.60m further to the east (Plate 8). The pair of brick-lined pits measured *c.*2.80m in external width and projected between *c.*1.25m and *c.*1.40m from the northern face of the southern property wall. Internally, the western of the brick-lined pits measured *c.*1.20m by *c.*1.10m, whilst the western brick-lined pit measured *c.*1.20m by *c.*1.00m. Both brick-lined pits were encountered at 4.59m OD, continued to a depth of 0.97m and were constructed from post-Great Fire brick and reused glazed Flemish floor tile (Appendix 11).

7.19.4 The pair of brick-lined pits had been backfilled during Phase 6c and a large assemblage of cultural material was contained within the backfills (BVT - [39], [40] & [46]). Assemblages of late 17th century pottery (Appendix 4) were retrieved from the backfills and of particular note was a decorative English Deftware charger marked '1674' which is thought to represent a marriage plate commemorating Nathaniel Townsend, a member of the Leather Seller's Company (BVT-SF372; Appendix 4). In addition, an early 17th century Dutch tin-glazed charger with a central dianthus motif (BVT-[40] and a *c.*1660 Dutch tin-glazed charger with a 'boy and dog' design (BVT-SF373; Appendix 4) were also retrieved. The backfills also contained a medium sized assemblage of clay tobacco pipe dated to the late 17th century (Appendix 6) and tin glazed floor tile which was produced locally at the 'Pickle Herring Pot House' during the late 16th - early 17th century (BVT-SF206; Appendix 11). A sizeable animal bone assemblage was also collected and of particular interest were the presence of a partial cat skeleton and the remains of three juvenile pigs (Appendix 15). The backfills also produced a number of iron objects which consisted of a vessel (BVT-SF52), a vessel handle (BVT-SF356), a hook/loop (BVT-SF357), a fitting (BVT-SF354), fragments of sheet/mount (BVT-SF55; BVT-SF355; BVT-SF359), pattens (BVT-SF54; BVT-SF272) and three ferrules (BVT-SF53; BVT-SF353; BVT-SF358). A copper alloy Charles I coin (BVT-SF340), copper alloy pins (BVT-SF344; BVT-SF345), a lead weight (BVT-SF104), a bone comb (BVT-SF368) and an unidentified copper alloy object (BVT-SF346) were also retrieved. In addition, a number of glass beads (BVT-SF366; BVT-SF367), an eye glass (BVT-SF183; Appendix 9) and a sizeable assemblage of glass including a number of cylindrical glass phials and a fragment of glass making waste (Appendix 7) were also collected.

7.19.5 The fourth brick-lined pit (BVT - [14], construction cut [48]) was located 3.20m further to the east. The brick-lined pit was encountered at 4.94m OD, projected *c.*1.25m from the northern face of the southern property wall and continued to a depth of 0.91m. Reused Tudor brick and Dutch paving brick had been utilised during the construction of the brick-lined pit (Appendix 11). The brick-lined pit remained in use during subsequent phases of activity, before eventually being backfilled during the early part of the 19th century (see Phase 6e).

7.19.6 Located a short distance to the north-east of the central brick-lined pit were the remains of a possible brick oven/kiln (BVT - [76], construction cut [78], fill [77]). The possible kiln had been constructed from post-Great Fire bricks, peg tile and yellowish brown mortar (Appendix 11) and measured 0.94m NNE/SSW by 0.80m WNW/ESE externally and 0.50m NNE/SSW by 0.60m WNW/ESE internally. The internal part of the oven/kiln had been arranged as a 'horseshoe-shaped' chamber, with the entrance located at the eastern extent. The oven/kiln superstructure was encountered at 4.57m OD whilst the burnt chamber floor surface was encountered at 4.39m OD. A *c.*0.25m wide, NNE/SSW orientated arrangement of flint and brick was located to the west of the oven/kiln, whilst a WNW/ESE orientated arrangement was located to the north. The flint and brick was recorded as an integral part of the kiln structure, however it is possible that the material may represent the vestiges of floor surfaces and/or partition walls in these locations. Rubble layers (BVT - [114] & [115]) deposited to the immediate north of the kiln may be associated with its use and subsequent demolition during Phase 6c.

7.19.7 A small number of dump layers (BVT - [83] & [163]), a fragment of metalled surface (BVT - [74], consolidation cut [72], fill [55]) and a single pit (BVT - [169], filled by [168]) were recorded to the north of the retained Phase 6b WNW/ESE orientated wall during Phase 6c. A medium sized assemblage of mid-late 17th century pottery (Appendix 4) and clay tobacco pipe dated 1680-1710 (Appendix 6) was retrieved during the excavation of the deposits. In addition, a fragment of 'Pickle Herring Pot House' floor tile (BVT-SF209), a possible Saxon Norwegian Schist hone/whetstone (BVT-SF224; Appendix 9; Appendix 11) and a residual Roman quern stone (BVT-SF375) were also retrieved. A single clay tobacco pipe dated 1730-1780 (BVT-SF148; Appendix 6) and attributed to the cut number of the pit is likely to be intrusive.

7.19.8 In the eastern part of the site, the earliest Phase 6c activity was represented by three pits which may be robber cuts (BVE - [70], filled by [69]; BVE - [88], filled by [87]; BVE - [95], filled by [94]), which truncated the northern extent of two of the NNE/SSW orientated Phase 6a (ii) property walls. The pit fills produced a small assemblage of mid-late 17th century pottery (Appendix 4) and a number of iron nails and an iron strap (Appendix 9). The presence of the Phase 6c possible robber cuts indicates that the Phase 6a (ii) property walls were no longer standing by the latter part of the 17th century. It is possible that the Phase 6a (ii) wall recorded beneath the eastern property wall may have been demolished at the same time.

7.19.9 Significant alterations were made to the retained double cellars during Phase 6c, with the northern wall of the western cellar being partially demolished and a curving, *c.*2.35m in length, NS-EW orientated brick chute (BVE - [28], construction cut [30] fills [29] & [224]) added. The upper part of the chute was encountered at 4.45m OD, whilst the lower part was encountered at 3.43m OD. Reused Tudor brick, Stuart brick and medieval peg tile (Appendix 11) had been used in the construction of the chute, whilst pottery dated 1580-1700 (Appendix 4) was retrieved from the construction cut backfill.

7.19.10 The northern wall of the eastern cellar was also partially demolished during Phase 6c and a brick staircase (BVE - [41]/[43], construction cut [59]) was inserted. Reused Reigate stone, Tudor brick and early post-Great Fire brick (Appendix 11) was utilised in the construction of the staircase. The staircase measured 1.25m in length, 1.15m in external width and 0.80m in internal width. The upper part of the staircase was encountered at a top height of 4.16m OD and a low of 2.90m OD, with the available evidence suggesting that each step measured *c.*0.25m in height and 0.25m in width. The northern wall of the two cellars was subsequently rebuilt (BVE - [40]/[68]/[109]/[226], construction cut [99]/[228]/[274], fill [98]) with a mixture of reused Tudor, Stuart and early post-Great Fire bricks utilised (Appendix 11). A composite copper alloy/iron button was retrieved from the construction cut backfill (BVE-SF52; Appendix 9).

7.19.11 A fireplace (BVE - [13]/[108], construction cut [255]/[272], fill [254]) was also constructed in the south-west corner of the western cellar during Phase 6c and the brick buttresses projecting from the southern property wall were rebuilt (BVE - [206], construction cut [276]; BVE - [207]). A small brick hearth (BVE - [246]/[284], construction cut [275]) was also constructed in the south-east corner of the western cellar during Phase 6c. A mixture of reused Stuart brick and early post-Great Fire bricks had been utilised in the construction of the western cellar additions (Appendix 11).

7.19.12 During Phase 6c, brick surfaces were also laid throughout the western cellar (BVE - [168] above bedding layer [252]) at a height of 3.19m OD and the eastern cellar (BVE - [185], above bedding layer [256]) at a height of 3.01m OD. Pottery dated 1580-1700 (Appendix 4) was contained within the bedding layers and the brick floors were largely composed of reused Tudor and Post-Great Fire brick, with some instances of reused Purbeck marble and moulded Kentish ragstone paving (Appendix 11). In the eastern cellar, the earlier clay tobacco pipe kiln was 'capped' with a raised brick surface (BVE - [169]), which was encountered at 3.16m OD and had been constructed from early post-medieval and early post-Great Fire bricks (Appendix 11).

7.19.13 Following the deposition of the brick floor, the eastern wall of the eastern cellar was subsequently rebuilt (BVE - [24]/[208], construction cut [232]). The rebuilt wall had been built directly on top of the brick floor and was constructed from reused fragments of Late Gothic

worked stone, a piece of Romanesque/Early Gothic worked stone and reused early post-medieval brick (Appendix 11; Appendix 12). Seven types of stone material were incorporated within the wall fabric and included Reigate stone, Kentish ragstone, two types of Caen stone, Magnesian Limestone, Barnack stone and Taynton stone (Appendix 12) and it is probable that the material was being sourced from a medieval building located in the vicinity.

7.19.14 Following the construction of the eastern wall rebuild, a brick tank (BVE - [203], construction cut [205], fill [204]) was subsequently installed in the north-east corner of the eastern cellar. The tank measured *c.*2.00m by *c.*1.40m externally, *c.*1.55m by *c.*1.00m internally, *c.*1.40m in depth and was encountered at 2.93m OD. The tank had been constructed from post-Great Fire bricks with the occasional incorporation of Purbeck limestone paving (Appendix 11). A brick ledge (BVE - [215]), five brick post pads (BVE - [190], [191], [192], [193] & [194]), a slanted brick detail built against the eastern wall face (BVE - [195]) and a beamslot (BVE - [202], filled by [199]), were recorded around the perimeter of the brick tank and appear to have been associated with its use. The post-pads had been constructed from poorly made post-Great Fire bricks (Appendix 11), with pottery dated 1550-1700 contained within the backfill of the beamslot (Appendix 4). The brick tank remained in use throughout Phase 6c, before eventually being backfilled during Phase 6d.

7.19.15 Structural reinforcements (BVE - [23]/[223]/[251], construction cut [26]/[18 7]/[277]/[285], fill [25] & [186]) were also made to the north-east corner of the eastern cellar during Phase 6c and may have been necessitated by the construction of the brick tank. The reinforcements were made utilising reused Tudor brick (Appendix 11), with pottery dated 1580-1600 (Appendix 4) retrieved from the construction cut backfill. Glazed Flemish floor tile, blocks of Reigate stone (Appendix 11) and a fragment of an iron vessel (Appendix 9) were also collected.

7.19.16 The remaining activity attributed to Phase 6c comprised the construction of two brick stub walls (BVE - [154] & [155], construction cut [209]/[210], fill [386]) located to the east and west of the northern property wall doorway which projected 0.50m from the wall's southern face. The masonry had been constructed using early post-Great Fire brick (Appendix 11) and was encountered at 4.73m OD. Clay tobacco pipe dated 1660-1680 (Appendix 6), pottery dated 1612-1650 (Appendix 4), a copper alloy coin dated to 1663 (BVE-SF69), copper alloy strip (BVE-SF70) and a copper alloy coin/button (BVE-SF75; Appendix 9) were retrieved from the construction cut backfill.

7.20 Phase 6d – late 17th-late 18th century (Fig. 21)

7.20.1 The Phase 6a southern property wall and the eastern Phase 6c brick-lined pit constructed adjacent to the wall remained in use throughout Phase 6d. However, the western Phase 6c brick-lined pit appears to have gone out of use at the beginning of Phase 6d, with a number of

backfills (BVT - [11], [12] & [13]) deposited at this time. Pottery dated 1700-1720 (Appendix 4), post-medieval glass (Appendix 7) and clay tobacco pipe dated 1700-1740 (including BVT-SF117, BVT-SF118, BVT-SF119, BVT-SF120; Appendix 6) were contained within the backfills, as too was a facetted glass setting (BVT-SF364), glass bead (BVT-SF365), stone alley (BVT-SF370), wood and copper alloy handle (BVT-SF386) and a number of copper alloy pins (BVT-SF342; BVT-SF343; Appendix 9). Further to the north-east, the Phase 6b WNW/ESE wall was removed and a rubble layer (BVT - [56]), containing Tudor and post-Great Fire bricks (Appendix 11) as well as residual pottery dated 1480-1650 (Appendix 4), was recorded to the immediate north.

7.20.2 Bedding layers (BVT - [33], [36] & [58]) were deposited against the southern property wall during Phase 6d and an area of ground consolidation (BVT - [70], construction cut [71], filled [57]) was also undertaken. A medium sized assemblage of clay tobacco pipe dated 1660/1680-1710 (including BVT-SF121; Appendix 6) and pottery dated 1710-1720 (Appendix 4) was retrieved from the deposits. Residual material included a fragment of decorated medieval floor tile (BVT-SF205) and a sherd of pottery stamped 'ar' (BVT-SF219).

7.20.3 Surface lain, brick partition walls (BVT - [31], [32] & [42]) were then constructed above the bedding layers, with brick floors (BVT - [20], [21], [25], [26], [27] & [28]) deposited thereafter. The brick floors were encountered at *c.*4.85m OD, providing an indication of ground level during Phase 6d. Both the partition walls and the brick floors had been constructed from reused and fresh post-Great Fire bricks, with a wedge shaped Victorian red brick inclusion probably representing a later repair to the floor (Appendix 11). The Phase 6a well and its Phase 6c rebuild were also located within this area and probably remained in use for at least part of Phase 6d. However, backfills (BVT - [62] & [66]) contained within the well produced a medium sized assemblage of 18th century clay tobacco pipe (including BVT-SF122, BVT-SF123, BVT-SF124, BVT-SF125, BVT-SF126, BVT-SF127, BVT-SF128, BVT-SF129, BVT-SF130, BVT-SF131, BVT-SF132, BVT-SF133, BVT-SF134, BVT-SF135, BVT-SF136, BVT-SF137, BVT-SF138, BVT-SF139, BVT-SF140, BVT-SF141, BVT-SF142, BVT-SF143, BVT-SF144, BVT-SF145; Appendix 6) and 18th century pottery (Appendix 4), indicating that the well went out of use during Phase 6d. A copper alloy coat button (BVT-SF19) was also collected from the well backfill.

7.20.4 Alterations were undertaken in the eastern part of the site during Phase 6d with the deposition of levelling layers (BVE - [72], [78], [141], [142], [143] & [147]) to a height of *c.*4.80m OD and the construction thereafter of a NNW/SEE orientated brick wall (BVE - [1], [5], [71], [77] & [82]) (Fig. 23, Section 13). The Phase 6d brick wall formed the extant eastern property wall and eastern site boundary. A posthole (BVE - [151], containing fill [150]) was visible as a void within the masonry fabric and may represent a putlog associated with the construction of the wall. A brick wall fragment (BVE - [45], construction cut [61], fill [60]) adhering to the alignment

of the northern and eastern property walls was recorded *c.*3.10m to the south-west of the northern property wall and may form part of an outbuilding constructed at a comparable time.

7.20.5 The Phase 6c doorway through the northern property wall was closed with a brick blocking (BVE - [152]) during Phase 6d (Fig. 25, Section 31), as too was the Phase 6c chute feeding into the western cellar (BVE - [35]) and the Phase 6c staircase leading into the eastern cellar (BVE - [42]). Following the blocking of the staircase, mortar rich fills (BVE - [33], [48], [52], [58], [165], [167] & [412]) were deposited within the eastern cellar until a height of 3.32m OD had been reached. The mortar rich fills contained early 18th century pottery, residual medieval and early post medieval pottery (Appendix 4), a sizeable and mixed assemblage of post-medieval glass (Appendix 7), clay tobacco pipe dated 1700-1740 and residual clay tobacco pipe dating to the 17th century (BVE-SF248, BVE-SF249, BVE-SF250; Appendix 6). Sizeable quantities of building material were also contained within the cellar infills and included fragments of unglazed Flemish floor tile, medieval and post-medieval peg tile and Tudor/Stuart brick (Appendix 11). A number of copper alloy objects were retrieved from the fills and comprised a Charles I coin (BVE-SF6), a jeton (BVE-SF15), a ferrule/chape (BVE-SF80) and fragments of copper alloy strip (BVE-SF12; BVE-SF36). In addition, fragments of an iron/tin vessel (BVE-SF14), an iron horseshoe (BVE-SF272), an iron strap hinge (BVE-SF273) and a bone tool (BVE-SF286; Appendix 9) were also retrieved during the excavation of the fills. An assemblage of preserved plant remains were also present (Appendix 17).

7.20.6 The infill horizon was truncated by a NNE/SSW orientated construction cut (BVE - [162]), containing a NNE/SSW orientated wall (BVE - [14]/[92]) constructed from reused Tudor brick and Post-Great Fire brick (Appendix 11). Following the construction of the wall, the construction cut and remainder of the eastern cellar were subsequently infilled with a secondary group of mortar infills (BVE - [22], [157] & [161]), the uppermost of which was encountered at a height of 4.40m OD. Clay tobacco pipe dated 1700-1740 (including BVE-SF189, BVE-SF190, BVE-SF191, BVE-SF241, BVE-SF242, BVE-SF243, BVE-SF244, BVE-SF245, BVE-SF246; Appendix 6), an assemblage of 17th-18th century glass (Appendix 7) and 18th century pottery (Appendix 4) was retrieved from the deposits, as too were quantities of post-medieval building material (Appendix 11). A number of interesting small finds were also contained within the infills and comprised a copper alloy medal depicting Queen Anne and the Battle of Vigo Bay, 1702 (BVE-SF35), a copper alloy headdress pin (BVE-SF31), copper alloy pins (BVE-SF32; BVE-SF33), a copper alloy strap/mount (BVE-SF34) and an iron hinge (BVE-SF271; Appendix 9).

7.20.7 The Phase 6c brick floor in the western cellar was retained during Phase 6d, however the Phase 6c fireplace and hearth were concealed with a brick blocking (BVE - [9]/[90]), and the northern and western walls of the cellar were rebuilt (BVE - [10]/[89], [11]/[91] & [12]/[140], construction cut [271], fill [27]). The Phase 6d walls had been constructed from a mixture of

reused Tudor brick and post-Great Fire brick (Appendix 11), and collectively formed a sub-rectangular vaulted cellar which continued in use throughout Phase 6d. The cellar walls stood to 1.30m in height and the internal space measured 1.90m in width by between 3.50m and 2.35m in length. Pottery and clay tobacco pipe dated 1720-1760 (BVE-SF176; Appendix 4; Appendix 6), a copper alloy coin (BVE-SF4), a copper alloy mount/button (BVE-SF3) and an iron strap (Appendix 9) were recovered from the construction cut backfills, with the presence of two sherds of pottery dated 1770-1820 (Appendix 4) believed to be intrusive. Kiln cinder (Appendix 10) was also found within the cellar, which in addition to ashy residues adhering to the internal wall faces may suggest that the vaulted cellar was used as a coal cellar for at least part of Phase 6d.

7.20.8 Further to the north-west, a WNW/ESE orientated brick wall, with a NNE/SSW orientated return (BVT - [206] & [246], construction cut [207]/[231]/[247], fills [187] & [223]) were recorded and are thought to relate to a Phase 6d building fronting Stoney Street. The building exceeded 3.25m in width, with the back wall located *c.*18.10m from the Stoney Street frontage. An assemblage of pottery dated 1700-1720 (Appendix 4), clay tobacco pipe dated 1680-1710 (Appendix 6), post-medieval glass (Appendix 7) and two ivory whittle-tang cutlery handles (BVT-SF241; BVT-SF242) were retrieved from the construction cut backfill. A fragment of copper alloy sheet/mount (BVT-SF251), copper alloy slag (BVT-SF252; Appendix 9) and nine crucibles (BVT-SF163, BVT-SF163, BVT-SF164, BVT-SF165, BVT-SF166, BVT-SF167, BVT-SF168, BVT-SF169, BVT-SF170, BVT-SF171; Appendix 4) were also retrieved from the backfills. A residual Roman hone stone (BVT-SF232) was also collected.

7.20.9 Two brick cesspits were constructed against the eastern elevation of the building at a later stage during Phase 6d. The northern of the brick tanks (BVT - [225], construction cut [226]) was encountered at 4.22m OD, measured 0.50m in depth, 1.35m by 1.00m externally and 0.92m by 0.85m internally. The southern of the brick tanks (BVT - [23]/[82], construction cut [24]/[91], fills [22] & [81]) had been constructed from post-Great Fire brick (Appendix 11) and was encountered at 4.74m OD. The brick tank measured 0.30m in depth, 1.54m by 1.10m externally and 1.05m by 0.70m internally and an assemblage of post-medieval glass (Appendix 7) was collected from its backfill. A brick soakaway/well (BVT - [38], construction cut [37]) was located further to the south-east and may have been associated an adjacent Stoney Street property. The soakaway/well measured *c.*1.30m in external diameter, 2.13m in depth and was encountered at 4.85m OD.

7.21 Phase 6e – late 18th-19th century (Fig. 22)

7.21.1 During Phase 6e the western extent of the southern property wall was demolished and rebuilt as the north-east wall of the Hop Exchange (BVT - [50]), an extant building fronting onto Southwark Street. Two pits/postholes (BVT - [30] & [44], filled by [29] & [43]) were located

*c.*2.00m to the north-west of the wall and may represent scaffold locations associated with its construction. Pottery dated 1630-1750 (Appendix 4) and four fragments of imitation delftware wall tile (BVT-SF201, BVT-SF202, BVT-SF203 & BVT-SF204; Appendix 11) were contained within one of the features.

7.21.2 A number of dump layers (BVT - [80], [90] & [95]) were deposited next to the Hop Exchange wall and were probably associated with an episode of ground levelling following its construction. Glazed early post-medieval brick, glazed medieval ridge tile (Appendix 11), residual 16th and 17th century pottery (including crucibles BVT-SF153, BVT-SF156, BVT-SF157; Appendix 4), residual 17th and 18th century clay tobacco pipe (including BVT-SF147; Appendix 6), post-medieval glass (Appendix 7) and two iron objects (BVT-SF58; BVT-SF59; Appendix 9) were retrieved from the layers and probably originate from archaeological horizons disturbed during the construction of the Hop Exchange wall. Dump/levelling layers (BVT - [2], [5], [6], [7], [47] & [60]) were recorded elsewhere in the western part of the site and may represent comparable activity. Early 19th century pottery, residual 16th/17th century pottery (Appendix 4) and residual early post-medieval peg tile (Appendix 11) was retrieved from the layers.

7.21.3 The eastern extent of the southern property wall was retained during Phase 6e and remains extant today. However, during Phase 6e the brick floor of the Phase 6d vaulted cellar was partially robbed (BVE - [265], [266] & [267], fills [268], [269] & [270]), with the cellar itself subsequently infilled (BVE - [8], [17], [19], [20], [21], [158], [166] & [196]). Clay tobacco pipe dated 1820-1860 (including BVE-SF146, BVE-SF147, BVE-SF148, BVE-SF149, BVE-SF150, BVE-SF151, BVE-SF152, BVE-SF153, BVE-SF154, BVE-SF155, BVE-SF156, BVE-SF157, BVE-SF158, BVE-SF159, BVE-SF160, BVE-SF161, BVE-SF162, BVE-SF163, BVE-SF164, BVE-SF165, BVE-SF166, BVE-SF167, BVE-SF168, BVE-SF169, BVE-SF170, BVE-SF171, SF247; Appendix 6), pottery dated to the late 18th - 19th century (Appendix 4), post-medieval glass (Appendix 7), two copper alloy coins (BVE-SF1; BVE-SF2), a copper alloy mount (BVE-SF254) and quantities of fuel ash slag (Appendix 10) were retrieved from the cellar infills. An assemblage of preserved plant remains were also present (Appendix 17). A small pit (BVE - [97], filled by [96]) containing residual pottery dated to the 16th-17th century (Appendix 4) had been cut into the northern wall of the vaulted cellar and may represent a robber pit dating to the same episode of activity.

7.21.4 In the north-west part of the site, the Phase 6d building had evidently ceased in use by this time with the south-east corner of the building being truncated by a probable robber cut (BVT - [79], filled by [61]). The pit contained an assemblage of residual material which included 18th century pottery (Appendix 4), post-medieval glass (Appendix 7), clay tobacco pipe (Appendix 6), a copper alloy Charles I farthing (BVT-SF12), a copper alloy pipe fitting (BVT-SF56) and fragments of an iron sheet/vessel (BVT-SF57; Appendix 9). Three crucibles (BVT-SF150,

BVT-SF151, BVT-SF152; Appendix 4) and fragments of glass waste (BVT-SF184, BVT-SF185; Appendix 7) were also contained within the robber cut.

7.21.5 The remaining activity recorded in the western and central part of the site during Phase 6e comprised the final backfilling of the eastern Phase 6c brick-lined pit (BVT - [224) located against the southern property wall and also the Phase 6d soakaway (BVT - [9] & [10]) located to the north-west of the vaulted cellar. Clay tobacco pipe dated 1820-1860 (including BVT-SF116, BVT-SF149; Appendix 6), post-medieval glass (Appendix 7) and 19th century pottery (Appendix 4) was retrieved from the fills. In addition, a number of iron objects comprising a drain (BVT-SF46), a key/drain lifter (BVT-SF48), a food tin/can (BVT-SF47), a vessel (BVT-SF49) and an iron implement handle (BVT-SF50) were collected, as too was a bone syringe (BVT-SF112) and bone-working waste (BVT-SF109). An enamelled lid (BVT-SF51), a copper alloy ring (BVT-SF37), a copper alloy fitting (BVT-SF18), a kneeling/praying plaster cast figurine (BVT-SF220) a fireplace moulding (Appendix 11) and a single fragment of human bone (Appendix 14) were also retrieved.

7.21.6 Whilst the Phase 6e activity in the west and central parts of the site relates to the backfilling and demolition of earlier post-medieval structures, evidence nonetheless exists for the continued use of the eastern part of the site. Historic building recording of 'The Wheatsheaf', has shown that the extant public house dates to the 19th century, with earlier building phases present beneath ground level as 17th/18th century cellars. A 19th century structural, cast iron column and brick foundation (BVE - [156]) were also recorded (Fig. 24, Section 31). It is presumed that the eastern property wall was built higher at a contemporary time, however the relationship between the Phase 6d wall fabric and the 19th century brickwork was obscured by a facing of render.

7.21.7 A brick soakaway (BVE - [138], construction cut [139], fills [136] & [137]) located adjacent to the eastern property wall and constructed from reused Tudor brick (Appendix 11) may have also been associated with the 19th century public house. A large assemblage of clay tobacco pipe dated 1840-1860 (including BVE-SF192, BVE-SF193, BVE-SF194, BVE-SF195, BVT-SF196, BVT-SF197, BVT-SF198, BVT-SF199, BVT-SF200, BVT-SF201, BVT-SF202, BVT-SF203, BVT-SF204, BVT-SF205, BVT-SF206, BVT-SF207, BVT-SF208, BVT-SF209, BVT-SF210, BVT-SF211, BVT-SF212, BVT-SF213, BVT-SF214, BVT-SF215, BVT-SF216, BVT-SF217, BVT-SF218, BVT-SF219, BVT-SF220, BVT-SF221, BVT-SF222, BVT-SF223, BVT-SF224, BVT-SF225, BVT-SF226, BVT-SF227, BVT-SF228, BVT-SF229, BVT-SF230, BVT-SF231, BVT-SF232, BVT-SF233, BVT-SF234, BVT-SF235, BVT-SF236, BVT-SF237, BVT-SF238; Appendix 6), pottery dated between 1830-1900 (Appendix 4), a silver coin (BVE-SF29) and a copper alloy coin, possible a Victoria farthing (BVE-SF274) may again represent waste generated within the public house. A pit (BVE - [55], filled by [53] & [103]) located in the south-

east corner of the site and containing late 18th-19th century pottery (Appendix 4) and an iron nail (BVE-SF16) may also be associated with the use of the 19th century public house.

7.21.8 A barrel well/soakaway (BVE - [39], construction cut [50], fills [31], [32], [34] & [49]) was constructed 3.60m to the south-west of the northern property wall during Phase 6e. The well/soakaway was encountered at 4.27m OD and measured 0.80m in diameter. The location of the well/soakaway suggests it was associated with the 19th century public house (Appendix 2) and the assemblage of clay tobacco pipe dated 1840-1860 (BVE-SF174, BVE-SF178, BVE-SF179, BVE-SF180, BVE-SF181, BVE-SF182, BVE-SF183, BVE-SF184, BVE-SF185, BVE-SF186, BVE-SF187, BVE-SF188; Appendix 6), post-medieval glass (Appendix 7) and 19th century pottery (Appendix 4) contained within the eventual well/soakaway backfills may represent waste generated within the public house. An assemblage of fish bone (Appendix 15) and periwinkle shell (Appendix 20) was also contained within the barrel well fills. Two copper alloy pins (BVE-SF303; BVE-SF5), iron nails (BVE-SF13), an iron hinge (BVE-SF8), lead strip mount (BVE-SF261) and a number of iron strips/fittings (Appendix 9) were also contained within the backfills.

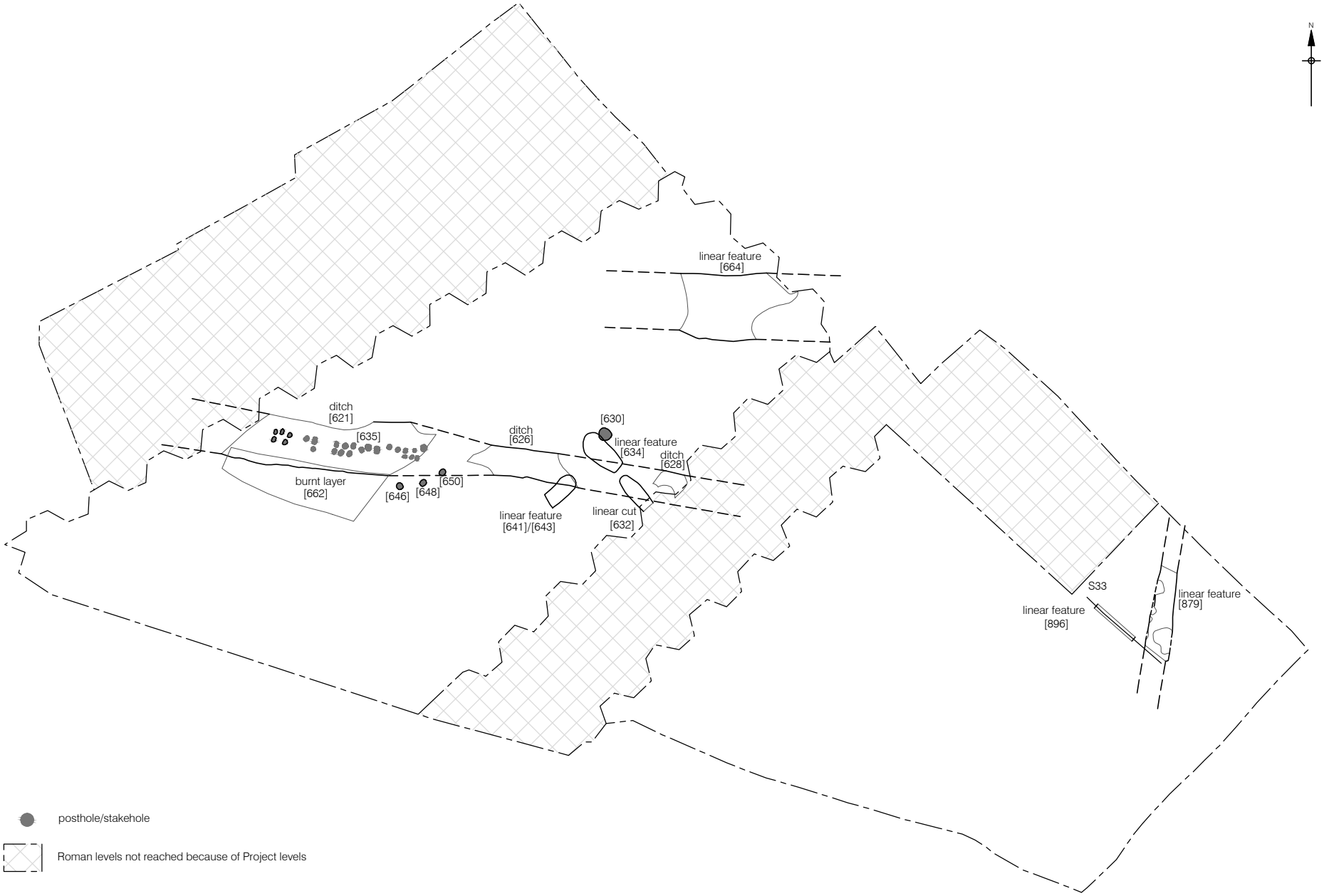
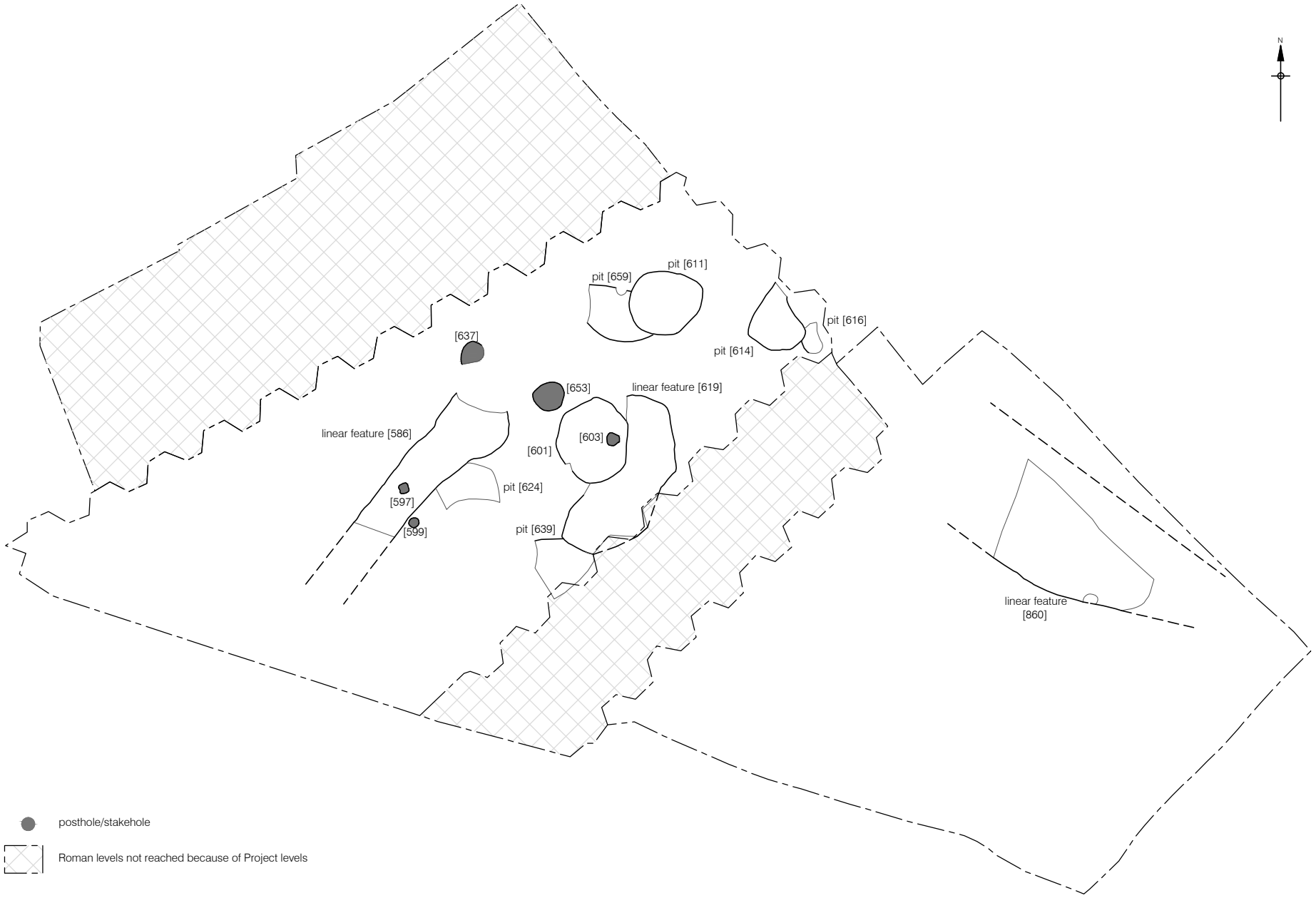


Figure 6
Phase 2 and Phase 3a:
Prehistoric and mid 1st century
1:100 at A4



JB 11/06/13

Figure 7
Phase 3b: mid 1st century (later)
1:100 at A4

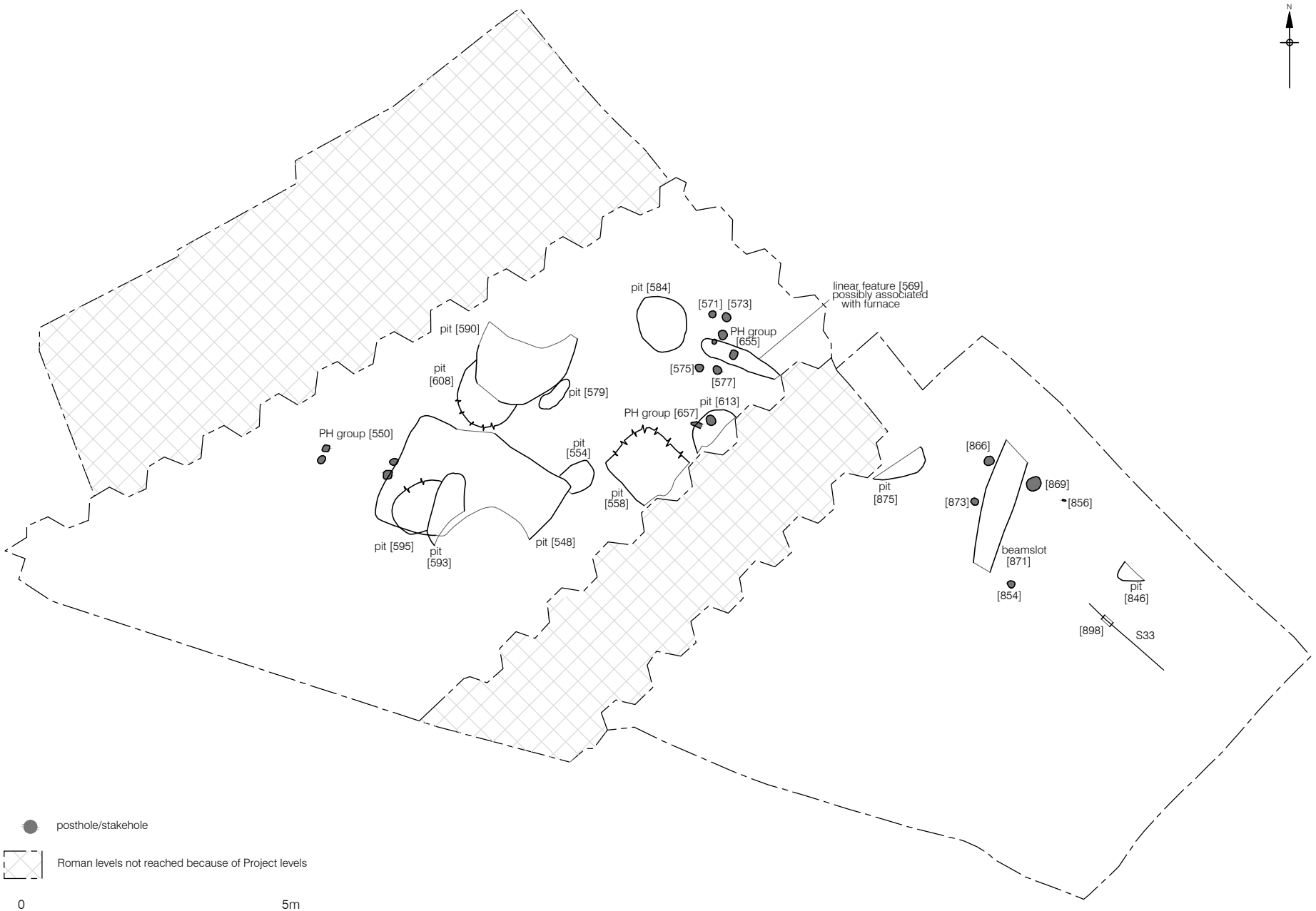


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Figure 8
Phase 3c: mid - late 1st century
1:100 at A4

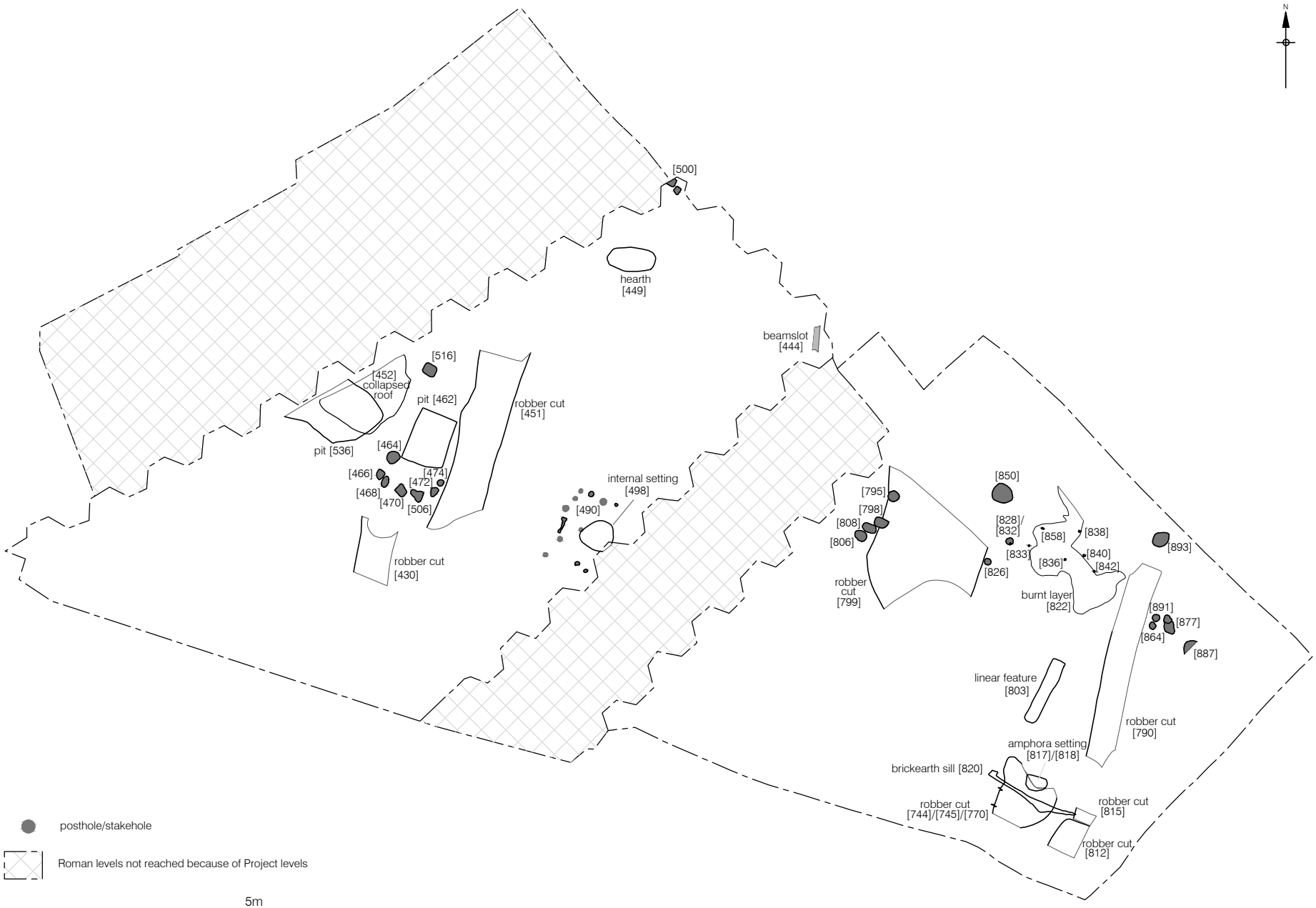

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Figure 9
Phase 3d: late 1st century
1:100 at A4

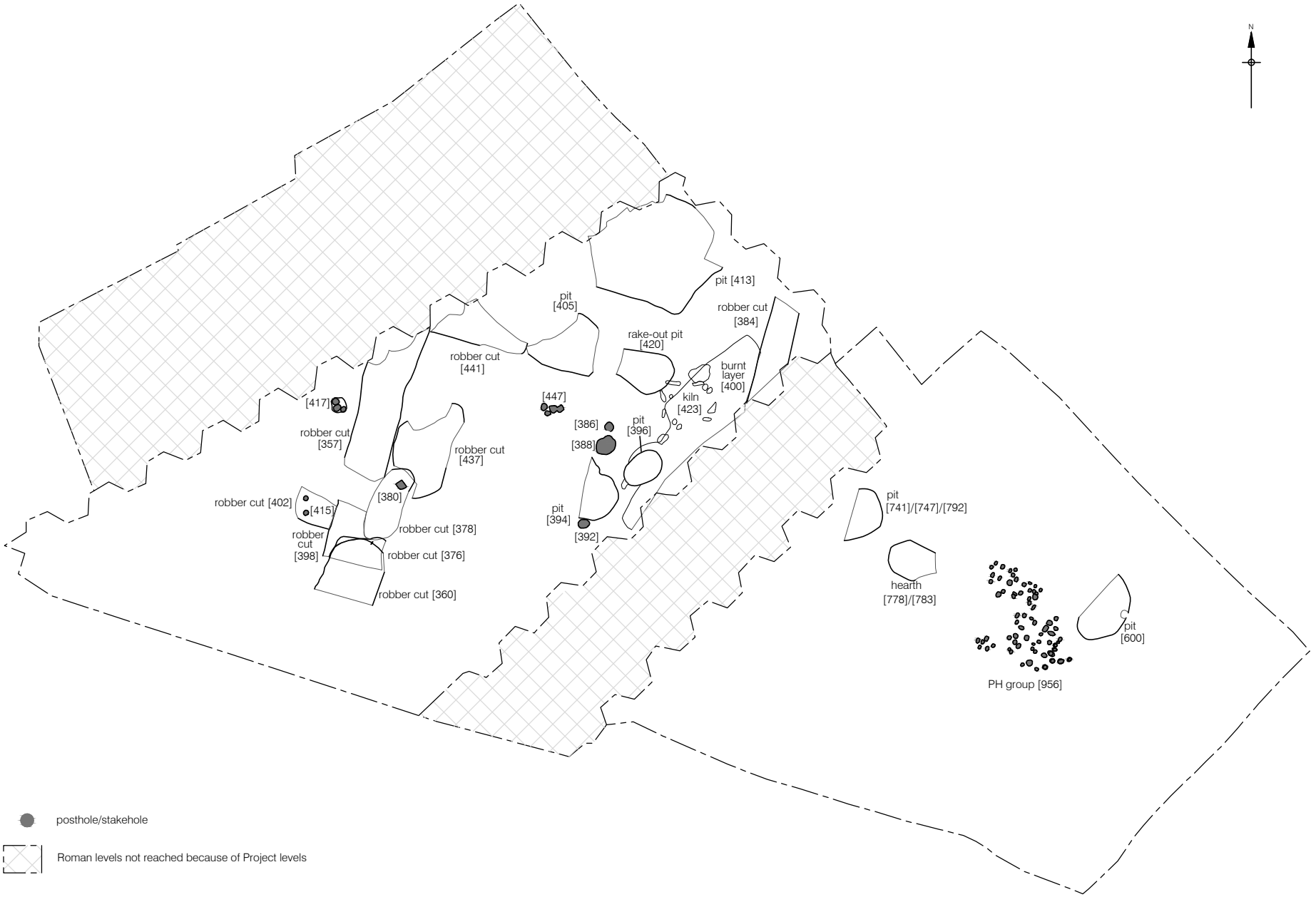

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Figure 10
Phase 3e: late 1st - early 2nd century
1:100 at A4

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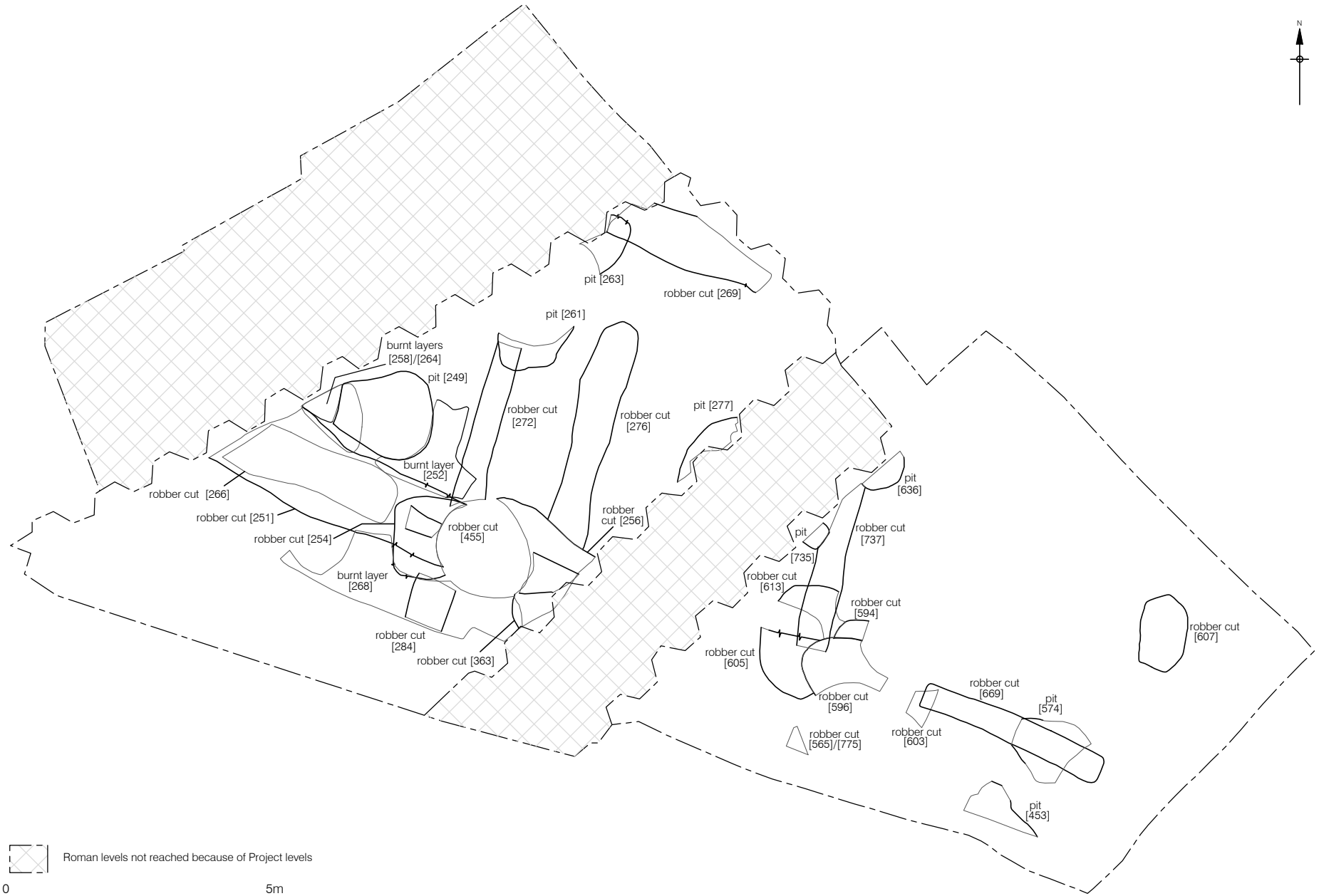
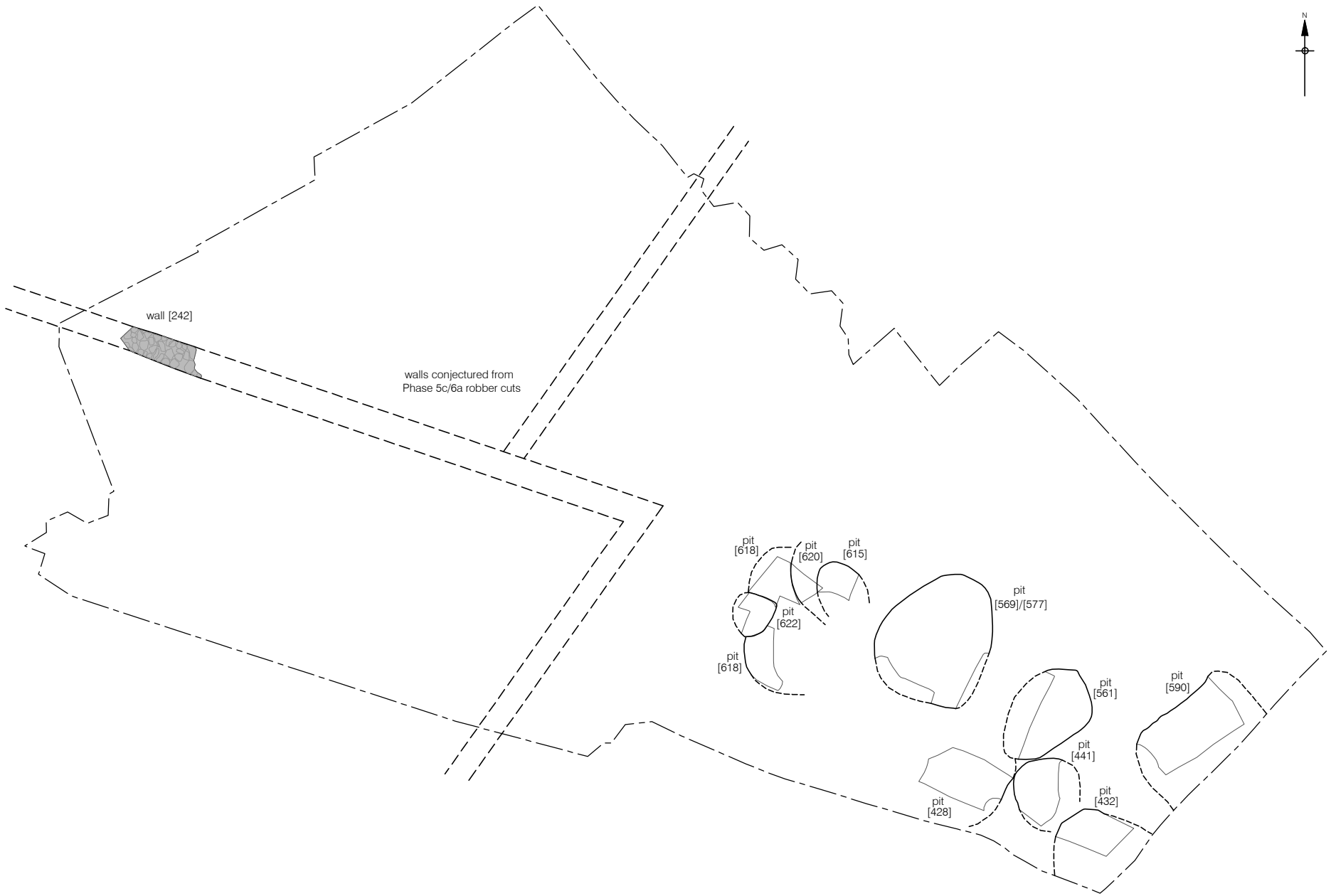
Figure 11
Phase 3f: 2nd century
1:100 at A4



JB 24/07/13

Figure 12
Phase 4: late Roman -11th century
1:100 at A4



JB 11/06/13

Figure 13
Phase 5a: late 11th - 13th century
1:100 at A4

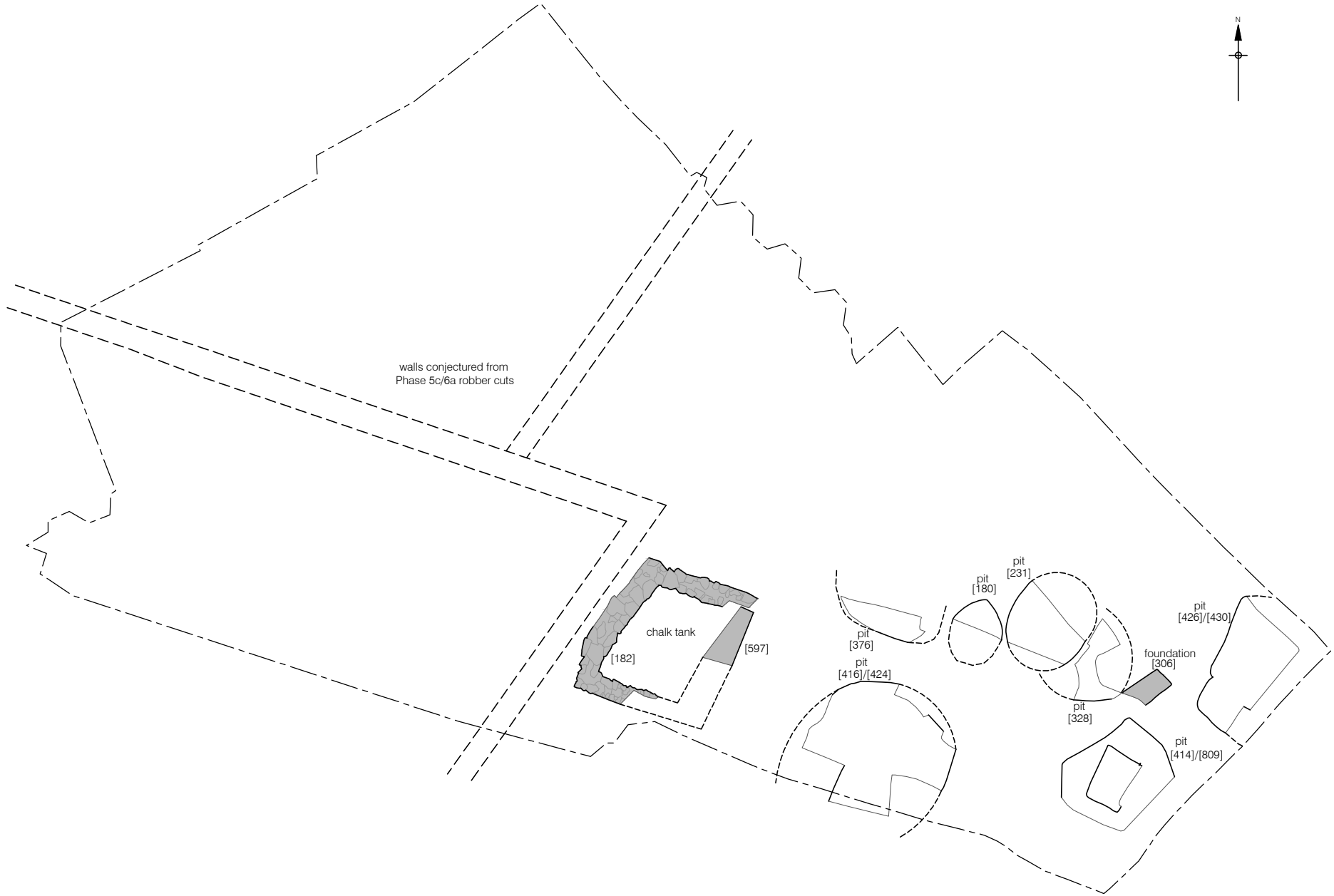


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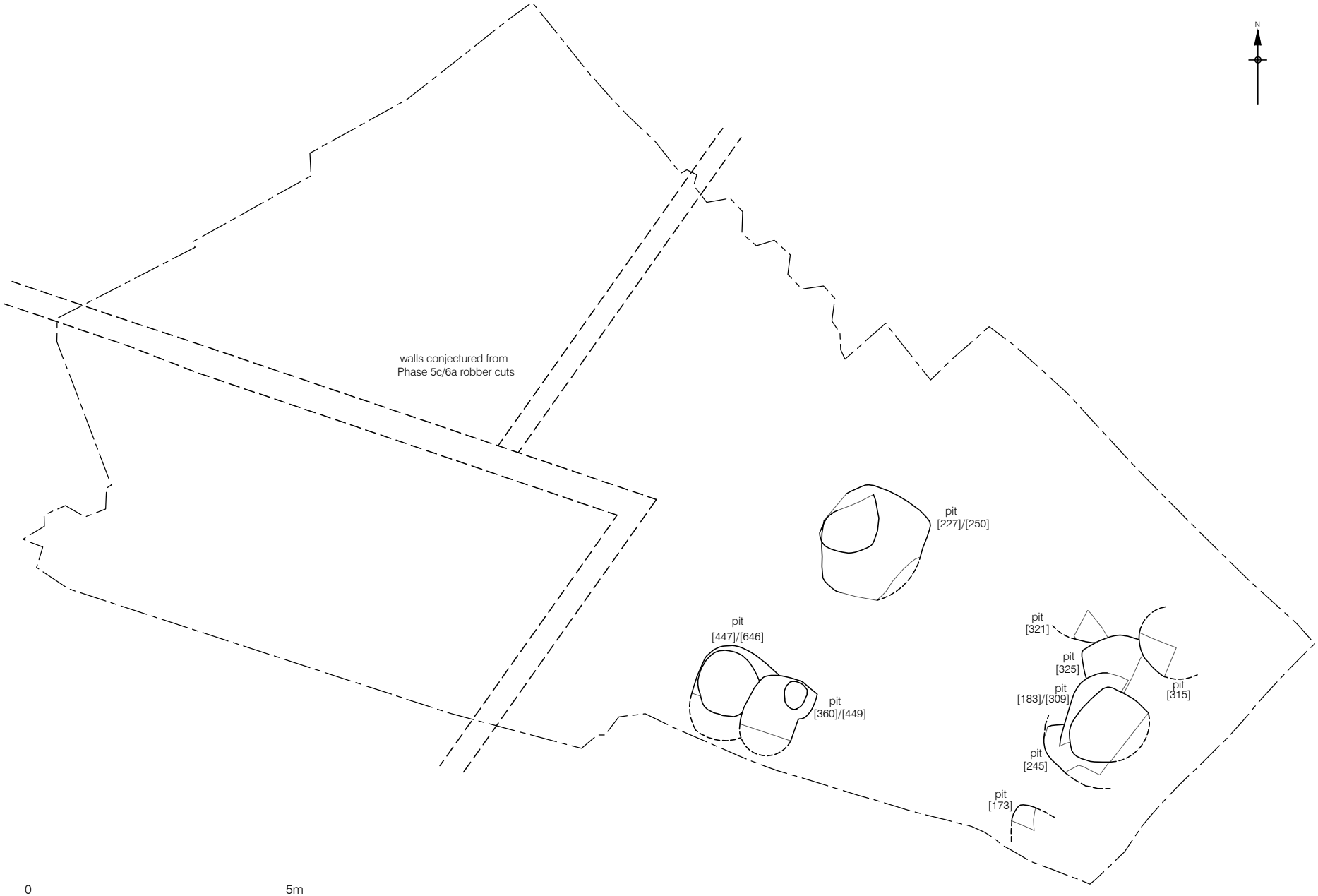
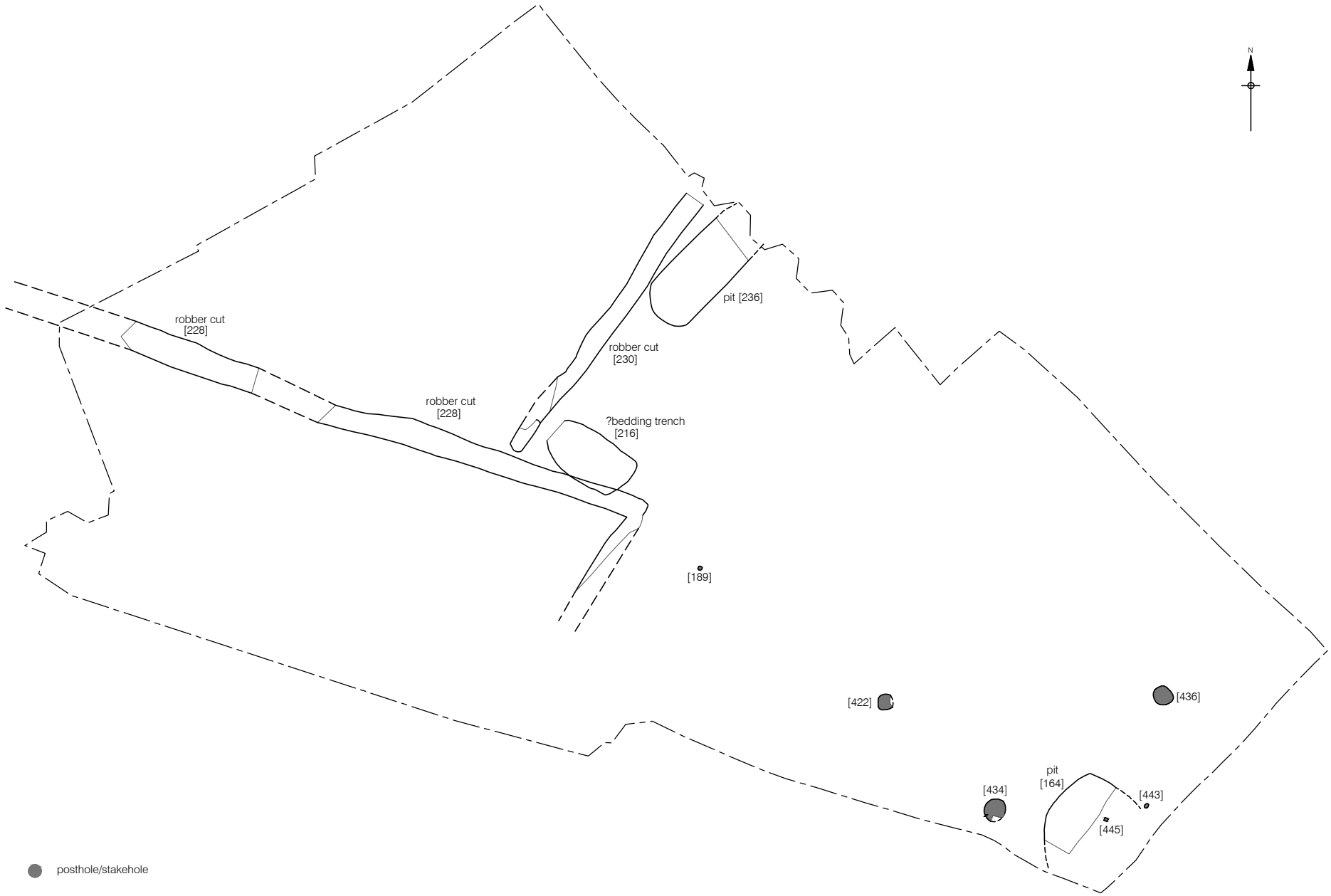
Figure 14
Phase 5b: mid 13th-15th century
1:100 at A4



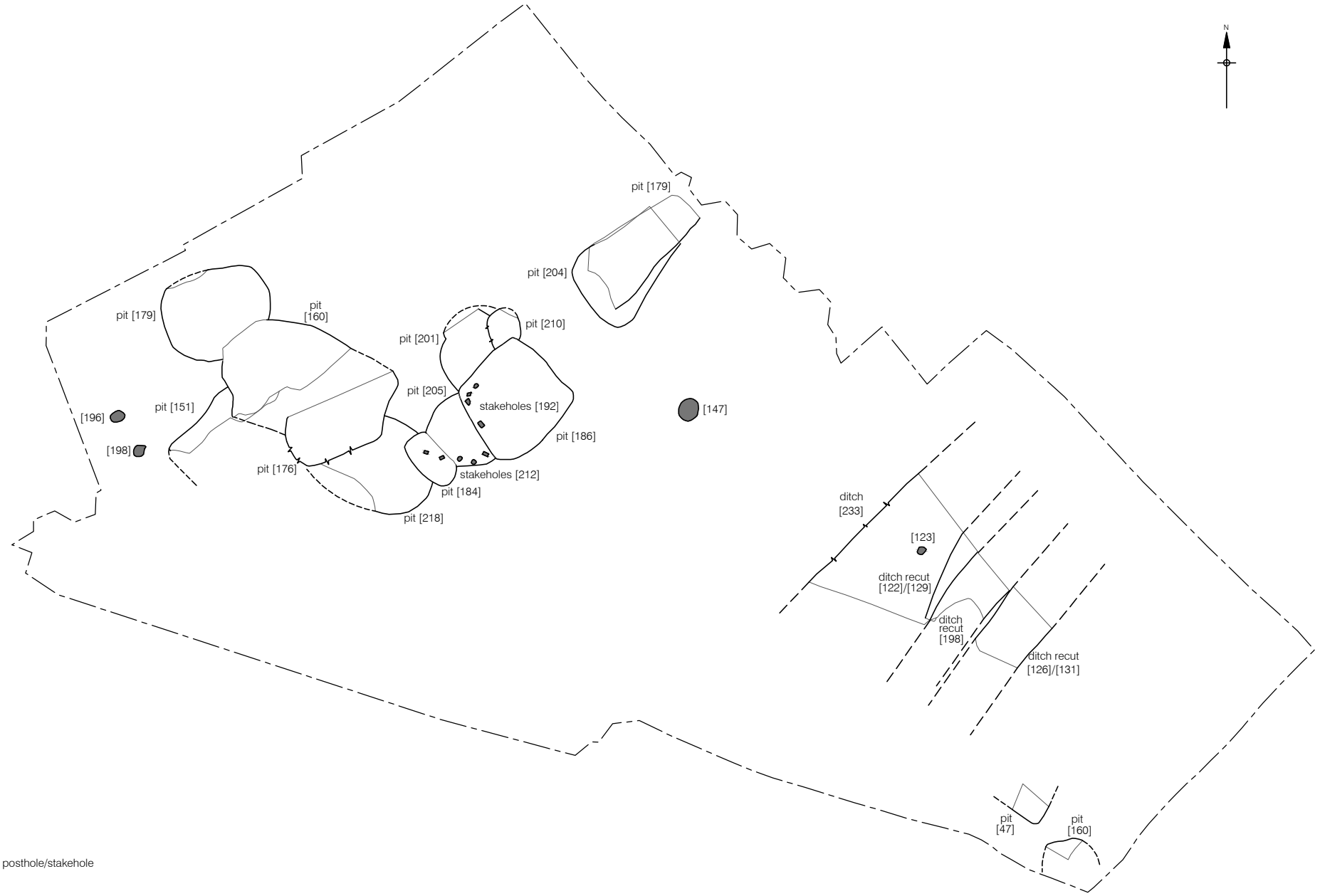
JB 11/06/13

Figure 15
Phase 5c: late 15th - early 16th century
1:100 at A4



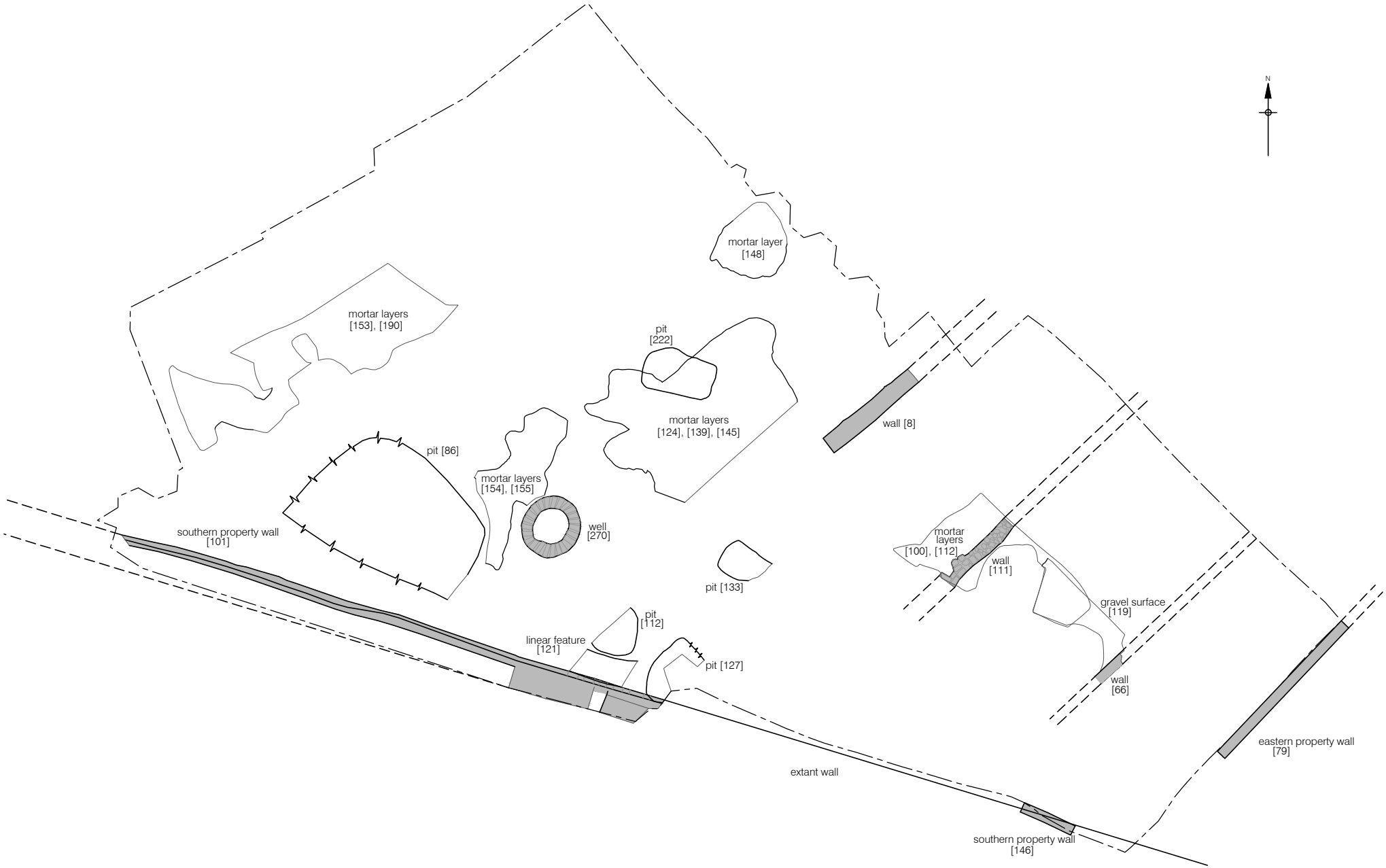
JB 11/06/13

Figure 16
Phase 5c/6a: early - mid 16th century
1:100 at A4



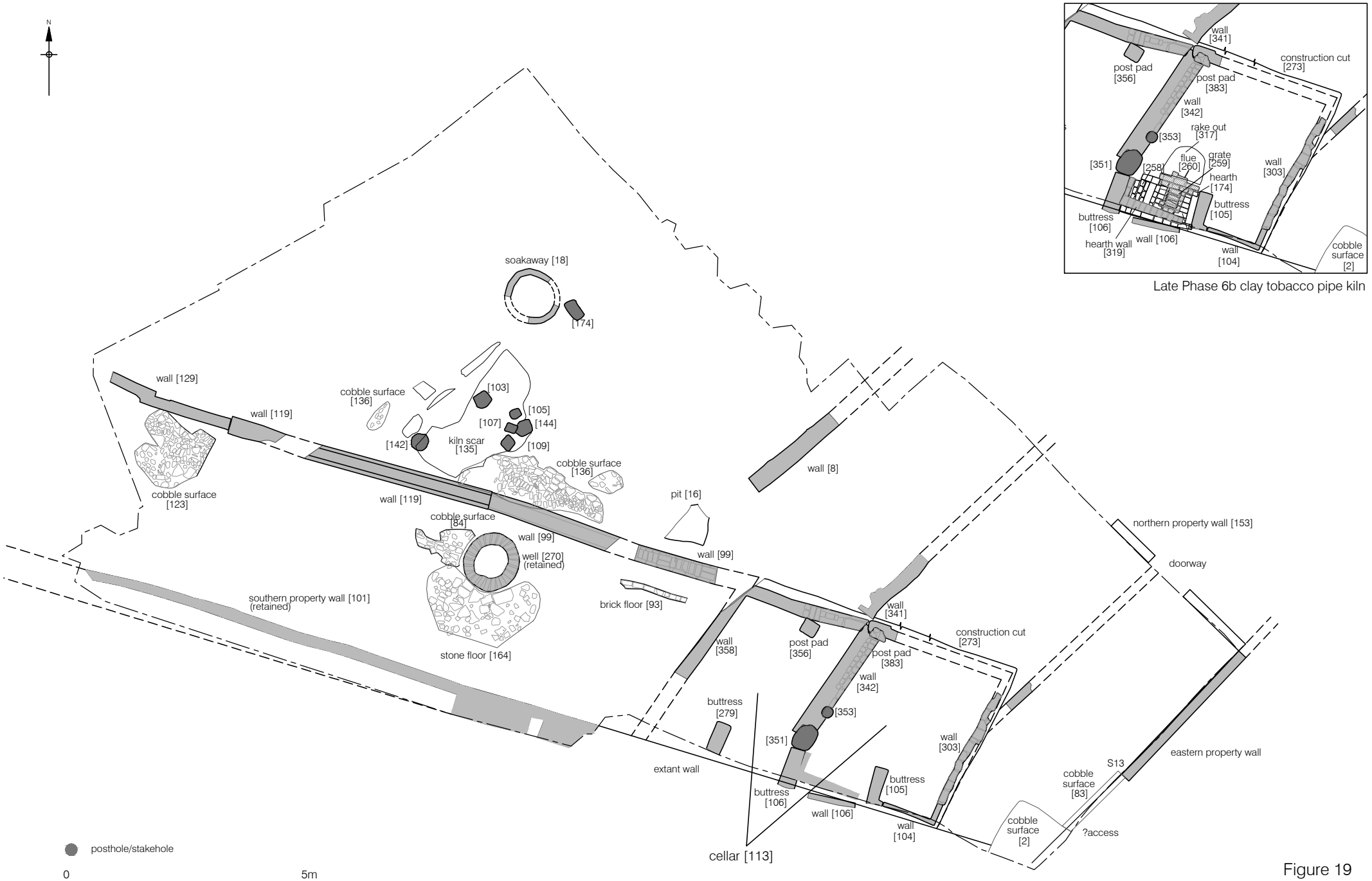
JB 11/06/13

Figure 17
Phase 6a (i): mid - late 16th century
1:100 at A4



JB 11/06/13

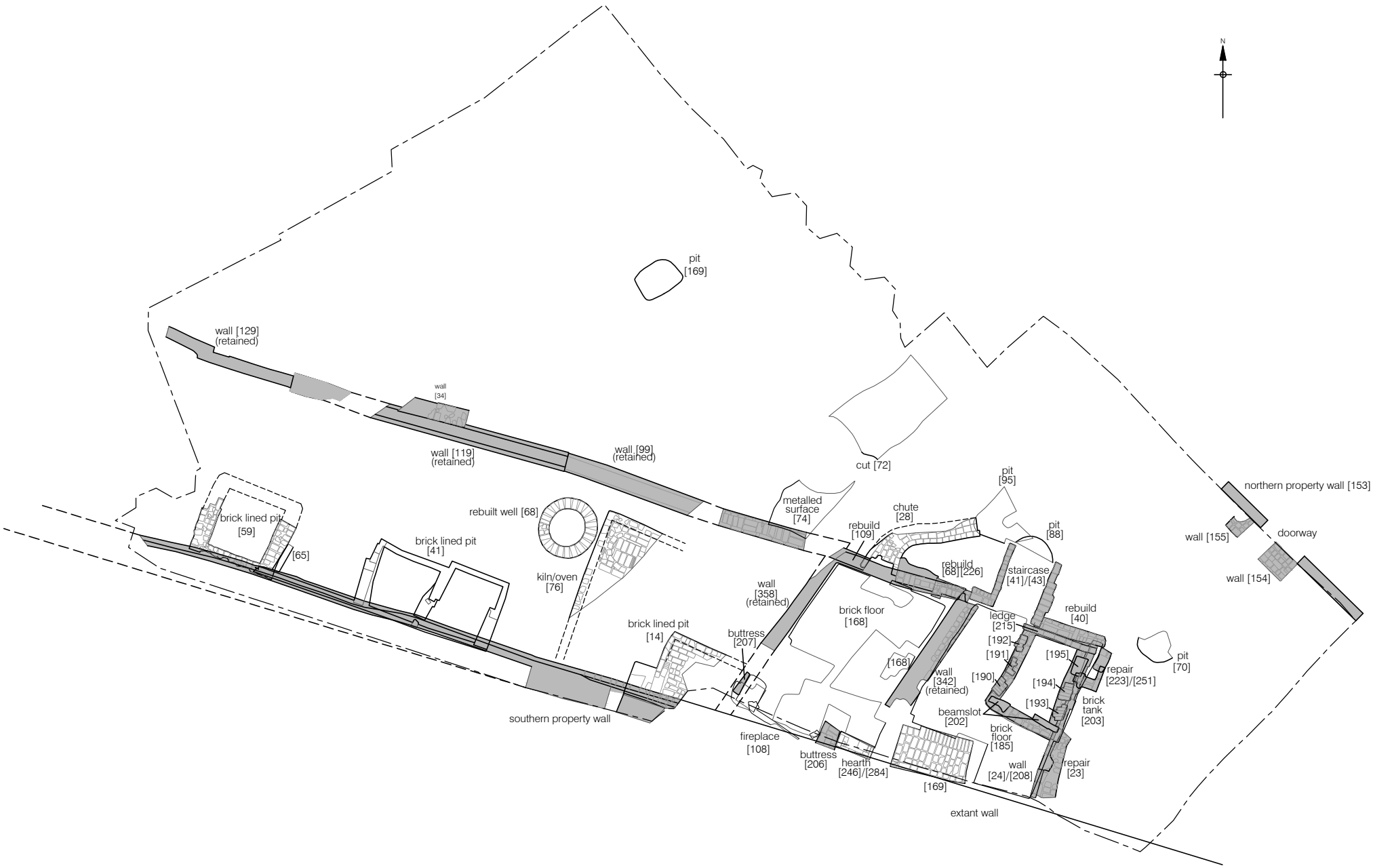
Figure 18
Phase 6a (ii): late 16th - early 17th century
1:100 at A4



Late Phase 6b clay tobacco pipe kiln

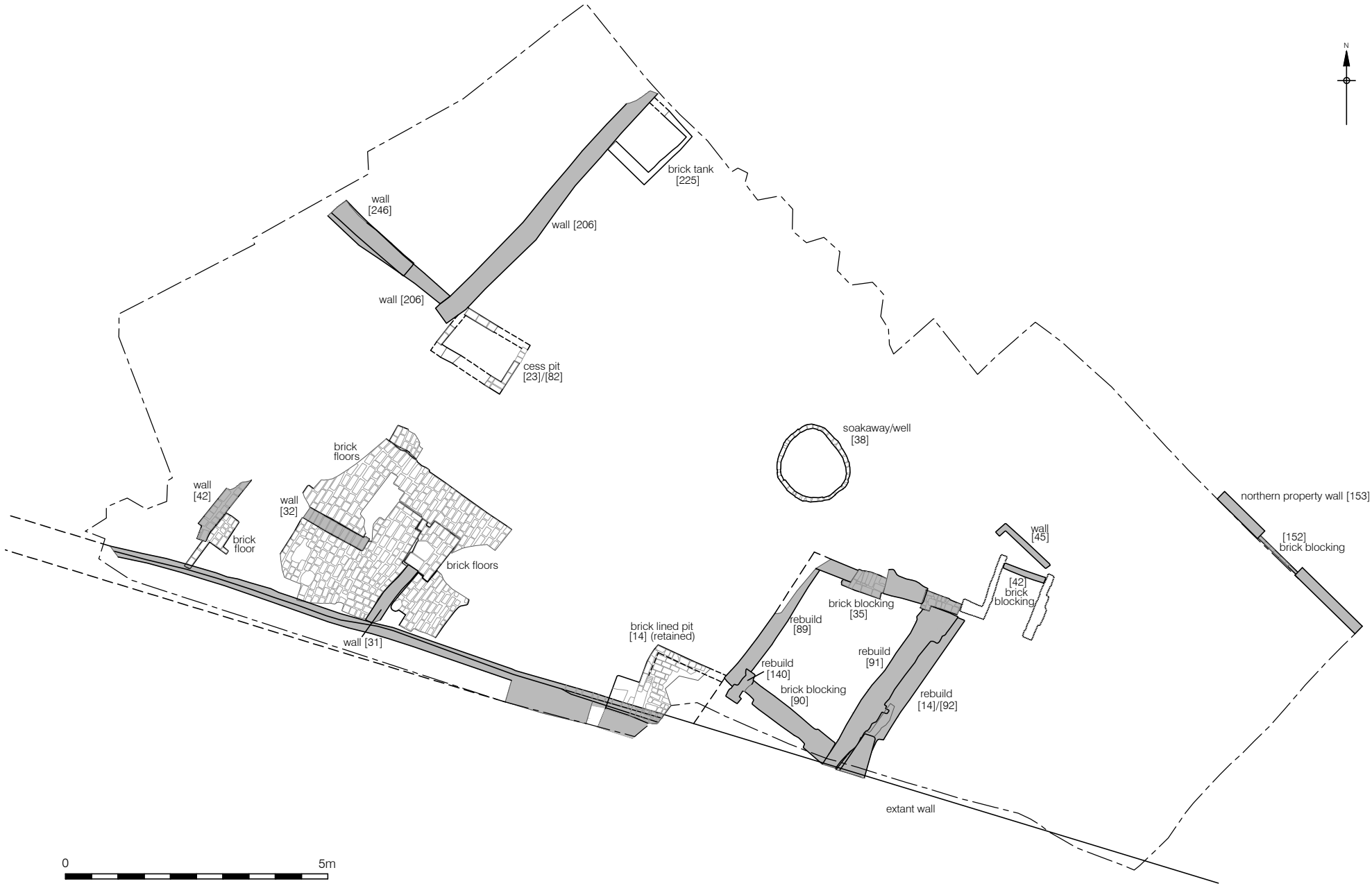
JB 23/07/13

Figure 19
Phase 6b: mid 17th century
1:100 at A4



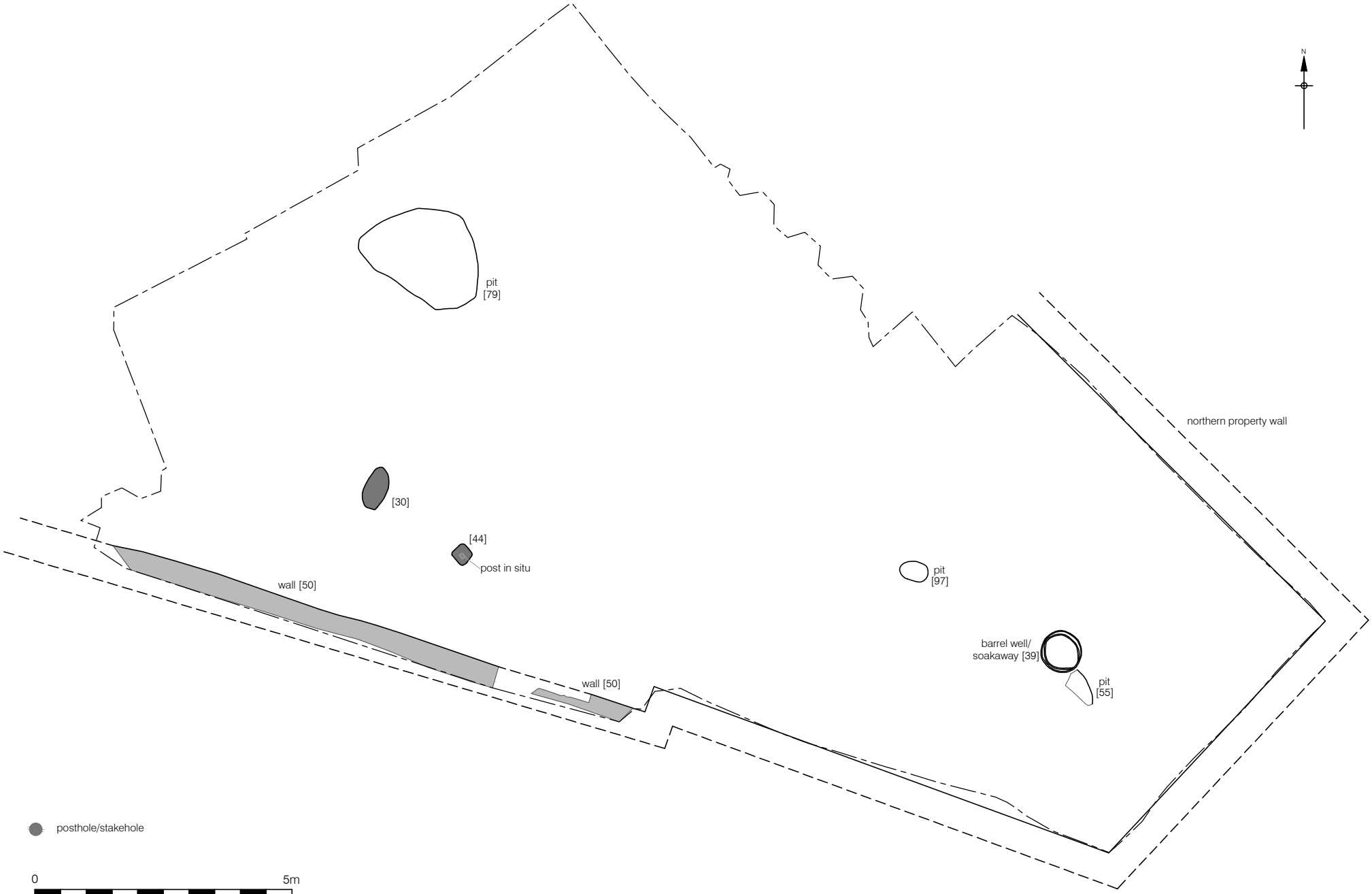
JB 11/06/13

Figure 20
Phase 6c: mid - late 17th century
1:100 at A4



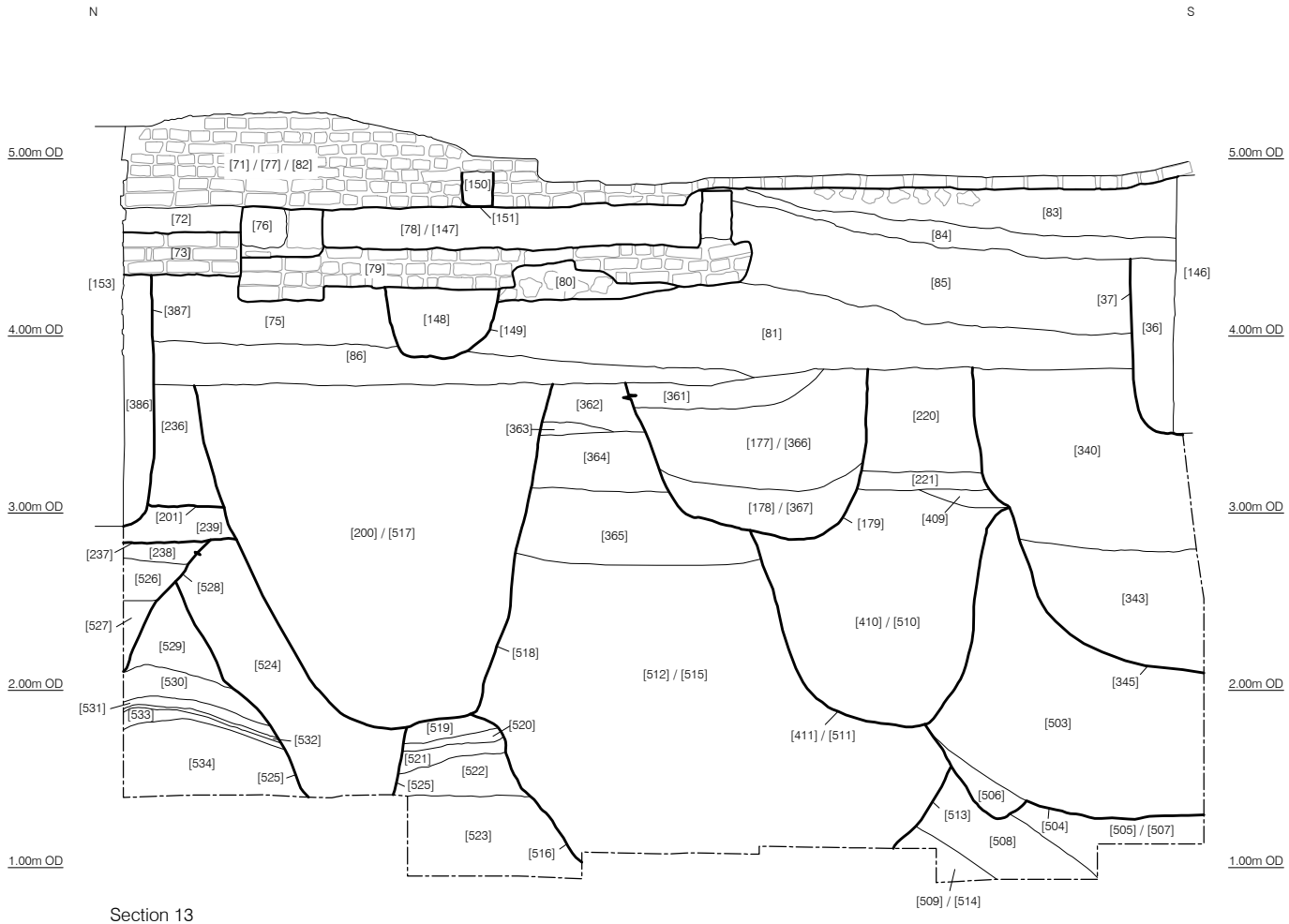
JB 11/06/13

Figure 21
Phase 6d: late 17th - late 18th century
1:100 at A4



JB 11/06/13

Figure 22
Phase 6e: late 18th - early 19th century
1:100 at A4

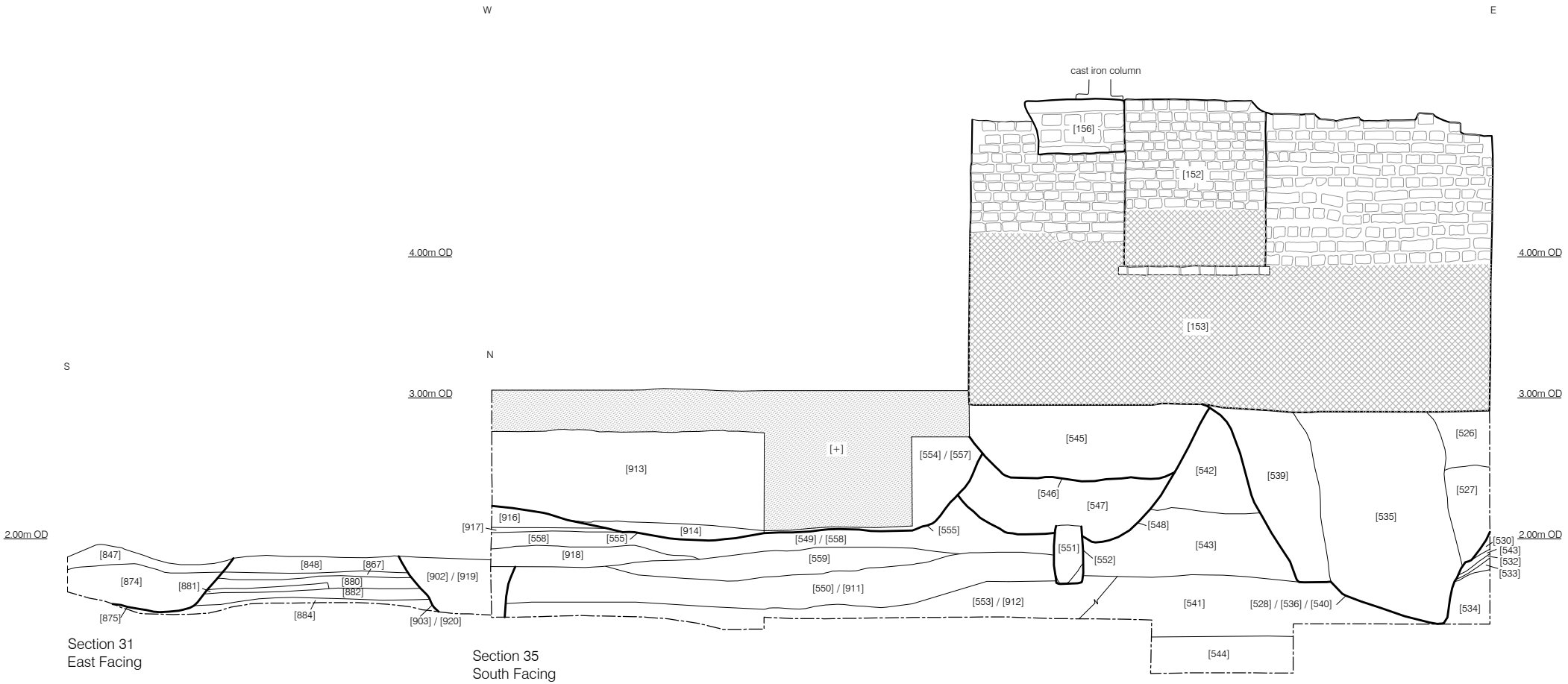


Section 13
West Facing

0 2m

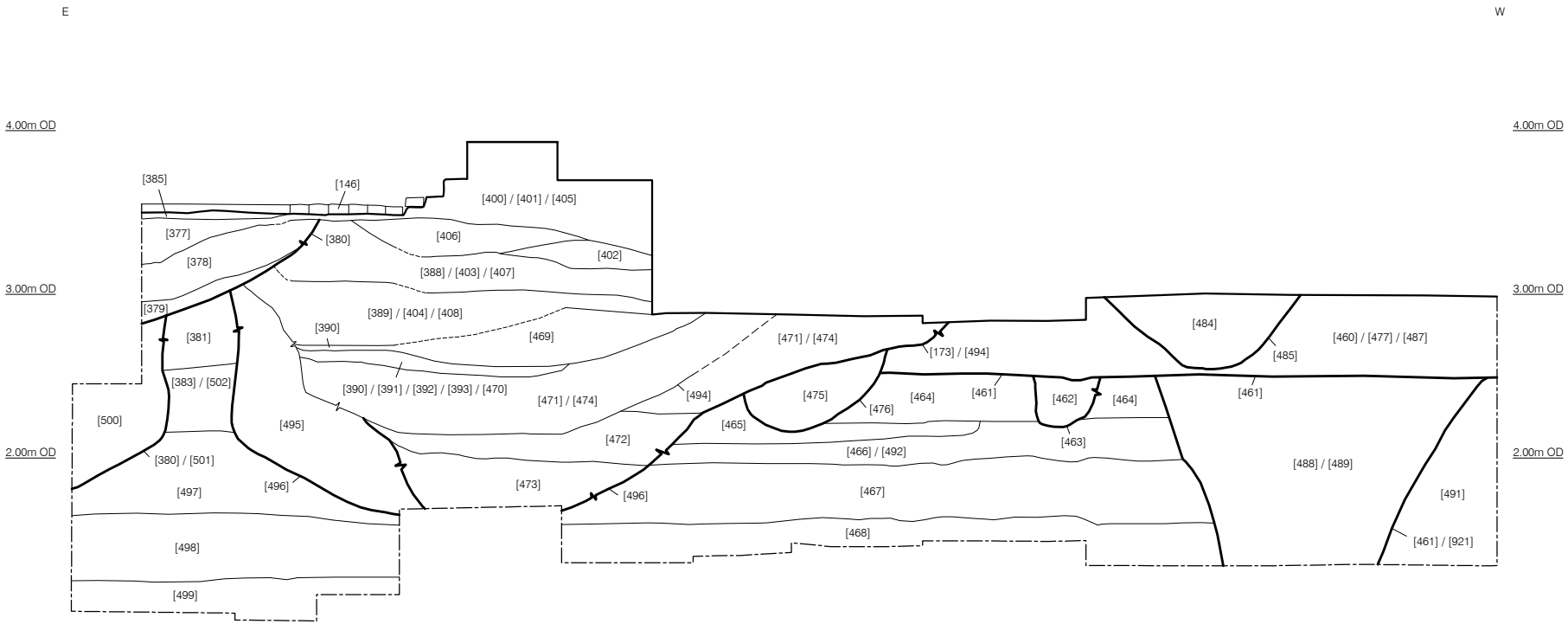
JS 07/03/13

Figure 23
Composite Underpinning Section Beneath Eastern Property Wall, BVE11
1:25 at A3



JS 07/03/13

Figure 24
Composite Underpinning Section Beneath Northern Property Wall, BVE11
1:40 at A4

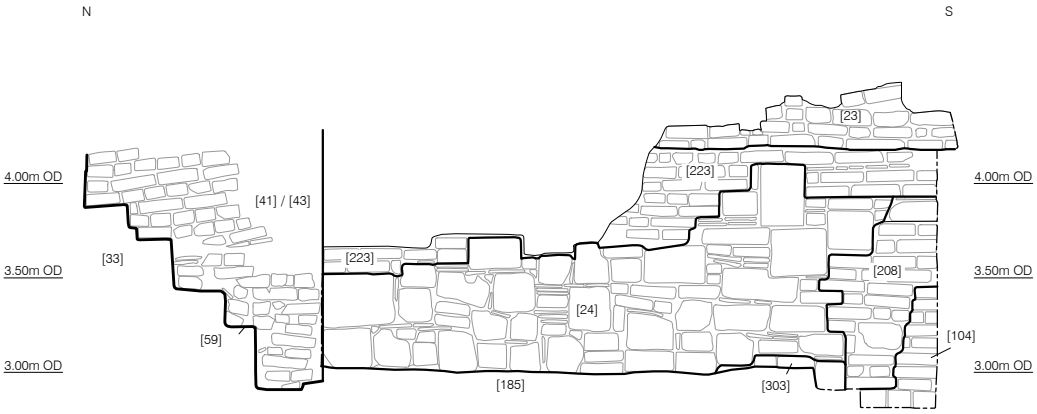


Section 34
North Facing

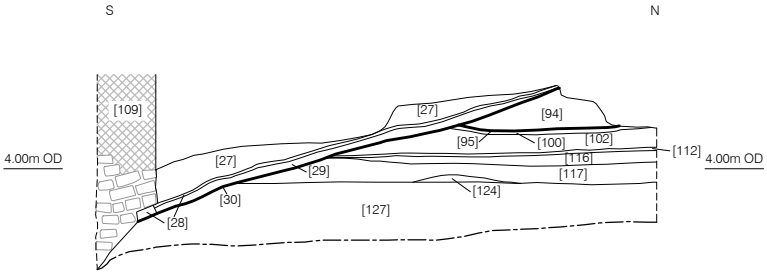
0 2m

JS 07/03/13

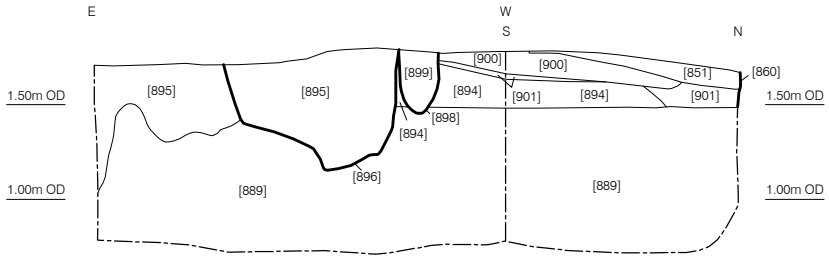
Figure 25
Composite Underpinning Section Beneath Southern Property Wall, BVE11
1:40 at A4



Sections 1a, 1b, 2 and 12
Composite elevation of staircase (Phase 6c) leading into the eastern cellar (Phase 6b and 6c)
West Facing



Section 9
Composite elevation of the chute (Phase 6c) leading into the western cellar
East Facing



Section 33
North Facing

Section 32
East Facing

unrecorded brickwork

0 2m

JS 07/03/13

Figure 26
Sections 1a, 1b, 2 and 12; 9; and 32/33, BVE11
1:40 at A4

Plate 1 Possible palisade trench BVT-[621] shown with Sections 6 & 7 (Phase 3a; looking west)

Plate 2 Kiln BVT-[423] (Phase 3e; looking south-west)

Plate 3 Foundation BVT-[381] (Phase 3f; looking north-east)

Plate 4 Foundation BVE-[625] (Phase 3f; looking south; 0.5m scale)

Plate 5 Chalk tank BVT-[182] (Phase 5b; looking south-west)

Plate 6 Brick cellars BVE-[113] (Phase 6b & Phase 6c; looking east; 1m scale)

Plate 7 Clay tobacco pipe kiln BVE-[174] (Phase 6b; looking south; 0.5m scale)

Plate 8 Brick Tanks BVT-[41] (Phase 6c; looking south-west)

8 PHASED DISCUSSION

8.1 Natural (Phase 1)

8.1.1 Natural sandy gravel was present on site and, although not exposed throughout the excavation area, could be defined as generally flat. Some variation in the natural horizon was evident at surface level and related to slight topographic undulations or shallow archaeological truncation. The broad homogeneity in the height of the natural deposits can be related to the location of the site in the central part of the 'northern island' (Phase 1).

8.2 Prehistoric (Phase 2)

8.2.1 Small quantities of prehistoric flints were found residually within later deposits and may indicate that activity had occurred in the vicinity during the early prehistoric periods. However, the earliest in situ archaeological activity, comprising dumped sand and a burnt horizon, has been attributed to the very end of the Late Iron Age period and there is little evidence to indicate that the site was being utilised prior to this time. The presence of residual Iron Age material within later deposits supports the premise that some activity occurred on site during the latter part of the prehistoric period (Phase 2).

8.3 Pre-Boudican (Phase 3a, 3b & 3c)

8.3.1 Postholes and NE/SW aligned linear features represented the earliest cut features recorded on site. The cut features were backfilled during the mid 1st century AD prior to a concentrated period of land use during the later mid 1st century and the activity may relate to consolidation of the landscape at the transition of the Late Iron Age and Roman periods (Phase 3a).

8.3.2 The earliest Roman deposits were post-dated by a group of east-west and north-south orientated linear features which included possible evidence of a palisade trench. Pottery dated AD50-70 and AD40-80 was found within the linear features and, given these dates and the presence of the possible palisade trench, there is a possibility that the features may be associated with military activity on site. An early Roman military presence in Southwark has long been postulated and this evidence may provide a significant contribution to the current understanding of Southwark during the early Roman period (Phase 3a).

8.3.3 The possible palisade trench was post-dated by NNE/SSW orientated linear features, an orientation which represented the third alignment employed on site during the mid 1st century. It is possible that the mid 1st century land divisions may be associated with the formal apportionment of land after the end of military activity on site and prior to the structural development of this part of Southwark's Roman landscape (Phase 3b).

8.3.4 A clay and timber building was constructed soon after the establishment of the mid 1st century land divisions. A hearth and significant quantities of metal working debris were found in association and there is a strong indication that industrial activity, specifically smithing, was being undertaken on site at this time. The building was overlain by burnt deposits dated to the mid/late 1st century and there is a distinct possibility that the fire horizon may have formed during the Boudican revolt of AD 60/61 (Phase 3c).

8.4 Late 1st-early 2nd century (Phase 3d & 3e)

8.4.1 A late 1st century clay and timber building was constructed above the earlier fire and demolition horizon, with the presence of a small hearth, a possible furnace and metal working waste suggesting that the area continued to serve an industrial purpose. A collapsed Eccles tile roof indicates that the building had been covered by a white tile roof, whilst high-status building material and polychrome wall plaster within demolition deposits may have been derived from the late 1st century building (Phase 3d).

8.4.2 The clay and timber building was rebuilt again during the late 1st/early 2nd century, with the presence of a kiln, rake-out pit, hearth and metal working waste indicating that the area continued to serve an industrial function. Two pottery vessels coated with a black residue and material used in the production of lime wall plaster were found in association with the building and suggest that a number of industries were being undertaken on site at this time (Phase 3e).

8.5 2nd century (Phase 3f)

8.5.1 A substantial masonry building was constructed during the 2nd century. Variation in foundation construction may indicate that more than one masonry building was present, however it is also possible that the differences may relate to varying load-bearing requirements within a single structure. The function of the building is currently undetermined, however it should not be discounted that the 2nd century structure may have formed part of a civic building or a private high-status residence (Phase 3f).

8.6 Late Roman – post-Roman (Phase 4)

8.6.1 The masonry building was robbed out from the 3rd century, with subsequent robbing episodes undertaken during the remainder of the Late Roman period and into the post-Roman periods. The pattern of abandonment conforms to a general pattern recorded within Southwark and supports a premise that the settlement retracted towards the bridgehead during this time. Accumulated soils and a scattering of pits comprised the remaining activity attributed to the Late Roman/post-Roman period and suggest that the land was largely abandoned during this extended period of time (Phase 4).

8.7 Medieval (Phase 5a, 5b & 5c)

8.7.1 A substantial masonry building was constructed in the western part of the site during the medieval period. Evidence for a large medieval building in this location is of interest for the Abbot of Waverley's medieval townhouse is documented as being situated in this part of Southwark and the structural remains may have formed part of this building (Phase 5a, 5b & 5c).

8.7.2 Cesspits were recorded further to the east and may have been associated with the use of the medieval building during the late 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th and early 16th centuries. Sizeable assemblages of cultural and environmental material were retrieved from some of the pits and included an intact 13th century jar and an intact 14th century biconical jug, perhaps items accidently dropped into a cesspit and never retrieved. Given the spatial distribution, there is a possibility that the pits and their assemblages may be associated with the use of the Abbot of Waverley's medieval townhouse (Phase 5a, 5b & 5c).

8.8 Early-mid 16th century (Phase 5c/6a & 6a (i))

8.8.1 The medieval building was demolished and robbed out during the early-mid 16th century, with new property/field boundaries established soon after. A rich and varied finds assemblage was retrieved from the early-mid 16th century deposits and there is a strong possibility that the material was derived from the clearance, robbing and demolition of the Abbot of Waverley's townhouse during and after Henry VIII's Dissolution of the Monasteries (Phase 5b/6a & 6a (i)).

8.9 Late 16th- late 18th century (Phase 6a (ii), 6b, 6c & 6d)

8.9.1 Three or more properties were constructed in the eastern part of the site during the late 16th-17th century and probably represent the rear of properties fronting a precursor of Stoney Street. The presence of cattle horncores, crucibles, small burnished stone containers and a lead weight suggests that a number of activities were being undertaken with the late 16th-17th century properties (Phase 6a (ii)).

8.9.2 Alterations to the properties were undertaken during the early 17th century, with the construction of a double cellar in the eastern part of the site being of particular note. The double cellar and the associated wall to the west follow the same alignment as Cure's College Almshouses to the south and it is possible that they are associated with those buildings. However, a survey of the almshouses undertaken in 1814 (not illustrated) would suggest that the southern wall of the cellars formed the boundary of the almshouses to the south and that at least by the early 19th century this area was associated with the buildings fronting Stoney Street (New Market Street) rather than the almshouses. A clay tobacco pipe kiln was built within the double cellar and a lime kiln was recorded in the west of the site, both indicative of the industrial nature of the area at this time (Phase 6b).

8.9.3 Modifications to the buildings were undertaken throughout the second half of the 17th century most notably the construction of four brick-lined cesspits, or garderobes, against the southern property wall. One cesspit contained a rich assemblage of cultural material which can be linked to Nathaniel Townsend, a member of the Leather Seller's Company. Modifications were also made to the double cellar, which by now was probably accessible from a precursor of the extant 'Wheatsheaf' public house (Phase 6c).

8.9.4 Structural development and modifications were evident during the late 17th-18th century and indicate the continued use of the urban landscape during the later stages of the post-medieval period (Phase 6d).

8.10 Late 18th-19th century (Phase 6e)

8.10.1 The western buildings were demolished during the late 18th-early 19th century, prior to the construction of the 19th century railway viaduct and Hop Exchange. In the south-east of the site, the earlier property walls were retained and survive as incorporations within the extant building fabric of 5 Stoney Street and 6 Stoney Street, e.g. 'The Wheatsheaf' public house (Phase 6e).

9 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

9.1 Original research objectives - General (NWR 2009a; 2009b)

9.1.1 Geological/Topographic

- *Does the untruncated surface of the natural sands and gravels survive? If so, can the information be used to determine the site formation processes and reconstruct the post-glacial topography of the area?*

  Natural sandy gravel deposits were not recorded across the entirety of the site, however when present they occurred between 1.53m OD and 1.23m OD. Although exhibiting some variation in height, the natural horizon could nonetheless be defined as generally flat, with some variation at surface level related to either slight topographic undulations or archaeological truncation. The untruncated natural horizon can be related to the surface horizon of the naturally formed northern gravel island located beneath this part of Southwark.

9.1.2 Prehistoric

- *Is there any evidence for a prehistoric presence? If so what is the stratigraphic context and the likely date range?*

  The earliest archaeological activity recorded on site comprised a number of stratigraphically early dumped sand layers and a burnt horizon containing pottery dated to 0-AD50 (Phase 2). The presence of the early mid 1st century burnt horizon suggests that Late Iron Age activity may have existed in the area, a premise potentially supported by the presence of residual Iron Age material within later deposits (including a late Iron Age quern (Phase 3c) and an Iron Age loomweight (Phase 3d)). A number of residual prehistoric flints were also collected during the excavations and could relate to earlier prehistoric activity in the general area.

- *Do late prehistoric flood clays survive on the site?*

  n/a

9.1.3 Roman

- *Do the finds from the site support a suggested date of c.AD 50 for the foundation date of Roman Southwark?*

  The earliest sub-phases of Roman activity (Phase 3a and Phase 3b) can, on the basis of both stratigraphy and associated finds assemblages, be confidently attributed to the mid 1st century AD and indicate that Southwark was in use at this time.

- *Is there evidence of organized apportionment leading up to the earliest Roman occupation of the site, including enclosure ditches, fence lines etc? Is there evidence of an organized programme of land preparation, such as the digging of drainage ditches etc?*

  The early activity recorded on site comprised a series of linear features organized on a number of varying alignments. These comprised: NE/SW and NW/SE alignments during the early part of Phase 3a; north-south and east-west alignments during the later part of Phase 3a; and NNE/SSW and WNW/ESE alignments during Phase 3b. The Phase 3a activity seems to be associated with very early land use and these alignments were not maintained during the later development of the site, suggesting that the early linear features were unrelated to the apportionment of land. However, the Phase 3b alignments were maintained during subsequent phases of Roman activity, suggesting that the later mid 1st century linear features and possible fenceline could perhaps be viewed as an episode of organized apportionment. The Phase 3b linear features may have served as both land divisions and drainage features.

- *Can the logic behind the earliest building, street and property alignments adopted be determined?*

  The NNE/SSW and WNW/ESE alignments of the Phase 3b features and Phase 3c, Phase 3d, Phase 3e and Phase 3f buildings cannot be related to either the orientation of Road 1 or Road 2. As such it seems probable that an additional road must have been located in the vicinity. With this as a consideration, it is of interest that a NNE/SSW orientated road has previously been recorded to the north of Road 2, for if this continued further to the south it would pass relatively close to the western side of the site. Although only speculative, any such road would have provided a link between north-west and south-west shorelines of the northern island. Alternatively the alignments may be associated with an unattested WNW/ESE orientated road connecting Road 1 and Road 2 which may potentially be located to either the north or south of the site.

- *To what extent was the layout determined by topographic features such as natural channels and existing road alignments?*

  The NE/SW and NW/SE alignments recorded during the early part of Phase 3a differ from the later alignments employed on site and they may relate to topographic features existing at the transition of the late Iron Age/early Roman periods. The later Phase 3a north-south and east-west alignments differ significantly and may relate to the southern and/or the northern shorelines of the northern island. The Phase 3b, Phase 3c, Phase 3d, Phase 3e and Phase 3f alignments may related to a road which either connected the northern and southern shoreline of the island or, alternatively, a road connecting Road 1 and Road 2.

- *Are boundaries and alignments strictly maintained from one phase of occupation to the next?*

The alignments and boundaries recorded on site differed during the mid 1st century, before eventually being maintained throughout the remainder of the 1st century and throughout the 2nd century.

- *What are the maintenance cycles of features associated with drainage, water supply and organized access?*

  n/a

- *What was the form, function and character of Roman Southwark? In particular, can industrial, commercial or other specialized uses be identified?*

  The site was developed with clay and timber buildings from the mid/late 1st century through to the early 2nd century and it is probable that these buildings were utilized for a mixture of residential, industrial and commercial purposes. Industrial activity, in particular metal-working, was recorded in association with the Phase 3c, Phase 3d and Phase 3e clay and timber buildings confirming that industrial activity was being undertaken in this part of the Roman settlement. A masonry building was constructed on site during the 2nd century, suggesting a change in the character of the area at this time.

- *Do the ceramic and environmental assemblages point to any specialized functions for the area?*

  Two vessels coated with a black residue were contained within a Phase 3e pit and may be related to a specialized function.

- *In what ways did the Southwark Suburb differ from Londinium?*

  n/a

- *What building techniques are represented during the Roman period and how do these change through time?*

  Clay and timber buildings were constructed on site during the mid/late 1st century, late 1st century and late 1st/2nd century, whilst a masonry building was constructed during the 2nd century. The site was undeveloped during the latter part of the Roman period.

- *Is there any evidence of the Boudican revolt of AD 60/61 in the archaeological record? If so, do post-Boudican structures reflect continuity from the early period, or a change in the nature or status of the area?*

  The clay and timber building constructed in western and central part of the site during Phase 3c dates to the mid/late 1st century. Burnt deposits relate to the collapse/demolition of the

building at the end of Phase 3c and it is of interest that pottery dated to AD50-70/80 and building material post-dating AD55 was contained within the deposits. Industrial activity had been undertaken within the building during Phase 3c and it is possible that the burning was related to this activity, however it is also possible that the deposits may be associated with the Boudican revolt of AD 60/61. The clay and timber building was rebuilt during Phase 3d, during which time development extended into the eastern part of site, suggesting an increase in the developed area during the latter part of the 1st century. The similarity in building construction throughout Phase 3c, Phase 3d and Phase 3e, as well as the evidence for industrial activity, suggests that the status and nature of the successive clay and timber buildings did not vary greatly during this time.

- *Is there evidence for a period of expansion in the late 1st century AD?*

  Structural development was only recorded in the western and central part of the site during Phase 3c, yet across the entirety of the site during Phase 3d. This evidence suggests that a period of expansion took place during the late 1st century.

- *What evidence is there for higher status buildings of Roman date?*

  The Roman building material collected from the Roman deposits, as well as residually within later deposits, alludes to high status buildings either on site or within the vicinity during Phase 3c, Phase 3d, Phase 3e and Phase 3f. The masonry building constructed during Phase 3f is of particular interest, with the change in building technique possibly associated with an alteration in status or function.

- *What evidence is there for land reclamation and consolidation/control of natural channels throughout the Roman period?*

  n/a

- *What processes of change can be identified during the later Roman period? Is there evidence that the settlement of Roman Southwark contracted during the late Roman period, e.g. in the form of late Roman burials in previously settled areas?*

  The demolition and robbing of the Phase 3f building commenced during the 3rd century and continued throughout the remainder of the late Roman period and into the post-Roman periods. No structural development was undertaken during the late Roman period and it is probable that the site was largely abandoned throughout this time. No late Roman burials were recorded on site.

- *Is dark earth present? If so, can it provide further information on the formation processes involved? What is the relationship between the nature of later Roman occupation and the 'dark earth'?*

  Accumulated layers and gardensoils formed on site throughout the late Roman and post Roman periods (Phase 4), the mixed and bioturbated nature of which suggests that the site was largely abandoned throughout this time.

9.1.4 Saxon

- *Is there any evidence of the Saxon occupation of north Southwark? If so, what is the date?*

  A number of pits attributed to the 'post-Roman' period could potentially be associated with Saxon activity on site. However, the only evidence which directly pertained to the Saxon period comprised a single sherd of Late Saxon pottery retrieved from a Phase 4 gardensoil layer. The lack of evidence suggests that the site was undeveloped and largely unused during the Saxon period.

9.1.5 Medieval

- *What is the nature, extent, character and identification of medieval buildings or structures on the sites?*

  Extensive pitting was recorded in the eastern part of the site throughout the medieval period (Phase 5a, Phase 5b and Phase 5c), however comparable activity was not recorded in the western part of the site. Instead, a fragment of a WNW/ESE ragstone, chalk and sandstone rubble foundation and a series of late medieval/early post-medieval robber cuts suggest that a building occupied the western part of the site and continued beyond the site boundaries. Historic records indicate that the abbot of Waverley's townhouse was located in this part of Southwark and it is feasible that the medieval structural remains relate to this building/estate.

- *To what extent did the medieval town plan follow or vary from the Roman layout?*

  The foundation and robber cuts of the medieval building recorded on site were aligned NNE/SSW and WNW/ESE, alignments which had been employed throughout the earlier Roman phases of development. As a consequence it is possible that elements of the Roman street plan may have remained extant during the medieval period, a street plan which again influenced the structural alignments used on site during the medieval period.

- *Are historical records for the socio-economic nature of Southwark borne out by the archaeological evidence? Can environmental evidence from pit assemblages be used to reconstruct dietary and economic details?*

n/a

9.1.6 Post-medieval

- *Are there any surviving remains of post-medieval date? If so, how does the archaeological evidence compare with the cartographic evidence?*

  Extensive evidence of post-medieval buildings were recorded and relate to development of the site from the mid/late 16th century through to the 19th century. Preliminary comparison of the post-medieval structural remains and cartographic sources indicate a strong correlation between archaeological and cartographic sources.

- *Do the archaeological remains provide any information on the use and relative status of the properties represents?*

  The post-medieval archaeological remains provide plentiful information of the use and relative status of the properties represented on site.

- *Is there any evidence of continuity of layout from the medieval period?*

  The early post-medieval buildings adhere to the NNE/SWW and WNW/ESE alignments employed during earlier phases of activity, suggesting continuity with the earlier medieval settlement. However, the presence of the early 16th century property walls indicates that the land was being sub-divided at this time.

- *What evidence is there for post-medieval industries?*

  Plentiful evidence relating to post-medieval industries was found, particularly in relation to the properties recorded on site during the mid/late 16th century and 17th century. Evidence for late 16th/early 17th century hornworking, a mid 17th century clay tobacco pipe kiln and a mid 17th century lime kiln are of particular interest.

9.1.7 Other

- *To what extent has the archaeological sequence been truncated or disturbed by existing structures?*

  The archaeological sequence had suffered only minimal truncation/disturbance from the recent structures occupying the site. Late 19th/early 20th century basements were not present and the only area of non-archaeological below ground trunctation comprised a small cellar projecting from the south-west corner of the extant Wheatsheaf public house. As a consequence archaeological deposits dating from the 1st century AD until the mid 19th

century existed on site. This archaeological sequence was encountered at *c.*4.95m OD and measured in excess of 3.50m in thickness.

9.2 Original research questions - Park Street & Hop Exchange Viaduct

9.2.1 Site specific research questions were not identified prior to the excavation of the Wheatsheaf Public House - 6 Stoney Street, however the WSI did identify research questions pertaining to land covered by the Park Street & Hop Exchange section of Borough Viaduct. These questions directly apply to 7 Stoney Street and also relate to the excavations at 6 Stoney Street:

Topographic

- *Is there any evidence of the local topographic feature known as the Park Street Creek?*

  n/a

Prehistoric

- *Are there any remains of Neolithic date; if so how do they relate to those found at the Courage's Brewery site to the north-west? Is there any evidence of Bronze Age activity on the site that would support the interpretation of structural remains at the Courage's Brewery site (CO87) as a possible Bronze Age round house?*

  n/a

Roman

- *Is there further evidence for high status Roman buildings of masonry construction either on site or in the vicinity? If so, what is their date and how do they reflect the development of Roman Southwark?*

  A masonry building was constructed on site during the 2nd century, before being demolished and robbed-out during the late Roman and post-Roman periods. The structural remains continued beyond the southern, northern, western and eastern limits of excavation and it was clearly a structure of notable size. The function and status of the building are currently unqualified, however it is possible that the masonry building was a high status structure. The alignment of the masonry building differs to other masonry buildings previously recorded in Southwark and appears to represent a previously unknown building within this part of the 2nd century settlement.

Medieval

- *Are there any surviving medieval remains relating to the town house of the Abbots of Waverley, which occupied the area of the Hop Exchange from the mid-13th century?*

  The fragmentary remains of a WNW/ESE ragstone, chalk and sandstone rubble foundation was recorded in the western part of the site, which in addition to a series of late medieval/early post-medieval robber cuts suggests that a building occupied the western part of the site during the medieval period. The building may represent part of the documented Abbot of Waverley's townhouse.

  Post-medieval

- *Are there any structural remains of the Cure's College (later known as St Saviour's) almshouses? Are there any surviving in situ burials from St Saviour's Burial Ground? To what extent was the cemetery cleared/disturbed prior to later 19th century construction?*

  n/a

- *What is the nature of the post-medieval structures pre-dating the viaduct?*

  Multiple sub-phases of post-medieval buildings dating from the mid/late 16th century until the early part of the 19th century were recorded on site. These buildings probably represent a mixture of residential, commercial and industrial properties associated with the urban development of Southwark throughout the post-medieval period.

- *Are there any surviving post-medieval features relating to earlier use and/or construction of the Hop Exchange?*

  The northern wall of the Hop Exchange represented the southern boundary in the western part of the site during the 19th century (Phase 6e). The 19th century wall was built directly above the demolished western extent of the southern boundary wall (Phase 6a (ii)) and it is evident that the early post-medieval boundary was maintained during the construction of the Hop Exchange.

9.3 Additional Research Questions

Prehistoric

- Do the quantities of residual prehistoric material suggest that the northern island was being utilized during the prehistoric periods?

- Can any 'peaks' in prehistoric activity be identified from the residual assemblage?

Roman

- What are the implications of the changing alignments identified during the mid 1st century? Can these be related to inferred and/or identifiable natural/man-made topographic features?

- Do the construction methods employed in the Phase 3a 'palisade trench' suggest a military association? Does this support the premise that a fort existed in Southwark during the mid 1st century? Furthermore, does the east-west orientation of the feature suggest that the activity was aligned to the southern and/or northern shoreline of the northern island?

- Phases 3a, 3b and 3c were closely dated to the mid 1st century and the mid/late 1st century, however the alignments employed during each sub-phase varied notably. What are the implications for understanding the early development of Southwark?

- The Phase 3c, 3d and 3e clay and timber buildings appear to be unrelated to either Road 1 or Road 2 and instead the alignments seem to correlate with the alignment of a NNE/SSW orientated side-road leading north from Road 2. With this as a consideration, what evidence is there to suggest that this side road may have continued further to the south, potentially a short distance to the west of the site?

- Do the Phase 3c metal working assemblages suggest that a smithy was working on site or in the near vicinity? Are the burnt horizons recorded at the end of Phase 3c associated with the Phase 3c smithy? Alternatively, are these deposits associated with the Boudican revolt? To what extent can either interpretation be considered more valid?

- Building material collected from the early Phase 3d consolidation layers imply that an early, well-appointed building had been located in the vicinity of the site. Are there any indications of where the material may have originated from?

- Are the white Eccles roof tiles collected from the Phase 3d deposits common for Southwark or is the material specific to the buildings on site and in the near vicinity? How does this affect our understanding of the visual appearance of the early Roman landscape?

- Is the pattern of three broad phases of clay and timber buildings (Phase 3c, Phase 3d and Phase 3e) reflected on other sites in Southwark?

- Is it possible that a continuity of smithing activity existed between Phase 3c, Phase 3d and Phase 3e? Are the residues on the Phase 3e pots related to industrial activity? Is there a possibility that lime for the production of wall plaster was being produced on site during Phase 3e?

- To what extent can the Phase 3f building be considered a single structure? Are there any indications of its continuations nearby? Are there any indications of what the building may represent, e.g. residential, civic, public etc? Does the evidence suggest a high status building?

- Are the variations in Phase 3f foundation construction seen elsewhere in Southwark? Does this relate to differential load-bearing requirements?

- How should we interpret the location of this building far removed from the locations of Road 1 and Road 2? Is there a road connecting the high status buildings at Winchester Place and Southwark Street? What are the implications of this when considering the Stoney Street site?

- Is there evidence to suggest an approximate duration of use for the Phase 3f building? Does this conform to other masonry buildings recorded in Southwark, both within and outside of the Bridgehead area?

Late Roman/post-Roman

- Does the occurrence of late Roman/post-Roman finds within later contexts suggest episodes of increased activity during Phase 4?

- Are the primary Phase 4 robber cuts related to the demolition of the northern extent of the Roman building and does this suggest that the southern part remained standing until a later stage of Phase 4?

- Do the linear and 'pit-type' robber cuts relate to the robbing of different types of architectural features? If so, what are the implications for understanding the layout and construction of the Phase 3f building?

- Is this pattern of abandonment evident on other sites in the vicinity and is it associated with the location of this part of Southwark outside of the bridgehead area?

Medieval

- A general absence of activity was observed in the western part of the site during the medieval period, yet the presence of late medieval/early post-medieval robber cuts, has been interpreted as evidence of a building occupying this part of the site. Is this interpretation of the negative evidence valid? If so, can this approach be applied to other sites where development is suspected but little activity is recorded?

- What evidence exists to elucidate the nature of the medieval building, in particular can it be considered to form part of the Abbot of Waverley's townhouse? Can analysis of the available cartographic evidence indicate the location and extent of the Waverley estate?

- Were the medieval alignments dictated by vestiges of the Roman landscape? In particular, is the postulated NNW/SSE Roman road significant? Is it a coincidence that land at the northern

and southern extents of the possible road was assigned to ecclesiastical houses based outside of Southwark, e.g. Winchester and Waverley?

- What are the socio-economic implications of the medieval pit assemblages? Does the data suggest that the pits relate to a single property or a variety of properties and are there any recognisable variations in time and space? Can cartographic evidence elucidate 'which' properties the individual pits may have been associated with?

- Does the Phase 5b and Phase 5c metal working waste relate to industrial activity on site? Is there any documentary evidence for metal working in this part of Southwark at this time?

- The results from Thameslink excavations at Bedale Street (Langthorne & Taylor 2013) and Western Approach (Taylor & Champness 2013) suggest that parts of Southwark's street pattern may have been influenced by the location and orientation of earthworks backfilled during the medieval period. With this as a consideration, can the curve of Stoney Street be considered significant?

- Small quantities of disarticulated human bone occurred on site during the medieval period. Is there any indication from where the bone was derived?

Early post-medieval

- What are the socio-economic implications of the early-mid 16th century cultural material assemblages? Is it possible that the material is derived from the Waverley estate at the time of the dissolution? Is there any documentary evidence related to the abbey estate during the Dissolution?

- To what extent do the fragments of the Purbeck marble vessel form part of the same vessel and to what extent can this vessel be considered a font? Can the vessel be considered an item which was smashed and discarded during the Dissolution? Is this a documented practice at this time?

- Is there any indication of where the Phase 6a (i) human bone originated from?

- What are the implications of the reused and residual medieval building material present on site when considering the medieval buildings in this part of Southwark? Can the material be correlated with the Abbot of Waverley's townhouse? The terracotta plaques are of particular interest, are there parallels elsewhere in London?

- Are the mid 16th century boundaries associated with the post-Dissolution division of previously ecclesiastical land?

- What industrial activity are the Phase 6a (i) crucibles associated with?

- The southern property wall correlates with the earlier medieval building alignments. With this as a consideration, can it be anticipated that the southern property wall follows an earlier boundary of the Abbot of Waverley's townhouse?

- Does the late 16th and 17th century masonry define the alley known as the 'whores nest'? If so, are the buildings against the southern property wall better understood as separate properties located to the south of the alley rather than as out buildings located behind the Stoney Street frontage?

- Can the Phase 6b lime kiln be considered a vestige of construction projects undertaken during the 17th century? How long may it have been in use?

- Is the Phase 6b clay tobacco pipe kiln a previously known, but unlocated, source? Is the kiln associated with a public house adjacent to Stoney Street? How long was the kiln in use for?

- Is the industrial environment alluded to by the Phase 6b lime kiln and clay tobacco pipe kiln, an environmental characteristic evident elsewhere in this part of Southwark during the 17th century? Is the industrial nature indicative of a low socio-economic population?

- Is there any evidence to indicate what the Phase 6c oven/kiln was used for? Does the presence of the oven/kiln suggest a continuity of industrial activity with Phase 6b?

- Can the Phase 6c brick-lined tanks be linked to individual 17th century properties on site? What is the documented history of Nathaniel Townsend and his association with the site during the 17th century? To what extent does the documentary evidence correlate with the archaeological record? What are the implications of the smashed marriage charger and the associated finds assemblages?

- Does the presence of the Phase 6c chute suggest that the cellars were utilised for the storage of barrels? Does this suggest that a public house existed adjacent to Stoney Street during the 17th century? What are the implications of the construction of a fireplace and a hearth within the same cellar during Phase 6c? Is there any evidence to indicate whether the structural features existed contemporaneously or sequentially?

- Is there any indication of what purpose the Phase 6c tank located within the western cellar served? Was the construction of the staircase associated with its use?

- Does the use of the medieval stone within the fabric of the rebuilt Phase 6c eastern cellar wall suggest that parts of the earlier medieval buildings on site and/or in the vicinity had not been

fully demolished by this date? Should the use of the medieval stone be viewed as an episode of opportunistic salvage?

- Can the available documentary and cartographic evidence elucidate the properties occupying the site during Phase 6a (ii), Phase 6b and Phase 6c? Can the historic building survey conducted at the Wheatsheaf public house be correlated with the archaeological evidence?

Later post-medieval

- Does the Phase 6d building recorded in the north-west of the site represent a rebuild of an earlier building or was this part of the site undeveloped prior to this date?

- What industrial activity do the Phase 6d crucibles relate to? Given that the crucibles occur within Phase 6d construction cuts, should the material be considered residual?

- Does cartographic evidence support an interpretation that the extant eastern property wall was built during Phase 6d? Does the chronological gap with the earlier eastern property wall suggest that the boundary was temporarily 'lost' during the 17th century?

- Are there any documented residents from early 18th century Southwark recorded as being in the battle of Vigo Bay?

- Does the backfilling of the wells relate to new water provision in the 18th century?

- Can the available documentary and cartographic evidence elucidate the properties occupying the site during Phase 6d and Phase 6e? Can the historic building survey conducted at the Wheatsheaf public house be correlated with the archaeological evidence?

- What documentary and cartographic evidence exists for the use of the 19th century public house and the construction of the Hop Exchange and railway?

10 CONTENTS OF THE ARCHIVE

10.1 BVT09

10.1.1 Paper Records

- Context sheets 660 sheets
- Environmental sheets 38 sheets
- Registers 23 sheets
- Plans & Sections 640 sheets

10.1.2 Finds

- Pottery 83 boxes
- Clay Tobacco Pipe 3 boxes
- Glass 7 boxes
- Lithics 1 box
- Animal Bone 23 boxes
- Wall Plaster 1 box
- Slag 1 box
- Building Material 10 boxes
- Small Finds 18 boxes

10.1.3 Photographic Record

- Digital (jpegs) 1 folder
- Digital (tiffs) 3 discs

10.2 BVE11

10.2.1 Paper Records

- Context sheets 950 sheets
- Environmental sheets 43 sheets
- Registers 46 sheets
- Plans & Sections 360 sheets

10.2.2 Finds

- Pottery 45 boxes
- Clay Tobacco Pipe 4 boxes

- Glass 4 boxes
- Lithics 1 box
- Animal Bone 25 boxes
- Wall Plaster 2 box
- Slag 3 boxes
- Building Material 21 boxes
- Worked Stone 28 Pieces
- Small Finds 7 boxes

10.2.3 Photographic Record

- Digital 27 folders
- Black & White (35mm) 5 films
- Colour Slide (35mm) 5 films
- Black & White (medium format) 10 films
- Colour (medium format) 9 films

11 IMPORTANCE OF RESULTS, FURTHER WORK & PUBLICATION PROPOSAL

11.1 Importance of the Results

11.1.1 The evidence for a possible early 1st century AD burnt horizon (Phase 2), post-dated by mid 1st century AD activity (Phase 3a) is of undoubted importance to an understanding of Southwark at the transition of the Late Iron Age and early Roman periods. The Phase 3a east-west orientated, possible 'palisade trench' seems to be of particular significance, with its construction method and orientation being a unique occurrence on site. Although speculative, there is a possibility that the feature could be associated with military activity in this part of Southwark during the mid 1st century AD.

11.1.2 The alignments used on site altered during the mid 1st century AD (Phase 3b), suggesting that the environment rapidly altered during this time. These NNE/SSW and WNW/ESE alignments were utilised during the following sub-phases of Roman activity and it is possible that the Phase 3b features may relate to the division and apportionment of land at this time. A clay and timber building was built on site during the mid/late 1st century (Phase 3c) and the evidence for smithing activity either within the building or within its vicinity is of particular note. The available evidence suggests that the Phase 3c building eventually burnt down and it is possible that the burnt deposits may relate to the Boudican Revolt of AD60/61.

11.1.3 The site was subsequently occupied with clay and timber buildings during the late 1st century (Phase 3d) and late 1st/early 2nd century (Phase 3e). Further evidence of industrial activity was found in association with these buildings and it is probable that they were in use for a mixture of purposes. The late 1st century and early 2nd century clay and timber buildings recorded on site provide an important insight into the nature of this part of the Roman settlement during this concentrated period of development and activity.

11.1.4 The construction of a large masonry building on site during the latter part of the 2nd century (Phase 3f) is also of significance and whilst its function is currently unknown, its presence suggests a change in the function and status of this part of the Roman settlement during the 2nd century. The alignment of the masonry building also seems to be of importance with there being no correlation to the orientations of either Road 1 or Road 2 and instead the alignments are similar to that of a NNE/SSW side road leading north from Road 2. With this as a consideration, there is an implication that if this road had once continued further to the south it would have passed to the west of the site, potentially a fundamental alteration to our understanding of the layout of the Roman settlement at Southwark.

11.1.5 The masonry building was robbed from the 3rd century and into the post-Roman periods (Phase 4), during which time the previously developed land seems to have been either abandoned or only occasionally used. The evidence pertaining to the late Roman and post-Roman periods provides an important contribution to the premise that land external to the bridgehead area was largely undeveloped throughout this extended period of time.

11.1.6 The activity recorded during the medieval periods (Phase 5a, Phase 5b & Phase 5c) is of undoubted significance, particularly the presence of a large medieval building in the western part of the site. It is possible that the medieval building was associated with the Abbot of Waverley's townhouse, a historic building which is documented as being located in this part of medieval Southwark. Multiple large pits were concentrated in the eastern part of the site and may have been associated with either the medieval building recorded on site or medieval properties located beyond the site boundaries. The pits contained large assemblages of cultural material, further analysis of which could provide important insights into the resident population of this part of Southwark during the medieval period.

11.1.7 There is abundant evidence relating to the 16th century, with the early activity (Phase 5c/6a) being contemporary with the Dissolution of Monasteries, a chronological correlation which is of particular significance given the site's probable association with the medieval estate of the Abbot of Waverley. The stratigraphically later 16th century land divisions (Phase 6a (i)) are also of interest for their presence suggests the creation of new property boundaries soon after the demolition of the medieval building. The large assemblages collected from the 16th century deposits are of particular significance and potentially offer insights into this dramatic period.

11.1.8 The earliest post-medieval buildings were constructed during the late 16th/early 17th century (Phase 6a (ii)), with a complex sequence of structural development attributed to the mid 17th century (Phase 6b), the mid-late 17th century (Phase 6c) and the late 17th-late 18th century (Phase 6d). Activity dated to the 19th century (Phase 6e) was associated with the construction of the new railways and Hop Exchange and also with the use of the public house located adjacent to Stoney Street. The multiple phases of post-medieval buildings represent a mix of industrial, commercial and residential properties, and the discovery of such a complete stratigraphic sequence provides an important and rare insight into the urban development of this part of post-medieval Southwark.

11.2 Further Work

General

11.2.1 An attempt will be made to refine the dating and interpretation of the Roman archaeological activity and to place the site into context through the study of other sites in the vicinity.

Attempts will also be made to better understand the late Roman and post-Roman archaeological activity both within the context of the site and within the context of the Southwark landscape.

11.2.2 Archaeological evidence for the medieval period will be compared with other sites in the vicinity and cartographic and documentary study will be undertaken. A particular emphasis will be placed on determining the probable medieval boundaries on site during the period and also in establishing the history of the Abbot of Waverley's townhouse.

11.2.3 In terms of the post-medieval development of the site, cartographic and documentary study will be made to determine which post-medieval buildings the structural remains belong to, with a particular emphasis placed on identifying occupants and areas of industry and commerce.

11.2.4 Very little archaeological investigation has been conducted in the immediate vicinity of the site, largely as a consequence of the historic character and protected nature of the area. As a consequence, the Thameslink excavations carried out at Borough Market (TAA5) and to the rear of the Hop Exchange and Park Street (TAA7) are considered to be of particular relevance and importance. In addition, the excavations carried out at Winchester Palace (Fig. 3; Site 47; Yule 2003) and at 15-23 Southwark Street (Fig. 3; Site 16/SKS80) seem to be of particular relevance.

Documentary Research

11.2.5 The records of St Saviour's Charity properties in LMA ('Corporation of Wardens of St Saviour's) could be checked and confirmed for any earlier material. The parish rate books should identify occupants, but may be hard to use for a single property without much time spent in discovering how they are arranged (NB they have been used by the Survey of London for the adjacent property).

Roman Pottery

11.2.6 All of the material has been fully recorded. However, there are certain elements of the assemblage that should be analysed further by specialists; namely the Samian and amphora. It would also be worthwhile to analyse the crucibles and other residues identified in several Early Roman vessels, in the hope that this will add support to the theories of industrial activity. Further work would also need to include analysis of the assemblage at a larger scale, in particular focusing on Thames-side sites, which can offer interesting comparisons and aid in the interpretation of the pottery. Although a basic assessment of the pottery by date and phase has been conducted, it would be important to carry this out in more detail in order to fully understand the dynamics of ceramic change and function during the Roman period. This should include more detailed analysis of pottery by phase and also by feature site.

Post-Roman Pottery

11.2.7 The assemblage from this excavation should be published. Up to 34 vessels require illustration and four vessels require photographing. It is recommended that six of the crucibles are analysed to understand what industrial processes they were involved in.

Struck Flint

11.2.8 There is little requirement for further work and the natural fragments and burnt unworked flint can be discarded. Some of the key elements may require illustration and/or photographing for any final report. Similarly, a short report highlighting the discoveries, particularly those of the tools, set alongside a discussion of our current understanding of Mesolithic and early Neolithic activity within Greater London would be required.

Clay Tobacco Pipe & Production Waste

11.2.9 A publication report should be written for the clay tobacco pipes, relating them where possible to activities on the site and if there are correlations to documented activities. Comparison of this assemblage should be made with material from other sites, particularly those associated with the Thameslink Borough Viaduct project, to determine how well the local clay tobacco pipe industry is represented. Approximately ten bowls need illustrating to supplement the text.

Glass

11.2.10 The glass comprises a substantial assemblage composed largely, of post-medieval glass. All but 11 sherds are stratified. However, it is clear that there is considerable material that has been re-deposited. Much of the Roman vessel glass comprises comparatively small undiagnostic sherds. Nonetheless there are a small number of sherds and/or vessels which could be catalogued and illustrated, including pillar moulded bowls, some sherds from bottles and flasks and some later Roman glass. The Roman glass assemblage should be published with a brief text describing its composition and character and a summary catalogue, with selected vessels illustrated. Medieval and early post medieval glass is limited in quantity but there are some interesting pieces, some residual in later phases. These include sherds from pedestal beakers, a wrythen ribbed flask neck, a sherd from a Venetian type goblet and a beaker with optic blown mesh decoration. Again the medieval glass could be published with selected vessels catalogued and illustrated. The post-medieval glass from Phases 6d and 6e is dominated by 18th- and 19th-century glass, much of it clearly dumped as backfill and levelling. The assemblage is dominated by bottles with almost no tableware and very limited numbers of drinking vessels. The later post-medieval glass may be worthy of a brief report with some selected illustrations if relevant to overall project research design. The glass for possible publication is indicated in the catalogue (Appendix 7).

Roman Small Finds

11.2.11 The finds from Roman contexts in BVE11 and BVT09 form sizeable assemblages, but assemblages with a strictly limited range of object types. All the finds bar one object are stratified. However, many of the finds are from brickearth layers and dumped levels and many finds are clearly residual and/or re-deposited. The finds assemblages should be published in summary form characterising their composition and cataloguing and illustrated selected items including the bone needles, oil lamp, hammer head and others. Recommendations for cataloguing and illustration are noted in the catalogue.

Post-Roman Metal & Small Finds

11.2.12 The metal and small finds form an integral component of the finds and should, where relevant, be included in any further publication of the site. Throughout the different phases of occupation, the assemblage offers a broad selection of objects relating to the structures on the site, its inhabitants and their daily lives. Besides the many household fittings and fixtures, dress accessories and personal belongings representative of life in medieval and early modern Stoney Street there are also some unusual and particularly significant finds, such as the late medieval lead token (BVT-SF341), the ivory implement apparently reused as a textile tool (BVE-SF91) and the early example of cast-iron vessel (BVE-SF267), both from the early modern Phase 6a. Finds from this phase also include dagger scabbard chapes (BVE-SF23; BVT-SF24), as well as possible elements of body armour (BVT-SF68; BVT-SF87). Other finds are indicative of activities relating to production, in particular the many indeterminate fragments of copper alloy, and trade, where finds include a copper-alloy coin weight of the 15th/16th centuries (BVE-SF20), a 17th-century private farthing token (BVE-SF69) and three farthings of Charles I (BVE-SF6: BVT-SF12; BVT-SF340). For the purpose of publication, a number of finds will require further study and in some cases cleaning to aid identification; this is particularly the case for coins, which may include a possible Anglo-Saxon issue (BVT-SF15), tokens and jetons. The possible copper-alloy waste and slag from non-ferrous metalworking should be investigated by a non-ferrous metalworking specialist. Following publication, iron nails and indeterminate fragments may be discarded.

Metal Working Debris

11.2.13 Any further slag should be examined and quantified. The phasing and relationship of buildings and features currently in the various sub-divisions of Phase 3 should be given particular attention in view of the strong possibility that a smithy was located here during the Roman period. Detailed plans and descriptions will be needed in order not only to locate the smithy but to reconstruct the spatial layout of the activity within the building. All iron objects related to

Phase 3 smithing require x-radiography and examination by a specialist to see whether any are tools or are products of or waste from the process.

Building Material

11.2.14 The chronological depth, variety and quality of building materials from the excavations at Stoney Street have identified a number of individual items of artistic merit and fabrics that require follow up work at publication stage. Further analysis includes petrological work, investigative research into function/age/parallels, artistic value - illustration and photography. In chronological order these are:

Roman - As part of a wider understanding into the very high proportion of Roman Eccles fabric AD50-80 at Early Roman sites along the length of the Thameslink Borough Viaduct, accounting for the possible function and presence of a group of very rare white complete Bessalis bricks should be determined. These all come from some of the earliest Phase 3b features at Stoney Street. Could they, for example have formed pilae stacks for a very early heating building in the vicinity?

Analysis of the form and fabric of a small but important group of early fresh combed, roller stamped and plain box flue tiles that date to between AD50 and AD120. Illustration and photography needed.

Stone – A number of groups of Roman and medieval stone type require scientific analysis, art-historical appraisal and parallels as to their possible function.

Assessing the petrological character of a small but extremely diverse (19) stone assemblage from Roman contexts. As part of an overall understanding of rock-types recovered from Roman levels at all the other sites along the Thameslink Borough Viaduct, it is suggested that some hand specimen comparative work (as with Polychrome marbles) as well as thin-section/geochemical work on the finer/undiagnostic rock type be undertaken. A Dundry-type limestone from a Phase 3d occupation layer, BVE-[830], appears to be a similar type of material in hand specimen to that thin-sectioned from a pre-Flavian column drum at nearby Calverts Building (Hayward 2009). The findings from this site alone add significantly to recently published overviews on stone from Southwark (Pringle 2009). Photomicrographs will be required.

An important group of Purbeck marble container fragments recovered from various early post-medieval demolition dumps that when conjoined make up one maybe two small medieval possible fonts. These are rare finds and as such require further analysis in terms of finding stylistic parallels with other excavations and standing structures in London. In light of the site's proximity to the Abbot of Waverley's townhouse, these altars, as indeed a piece of micro-

architecture from adjoining TAA4 (Hayward 2012), may have been used in a small chapel contained within an affluent Bishop's residence.

Assessment of the moulding style of a few examples of medieval worked freestone from Phase 5b and 5c pits and those reincorporated into the fabric of the 17th century walling should be undertaken in order to determine whether some or all are late Gothic. Illustrations will be required.

A second group of *c*.3 examples of thin-sections should be prepared on some of the rarer medieval rock freestone types from BVE-[24]. Small samples have already been taken as part of the assessment process and can be incorporated into one large group of Roman and medieval petrological samples from sites along Thameslink Borough Viaduct. Photomicrographs should be produced.

Further work is required to assess the source, origin and function of some very large rubstones identified only from Phase 6a contexts. These are likely to be associated with one the burgeoning industries of medieval Southwark. Illustration will be required.

Investigation into the origin and decorative function of a group of early medieval decorated curved and flanged peg tiles should be undertaken; these can be incorporated with a second group from TAA4 (Hayward 2012). Illustration will be required.

Illustrations of some decorative Penn Tiles part of a group identified at sites along the length of the Thameslink Borough Viaduct should be undertaken.

All of the terracotta designs and fabrics recovered from the early post-medieval demolition dumps from Stoney Street require further analysis and comparison with published examples in London such as Hampton Court (Batchelor 1977, 45-47; Morris 125-138; plates 1-7; Thurley 2003, fig. 22a, b, c) and St John Clerkenwell (Smith 2004, 297-316). which may also determine whether they are window moulds or columns. Examination of the terracotta fragments recovered from nearby Suffolk Place, the earliest known courtyard building in London to have terracotta and held at the British Museum may further establish a link. Again the possibility exists that they may belong to the Abbot of Waverley's Townhouse.

The origin of a group of burnt earthy bricks recovered from the earliest post-medieval pits and demolition layers has not been determined and require further analysis and documentary research. Together with further examples from TAA4 (Hayward 2012) and burnished containers from this level, the possibility exists that they may belong to an early post-medieval (terracotta) kiln perhaps pre-dating the 1613 example near Southwark Cathedral (Divers & Jarrett 2009).

Wall Plaster

11.2.15 As re-deposited and comprised of small fragmented group assemblages the scope of the material is limited. Given that the plaster was recovered from general backfill, dump and demolition deposits, as opposed to mass levelling and reclamation dumps that could potentially be from further afield (as seen elsewhere in northern Southwark; Gerrard 2009, 131-3), something may be concluded about the nature and status of structures in the vicinity. As seen elsewhere in the locality there is increasing evidence for diversity (Sudds forthcoming). There appears to be a contemporaneous occurrence of fairly low status, cheaply produced white ground schemes with fairly limited decoration with more time consuming, costly and skilfully executed red and black schemes and more elaborate polychrome schemes. As largely well-paralleled and unattributable to specific structures no further analysis or discussion of the assemblage is recommended. The polychrome plaster from BVT-[435] is more unusual but the small size of the group limits the potential of any further research.

Human Bone

11.2.16 It is recommended that no further analysis be carried out on these remains as the data available is extremely limited. Increased resolution of age estimation is not possible nor is there any potential for estimating sex. There is no scope for accurate metrical analysis nor any evidence for non-metric traits. Only a single element, the humerus, could provide any trustworthy data relating to stature. The scope for further analysis of pathology is also extremely limited.

Animal Bone

11.2.17 The major factor concerning the potential value of the various phase or combination phase collections recovered from this site is the quantity of bones recovered, generally referring to those recovered by hand. It follows that the more detailed analyses will be required of the larger assemblages in order to provide valid and comparable results. Now the site collections can essentially be divided into 1st/2nd (Phase 3a to Phase 3e) or just 2nd century (Phase 3f), 11th to 13th (Phase 5a), 13th to 14th (Phase 5b), 14th to 15th (Phase 5c), 15th to 17th (Phase 6a), 17th to 18th (Phase 6b to Phase 6d) and 19th centuries (Phase 6e). Each of these will provide evidence concerning species representation, mainly domesticate abundance; while the more detailed analyses, related to domesticate usage (age, sex, size and modifications) will largely be limited to the two earlier post-medieval divisions and, to a lesser extent, the medieval phases. Various other aspects, as status (particularly referring to game), and of course the craft/industrial evidence should be discussed where appropriate.

These analyses will obviously take into account work undertaken on contemporary collections in Southwark and elsewhere in London. This study should include the nearby evidence for Roman occupation, particularly related to the Jubilee Line Extension Project (Drummond-Murray and Thompson 2002), the extended review of Roman Southwark (Cowan *et al.* 2009)

and also the combination of Roman domestic through to medieval and post-medieval occupation described from Winchester Palace and Tabard Square respectively (Rielly 2005; 2006; in prep).

Finally, it is of importance to realise that these recommendations are based on the present stratigraphic and dating evidence and that these will need to be revised if any major changes occur following further site analyses.

Fish bone

11.2.18 The BVE11 fish assemblage is small and fairly typical for an urban site in the periods represented, although the proportion of freshwater fish in the post-medieval assemblage is relatively unusual. Nevertheless, as one of relatively few fish assemblages reported from London, the assemblage is worthy of publication, together with that from the nearby and largely contemporary site of BVT09, which is of a similar size and again largely recovered from the sieved residues of bulk samples. Together with the assemblages from other Thameslink sites, particularly 2-4 Bedale Street (BVG10) , these remains will contribute to discussions concerning continuity and change in fishing from the Roman to the later medieval/post-medieval period in the light of national trends (cf. Barrett *et al.* 2004). The remains will also be examined in terms of the extent to which the fish available to the inhabitants of Southwark were the product of local fisheries and, as far as is reasonably possible, with regard to the 'status' of the inhabitants, as defined by diet and the cost of fish.

Plant macrofossils

11.2.19 The insect remains and molluscs from both BVE11 and BVT09 were relatively infrequent. The samples were relatively poor in diagnostic plant remains. The five samples selected from each site for full analysis have limited potential to address the following research questions:

- The character of food remains on the site.
- Evidence of economic plants.
- The character of the local environment.
- Comparisons with contemporary plant assemblages from other areas of excavation and other sites on a local and regional scale.

Full analysis of the waterlogged, charred and mineralised seeds from the five samples from both BVE11 and BVT09 is therefore recommended. As though the samples might individually have limited diagnostic potential the results of their full analysis would be useful in comparison with the other Thameslink sites and with contemporary sites from the wider Southwark area; in particular the adjacent excavation, the other Thameslink excavations and also various excavations from Borough High Street (Bird *et al.* 1978; Hinton 1988; Brown and Pickard

forthcoming), Montague Close (Bird *et al.* 1978); Bermondsey Abbey Sites (Giorgi 1997); Tabard Street and Long Lane (Branch *et al.* 2009), Guy's Hospital (Carruthers 2002) and Union Street (Le Hegarat and Allott 2010).

As with the other Thameslink sites already assessed for the potential for plant remain analysis it would also be useful to record the presence and relative quantities of all taxa from this site. This could then be combined with the results from all of the Thameslink sites and would provide information regarding the presence and absence of taxa from different phases of occupation over a wider area.

Coprolites

11.2.20 n/a

Shell

11.2.21 Given the very small number of shells and their poor condition, no further work is warranted and the shells can be discarded.

Wood Charcoal

11.2.22 It is recommended that the assessment data is consolidated, with a small number of critical identifications added/checked, so this evidence can be included in the later wood charcoal analysis report. It is also recommended that twenty-seven samples are rapidly analysed, with particular emphasis placed on identifying the full range of non oak taxa present. The final reports, by site, are to include the data from *c.*70 samples.

Intestinal Parasite Eggs

11.2.23 Molecular work has been started and it has been possible to verify the diagnosis for *Ascaris* in all samples where it has been diagnosed microscopically. Thus, confidence can be expressed that the molecular methods can be applied to the sample set and the molecular work will be continuedto verify the diagnosis of *Trichuris*, and the identification of the trematodes and the protist parasites.

11.3 Publication Proposal

11.3.1 It is proposed that the results of this assessment report will be considered together with those from other Thameslink Borough sites (TAA1-7 & 9). All of all the recommendations from the specialists within the separate assessments will be summarised and brought together in one report incorporating an overall assessment and updated project design. This report will consider the archaeological results as a whole and make detailed recommendations regarding

the content and scope of the publication. At this stage it is suggested that the archaeological results and finds will be presented in one or more monographs of the Borough area of Southwark.

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12.2 OA-PCA would also like to thank Skanska for commissioning the archaeological field work and, in particular, the project supervisor would like to offer her thanks to John Rooney, Steve Gregory, Richard Kennedy, Alex Hoyos and Kelli Randall for their help and assistance during the excavations.

12.3 The project supervisor would also like to offer her gratitude to Ashley Pooley for all his hard work whilst supervising the archaeological excavations at 6 Stoney Street and also for conducting a large part of the post-excavation analysis. Thanks are also offered to MOLA for undertaking the archaeological excavations at 7 Stoney Street.

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Appendix 1: Context Index

Site Code	Context	Plan	Section	Type	Description	Details	NS	EW	Depth	High	Low	Prov Date	Summary Phase	Assess Phase
BVT09	1	n/a	1	Layer	Occupation layer	Dark black, clay silt & orange brickearth - laminated	1.6	n/a	0.87	2.95	n/a	Late Roman/Post Roman	4a	4
BVT09	2	n/a	2	Layer	Dump/levelling	Dark black brown, silty clay	1.13	n/a	0.45	2.89	n/a	Post-medieval	6e (L)	6e
BVT09	3	n/a	3	Fill	Fill of cellar [4]	Mid grey brown, sandy silt	n/a	n/a	1.5	2.38	n/a	Post-medieval	6d	6c
BVT09	4	n/a	4	Masonry	Brick wall (n/s & e/w)	Unfrogged red brick, light grey mortar - includes an integral niche	1.1	1	1.2	3.38	n/a	Post-medieval	6d	6c
BVT09	5	5	n/a	Layer	Demolition layer	Friable, mid grey, silt crushed red brick mortar	5	5	0.2	4.95	n/a	Post-medieval	6e (L)	6e
BVT09	6	6	n/a	Layer	Occupation layer	Firm, laminated grey/yellow, waterlain clay	5.5	4.25	0.04	4.85	n/a	Post-medieval	6e (E)	6e
BVT09	7	7	n/a	Layer	Demolition layer	Firm, mid black grey, sandy silt, freq CBM frags etc	1.45	2.4	0.05	4.88	n/a	Post-medieval	6e (L)	6e
BVT09	8	8	n/a	Masonry	Brick wall (e/w)	Frogged yellow & red stock brick, indurated grey mortar	0.36	2.35	0.32	4.92	4.88	Post-medieval	6a (L)	6a (ii)
BVT09	9	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of soak-away [38]	Loose, mid brown grey, sandy silt mortar rubble - demo material	1	1.2	0.94	4.85	n/a	Post-medieval	6e (L)	6e
BVT09	10	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of soak-away [38]	Loose, mid grey brown, silt clay	1	1.2	1.2	3.91	n/a	Post-medieval	6e (L)	6e
BVT09	11	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of cess pit [14]	Loose, light brown grey, rubble sand silt - demo material	0.55	1.38	0.3	4.76	n/a	Post-medieval	6e (E)	6d
BVT09	12	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of cess pit [14]	Soft, dark black brown, silt sand	1.05	1.3	0.5	4.73	n/a	Post-medieval	6e (E)	6d
BVT09	13	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of cess pit [14]	Soft, mid black brown, silt sand	1.05	1.3	0.2	4.23	n/a	Post-medieval	6e (E)	6d
BVT09	14	14	n/a	Masonry	Brick cess pit within [48]	Unfrogged red brick, roof tile & yellow flemish brick, soft mid cream mortar - square in plan	1.4	1.1	0.91	4.94	4.03	Post-medieval	6c	6c
BVT09	15	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [16]	Loose, mixed white grey, sand silt - demo material	0.73	0.97	0.34	4.86	n/a	Post-medieval	6b	6b
BVT09	16	16	n/a	Cut	Pit	Sub-rectangular, gradual sides, concave base	0.73	0.97	0.34	4.82	4.42	Post-medieval	6b	6b
BVT09	17	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of soak-away [18]	Loose, light brown grey, sandy silt - demo material	0.3	0.8	0.87	4.47	n/a	Post-medieval	6b	6b

BVT09	18	18	n/a	Masonry	Brick soak-away within [19]/[240]	Lower = unfrogged red brick, reused; upper = frogged yellow brick with grey white mortar - Circular in plan	1.16	1	0.87	4.47	n/a	Post-medieval	6b	6b
BVT09	19	19	n/a	Cut	Construction cut for [18]	Circular, vertical sides, flat base	0.55	1.1	0.87	4.47	n/a	Post-medieval	6b	6b
BVT09	20	20	n/a	Masonry	Brick floor/yard surface	Stone & red brick, light yellow sand mortar	0.72	1.01	0.1	4.71	n/a	Post-medieval	6d	6d
BVT09	21	21	n/a	Masonry	Brick floor/yard surface	Red brick, no mortar	0.64	0.38	0.1	4.87	n/a	Post-medieval	6d	6d
BVT09	22	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of cess pit (?) [23]	Loose, dark black grey, charcoal/ash sand silt	0.2	0.4	0.3	4.74	n/a	Post-medieval	6e (E)	6d
BVT09	23	23	n/a	Masonry	Brick cess pit within [24]	Red brick, greyish white mortar - rectangular in plan	1.55	1.1	0.3	4.74	4.43	Post-medieval	6e (E)	6d
BVT09	24	24	n/a	Cut	Construction cut for [23]	Rectangular, vertical sides, flat base	1.55	1.1	0.3	4.74	4.43	Post-medieval	6e (L)	6d
BVT09	25	25	n/a	Masonry	Brick floor/yard surface	Unfrogged red brick, frogged yellow brick & 1 cobble, no mortar	0.96	1.28	0.1	4.65	n/a	Post-medieval	6d	6d
BVT09	26	26	n/a	Masonry	Brick floor/cellar floor	Frogged yellow & red brick, no mortar	3.8	1.9	0.1	4.83	n/a	Post-medieval	6d	6d
BVT09	27	27	n/a	Masonry	Brick floor/cellar floor	Unfrogged red brick, no mortar	0.4	1.16	0.1	4.68	n/a	Post-medieval	6d	6d
BVT09	28	28	n/a	Masonry	Brick floor/yard surface	Unfrogged & frogged brick, no mortar	2.13	2.2	0.1	4.85	n/a	Post-medieval	6d	6d
BVT09	29	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of posthole [30]	Loose, mid grey brown, sandy silt - includes decayed post	0.54	0.76	0.6	4.85	n/a	Post-medieval	6e (E)	6e
BVT09	30	30	n/a	Cut	Posthole	Sub-circular, steep sides, concave base	0.54	0.76	0.62	4.87	4.18	Post-medieval	6e (E)	6e
BVT09	31	31	n/a	Masonry	Brick wall (e/w)	Frogged brick (colour not specified), light grey lime mortar	2.13	1.36	0.1	4.73	n/a	Post-medieval	6d	6d
BVT09	32	32	n/a	Masonry	Brick wall (n/s)	Red brick, no mortar - partition wall	1.34	0.24	0.6	4.85	n/a	Post-medieval	6d	6d
BVT09	33	33	n/a	Layer	Dump/levelling	Firm, mid grey red brown, sand mortar silt	4.56	4.2	0.05	4.86	4.62	Post-medieval	6d	6d
BVT09	34	34	n/a	Masonry	Brick wall (WNW/ESE) within [35]	Red brick, grey mortar	1.35	0.36	0.28	4.89	n/a	Post-medieval	6d	6d
BVT09	35	35	n/a	Cut	Construction cut for [34]	Linear, vertical sides, flat base	1.35	0.36	0.28	4.89	4.61	Post-medieval	6d	6d
BVT09	36	36	n/a	Layer	Dump/levelling	Firm, dark grey black, sand silt	0.6	0.6	0.6	4.89	n/a	Post-medieval	6d	6d

BVT09	37	37	n/a	Cut	Construction cut for [38]	Sub-circular, vertical sides, base not present - NFE	1.42	1.42	2.13	4.85	2.71	Post-medieval	6d	6d
BVT09	38	38	n/a	Masonry	Brick soak-away within [37]	Unfrogged red brick, coarse cream yellow mortar - circular in plan - NFE	1.42	1.42	2.13	4.85	2.71	Post-medieval	6d	6d
BVT09	39	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of cess pit [41]	Loose, light grey, sand silt	1	1.3	0.4	4.67	n/a	Post-medieval	6c	6c
BVT09	40	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of cess pit [41]	Soft, dark grey, humic ashy silt	1	1.3	0.55	4.27	n/a	Post-medieval	6c	6c
BVT09	41	41	n/a	Masonry	Brick cess pits within [67]	Unfrogged red brick, mid grey sandy mortar - pair of cess pits	2.8	1.4	0.97	4.76	3.59	Post-medieval	6c	6c
BVT09	42	42	n/a	Masonry	Brick wall (e/w)	Brick (colour not specified), soft mid grey mortar - possible property boundary wall	0.24	1.2	0.7	4.65	n/a	Post-medieval	6d	6d
BVT09	43	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of posthole [44]	Moderate, light grey, sandy silt - includes decayed post	0.36	0.36	0.42	4.67	n/a	Post-medieval	6e (L)	6e
BVT09	44	44	n/a	Cut	Posthole	Sub-square, near vertical sides, flat base	0.36	0.36	0.42	4.67	4.27	Post-medieval	6e (L)	6e
BVT09	45	45	n/a	Layer	Demolition layer	Loose, mottled red white grey, silty sand, freq rubble	1.2	5.4	0.27	4.86	n/a	Post-medieval	6b	6b
BVT09	46	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of cess pit [41]	Loose, dark grey black, silty sand mortar	1.2	1.2	0.9	4.76	n/a	Post-medieval	6c	6c
BVT09	47	47	n/a	Layer	Dump/levelling	Moderate, mid orange grey, sand silt	0.72	1.22	0.1	4.58	n/a	Post-medieval	6e (L)	6e
BVT09	48	48	n/a	Cut	Construction cut for [14]	Sub-rectangular, vertical sides, flat base	1	1.7	0.95	4.75	3.8	Post-medieval	6c	6c
BVT09	49	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of cess pit [59]	Loose, light greyish white, mortar sand silt	1.24	0.94	0.58	4.73	n/a	Post-medieval	6c	6c
BVT09	50	50	6	Masonry	Brick wall (WNW/ESE) - rebuild of [101]	Unfrogged red brick, hard light white grey mortar	1.45	0.33	0.58	5.54	n/a	Post-medieval	6e (L)	6e
BVT09	51	51	n/a	Layer	Burnt layer	Firm, dark brown black - light cream white, sand silt mortar rubble - lenses of soot & mortar	1.3	5.4	0.15	4.62	n/a	Post-medieval	6b	6b
BVT09	52	52	n/a	Layer	Dump/levelling	Soft, dark black brown, sand silt	1.1	0.78	0.12	4.45	n/a	Post-medieval	6a (L)	6b
BVT09	53	53	n/a	Layer	Dump/levelling	Firm, mixed green brown, sand clay - lenses of mortar	1.55	1	0.1	4.79	n/a	Post-medieval	6a (L)	6a (ii)
BVT09	54	54	n/a	Layer	Dump/levelling	Soft, mid black brown, sand silt	1.6	1.08	0.39	4.76	n/a	Post-medieval	6a (L)	6a (ii)
BVT09	55	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of ground consolidation [72]	Firm, mid cream brown, sand silt mortar rubble	1.4	1.85	0.76	4.58	n/a	Post-medieval	6a (L)	6c
BVT09	56	56	n/a	Masonry	Brick wall (collapsed)	Red brick, grey mortar - prob WNW/ESE orientated	1	0.8	n/a	4.63	n/a	Post-medieval	6d	6d

BVT09	57	57	n/a	Fill	Fill of damp-proofing [71]	Loose, white mortar & black ash charcoal	2.7	2.6	0.21	4.51	n/a	Post-medieval	6b	6d
BVT09	58	58	n/a	Layer	Dump/levelling	Loose, mid grey green, gravel sand	2	1.4	0.3	4.72	n/a	Post-medieval	6d	6d
BVT09	59	59	n/a	Masonry	Brick cess pit within [214]	Red brick, light grey sand mortar	1.8	1.12	0.6	4.73	4.2	Post-medieval	6c	6c
BVT09	60	60	n/a	Layer	Dump/levelling	Friable, light grey & black, lime mortar & ash - freq roof tile	1.5	7	0.25	4.62	n/a	Post-medieval	6e (L)	6e
BVT09	61	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [79]	Friable, mid grey, clay silt - freq building material	2.05	1.78	0.55	4.55	n/a	Post-medieval	6e (E)	6e
BVT09	62	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of well [63]	Loose, mid green grey, sandy silt	0.75	0.75	0.65	4.57	n/a	Post-medieval	6d	6d
BVT09	63	63	n/a	Masonry	Brick well - rebuild of [68]	Red brick, ragstone & roof tile, grey mortar	1.2	1.2	0.65	4.67	n/a	Post-medieval	6d	6c
BVT09	64	64	n/a	Cut	Construction cut for [68]	Circular, vertical sides, base not present	1.3	1.3	1.03	4.67	n/a	Post-medieval	6c	6c
BVT09	65	n/a	n/a	Masonry	Rebuild of cess pit [59]	Unfrogged red brick, no mortar mentioned	1.8	0.56	0.41	4.67	4.26	Post-medieval	6c	6c
BVT09	66	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of well [63]	Loose, dark grey black, sand silt	0.75	0.75	0.8	3.96	n/a	Post-medieval	6d	6d
BVT09	67	67	n/a	Cut	Construction cut for [41]	Rectangular, vertical sides, irregular base	3.12	1.36	0.88	4.59	3.52	Post-medieval	6c	6c
BVT09	68	68	n/a	Masonry	Brick well within [64]	Unfrogged red brick, yellow mortar	1.2	1.2	0.52	4.16	n/a	Post-medieval	6c	6c
BVT09	69	69	n/a	Layer	Industrial layer	Moderate, dark grey with mid grey lenses, sandy ashy silt	4.7	3.9	0.3	4.61	n/a	Post-medieval	6b	6b
BVT09	70	70	n/a	Masonry	Damp-proofing within [71]	Moderate, light grey, sand & clay - possible damp proofing & plaster	0.02	1.66	0.21	4.47	4.27	Post-medieval	6b	6d
BVT09	71	71	n/a	Cut	Construction cut for [70]	Linear, vertical sides, irregular base	1.35	2.5	0.15	4.47	4.15	Post-medieval	6b	6d
BVT09	72	72	n/a	Cut	Ground consolidation?	Linear (?), regular sides, flat (?) base	1.4	1.85	0.55	4.5	3.82	Post-medieval	6a (L)	6c
BVT09	73	73	n/a	Layer	Burnt layer	Loose, mid grey black, sand silt clinker	1.4	1.85	0.5	4.5	3.82	Post-medieval	6a (L)	6a (ii)
BVT09	74	74	n/a	Layer	Metalled surface	Firm, dark brown black, coarse sand silt & building material frags	0.9	1.8	0.05	4.37	n/a	Post-medieval	6a (L)	6c
BVT09	75	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of well [68]	Loose, mid brown grey, sandy silt	0.75	0.75	0.52	3.15	n/a	Post-medieval	6c	6c
BVT09	76	76	n/a	Masonry	Oven/Kiln within [78]	Red brick & tile, yellow mortar with grey mortar repair on southern side	1.2	2.2	0.27	4.57	4.39	Post-medieval	6c	6c
BVT09	77	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of oven/kiln [76]	Firm, mid grey yellow, mortar sand silt	1.2	2.1	0.27	4.57	n/a	Post-medieval	6c	6c

BVT09	78	78	n/a	Cut	Construction cut for [76]	Rectangular, vertical sides, flat base	1.2	2.1	0.3	4.56	4.3	Post-medieval	6c	6c
BVT09	79	79	n/a	Cut	Pit	Sub-circular, steep sides, flat base	2.25	1.8	0.55	4.53	3.93	Post-medieval	6e (E)	6e
BVT09	80	80	n/a	Layer	Demolition layer - burnt	Loose, mid grey pink, mixed silt charcoal clay - freq building material	2.3	1.1	0.08	4.5	n/a	Post-medieval	6e (E)	6e
BVT09	81	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of cess pit [82]	Friable, mid grey, silt rubble	1.1	1	0.2	4.7	n/a	Post-medieval	6d	6d
BVT09	82	82	n/a	Masonry	Brick cess pit within [91]	Unfrogged red brick, white lime mortar - only one wall remaining	0.12	0.6	0.12	4.61	n/a	Post-medieval	6d	6d
BVT09	83	83	n/a	Layer	Burnt layer	Friable, mixed dark black brown white, charcoal silt	3.66	3	0.3	4.73	n/a	Post-medieval	6c	6c
BVT09	84	84	n/a	Masonry	Cobble surface	Flint nodules, ragstone, green sandstone & red brick, no mortar	0.98	0.76	0.1	4.6	4.04	Post-medieval	6a (L)	6b
BVT09	85	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [86]	Soft, dark brown with grey white lenses, sandy silt	3.6	3.65	1.55	4.59	n/a	Post-medieval	6a (L)	6a (ii)
BVT09	86	86	n/a	Cut	Pit	Circular, steep sides, flat base	3.6	3.65	1.55	4.59	3.04	Post-medieval	6a (L)	6a (ii)
BVT09	87	87	n/a	Layer	Demolition layer	Soft, mid brown orange, clay & mortar lenses	1.5	0.75	0.21	4.52	n/a	Post-medieval	6a (L)	6b
BVT09	88	88	n/a	Layer	Collapsed roof	Hard, mid red orange, broken roof tile	1.5	0.6	0.1	4.49	n/a	Post-medieval	6a (L)	6b
BVT09	89	89	n/a	Layer	Demolition layer	Soft, mid brown orange, clay & mortar lenses	1.2	2.9	0.08	4.37	n/a	Post-medieval	6a (L)	6b
BVT09	90	90	n/a	Layer	Dump/levelling	Friable, mid grey, clay silt - freq building material	2.08	1.85	0.08	4.43	n/a	Post-medieval	6e (E)	6e
BVT09	91	91	n/a	Cut	Construction cut for [82]	Rectangular, vertical sides, flat base	1.1	1	0.2	4.64	4.49	Post-medieval	6d	6d
BVT09	92	92	n/a	Layer	Burnt layer	Firm, black, coarse sand silt soot	1.2	2.9	0.05	4.31	n/a	Post-medieval	6a (L)	6b
BVT09	93	93	n/a	Masonry	Brick floor within [94] - edging?	Unfrogged red brick, mid brown orange clay bonding material	1.4	0.18	0.15	4.36	n/a	Post-medieval	6a (L)	6b
BVT09	94	94	n/a	Cut	Construction cut for [93]	Linear, vertical sides, irregular base	1.4	0.18	0.15	4.35	4.2	Post-medieval	6a (L)	6b
BVT09	95	95	n/a	Layer	Demolition layer - burnt	Friable, dark brown black, building material rubble & ashy charcoal silt	3.2	2.34	0.1	4.46	n/a	Post-medieval	6e (E)	6e
BVT09	96	96	n/a	Layer	Demolition layer	Moderate, mid grey with black lenses, clay silt & building debris	1.46	3	0.2	4.54	n/a	Post-medieval	6b	6b
BVT09	97	97	n/a	Layer	Demolition layer	Soft, mid brown yellow, silt clay	3.25	1	0.15	4.51	n/a	Post-medieval	6b	6b
BVT09	98	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of construction cut [100]	Firm, mid grey brown, sand silt chalk frags	1.54	0.49	0.08	4.34	n/a	Post-medieval	6b	6b

BVT09	99	99	n/a	Masonry	Brick wall (WNW/ESE) within [100] - rebuild of [119]	Unfrogged red brick, soft light grey white sand lime mortar - possible property boundary wall	5	0.34	0.27	4.64	n/a	Post-medieval	6b; 6c; 6d	6b; 6c
BVT09	100	100	n/a	Cut	Construction cut for [99]	Linear, near vertical sides, flat base	5.16	0.68	0.21	4.5	4.09	Post-medieval	6b	6b
BVT09	101	101	6; 7	Masonry	Brick wall (WNW/ESE) within [118]/[125]	Unfrogged red brick, ragstone, tile & chalk, soft greyish yellow mortar	12.22	0.61	1.02	4.82	3.9	Post-medieval	6a (L); 6b; 6c; 6d	6a (ii); 6b; 6c; 6d
BVT09	102	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of posthole [103]	Loose, black brown, silty sand	0.34	0.34	0.1	4.32	n/a	Post-medieval	6b	6b
BVT09	103	103	n/a	Cut	Posthole	Sub-square, vertical sides, flat base	0.34	0.34	0.1	4.32	4.24	Post-medieval	6b	6b
BVT09	104	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of posthole [105]	Friable, dark brown, silty sand	0.24	0.24	0.1	4.4	n/a	Post-medieval	6b	6b
BVT09	105	105	n/a	Cut	Posthole	Circular, vertical sides, sloping base	0.24	0.24	0.1	4.4	4.3	Post-medieval	6b	6b
BVT09	106	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of posthole [107]	Friable, dark brown, silty sand	0.22	0.18	0.15	4.43	n/a	Post-medieval	6c	6b
BVT09	107	107	n/a	Cut	Posthole	Square, vertical sides, irregular base	0.22	0.18	0.15	4.43	4.31	Post-medieval	6c	6b
BVT09	108	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of posthole [109]	Friable, dark brown, silty sand	0.24	0.26	0.27	4.54	n/a	Post-medieval	6b	6b
BVT09	109	109	n/a	Cut	Posthole	Square, vertical sides, irregular base	0.24	0.26	0.27	4.54	4.27	Post-medieval	6b	6b
BVT09	110	110	n/a	Layer	Demolition layer - burnt	Firm, mid brown black, coarse sand silt, freq charcoal	1.4	8.8	0.5	4.5	3.96	Post-medieval	6a (L)	6a (ii)
BVT09	111	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [112]	Loose, dark black brown, sand silt - possible butchery waste	0.5	0.8	0.12	4.38	n/a	Post-medieval	6a (L)	6a (ii)
BVT09	112	112	n/a	Cut	Pit	Sub-circular, gradual sides, irregular base	0.5	0.8	0.12	4.38	4.26	Post-medieval	6a (L)	6a (ii)
BVT09	113	113	n/a	Layer	Dump/levelling	Loose, animal bone (90%) & grey silt (10%) - butchery waste	0.6	0.4	0.07	4.56	n/a	Post-medieval	6a (E)	6a (ii)
BVT09	114	114	n/a	Layer	Demolition layer	Firm, mid grey yellow, clay	1.7	0.5	0.05	4.52	n/a	Post-medieval	6c	6c
BVT09	115	115	n/a	Layer	Collapsed roof	Loose, mid yellow grey, sand silt tile	1.7	0.5	0.05	4.52	4.4	Post-medieval	6c	6c
BVT09	116	116	n/a	Layer	Dump/levelling	Friable, dark grey, clay silt & building material	4.1	1.6	0.2	4.61	n/a	Post-medieval	6a (E)	6a (ii)
BVT09	117	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of construction cut [118]	Loose, mid brown green grey, sand silt	2.55	1.1	1.05	4.36	n/a	Post-medieval	6a (L)	6a (ii)
BVT09	118	118	n/a	Cut	Construction cut for [101]	Linear, steep sides, flat base	2.6	1.1	1.05	4.36	3.31	Post-medieval	6a (L)	6a (ii)

BVT09	119	119	n/a	Masonry	Brick wall (WNW/ESE) within [137]	Red brick, yellow mortar	4	0.4	0.5	4.66	4.16	Post-medieval	**6a (L); 6b; 6c; 6d**	**6b; 6c**
BVT09	120	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of linear [121]	Soft, mid orange brown, clay silt - freq oyster	1.1	1.3	0.39	4.3	n/a	Post-medieval	6a (L)	6a (ii)
BVT09	121	121	n/a	Cut	Linear feature	Linear, gradual sides, flat base - cut against east face of wall [101]	1.1	1.3	0.39	4.3	3.91	Post-medieval	6a (L)	6a (ii)
BVT09	122	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of construction cut [125]	Friable, mid brown grey, sand silt & building material	1.5	0.2	0.24	3.97	3.9	Post-medieval	6a (L)	6a (ii)
BVT09	123	123	n/a	Layer	Cobble surface	Loose, mottled grey orange pink, stone/CBM/flint/bone (55/20/15/10)	1.56	1.55	0.1	4.28	n/a	Post-medieval	6b	6b
BVT09	124	124	n/a	Layer	Demolition layer	Moderate, brownish yellow cream, sandy silt clay & mortar	2	3.2	0.1	4.55	n/a	Post-medieval	6a (L)	6a (ii)
BVT09	125	125	n/a	Cut	Construction cut for [101]	Linear, steep sides, flat base	1.5	0.2	0.24	3.97	3.74	Post-medieval	6a (L)	6a (ii)
BVT09	126	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [127]	Friable, dark blue black, sand silt, freq charcoal - industrial activity?	0.75	1.5	0.5	4.05	n/a	Post-medieval	6a (L)	6a (ii)
BVT09	127	127	n/a	Cut	Pit	Sub-circular, irregular sides, concave base	0.75	1.5	0.5	4.05	3.35	Post-medieval	6a (L)	6a (ii)
BVT09	128	128	n/a	Layer	Industrial layer	Moderate, dark grey, ashy silt sand clinker	3.36	5.8	0.05	4.45	n/a	Post-medieval	6a (L)	6a (ii)
BVT09	129	129	n/a	Masonry	Brick wall (WNW/ESE) within [131]	Unfrogged red brick, light yellow grey lime mortar - includes a poss tile threshold	0.24	2.64	0.54	4.54	4	Post-medieval	**6a (L); 6b; 6c; 6d**	**6b; 6c**
BVT09	130	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of construction cut [131]	Friable, mid grey black, sand silt clay	0.36	3	0.14	4.25	n/a	Post-medieval	6a (L)	6b
BVT09	131	131	n/a	Cut	Construction cut for [129]	Linear, vertical sides, flat base	0.6	3	0.14	4.32	3.89	Post-medieval	6a (L)	6b
BVT09	132	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [133]	Friable, blackish brown, sandy silt, burnt food waste	0.75	0.52	0.28	4.1	n/a	Post-medieval	6a (L)	6a (ii)
BVT09	133	133	n/a	Cut	Pit	Rectangular, vertical sides, flat base	0.75	0.52	0.28	4.1	3.82	Post-medieval	6a (L)	6a (ii)
BVT09	134	134	n/a	Layer	Gardensoil	Firm, dark grey brown, sand silt	1.4	8.6	0.4	4.1	n/a	Post-medieval	6a (L)	6a (i)
BVT09	135	135	n/a	Layer	Lime kiln scar (?)	Friable, white, lime mortar overlying tile fragments	1.2	2.8	0.2	4.6	4.01	Post-medieval	6b	6b
BVT09	136	136	n/a	Masonry	Cobble surface	Flint nodules & brick, no mortar - possible path	1	3.5	0.3	4.6	4.36	Post-medieval	6c	6b
BVT09	137	137	n/a	Cut	Construction cut for [119]	Linear, vertical sides, flat base	3.9	0.52	0.36	4.58	4.09	Post-medieval	6a (L)	6b

BVT09	138	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of construction cut [137]	Moderate, mid brown grey, sandy silt	3.9	0.52	0.36	4.58	n/a	Post-medieval	6a (L)	6b
BVT09	139	139	n/a	Layer	Mortar layer	Firm, light green white yellow, mortar	1.5	1.6	0.1	4.4	4.29	Post-medieval	6a (L)	6a (ii)
BVT09	140	140	n/a	Layer	Demolition layer	Friable, dark grey black pink, sandy clay silt & demo debris	1.14	2.4	0.1	4.36	4.35	Post-medieval	6b	6b
BVT09	141	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of posthole [142]	Friable, mid brown orange, silty sand	0.35	0.35	0.15	4.59	n/a	Post-medieval	6b	6b
BVT09	142	142	n/a	Cut	Posthole	Circular, gradual sides, concave base	0.35	0.35	0.15	4.59	4.44	Post-medieval	6b	6b
BVT09	143	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of posthole [144]	Friable, mid brown orange, silty sand	0.36	0.4	0.15	4.57	n/a	Post-medieval	6b	6b
BVT09	144	144	n/a	Cut	Posthole	Sub-square, near vertical sides, flat base	0.36	0.4	0.15	4.57	4.01	Post-medieval	6b	6b
BVT09	145	145	n/a	Layer	Mortar layer	Friable, greyish white, mortar	1.75	1.85	0.07	4.44	4.21	Post-medieval	6a (L)	6a (ii)
BVT09	146	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of posthole [147]	Loose, dark brown orange, silty sand	0.4	0.34	0.33	4.28	n/a	Post-medieval	6a (L)	6a (i)
BVT09	147	147	n/a	Cut	Posthole	Circular, steep sides, tapered base	0.4	0.34	0.33	4.28	3.95	Post-medieval	6a (L)	6a (i)
BVT09	148	148	n/a	Layer	Mortar layer	Friable, white, sand mortar	1.3	1.45	0.02	4.41	n/a	Post-medieval	6a (L)	6a (ii)
BVT09	149	149	n/a	Layer	Dump/levelling	Moderate, mid grey brown, sand silt - inc isolated area of broken tile & brick	5.34	8.2	0.2	4.52	n/a	Post-medieval	6a (L)	6a (ii)
BVT09	150	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [151]	Soft, mid brown, clay sand silt	0.7	2.3	0.26	4.28	n/a	Post-medieval	6a (L)	6a (i)
BVT09	151	151	n/a	Cut	Pit	Irregular, concave sides, irregular base	0.7	2.3	0.26	4.28	3.53	Post-medieval	6a (L)	6a (i)
BVT09	152	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [86]	Soft, mid grey brown, sand silt with charcoal ash lenses	3.6	3.65	1.55	4.59	n/a	Post-medieval	6a (L)	6a (ii)
BVT09	153	153	n/a	Layer	Mortar layer	Loose, pinkish white, charcoal CBM frags silt mortar (10/10/20/60)	1.1	3.5	0.15	4.3	n/a	Post-medieval	6a (L)	6a (ii)
BVT09	154	154	n/a	Layer	Mortar layer	Moderate, red cream, sand mortar & CBM frags - demo	1.45	1.8	0.15	4.54	n/a	Post-medieval	6a (E)	6a (ii)
BVT09	155	155	n/a	Layer	Burnt layer	Firm, red brown, silt sand gravel - fe stained	1.8	2	0.05	4.44	n/a	Post-medieval	6a (E)	6a (ii)
BVT09	156	156	n/a	Layer	Mortar layer	Moderate, mid grey brown, sand silt mortar	1.7	1.6	1.6	4.48	n/a	Post-medieval	6a (E)	6a (ii)
BVT09	157	157	n/a	Layer	Gardensoil	Soft, mid orange brown, clay silt	1.4	876	0.35	3.79	n/a	Medieval	6a (L)	5c
BVT09	158	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [160]	Firm, mid grey, clay silt	0.9	1	0.08	4.16	n/a	Post-medieval	6a (L)	6a (i)
BVT09	159	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [160]	Friable, mid green grey, sand silt - patches of fe staining = industrial?	1.6	2.2	0.88	4.12	n/a	Post-medieval	6a (E)	6a (i)
BVT09	160	160	n/a	Cut	Pit	Sub-circular, steep sides, flat base	1.6	2.2	0.91	4.15	3.24	Post-medieval	6a (E)	6a (i)
BVT09	161	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [179]	Firm, mid brown grey, clay silt	1.85	2.1	0.3	4.1	n/a	Post-medieval	6a (E)	6a (i)

BVT09	162	162	n/a	Layer	Demolition layer	Loose, brown grey red, red tile & sand silt	2.5	2.6	0.2	4.3	n/a	Post-medieval	6a (E)	6a (ii)
BVT09	163	163	n/a	Layer	Mortar layer	Firm, white, mortar sand tile charcoal,	0.6	1	0.02	4.16	n/a	Post-medieval	6c	6c
BVT09	164	164	n/a	Masonry	Stone floor within [165]	Stone, brick, tile & flint, no mortar	2	2	0.14	4.28	n/a	Post-medieval	6a (E)	6b
BVT09	165	165	n/a	Cut	Construction cut for [164]	Shape unknown, gradual sides, flat base	1.6	2.6	0.2	4.28	4.08	Post-medieval	6a (E)	6b
BVT09	166	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of well [270]	Loose, mid orange brown, sand silt	4.3	3.7	0.6	4.27	n/a	Post-medieval	6a (E)	6a (ii)
BVT09	*167*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*
BVT09	168	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of cess pit [169]	Loose, dark brown, silt sand	0.7	0.86	0.82	4.11	n/a	Post-medieval	6c	6c
BVT09	169	169	n/a	Cut	Pit	Sub-rectangular, steep sides, irregular base	0.7	0.86	0.82	4.11	3.57	Post-medieval	6c	6c
BVT09	170	(170)M	n/a	Layer	Occupation layer	Firm, light grey brown, clay silt	1.51	2.05	0.29	3.4	n/a	Medieval	5c	5b
BVT09	171	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [172]	Firm, orange brown, clay silt	1.1	2.2	0.43	4.14	n/a	Post-medieval	6b	6b
BVT09	172	172	n/a	Cut	Pit	Sub-circular, gradual sides, flat base	1.1	2.2	0.43	4.14	3.71	Post-medieval	6b	6b
BVT09	173	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of posthole [174]	Loose, dark brown, silt sand	0.5	0.2	0.16	3.71	n/a	Post-medieval	6a (L)	6b
BVT09	174	174	n/a	Cut	Posthole	Rectangular, steep sides, concave base	0.5	0.2	0.16	3.71	3.55	Post-medieval	6a (L)	6b
BVT09	175	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [176]	Loose, mid green grey, sandy silt	1.05	2.4	0.5	4.45	n/a	Post-medieval	6a (L)	6a (i)
BVT09	176	176	n/a	Cut	Pit	Sub-rectangular, sloping sides, flat base	1.05	2.4	0.5	4.45	3.91	Post-medieval	6a (L)	6a (i)
BVT09	177	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [178]	Firm, mid brown, silty sand	1.3	2.2	0.88	3.9	n/a	Post-medieval	6a (L)	6a (i)
BVT09	178	178	n/a	Cut	Pit	Shape unknown, gradual sides, flat base - mortar lined	1.3	2.2	0.88	3.9	3.02	Post-medieval	6a (L)	6a (i)
BVT09	179	179	n/a	Cut	Pit	Irregular, gradual sides, flat base	1.85	2.1	0.3	4.15	3.73	Post-medieval	6a (E)	6a (i)
BVT09	180	180	n/a	Layer	Mortar layer	Friable, light white pink, sand & lime mortar - possible floor	2	0.8	0.1	4.27	n/a	Post-medieval	6a (E)	6a (i)
BVT09	181	181	n/a	Layer	Gardensoil	Soft, dark brown black, silt clay	1.4	5.2	n/a	3.58	n/a	Medieval	5c	5b
BVT09	182	182	n/a	Masonry	Chalk tank	Chalk blocks, faced interior blocks, pale yellow sand mortar	1.51	2.93	0.45	3.46	n/a	Medieval	5c	5b
BVT09	183	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [184]	Moderate, dark grey, sand ash silt - charcoal rich	1.2	0.7	0.27	4.2	n/a	Post-medieval	6a (E)	6a (i)
BVT09	184	184	n/a	Cut	Pit	Sub-circular, concave sides, concave base	1.2	0.7	0.27	4.2	3.93	Post-medieval	6a (E)	6a (i)
BVT09	185	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [186]	Moderate, mid grey brown, sand silt	1.9	1.8	1.05	4.21	n/a	Post-medieval	6a (E)	6a (i)
BVT09	186	186	n/a	Cut	Pit	Sub-circular, irregular sides, flat base	1.9	1.8	1.05	4.21	3.25	Post-medieval	6a (E)	6a (i)

BVT09	187	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of construction cut [207]?	Loose, mixed white orange grey, CBM clay silt	3.1	6	1.23	4.32	n/a	Post-medieval	6d	6d
BVT09	188	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of stakehole [189]	Loose, dark black brown, sand silt	0.06	0.06	0.06	3.39	n/a	Medieval/post-medieval	5c	5c/6a
BVT09	189	189	n/a	Cut	Stakehole	Sub-circular, steep sides, concave base	0.06	0.06	0.06	3.39	3.33	Medieval/post-medieval	5c	5c/6a
BVT09	190	190	n/a	Layer	Mortar layer	Friable, lght grey, sand lime mortar	2.2	2.2	0.2	4.26	n/a	Post-medieval	6a (L)	6a (ii)
BVT09	191	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of stakehole [192]	Soft, mid brown, decayed wood	0.08	0.08	0.42	4.02	n/a	Post-medieval	6a (E)	6a (i)
BVT09	192	192	n/a	Cut	Stakeholes (multi)	Rectangular, steep sides, pointed bases	0.08	0.08	0.42	4.02	3.86	Post-medieval	6a (E)	6a (i)
BVT09	193	193	n/a	Layer	Metalled surface	Firm, mixed red grey yellow brown, gravel & tile frags	0.4	0.5	0.04	4.05	n/a	Post-medieval	6a (E)	6a (i)
BVT09	194	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [205]	Loose, mid brown, humic sand silt	1.4	0.82	0.2	4.2	n/a	Post-medieval	6a (E)	6a (i)
BVT09	195	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [186]	Firm, mid brown grey, sand silt - slumped on west side	1.9	1.8	1.05	4.21	n/a	Post-medieval	6a (E)	6a (i)
BVT09	196	196	n/a	Cut	Posthole	Circular, gradual sides, concave base	0.24	0.24	0.2	4.03	3.83	Post-medieval	6a (L)	6a (i)
BVT09	197	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of posthole [196]	Loose, light grey, mortar sand silt	0.24	0.24	0.2	4.03	n/a	Post-medieval	6a (L)	6a (i)
BVT09	198	198	n/a	Cut	Posthole	Circular, gradual sides, concave base	0.16	0.23	0.27	3.97	3.7	Post-medieval	6a (L)	6a (i)
BVT09	199	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of posthole [198]	Loose, dark brown, sand clay silt	0.16	0.23	0.27	3.97	n/a	Post-medieval	6a (L)	6a (i)
BVT09	200	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [201]	Moderate, mid grey brown, sand silt	1	1.3	0.43	4.24	n/a	Post-medieval	6a (E)	6a (i)
BVT09	201	201	n/a	Cut	Pit	Sub-circular, concave sides, concave base	1	1.3	0.43	4.24	3.81	Post-medieval	6a (E)	6a (i)
BVT09	*202*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*
BVT09	203	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [204]	Firm, mid brown, silt sand - mixed with lime mortar	1.2	2.8	0.85	4.12	n/a	Post-medieval	6a (L)	6a (i)
BVT09	204	204	n/a	Cut	Pit	Rectangular, steep sides, flat base	1.2	2.8	0.85	4.12	3.33	Post-medieval	6a (L)	6a (i)
BVT09	205	205	n/a	Cut	Pit	Sub-circular, concave sides, concave base	1.4	0.82	0.2	4.2	3.79	Post-medieval	6a (E)	6a (i)
BVT09	206	206	n/a	Masonry	Brick wall (NS & EW) within [207]	Unfrogged red brick, light grey lime mortar - cellar?	3.1	6	1.23	4.32	n/a	Post-medieval	6d	6d
BVT09	207	207	n/a	Cut	Construction cut for [206]	Rectangular, near vertical sides, flat base	3.1	6	1.23	4.32	n/a	Post-medieval	6d	6d
BVT09	208	208	n/a	Layer	Gardensoil	Moderate, dark grey, clay silt	2.95	11.5	1	4.23	n/a	Post-medieval	6a (E)	6a (i)
BVT09	209	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [210]	Moderate, mid grey, sand silt	0.56	0.7	0.3	4.13	n/a	Post-medieval	6a (E)	6a (i)
BVT09	210	210	n/a	Cut	Pit	Sub-circular, concave sides, concave base	0.56	0.7	0.3	4.13	3.83	Post-medieval	6a (E)	6a (i)

BVT09	211	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of stakeholes [212]	Loose, brown black, sand silt	0.1	0.1	0.15	4.04	n/a	Post-medieval	6a (E)	6a (i)
BVT09	212	212	n/a	Cut	Stakeholes (multi)	Sub-rectangular, vertical sides, concave bases	0.1	0.1	0.15	4.04	3.93	Post-medieval	6a (E)	6a (i)
BVT09	213	213	n/a	Layer	Demolition layer	Firm, mid orange black brown, silt sand	4.5	9.5	1	4.35	n/a	Post-medieval	6a (E)	6a (i)
BVT09	214	214	n/a	Cut	Construction cut for [59]	Rectangular, vertical sides, flat base	1.78	1.1	0.41	4.71	4.2	Post-medieval	6c	6c
BVT09	215	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of bedding trench? [216]	Soft, dark grey, ashy silt - charcoal & fe rich	1.6	0.98	0.75	3.9	n/a	Medieval/post-medieval	6a (E)	5c/6a
BVT09	216	216	n/a	Cut	Bedding trench?	Rectangular, near vertical sides, flat base	1.6	0.98	0.75	3.9	3.11	Medieval/post-medieval	6a (E)	5c/6a
BVT09	217	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [218]	Loose, mid orange brown, silt sand	2.5	2	0.45	3.83	n/a	Post-medieval	6a (E)	6a (i)
BVT09	218	218	n/a	Cut	Pit	Sub-circular, steep sides, flat base	2.5	2	0.45	3.83	3.39	Post-medieval	6a (E)	6a (i)
BVT09	219	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of construction cut [220]	Friable, mid brown grey orange, gravel silt	1.9	1.9	n/a	3.76	n/a	Post-medieval	6a (E)	6a (ii)
BVT09	220	220	n/a	Cut	Construction cut for [270]	Circular, vertical sides, base not present	1.9	1.9	n/a	3.79	n/a	Post-medieval	6a (E)	6a (ii)
BVT09	221	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of bedding trench? [222]	Soft, dark grey, ashy silt - freq charcoal	1.4	1	0.18	4.09	n/a	Post-medieval	6a (L)	6a (ii)
BVT09	222	222	n/a	Cut	Bedding trench?	Sub-rectangular, steep sides, flat base	1.4	1	0.18	4.09	3.51	Post-medieval	6a (L)	6a (ii)
BVT09	223	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of construction cut [207]	Loose, mixed black brown grey, sand gravel clay silt - burnt	3.1	6	1.23	4.32	n/a	Post-medieval	6d	6d
BVT09	224	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of cess pit [225]	Loose, mixed white grey orange, CBM, cess & pottery	0.8	0.8	0.5	4.22	n/a	Post-medieval	6e (L)	6e
BVT09	225	225	n/a	Masonry	Brick cess pit within [226]	Unfrogged red brick, white lime mortar	1	1.35	0.5	4.22	3.95	Post-medieval	6d	6d
BVT09	226	226	n/a	Cut	Construction cut for [225]	Square, steep sides, concave base	1	1.4	0.5	4.23	3.73	Post-medieval	6d	6d
BVT09	227	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of robber cut? [228]	Firm, mid cream orange, silt sand mortar & chalk rubble	6.4	0.5	0.25	3.5	n/a	Medieval/post-medieval	5c	5c/6a
BVT09	228	228	n/a	Cut	Robber cut	Linear, irregular sides, flat base	6.4	0.5	0.25	3.5	3.08	Medieval/post-medieval	5c	5c/6a
BVT09	229	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of robber cut? [230]	Firm, mid grey brown, silt clay	0.4	5.9	0.14	3.45	n/a	Medieval/post-medieval	5c	5c/6a
BVT09	230	230	n/a	Cut	Robber cut	Linear, gradual sides, flat base	0.4	5.9	0.14	3.45	3.28	Medieval/post-medieval	5c	5c/6a
BVT09	231	231	n/a	Cut	Robber cut	Linear, steep sides, base not	1.95	1.95	n/a	3.04	n/a	Post-medieval	5c	6d

						present								
BVT09	232	232	7	Layer	Gardensoil	Soft, dark grey brown, sand silt	n/a	n/a	1	3.52	n/a	Medieval	5b	5b
BVT09	233	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [236]	Soft, mid brown grey, silt clay	0.91	0.93	0.2	3.34	n/a	Medieval/post-medieval	6a (E)	5c/6a
BVT09	234	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [236]	Soft, dark brown black, silt clay charcoal - burnt	0.5	1.63	0.1	3.34	n/a	Medieval/post-medieval	6a (E)	5c/6a
BVT09	235	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [236]	Soft, light orange brown, silt sand	1.03	1.6	0.33	3.34	n/a	Medieval/post-medieval	6a (E)	5c/6a
BVT09	236	236	n/a	Cut	Pit	Rectangular, gradual sides, flat base	1.03	1.63	0.33	3.43	3.1	Medieval/post-medieval	6a (E)	5c/6a
BVT09	237	237	n/a	Layer	Brickearth layer	Firm, light yellow brown, brickearth	1.2	1.75	0.02	3.26	n/a	Medieval	5c	5b
BVT09	238	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [86]	Soft, mid grey brown, sand silt	2.8	2.15	0.62	3.12	n/a	Post-medieval	6a (L)	6a (ii)
BVT09	239	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of construction cut [240]	Firm, brown grey, clay silt	1.2	2.1	0.1	2.96	n/a	Post-medieval	6b	6b
BVT09	240	240	n/a	Cut	Construction cut for [18]	Sub-circular, vertical sides, base not present	1.2	2.1	0.1	2.96	n/a	Post-medieval	6b	6b
BVT09	*241*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*
BVT09	242	242	n/a	Masonry	Stone wall within [245]	Ragstone, chalk & sandstone rubble, mortar not detailed	1.4	0.6	0.39	3.36	n/a	Medieval	5c	5a
BVT09	243	243	n/a	Layer	Brickearth layer	Firm, mixed brown yellow grey, brickearth	2	2.1	0.15	3.35	n/a	Medieval/post-medieval	5c	5c/6a
BVT09	244	244	n/a	Layer	Gardensoil	Moderate, dark brown grey, sand silt clay	4	11.5	0.35	3.26	n/a	Late Roman/Post Roman	5b	4
BVT09	245	245	n/a	Cut	Construction cut for [242]	Rectangular, vertical sides, sloping base	1.5	0.5	0.33	3.3	2.97	Medieval	5c	5a
BVT09	246	246	n/a	Masonry	Brick wall (n/s) within [247]	Unfrogged red brick, light grey sand & lime mortar - cellar?	1.85	0.35	n/a	3.09	n/a	Post-medieval	6d	6d
BVT09	247	247	n/a	Cut	Construction cut for [246]	Linear, vertical sides, base not present	1.85	0.35	n/a	3.09	n/a	Post-medieval	6d	6d
BVT09	248	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [249]	Soft, dark grey brown, sand silt	1.9	1.64	0.43	2.96	n/a	Late Roman/Post Roman	5a	4
BVT09	249	249	n/a	Cut	Pit	Sub-circular, steep sides, concave base	1.9	1.64	0.43	2.96	2.53	Late Roman/Post Roman	5a	4

BVT09	250	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of robber cut? [251]	Firm, mid brown grey, silt clay	4.12	1.4	0.55	2.95	n/a	Late Roman/Post Roman	4a	4
BVT09	251	251	n/a	Cut	Robber cut	Linear, steep sides, flat base	4.12	1.4	0.55	2.95	2.34	Late Roman/Post Roman	4a	4
BVT09	252	252	n/a	Layer	Brickearth layer - burnt	Moderate, reddish orange, brickearth - freq CBM	1.15	1.7	0.09	2.82	n/a	Late Roman/Post Roman	4a	4
BVT09	253	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [254]	Moderate, mid grey brown, clay silt	1.2	1.8	0.7	2.82	n/a	Late Roman/Post Roman	4a	4
BVT09	254	254	n/a	Cut	Pit	Sub-circular, steep sides, flat base	1.2	1.8	0.7	2.82	2.15	Late Roman/Post Roman	4a	4
BVT09	255	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [256]	Firm, dark grey brown, silt clay	2.3	2	0.6	2.65	n/a	Late Roman/Post Roman	4a	4
BVT09	256	256	n/a	Cut	Pit	Shape unknown, gradual sides, flat base	2.3	2	0.6	2.65	2.08	Late Roman/Post Roman	4a	4
BVT09	257	257	n/a	Layer	Demolition layer	Loose, mid green grey, silt sand	2.34	1.3	0.3	2.88	n/a	Late Roman/Post Roman	4a	4
BVT09	258	258	n/a	Layer	Brickearth layer - burnt	Moderate, red orange, clay brickearth - freq CBM	0.58	0.82	0.07	3.03	n/a	Late Roman/Post Roman	4a	4
BVT09	259	259	n/a	Layer	Brickearth layer - burnt	Moderate, red orange, clay brickearth - freq CBM	0.2	0.25	0.03	2.68	n/a	Roman	3f (M)	3f
BVT09	260	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [261]	Loose, dark grey brown, sand silt clay	1.1	1.4	0.28	2.57	n/a	Late Roman/Post Roman	4a	4
BVT09	261	261	n/a	Cut	Pit	Sub-circular, steep sides, flat base	1.1	1.4	0.28	2.57	2.29	Late Roman/Post Roman	4a	4
BVT09	262	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [263]	Soft, mid brown, silty sand	0.74	1	0.26	2.67	n/a	Late Roman/Post Roman	4a	4

BVT09	263	263	n/a	Cut	Pit	Sub-circular, gradual sides, concave base	0.74	1	0.26	2.67	2.41	Late Roman/Post Roman	4a	4
BVT09	264	264	n/a	Layer	Burnt layer	Moderate, grey black, sand silt - freq charcoal	1.3	1.02	0.13	2.96	n/a	Late Roman/Post Roman	4a	4
BVT09	265	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of robber cut [266]	Moderate, dark brown grey, sand silt	3.3	0.9	0.9	2.62	n/a	Late Roman/Post Roman	4a	4
BVT09	266	266	n/a	Cut	Robber cut	Linear, near vertical sides, flat base	3.3	0.9	0.9	2.62	1.76	Late Roman/Post Roman	4a	4
BVT09	267	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of robber cut [269]	Soft, dark brown black, clay silt	3	1	0.8	2.62	n/a	Late Roman/Post Roman	4a	4
BVT09	268	268	n/a	Layer	Brickearth layer - burnt	Moderate, mid orange red, brickearth	4.4	1.2	0.06	2.68	n/a	Late Roman/Post Roman	4a	4
BVT09	269	269	n/a	Cut	Robber cut	Linear, steep sides, flat base	3	1	0.8	2.62	1.68	Late Roman/Post Roman	4a	4
BVT09	270	270	n/a	Masonry	Brick well within [220]	Unfrogged red brick, yellow mortar	1.2	1.2	n/a	3.64	n/a	Post-medieval	**6a (E); 6b**	6a (ii); 6b
BVT09	271	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of robber cut [272]	Moderate, dark grey, sandy silt	0.52	3.1	0.3	2.5	n/a	Late Roman/Post Roman	4a	4
BVT09	272	272	n/a	Cut	Robber cut	Linear, near vertical sides, flat base	0.52	3.1	0.3	2.5	2.11	Late Roman/Post Roman	4a	4
BVT09	273	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [277]	Soft, mid brown grey, sand silt	0.5	1.1	0.25	2.57	n/a	Late Roman/Post Roman	4a	4
BVT09	274	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [278]	Loose, mid brown, sand silt	0.55	0.75	0.06	2.55	n/a	Roman	3f (L)	3f
BVT09	275	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of robber cut? [276]	Loose, mid brown grey, clay silt	4	1	0.35	2.57	n/a	Late Roman/Post Roman	4a	4

BVT09	276	276	n/a	Cut	Robber cut	Linear, gradual sides, concave base	4	1	0.35	2.57	2.27	Late Roman/Post Roman	4a	4
BVT09	277	277	n/a	Cut	Pit	Sub-circular?, gradual sides, base not present	0.5	1.35	0.26	2.57	2.31	Late Roman/Post Roman	4a	4
BVT09	278	278	n/a	Cut	Pit	Circular, steep sides, flat base	0.55	0.75	0.06	2.55	2.46	Roman	3f (L)	3f
BVT09	279	279	n/a	Layer	Occupation layer	Moderate, dark grey, sand silt	2.64	3.5	0.13	2.58	n/a	Roman	4a	3f
BVT09	280	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [281]	Moderate, dark brown, sand silt	0.87	0.4	0.41	2.74	n/a	Roman	4a	3f
BVT09	281	281	n/a	Cut	Pit	Sub-circular, vertical sides, flat base	0.87	0.4	0.41	2.74	2.33	Roman	4a	3f
BVT09	282	n/a	7	Fill	Fill of robber cut [284]	Loose, mixed red brown, burnt brickearth & tile - slumped?	0.61	0.9	0.2	2.55	n/a	Late Roman/Post Roman	4a	4
BVT09	283	n/a	7	Fill	Fill of robber cut [284]	Moderate, mid brown orange, brickearth silt	0.6	1	0.2	2.43	n/a	Late Roman/Post Roman	4a	4
BVT09	284	284	7	Cut	Robber cut	Linear, vertical sides, flat base	0.33	1	0.36	2.55	2.19	Late Roman/Post Roman	4a	4
BVT09	285	285	n/a	Layer	Hearth	Firm, black grey red, sand silt	0.6	0.7	0.06	2.74	n/a	Roman	3f (L)	3f
BVT09	286	286	n/a	Layer	Occupation layer	Moderate, green brown, silt clay	1.62	1.51	0.09	2.6	n/a	Roman	3f (M)	3f
BVT09	287	287	7	Layer	Brickearth layer - burnt	Soft, red brown, brickearth	1.4	1.51	0.1	2.49	n/a	Roman	3f (M)	3f
BVT09	288	288	7	Layer	Brickearth layer	Firm, mixed brown grey, brickearth	1.4	0.9	n/a	2.39	n/a	Roman	3f (M)	3f
BVT09	289	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of posthole [290]	Friable, mid brown black, clay silt	0.3	0.3	0.47	2.51	n/a	Roman	3f (L)	3f
BVT09	290	290	n/a	Cut	Posthole	Circular, near vertical sides, concave base	0.3	0.3	0.47	2.51	2.11	Roman	3f (L)	3f
BVT09	291	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [292]	Moderate, dark brown, sand silt	1.71	0.68	0.4	2.65	n/a	Roman	3f (L)	3f
BVT09	292	292	n/a	Cut	Pit	Rectangular, vertical sides, flat base	1.71	0.68	0.4	2.65	2.28	Roman	3f (L)	3f
BVT09	293	293	n/a	Fill	Amphora within [294]	Loose, dark brown, sandy silt, base & sides lined with amphora	0.45	0.5	0.14	2.54	n/a	Roman	3f (L)	3f
BVT09	294	294	n/a	Cut	Construction cut for [293]	Circular, steep sides, concave base	0.45	0.5	0.14	2.54	2.32	Roman	3f (L)	3f
BVT09	295	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [296]	Soft, dark black grey, clay silt	0.44	0.56	0.16	2.53	n/a	Roman	3f (L)	3f
BVT09	296	296	n/a	Cut	Pit	Sub-circular, steep sides, sloping base	0.44	0.56	0.16	2.53	2.29	Roman	3f (L)	3f
BVT09	297	297	n/a	Layer	Metalled surface	Firm, red orange, gravel	0.8	2.6	0.07	2.6	n/a	Roman	3f (L)	3f
BVT09	298	298	n/a	Layer	Dump/levelling	Firm, mixed black orange, sand silt	1.64	2.7	0.05	2.56	n/a	Roman	3f (M)	3f

BVT09	299	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of posthole [300]	Loose, dark grey, clay silt	0.2	0.15	0.55	2.54	n/a	Roman	3f (L)	3f
BVT09	300	300	n/a	Cut	Posthole	Sub-square, vertical sides, concave base	0.2	0.15	0.55	2.54	2.26	Roman	3f (L)	3f
BVT09	301	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of posthole [302]	Loose, dark grey, clay silt	0.2	0.15	0.55	2.43	n/a	Roman	3f (L)	3f
BVT09	302	302	n/a	Cut	Posthole	Sub-square, vertical sides, concave base	0.2	0.15	0.55	2.43	1.9	Roman	3f (L)	3f
BVT09	303	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of stakehole [304]	Loose, dark grey, sandy clay	0.1	0.1	0.25	2.31	n/a	Roman	3f (L)	3f
BVT09	304	304	n/a	Cut	Stakehole	Circular, steep sides, tapered base	0.1	0.1	0.25	2.31	2.06	Roman	3f (L)	3f
BVT09	305	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of posthole [306]	Loose, dark grey, clay silt	0.2	0.2	0.2	2.31	n/a	Roman	3f (L)	3f
BVT09	306	306	n/a	Cut	Posthole	Sub-circular, steep sides, concave base	0.2	0.2	0.2	2.31	2.12	Roman	3f (L)	3f
BVT09	307	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of posthole [308]	Loose, dark grey brown, sand silt clay	0.2	0.2	0.2	2.31	n/a	Roman	3f (L)	3f
BVT09	308	308	n/a	Cut	Posthole	Sub-square, steep sides, concave base	0.2	0.2	0.2	2.31	2.12	Roman	3f (L)	3f
BVT09	309	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of stakehole [310]	Loose, dark grey brown, sand silt clay	0.18	0.18	0.03	2.31	n/a	Roman	3f (L)	3f
BVT09	310	310	n/a	Cut	Stakehole	Square, steep sides, flat base	0.18	0.18	0.03	2.31	2.28	Roman	3f (L)	3f
BVT09	311	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of posthole [312]	Loose, dark grey brown, sand silt clay	0.5	0.4	0.4	2.13	n/a	Roman	3f (L)	3f
BVT09	312	312	n/a	Cut	Posthole	Rectangular, vertical sides, flat base	0.5	0.4	0.4	2.13	1.88	Roman	3f (L)	3f
BVT09	313	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of stakehole [314]	Loose, dark grey brown, sand silt clay	0.08	0.08	0.15	2.39	n/a	Roman	3f (L)	3f
BVT09	314	314	n/a	Cut	Stakehole	Circular, vertical sides, concave base	0.08	0.08	0.15	2.39	2.24	Roman	3f (L)	3f
BVT09	315	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of stakehole [316]	Loose, dark grey brown, sand silt clay	0.2	0.25	0.7	2.27	n/a	Roman	3f (L)	3f
BVT09	316	316	n/a	Cut	Posthole	Rectangular, vertical sides, concave base	0.2	0.25	0.7	2.27	1.87	Roman	3f (L)	3f
BVT09	317	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of posthole [318]	Loose, dark grey brown, sand silt clay	0.3	0.25	0.65	2.32	n/a	Roman	3f (L)	3f
BVT09	318	318	n/a	Cut	Posthole	Circular, vertical sides, concave base	0.3	0.25	0.65	2.32	1.7	Roman	3f (L)	3f
BVT09	319	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of posthole [320]	Loose, dark grey brown, sand silt clay	0.26	0.4	0.38	2.28	n/a	Roman	3f (L)	3f
BVT09	320	320	n/a	Cut	Posthole	Circular, steep sides, tapered base	0.26	0.4	0.38	2.28	2	Roman	3f (L)	3f
BVT09	321	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of posthole [322]	Loose, dark grey brown, sand silt clay	0.45	0.5	0.35	2.66	n/a	Roman	3f (L)	3f
BVT09	322	322	n/a	Cut	Posthole	Sub-circular, steep sides, concave base	0.45	0.5	0.35	2.66	2.36	Roman	3f (L)	3f

BVT09	323	323	n/a	Layer	Brickearth layer	Firm, orange, brickearth	4	1.4	0.1	2.54	n/a	Roman	3f (L)	3f
BVT09	324	324	n/a	Layer	Demolition layer	Firm, mid yellow brown, brickearth - collapsed wall?	0.72	2.1	0.02	2.56	n/a	Late Roman/Post Roman	4a	4
BVT09	325	325	n/a	Layer	Mortar layer	Firm, light yellow, mortar	1.7	1.8	0.05	2.55	n/a	Roman	3f (L)	3f
BVT09	326	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of stakeholes [327]	Soft, grey brown, gravel sand silt	0.25	0.025	0.35	2.55	n/a	Roman	3f (L)	3f
BVT09	327	327	n/a	Cut	Stakeholes (multi)	Circular, vertical sides, bases not present	0.25	0.025	0.35	2.55	2.2	Roman	3f (L)	3f
BVT09	328	328	n/a	Layer	Burnt layer	Friable, dark brown black, silt charcoal	1.2	0.5	0.12	2.65	n/a	Roman	3f (L)	3f
BVT09	329	329	n/a	Layer	Brickearth layer - burnt	Firm, mid yellow orange, brickearth	1.4	0.9	0.02	2.54	n/a	Roman	3f (L)	3f
BVT09	330	330	n/a	Fill	Fill of kiln [338]	Moderate, mid brown grey, silt - interior of kiln	1.4	2	0.1	2.48	n/a	Roman	3f (L)	3f
BVT09	331	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [333]	Loose, orange, gravel sand	0.57	1.3	0.6	2.5	n/a	Roman	3f (M)	3f
BVT09	332	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [333]	Moderate, mid grey, silty sand	0.57	1.3	0.4	2.5	n/a	Roman	3f (M)	3f
BVT09	333	333	n/a	Cut	Pit	Sub-rectangular, vertical sides, flat base	0.57	1.3	0.6	2.5	1.74	Roman	3f (M)	3f
BVT09	334	334	n/a	Layer	Collapsed wall	Friable, yellow white red, sand mortar & lime plaster - painted plaster face down	1.12	0.6	0.04	2.48	n/a	Roman	3f (L)	3f
BVT09	335	335	n/a	Layer	Metalled surface	Moderate, mid green grey, sand gravel	1.64	1.25	0.04	2.51	n/a	Roman	3f (L)	3f
BVT09	336	336	n/a	Layer	Hearth	Moderate, red brown black orange, sand silt	1	1.95	0.5	2.58	n/a	Roman	3f (M)	3f
BVT09	337	337	n/a	Layer	Brickearth layer - burnt	Soft, mid grey black, clay silt	1.1	2.1	0.15	2.5	n/a	Roman	3f (L)	3f
BVT09	338	338	n/a	Masonry	Kiln wall (NW/SE)	Reused tile, no mortar - surface lain wall pad?	0.63	0.24	0.04	2.57	n/a	Roman	3f (L)	3f
BVT09	339	339	n/a	Masonry	Kiln wall (NE/SW)	Reused tile, no mortar - surface lain wall pad?	0.32	0.8	0.04	2.55	n/a	Roman	3f (L)	3f
BVT09	340	340	n/a	Layer	Demolition layer	Friable, light brown, brickearth	1.4	4	0.1	2.57	n/a	Roman	3f (L)	3f
BVT09	341	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of stakeholes [342]	Friable, mid brown, silt	0.13	0.13	0.15	2.52	n/a	Roman	3f (L)	3f
BVT09	342	342	n/a	Cut	Stakeholes (multi)	Circular, vertical sides, pointed bases	0.13	0.13	0.15	2.52	2.4	Roman	3f (L)	3f
BVT09	343	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of postholes [344]	Compaction not given, dark black brown, clay silt	0.08	0.08	0.15	2.48	n/a	Roman	3f (L)	3f
BVT09	344	344	n/a	Cut	Stakeholes (multi)	Circular, tapered sides, bases not	0.08	0.08	0.15	2.48	n/a	Roman	3f (L)	3f

						present								
BVT09	345	345	n/a	Layer	Occupation layer	Moderate, mid green grey, sand silt	1.1	2	0.05	2.51	n/a	Roman	3f (M)	3f
BVT09	346	346	n/a	Layer	Brickearth layer	Firm, mid orange brown, sand silt	0.8	2.4	0.04	2.49	n/a	Roman	3f (M)	3e
BVT09	347	347	n/a	Layer	Brickearth layer - burnt	Soft, black with orange lenses, charcoal & brickearth	1.6	0.62	0.01	2.38	n/a	Roman	3f (M)	3f
BVT09	348	348	n/a	Layer	Occupation layer	Firm, dark grey, sand silt	1.8	2.6	0.06	2.48	n/a	Roman	3f (M)	3f
BVT09	349	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of posthole [350]	Moderate, light brown grey, clay silt	0.7	0.7	0.22	2.33	n/a	Roman	3f (L)	3f
BVT09	350	350	n/a	Cut	Posthole	Irregular, steep sides, irregular base	0.7	0.7	0.22	2.33	2.11	Roman	3f (L)	3f
BVT09	351	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of beamslot [352]	Friable, mid brown orange, clay silt	0.6	6.5	0.55	2.38	n/a	Roman	3f (M)	3f
BVT09	352	352	n/a	Cut	Beamslot	Linear, vertical sides, flat base	0.6	6.5	0.55	2.38	1.8	Roman	3f (M)	3f
BVT09	353	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of postholes [354]	Soft, dark black brown, sand silt	0.08	0.08	n/a	2.48	n/a	Roman	3f (E)	3f
BVT09	354	354	n/a	Cut	Stakeholes (multi)	Circular, tapered sides, bases not present	0.08	0.08	n/a	2.48	n/a	Roman	3f (E)	3f
BVT09	355	355	n/a	Layer	Brickearth layer	Firm, yellow orange, sand clay	0.95	0.7	0.08	2.48	n/a	Roman	3f (E)	3f
BVT09	356	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of beamslot [357]	Firm, dark orange brown, sand silt	0.73	2.77	0.4	2.53	n/a	Roman	3f (E)	3e
BVT09	357	357	n/a	Cut	Beamslot	Linear, vertical sides, flat base	0.73	2.77	0.4	2.53	2	Roman	3f (E)	3e
BVT09	358	358	n/a	Layer	Burnt layer	Compaction not given, blue grey green yellow, clay - potentially toxic	0.15	0.2	0.05	2.37	n/a	Roman	3f (M)	3f
BVT09	359	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [360]	Soft, mid grey green, sand silt	1	1	0.2	2.51	n/a	Roman	3f (E)	3e
BVT09	360	360	n/a	Cut	Pit	Rectangular, vertical sides, flat base	1	1	0.2	2.51	2.31	Roman	3f (E)	3e
BVT09	361	361	n/a	Layer	Dump/levelling	Loose, dark yellow orange, silt sand	1.2	2.2	0.2	2.42	n/a	Roman	3f (M)	3f
BVT09	362	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of robber cut? [363]	Firm, grey brown, silt clay	0.89	0.71	0.27	2.03	n/a	Late Roman/Post Roman	4a	4
BVT09	363	363	n/a	Cut	Robber cut	Linear, near vertical sides, flat base	0.89	0.71	0.27	2.03	1.56	Late Roman/Post Roman	4a	4
BVT09	364	364	n/a	Layer	Dump/levelling	Loose, green grey, silt	2.8	1.6	0.07	2.44	n/a	Roman	3f (E)	3f
BVT09	365	365	n/a	Layer	Brickearth layer	Firm, light grey yellow, silt brickearth	1.4	4.7	0.2	2.45	n/a	Roman	3f (E)	3f
BVT09	366	366	7	Layer	Occupation layer	Moderate, mid brown, sand silt	1.8	1.5	0.25	2.53	n/a	Roman	3f (E)	3e
BVT09	367	367	n/a	Layer	Dump/levelling	Firm, mid orange brown, brickearth clay silt	2.9	6.1	0.18	2.44	n/a	Roman	3f (E)	3f
BVT09	368	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of robber cut [369]	Moderate, light yellow grey, silt brickearth	0.2	2.6	0.05	2.21	n/a	Roman	3f (M)	3f
BVT09	369	369	n/a	Cut	Robber cut	Linear, sloping sides, irregular base	0.2	2.6	0.05	2.21	2.19	Roman	3f (M)	3f

BVT09	370	370	n/a	Layer	Occupation layer	Firm, mid grey green, clay silt sand	1.1	0.24	0.07	2.55	n/a	Roman	3f (M)	3f
BVT09	371	371	n/a	Layer	Brickearth layer	Firm, mid yellow grey, brickearh & chalk frags	1.1	2.2	0.1	2.52	n/a	Roman	3f (E)	3f
BVT09	372	372	n/a	Layer	Brickearth layer	Firm, yellow brown, brickearth	0.5	0.6	0.07	2.44	n/a	Roman	3f (E)	3f
BVT09	373	373	n/a	Layer	Occupation layer	Firm, mid green brown, silt clay	0.51	0.63	0.08	2.37	n/a	Roman	3f (E)	3f
BVT09	374	374	n/a	Layer	Brickearth layer	Firm, mid grey brown yellow, brickearth silt	1.3	3.6	0.1	2.53	n/a	Roman	3f (E)	3f
BVT09	375	n/a	7	Fill	Fill of pit [376]	Firm, mid brown, sand silt	0.86	0.42	n/a	2.45	n/a	Roman	3e (L)	3e
BVT09	376	376	7	Cut	Pit	Sub-rectangular, vertical sides, base not present	0.86	0.42	n/a	2.45	n/a	Roman	3e (L)	3e
BVT09	377	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [378]	Moderate, mid brown, sand silt	0.5	1.4	0.4	2.31	n/a	Roman	3e (L)	3e
BVT09	378	378	n/a	Cut	Pit	Sub-circular, steep sides, flat base	0.5	1.4	0.4	2.31	1.79	Roman	3e (L)	3e
BVT09	379	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of posthole [380]	Moderate, dark grey, sand silt	0.16	0.16	0.7	1.79	n/a	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVT09	380	380	n/a	Cut	Posthole	Sub-square, vertical sides, tapered base	0.16	0.16	0.7	1.79	1.09	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVT09	381	381	7	Masonry	Stone foundation (ne/sw) within [382]	Ragstone, flint & reused tile, light yellow sand mortar - large stones on edge with a rubble core	0.6	5.5	0.5	2.19	1.76	Roman	3f (E)	3f
BVT09	382	382	7	Cut	Construction cut for [381]	Linear, vertical sides, flat base	0.6	5.5	0.5	2.25	1.66	Roman	3f (E)	3f
BVT09	383	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of beamslot [384]	Loose, mid green grey, silt sand	0.6	2	0.32	2.21	n/a	Roman	3f (E)	3e
BVT09	384	384	n/a	Cut	Beamslot	Linear, vertical sides, flat base	0.6	2	0.32	2.21	1.79	Roman	3f (E)	3e
BVT09	385	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of posthole [386]	Loose, dark grey, sand silt	0.16	0.1	0.16	2.28	n/a	Roman	3e (L)	3e
BVT09	386	386	n/a	Cut	Posthole	Sub-circular, steep sides, flat base	0.16	0.1	0.16	2.28	2.12	Roman	3e (L)	3e
BVT09	387	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of posthole [388]	Loose, dark grey, sand silt	0.3	0.28	0.26	2.3	n/a	Roman	3e (L)	3e
BVT09	388	388	n/a	Cut	Posthole	Circular, steep sides, concave base	0.3	0.28	0.26	2.3	2.04	Roman	3e (L)	3e
BVT09	389	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of posthole [390]	Firm, dark brown black, sand clay	0.55	0.4	0.15	2.11	n/a	Roman	3f (E)	3f
BVT09	390	390	n/a	Cut	Posthole	Sub-circular, steep sides, concave base	0.55	0.4	0.15	2.11	1.85	Roman	3f (E)	3f
BVT09	391	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [392]	Loose, mid brown grey, silty clay	0.18	0.21	0.13	2.26	n/a	Roman	3e (L)	3e
BVT09	392	392	n/a	Cut	Pit	Circular, vertical sides, tapered base	0.18	0.21	0.13	2.26	2.13	Roman	3e (L)	3e
BVT09	393	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [394]	Firm, orange brown, silt clay	0.51	1.18	0.12	2.27	n/a	Roman	3e (L)	3e
BVT09	394	394	n/a	Cut	Pit	Sub-circular, irregular sides, flat base	0.51	1.18	0.12	2.27	2.07	Roman	3e (L)	3e
BVT09	395	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [396]	Firm, orange brown, silt clay	0.54	0.76	0.22	2.18	n/a	Roman	3e (L)	3e

BVT09	396	396	n/a	Cut	Pit	Circular, vertical sides, flat base	0.54	0.76	0.22	2.18	1.96	Roman	3e (L)	3e
BVT09	397	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of linear [398]	Moderate, orange brown grey black, sand silt	0.72	1.08	0.48	2.49	n/a	Roman	3e (L)	3e
BVT09	398	398	n/a	Cut	Linear feature	Linear, vertical sides, flat base	0.72	1.08	0.48	2.49	2.02	Roman	3e (L)	3e
BVT09	399	399	n/a	Layer	Occupation layer	Friable, dark yellow orange, clay sand	0.9	0.85	0.05	2.25	n/a	Roman	3e (L)	3e
BVT09	400	400	n/a	Layer	Burnt layer	Friable, dark brown black, sand silt charcoal	1.7	3.9	0.1	2.33	n/a	Roman	3e (L)	3e
BVT09	401	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [402]	Moderate, mid grey, sandy silt	0.69	0.62	0.29	2.43	n/a	Roman	3e (L)	3e
BVT09	402	402	n/a	Cut	Pit	Sub-circular, concave sides, flat base	0.69	0.62	0.29	2.43	2.13	Roman	3e (L)	3e
BVT09	403	403	n/a	Layer	Brickearth layer	Firm, yellow, brickearth	0.8	1	0.2	2.48	n/a	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVT09	404	404	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [405]	Firm, mid grey brown yellow, silt brickearth - containing dump of broken pottery	1.15	1.34	0.6	2.18	n/a	Roman	3e (L)	3e
BVT09	405	405	n/a	Cut	Pit	Sub-circular, near vertical sides, irregular base	1.15	1.34	0.6	2.24	1.64	Roman	3e (L)	3e
BVT09	406	406	n/a	Masonry	Stone foundation within [407]	Ragstone, gravel & yellow mortar	3.5	0.61	0.25	1.88	n/a	Roman	3f (E)	3f
BVT09	407	407	n/a	Cut	Construction cut for [406]	Linear, near vertical sides, flat base	3.5	0.61	0.25	1.88	1.59	Roman	3f (E)	3f
BVT09	408	408	n/a	Layer	Brickearth layer	Firm, mid yellow orange, brickearth	3.2	5.8	0.06	2.3	n/a	Roman	3e (L)	3e
BVT09	409	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [410]	Firm, red orange & black laminations, sandy silt	1.5	1	0.34	2.42	n/a	Roman	3f (E)	3f
BVT09	410	410	n/a	Cut	Pit	Sub-circular, steep sides, flat base	1.5	1	0.34	2.42	2.08	Roman	3f (E)	3f
BVT09	411	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [413]	Moderate, mid orange brown, clay silt brickearth - Hercules (?) pot sherd	2.4	2.6	0.58	2.3	n/a	Roman	3e (L)	3e
BVT09	412	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [413]	Firm, mid grey orange, silt brickearth	2.2	2.5	0.44	1.91	n/a	Roman	3e (L)	3e
BVT09	413	413	n/a	Cut	Pit	Square, vertical sides, flat base	2.4	2.6	0.93	2.3	1.37	Roman	3e (L)	3e
BVT09	414	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of stakeholes [415]	Moderate, mid grey, sand silt	0.07	0.07	0.16	2.09	n/a	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVT09	415	415	n/a	Cut	Stakeholes (multi)	Circular, tapered sides, pointed bases	0.07	0.07	0.16	2.09	1.93	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVT09	416	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of stakeholes [417]	Moderate, mid grey sand silt	0.12	0.1	0.23	2.54	n/a	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVT09	417	417	n/a	Cut	Stakeholes (multi)	Circular, tapered sides, pointed bases	0.12	0.1	0.23	2.54	2.31	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVT09	418	418	n/a	Layer	Brickearth layer	Moderate, light yellow, brickearth	2.35	1.07	0.12	2.25	n/a	Roman	not on matrix	3e

BVT09	419	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [420]	Firm, dark orange brown, brickearth rubble sand silt	0.9	0.66	0.38	2.3	n/a	Roman	3e (L)	3e
BVT09	420	420	n/a	Cut	Pit	Circular, steep sides, concave base	0.9	0.66	0.38	2.3	1.91	Roman	3e (L)	3e
BVT09	421	421	n/a	Layer	Brickearth layer	Firm, light yellow brown, brickearth - plaster frags	3	2.2	0.2	2.54	n/a	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVT09	422	422	n/a	Layer	Brickearth layer	Moderate, orange grey, sand silt	1	1.05	0.05	2.12	n/a	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVT09	423	423	n/a	Structure	Stakeholes (multi) - kiln?	Circular formation of stakeholes & slots	1.18	1.08	0.15	2.34	n/a	Roman	3e (L)	3e
BVT09	424	424	n/a	Layer	Brickearth layer	Moderate, light yellow, brickearth - plaster frags	0.66	0.72	0.35	2.16	n/a	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVT09	425	425	n/a	Layer	Demolition layer	Moderate, dark grey yellow orange, sand silt brickearth	2.6	1.1	0.04	2.07	n/a	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVT09	426	426	n/a	Layer	Dump/levelling	Firm, mid brown, gravel sand silt	2.7	4.7	0.4	2.19	n/a	Roman	3e (L)	3e
BVT09	427	427	n/a	Layer	Dump/levelling	Loose, mid green grey, sand silt	2.25	6.5	0.4	2.3	n/a	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVT09	428	428	n/a	Layer	Brickearth layer	Moderate, light yellow grey, brickearth	0.8	0.78	0.05	1.97	n/a	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVT09	429	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of robber cut [430]	Moderate, light grey yellow, brickearth	0.65	1	0.15	1.94	n/a	Roman	3d (L)	3d
BVT09	430	430	n/a	Cut	Robber cut	Linear, near vertical sides, flat base	0.65	1	0.15	1.94	1.71	Roman	3d (L)	3d
BVT09	431	431	n/a	Layer	Brickearth layer	Firm, light yellow brown grey, brickearth silt	0.7	3.7	0.1	2.27	n/a	Roman	3e (L)	3f
BVT09	432	432	7	Layer	Brickearth layer	Firm, light orange yellow grey, brickearth	2.6	1.1	0.06	2.03	n/a	Roman	3d (L)	3d
BVT09	433	433	n/a	Layer	Dump/levelling	Firm, red brown, sand silt gravel	1.25	0.51	0.31	2.23	n/a	Roman	3d (L)	3d
BVT09	434	434	7	Layer	Brickearth layer - burnt	Firm, dark grey black, sand silt	1.5	1.1	0.03	1.99	n/a	Roman	3d (L)	3d
BVT09	435	435	7	Layer	Brickearth layer - burnt	Moderate, light yellow grey, brickearth	2.75	1.1	0.03	2.01	n/a	Roman	3d (L)	3d
BVT09	436	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [437]	Firm, mid orange, brickearth	1.3	1.6	0.69	2.34	n/a	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVT09	437	437	n/a	Cut	Pit	Sub-circular, gradual sides, concave base	1.3	1.6	0.69	2.34	1.65	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVT09	438	438	n/a	Layer	Brickearth layer	Soft, mid orange brown, silt sand brickearth	1.2	1.4	0.2	2.05	n/a	Roman	3d (L)	3d
BVT09	439	439	n/a	Layer	Burnt layer	Loose, dark orange brown, CBM silt sand	0.6	0.5	0.05	1.95	n/a	Roman	3d (L)	3d
BVT09	440	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [441]	Firm, mid orange brown, brickearth silt	2	0.5	1	2.3	n/a	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVT09	441	441	n/a	Cut	Pit	Square, near vertical sides, flat base	2	0.5	1	2.3	1.34	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVT09	442	442	7	Layer	Burnt layer	Moderate, dark grey black, ash silt - freq charcoal	1.9	1.08	0.02	1.95	n/a	Roman	3d (L)	3d

BVT09	443	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of beamslot [444]	Soft, mid grey brown, sand silt	0.2	0.4	0.16	1.92	n/a	Roman	3d (E)	3d
BVT09	444	444	n/a	Cut	Beamslot	Linear, vertical sides, base not described	0.2	0.4	0.16	1.92	1.76	Roman	3d (E)	3d
BVT09	445	445	n/a	Layer	Brickearth layer	Soft, mid brown orange, brickearth	4.8	4.5	0.15	2.25	n/a	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVT09	446	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of stakeholes [447]	Loose, mid grey brown, silt clay charcoal	0.12	0.12	0.2	1.99	n/a	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVT09	447	447	n/a	Cut	Stakeholes (multi)	Circular, vertical sides, tapered bases	0.12	0.12	0.2	1.99	1.79	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVT09	448	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of hearth (?) [449]	Loose, black, charcoal silt peat - in situ burning	0.88	0.47	0.15	1.43	n/a	Roman	3d (E)	3d
BVT09	449	449	n/a	Cut	Hearth	Linear, steep sides, flat base	0.88	0.47	0.15	1.43	1.28	Roman	3d (E)	3d
BVT09	450	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of robber cut [451]	Firm, light grey yellow brown, brickearth silt	0.75	3.4	0.25	1.86	n/a	Roman	3e (E)	3d
BVT09	451	451	n/a	Cut	Robber cut	Linear, near vertical sides, flat base	0.75	3.4	0.25	1.86	1.58	Roman	3e (E)	3d
BVT09	452	452	n/a	Layer	Collapsed roof - burnt	Loose, dark red brown, tile silt clay brickearth	1.1	1.7	0.1	2.07	n/a	Roman	3d (L)	3d
BVT09	453	453	n/a	Layer	Occupation layer	Soft, mid black brown, sand silt	1.45	2.75	0.07	1.93	n/a	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVT09	454	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of robber cut [455]	Moderate, mid black grey, clay silt	0.7	0.46	0.2	1.96	n/a	Late Roman/Post Roman	3d (L)	4
BVT09	455	455	n/a	Cut	Robber cut	Linear, gradual sides, concave base	0.7	0.46	0.2	1.96	1.75	Late Roman/Post Roman	3d (L)	4
BVT09	456	456	n/a	Layer	Brickearth layer	Firm, dark pink brown, brickearth	0.4	2.8	0.05	1.86	n/a	Roman	3d (L)	3d
BVT09	457	457	n/a	Layer	Dump/levelling	Friable, mid grey, silt gravel	2	1	0.25	2.02	n/a	Roman	3d (L)	3d
BVT09	458	458	n/a	Layer	Dump/levelling	Soft, light yellow orange, sand gravel	0.9	1.7	0.2	1.9	n/a	Roman	3d (L)	3d
BVT09	459	459	n/a	Layer	Brickearth layer	Firm, mid brown orange, brickearth	4	3.2	0.07	1.96	n/a	Roman	3d (L)	3d
BVT09	460	460	n/a	Layer	Brickearth layer	Soft, mid brown orange, brickearth	3.7	3	0.3	2.05	n/a	Roman	3d (E)	3d
BVT09	461	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [462]	Loose, light grey yellow brown, silt brickearth	0.7	1	0.42	1.83	n/a	Roman	3d (E)	3d
BVT09	462	462	n/a	Cut	Pit	Rectangular, steep sides, concave base	0.7	1	0.42	1.83	1.31	Roman	3d (E)	3d
BVT09	463	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of stakehole [464]	Loose, light brown grey, silt	0.2	0.2	n/a	1.75	n/a	Roman	3d (E)	3d
BVT09	464	464multi	n/a	Cut	Stakehole	Sub-circular, vertical sides, concave base	0.2	0.2	n/a	1.75	n/a	Roman	3d (E)	3d
BVT09	465	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of posthole [466]	Loose, light brown grey, clay silt	0.16	0.14	0.2	1.69	1.49	Roman	3d (E)	3d

BVT09	466	464multi	n/a	Cut	Posthole	Sub-square, vertical sides, pointed base	0.16	0.14	0.2	1.69	1.49	Roman	3d (E)	3d
BVT09	467	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of posthole [468]	Loose, light brown grey, clay silt	0.18	0.18	0.18	1.66	n/a	Roman	3d (E)	3d
BVT09	468	464multi	n/a	Cut	Posthole	Sub-circular, vertical sides, pointed base	0.18	0.18	0.18	1.66	1.48	Roman	3d (E)	3d
BVT09	469	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of posthole [470]	Loose, light brown grey, clay silt	0.18	0.17	0.06	1.68	n/a	Roman	3d (E)	3d
BVT09	470	464multi	n/a	Cut	Posthole	Sub-square, near vertical sides, base not present	0.18	0.17	0.06	1.68	1.08	Roman	3d (E)	3d
BVT09	471	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of stakehole [472]	Loose, light grey brown, silt clay	0.2	0.26	0.5	1.65	n/a	Roman	3d (E)	3d
BVT09	472	464multi	n/a	Cut	Stakehole	Sub-circular, steep sides, concave base	0.2	0.26	0.5	1.65	1.1	Roman	3d (E)	3d
BVT09	473	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of stakehole [474]	Loose, light brown grey, clay silt	0.1	0.1	0.46	1.65	n/a	Roman	3d (E)	3d
BVT09	474	464multi	n/a	Cut	Stakehole	Circular, steep sides, concave base	0.1	0.1	0.46	1.65	1.19	Roman	3d (E)	3d
BVT09	475	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of posthole [476]	Loose, light brown grey, clay silt	0.14	0.24	0.42	1.6	n/a	Roman	3d (E)	3f
BVT09	476	464multi	n/a	Cut	Posthole	Sub-square, steep sides, concave base	0.14	0.24	0.42	1.6	1.18	Roman	3d (E)	3f
BVT09	477	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of posthole [478]	Loose, mid red brown, silt	0.25	0.25	0.6	1.67	n/a	Roman	3d (E)	3f
BVT09	478	464multi	n/a	Cut	Posthole	Square, steep sides, concave base	0.25	0.25	0.6	1.67	1.07	Roman	3d (E)	3f
BVT09	479	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of posthole [480]	Loose, mid red brown, silt	0.18	0.18	0.42	1.53	n/a	Roman	3d (E)	3f
BVT09	480	464multi	n/a	Cut	Posthole	Circular, vertical sides, concave base	0.18	0.18	0.42	1.53	1.11	Roman	3d (E)	3f
BVT09	481	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of posthole [482]	Loose, light brown grey, clay silt	0.14	0.12	0.28	1.53	n/a	Roman	3d (E)	3f
BVT09	482	464multi	n/a	Cut	Posthole	Sub-square, vertical sides, concave base	0.14	0.12	0.28	1.53	1.25	Roman	3d (E)	3f
BVT09	483	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of posthole [484]	Loose, light brown grey, clay silt	0.26	0.2	0.36	1.54	n/a	Roman	3d (E)	3f
BVT09	484	464multi	n/a	Cut	Posthole	Square, steep sides, concave base	0.26	0.2	0.36	1.54	1.18	Roman	3d (E)	3f
BVT09	485	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of posthole [486]	Loose, mid red brown, sand silt	0.2	0.24	0.36	1.54	n/a	Roman	3d (E)	3f
BVT09	486	464multi	n/a	*Cut*	*Missing Context Sheet*	*Missing Context Sheet*	0.2	0.2	n/a	1.75	n/a	Roman	3d (E)	3f
BVT09	487	n/a	n/a	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*Missing*	*Missing*	*Missing*
BVT09	488	488	n/a	Layer	Industrial layer	Loose, mid orange yellow, gravel sand	2.2	1.8	0.3	1.83	n/a	Roman	3c (L)	3c

BVT09	489	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of stakeholes [490]	Loose, dark grey brown, sand silt	0.12	0.12	0.28	1.75	n/a	Roman	3d (E)	3d
BVT09	490	490	n/a	Cut	Stakeholes (multi)	Circular, vertical sides, pointed bases	0.12	0.12	0.28	1.75	n/a	Roman	3d (E)	3d
BVT09	491	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of stakeholes [492]	Loose, dark grey brown, sand silt	0.12	0.12	0.21	1.77	n/a	Roman	3d (E)	3f
BVT09	492	492	n/a	Cut	Stakeholes (multi)	Circular, vertical sides, pointed bases	0.12	0.12	0.21	1.77	n/a	Roman	3d (E)	3f
BVT09	493	493	n/a	Layer	Brickearth layer	Firm, dark yellow orange, silt clay	3	2.6	0.05	1.77	n/a	Roman	3d (E)	3d
BVT09	494	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [498]	Friable, grey, brickearth - burnt	0.36	0.62	0.08	1.74	n/a	Roman	3d (E)	3d
BVT09	495	495	n/a	Layer	Burnt layer	Firm, dark brown grey, sand silt	2	0.8	0.1	1.77	n/a	Roman	3c (L)	3c
BVT09	496	496	n/a	Layer	Brickearth layer	Firm, light yellow, brickearth	1.94	1.2	0.06	1.96	n/a	Roman	3d (L)	3d
BVT09	497	497	n/a	Layer	Demolition layer - burnt	Loose,dark grey yellow, gravel sand silt	2	1.18	0.06	1.95	n/a	Roman	3d (L)	3d
BVT09	498	498	n/a	Cut	Pit	Circular, steep sides, concave base	0.56	0.62	0.08	1.74	1.66	Roman	3d (E)	3d
BVT09	499	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of postholes [500]	Loose, mid brown grey, clay silt	0.15	0.15	0.12	1.88	n/a	Roman	3d (E)	3d
BVT09	500	500	n/a	Cut	Postholes (multi)	Sub-circular, gradual sides, flat bases	0.15	0.15	0.12	1.88	1.76	Roman	3d (E)	3d
BVT09	501	501	n/a	Layer	Brickearth layer	Firm, mid orange brown, brickearth sand gravel	1.01	0.51	0.22	1.98	n/a	Roman	3d (E)	3d
BVT09	502	502	n/a	Layer	Dump/levelling	Firm, mid grey brown	1.03	0.52	0.06	1.72	n/a	Roman	3c (L)	3c
BVT09	503	503	n/a	Layer	Brickearth layer - burnt	Firm, mottled red brown, brickearth	1.03	0.52	0.05	1.67	n/a	Roman	3c (L)	3c
BVT09	504	504	7	Layer	Brickearth layer	Soft, mid pink orange, brickearth	3.6	5.4	0.25	1.89	n/a	Roman	3d (E)	3d
BVT09	505	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of postholes [506]	Loose, grey yellow brown, clay silt brickearth	0.16	0.16	0.32	1.68	n/a	Roman	3d (E)	3d
BVT09	506	464multi	n/a	Cut	Postholes (multi)	Sub-circular, steep sides, tapered bases	0.16	0.16	0.32	1.68	1.36	Roman	3d (E)	3d
BVT09	507	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of posthole [508]	Loose, grey yellow brown, clay silt brickearth	0.15	0.18	0.41	1.58	n/a	Roman	3d (E)	3f
BVT09	508	464multi	n/a	Cut	Posthole	Square, vertical sides, tapered base	0.15	0.18	0.41	1.58	1.17	Roman	3d (E)	3f
BVT09	509	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of posthole [510]	Loose, grey yellow brown, clay silt brickearth	0.23	0.23	0.4	1.55	n/a	Roman	3d (E)	3f
BVT09	510	464multi	n/a	Cut	Posthole	Square, steep sides, base not described	0.23	0.23	0.4	1.55	1.15	Roman	3d (E)	3f
BVT09	*511*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*
BVT09	*512*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*

BVT09	513	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of posthole [514]	Loose, grey yellow brown, clay silt brickearth	0.13	0.13	0.29	1.41	n/a	Roman	3d (E)	3f
BVT09	514	464multi	n/a	Cut	Posthole	Circular, steep sides, tapered base	0.13	0.13	0.29	1.41	1.12	Roman	3d (E)	3f
BVT09	515	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of posthole [516]	Loose, grey yellow brown, clay silt brickearth	0.25	0.22	0.7	1.9	n/a	Roman	3d (E)	3d
BVT09	516	464multi	n/a	Cut	Posthole	Square, steep sides, tapered base	0.25	0.22	0.7	1.9	1.2	Roman	3d (E)	3d
BVT09	517	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of posthole [518]	Loose, dark brown, decayed wood & sandy silt	0.08	0.12	0.35	1.57	n/a	Roman	3d (E)	3f
BVT09	518	464multi	n/a	Cut	Posthole	Rectangular, vertical sides, base not present	0.08	0.12	0.35	1.57	1.22	Roman	3d (E)	3f
BVT09	519	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of posthole [520]	Loose, grey yellow brown, clay silt brickearth	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.58	1.38	Roman	3d (E)	3f
BVT09	520	464multi	n/a	Cut	Posthole	Circular, steep sides, base not present	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.58	1.38	Roman	3d (E)	3f
BVT09	521	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of posthole [522]	Loose, grey yellow, silt brickearth	0.09	0.09	0.27	1.58	n/a	Roman	3d (E)	3f
BVT09	522	464multi	n/a	Cut	Posthole	Circular, steep sides, base not present	0.09	0.09	0.27	1.58	1.31	Roman	3d (E)	3f
BVT09	523	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of posthole [524]	Loose, grey yellow brown, clay silt brickearth	0.08	0.08	0.27	1.58	n/a	Roman	3d (E)	3f
BVT09	524	464multi	n/a	Cut	Posthole	Circular, steep sides, base not present	0.08	0.08	0.27	1.58	1.31	Roman	3d (E)	3f
BVT09	525	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of posthole [526]	Loose, grey yellow brown, clay silt brickearth	0.1	0.1	0.24	1.49	n/a	Roman	3d (E)	3f
BVT09	526	464multi	n/a	Cut	Posthole	Circular, steep sides, base not present	0.1	0.1	0.24	1.49	1.25	Roman	3d (E)	3f
BVT09	527	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of posthole [528]	Loose, grey yellow brown, clay silt brickearth	0.08	0.08	0.2	1.49	n/a	Roman	3d (E)	3f
BVT09	528	464multi	n/a	Cut	Posthole	Circular, steep sides, base not present	0.08	0.08	0.2	1.49	1.29	Roman	3d (E)	3f
BVT09	529	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of posthole [530]	Loose, grey yellow brown, clay silt brickearth	0.1	0.1	0.47	1.49	n/a	Roman	3d (E)	3f
BVT09	530	464multi	n/a	Cut	Posthole	Circular, steep sides, base not present	0.1	0.1	0.47	1.49	1.02	Roman	3d (E)	3f
BVT09	531	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of posthole [532]	Loose, grey yellow brown, clay silt brickearth	0.16	0.16	0.28	1.49	n/a	Roman	3d (E)	3f
BVT09	532	464multi	n/a	Cut	Posthole	Circular, steep sides, tapered base	0.16	0.16	0.28	1.49	1.21	Roman	3d (E)	3f
BVT09	533	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of postholes [534]	Loose, grey yellow brown, clay silt brickearth	0.25	0.1	0.39	1.59	n/a	Roman	3d (E)	3f
BVT09	534	464multi	n/a	Cut	Postholes (multi)	Sub-circular, steep sides, tapered bases	0.25	0.1	0.39	1.59	1.2	Roman	3d (E)	3f

BVT09	535	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [536]	Loose, mid grey, silt sand	1.15	1.4	0.84	1.88	n/a	Roman	3d (E)	3d
BVT09	536	536	n/a	Cut	Pit	Sub-rectangular, near vertical sides, concave base	1.15	1.4	0.84	1.88	1.04	Roman	3d (E)	3d
BVT09	537	537	n/a	Layer	Burnt layer	Loose, black, charcoal	2.2	4.65	0.01	1.79	n/a	Roman	3c (L)	3c
BVT09	538	538	n/a	Layer	Brickearth layer - burnt	Firm, orange, brickearth	2	4.65	0.05	1.78	n/a	Roman	3c (L)	3c
BVT09	539	539	7	Layer	Burnt layer	Loose, black, charcoal	2	3.2	0.05	1.75	n/a	Roman	3c (L)	3c
BVT09	540	540	n/a	Layer	Brickearth layer	Firm, orange, brickearth	1.55	2.15	0.1	1.75	n/a	Roman	3c (L)	3c
BVT09	541	541	n/a	Layer	Occupation layer	Friable, mid grey, sand silt	1.56	2.28	0.1	1.76	n/a	Roman	3c (L)	3c
BVT09	542	542	n/a	Layer	Brickearth layer	Firm, light orange, brickearth	1.56	2.25	0.04	1.75	n/a	Roman	3c (L)	3c
BVT09	543	543	n/a	Layer	Dump/levelling	Loose, dark brown grey, sand silt gravel	4	3.7	0.1	1.84	n/a	Roman	3c (L)	3c
BVT09	544	544	7	Layer	Burnt layer	Friable, dark grey black, silt charcoal	2.7	1.5	0.05	1.68	n/a	Roman	3c (L)	3c
BVT09	545	545	n/a	Layer	Dump/levelling	Loose, dark green orange	1	2.5	0.25	1.67	n/a	Roman	3c (L)	3c
BVT09	546	546	n/a	Layer	Dump/levelling	Loose, orange, sand gravel	1.5	2.66	0.13	1.69	n/a	Roman	3c (L)	3c
BVT09	547	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [548]	Firm, grey brown, brickearth sand gravel	3.5	2.2	0.4	1.53	n/a	Roman	3c (L)	3c
BVT09	548	548	n/a	Cut	Pit	Sub-rectangular, vertical sides, flat base	3.5	2.2	0.4	1.53	1.26	Roman	3c (L)	3c
BVT09	549	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of postholes [550]	Firm, mid grey, sand silt	0.15	0.15	0.48	1.53	n/a	Roman	3c (E)	3c
BVT09	550	550	n/a	Cut	Postholes (multi)	Circular, vertical sides, bases not present	0.15	0.15	0.48	1.53	1.05	Roman	3c (E)	3c
BVT09	551	551	n/a	Layer	Dump/levelling	Loose, orange grey, sand gravel	5.3	6.85	0.2	1.83	n/a	Roman	3c (L)	3c
BVT09	552	552	n/a	Layer	Brickearth layer - burnt	Firm, orange, brickearth	0.8	0.75	0.01	1.66	n/a	Roman	3c (L)	3c
BVT09	553	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [554]	Firm, mid grey brown white yellow, clay silt brickearth	0.52	0.068	0.43	1.65	n/a	Roman	3c (E)	3c
BVT09	554	554	n/a	Cut	Pit	Circular, near vertical sides, flat base	0.52	0.068	0.43	1.65	1.22	Roman	3c (E)	3c
BVT09	555	555	n/a	Layer	Occupation layer	Friable, mid grey, sand silt	2.5	2.5	0.1	1.65	n/a	Roman	3c (E)	3c
BVT09	556	556	n/a	Layer	Brickearth layer - burnt	Firm, light yellow grey brown black, silt brickearth	1	2.5	0.1	1.8	n/a	Roman	3c (E)	3c
BVT09	557	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [558]	Loose, mixed grey brown, silt sand	1.4	1.3	0.19	1.62	n/a	Roman	3c (E)	3c
BVT09	558	558	n/a	Cut	Pit	Square, vertical sides, flat base	1.4	1.3	0.19	1.62	1.45	Roman	3c (E)	3c
BVT09	559	559	n/a	Layer	Brickearth layer	Firm, light pink orange, brickearth - contained oil lamp	1.8	2.96	0.1	1.65	n/a	Roman	3c (E)	3c
BVT09	560	560	n/a	Layer	Dump/levelling	Friable, mid grey green, sand gravel	2.4	2.5	0.04	1.6	n/a	Roman	3c (E)	3c
BVT09	561	561	n/a	Layer	Brickearth layer	Firm, orange, brickearth	0.6	2.5	0.02	1.6	n/a	Roman	3c (E)	3c

BVT09	562	562	n/a	Layer	Brickearth layer	Firm, light orange grey, brickearth silt	1.15	1.4	0.04	1.58	n/a	Roman	3c (E)	3c
BVT09	563	563	n/a	Layer	Dump/levelling	Friable, mid grey, sand silt	1.35	1.9	0.04	1.61	n/a	Roman	3c (E)	3c
BVT09	564	564	7	Layer	Brickearth layer	Firm, light brown, sand silt	1.3	0.6	0.03	1.58	n/a	Roman	3c (E)	3c
BVT09	565	565	7	Layer	Dump/levelling	Soft, mid grey green brown, sand silt brickearth	3.8	5	0.1	1.74	n/a	Roman	3c (E)	3c
BVT09	566	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of postholes [567]	Loose, mid grey orange, clay silt brickearth	0.22	0.22	0.55	1.59	n/a	Roman	3c (E)	3f
BVT09	567	567	n/a	Cut	Postholes (multi)	Circular, vertical sides, tapered bases	0.22	0.22	0.55	1.59	n/a	Roman	3c (E)	3f
BVT09	568	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of furnace [569]	Loose, mixed grey brown yellow black orange, brickearth charcoal sand silt - burnt	1.4	0.3	0.15	1.67	n/a	Roman	3c (E)	3c
BVT09	569	569	n/a	Cut	Furnace?	Linear, vertical sides, flat base	1.4	0.3	0.15	1.67	1.53	Roman	3c (E)	3c
BVT09	570	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of posthole [571]	Loose, dark grey, sand	0.11	0.11	0.23	1.63	n/a	Roman	3c (E)	3c
BVT09	571	571multi	n/a	Cut	Posthole	Circular, vertical sides, concave base	0.11	0.11	0.23	1.63	1.4	Roman	3c (E)	3c
BVT09	572	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of posthole [573]	Loose, dark grey, sand	0.15	0.15	0.25	1.66	n/a	Roman	3c (E)	3c
BVT09	573	571multi	n/a	Cut	Posthole	Circular, vertical sides, concave base	0.15	0.15	0.25	1.66	1.39	Roman	3c (E)	3c
BVT09	574	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of posthole [575]	Loose, dark grey, sand	0.15	0.15	0.5	1.67	n/a	Roman	3c (E)	3c
BVT09	575	571multi	n/a	Cut	Posthole	Circular, vertical sides, concave base	0.15	0.15	0.5	1.67	1.17	Roman	3c (E)	3c
BVT09	576	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of posthole [577]	Loose, dark grey, sand	0.14	0.14	0.3	1.66	n/a	Roman	3c (E)	3c
BVT09	577	571multi	n/a	Cut	Posthole	Circular, vertical sides, concave base	0.14	0.14	0.3	1.66	1.33	Roman	3c (E)	3c
BVT09	578	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [579]	Firm, mid brown grey, silt sand	0.25	0.58	0.09	1.46	n/a	Roman	3c (E)	3c
BVT09	579	579	n/a	Cut	Pit	Sub-circular, gradual sides, flat bases	0.25	0.58	0.09	1.46	1.37	Roman	3c (E)	3c
BVT09	580	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of postholes [581]	Soft, mid grey brown, clay silt	0.15	0.15	0.38	1.55	n/a	Roman	3c (E)	3f
BVT09	581	581	n/a	Cut	Postholes (multi)	Circular, vertical sides, tapered bases	0.15	0.15	0.38	1.55	n/a	Roman	3c (E)	3f
BVT09	582	582	n/a	Layer	Occupation layer	Firm, light brown, brickearth gravel	1.6	1.8	1.2	1.55	n/a	Roman	3c (E)	3c
BVT09	583	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [584]	Loose, dark brown grey, gravel sand silt	1.1	1.1	0.27	1.61	n/a	Roman	3c (E)	3c
BVT09	584	584	n/a	Cut	Pit	Circular, gradual sides, concave base	1.1	1.1	0.27	1.61	1.35	Roman	3c (E)	3c
BVT09	585	n/a	7	Fill	Fill of ditch [586]	Firm, mid grey, silt sand gravel	0.8	3.3	0.62	1.51	n/a	Roman	3b	3b

BVT09	586	586	7	Cut	Ditch	Linear, near vertical sides, flat base	0.8	3.3	0.62	1.51	0.91	Roman	3b	3b
BVT09	587	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [590]	Loose, mid black grey, clay silt	1.75	1.9	0.15	1.54	n/a	Roman	3b	3c
BVT09	588	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [590]	Loose, mid green grey, sand silt	1.75	1.9	0.34	1.39	n/a	Roman	3b	3c
BVT09	589	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [590]	Loose, light grey yellow, sand gravel silt	1.75	1.9	0.26	1.1	n/a	Roman	3b	3c
BVT09	590	590	n/a	Cut	Pit	Sub-circular, near vertical sides, flat base	1.75	1.9	0.7	1.54	0.84	Roman	3b	3c
BVT09	591	591	n/a	Layer	Burnt layer	Firm, dark grey black, ash sand silt charcoal	3.1	4	0.15	1.71	n/a	Roman	3c (E)	3c
BVT09	592	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [593]	Moderate, dark grey, silt sand	0.7	1.38	0.22	1.4	n/a	Roman	3b	3c
BVT09	593	593	n/a	Cut	Pit	Sub-circular, concave sides, concave base	0.7	1.38	0.22	1.4	1.15	Roman	3b	3c
BVT09	594	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [595]	Firm, dark grey, silt sand	0.85	1.15	0.26	1.39	n/a	Roman	3b	3c
BVT09	595	595	n/a	Cut	Pit	Sub-circular, concave sides, concave base	0.85	1.15	0.26	1.39	1.13	Roman	3b	3c
BVT09	596	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of posthole [597]	Firm, mid grey, silt sand	0.2	0.2	0.46	1.36	n/a	Roman	3b	3b
BVT09	597	597	n/a	Cut	Posthole	Square, tapered sides, pointed base	0.2	0.2	0.46	1.36	0.98	Roman	3b	3b
BVT09	598	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of posthole [599]	Firm, mid grey, silt sand	0.2	0.2	0.44	1.39	n/a	Roman	3b	3b
BVT09	599	597	n/a	Cut	Posthole	Circular, vertical sides, concave base	0.2	0.2	0.44	1.39	0.97	Roman	3b	3b
BVT09	600	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [601]	Firm, dark black brown, sand silt	1.4	1.5	0.58	1.53	n/a	Roman	3b	3b
BVT09	601	601	n/a	Cut	Pit	Sub-circular, vertical sides, flat base	1.4	1.5	0.58	1.53	0.95	Roman	3b	3b
BVT09	602	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of posthole [603]	Loose, mid grey brown, silt sand	0.22	0.22	n/a	1.29	n/a	Roman	3b	3b
BVT09	603	603	n/a	Cut	Posthole	Circular, vertical sides, base not present	0.22	0.22	n/a	1.29	n/a	Roman	3b	3b
BVT09	604	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of postholes [605]	Loose, mid grey brown, silt sand	0.22	0.22	n/a	1.09	n/a	Roman	3c (E)	3f
BVT09	605	605	n/a	Cut	Postholes (multi)	Circular, steep sides, bases not present	0.22	0.22	n/a	1.09	n/a	Roman	3c (E)	3f
BVT09	606	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [608]	Loose, mid black grey, clay silt brickearth	1.2	0.9	0.4	1.48	n/a	Roman	3b	3b
BVT09	607	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of ditch [586]	Firm, mid grey, silt sand gravel	0.8	3.3	0.62	1.51	n/a	Roman	3b	3b
BVT09	608	608	n/a	Cut	Pit	Sub-circular, vertical sides, flat base	1.2	0.9	0.4	1.48	1	Roman	3b	3c
BVT09	609	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [614]	Firm, mid grey brown, silt brickearth	1.2	1.01	0.4	1.53	n/a	Roman	3b	3b
BVT09	610	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [611]	Soft, light grey yellow orange, clay silt sand	1.2	1.4	0.9	1.57	n/a	Roman	3b	3c
BVT09	611	611	n/a	Cut	Pit	Circular, steep sides, flat base	1.2	1.4	0.9	1.57	0.69	Roman	3b	3b
BVT09	612	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [613]	Firm, dark black brown, sand silt	0.5	0.96	0.61	1.54	n/a	Roman	3c (E)	3c
BVT09	613	613	n/a	Cut	Pit	Circular, steep sides, sloping base	0.5	0.96	0.61	1.54	0.93	Roman	3c (E)	3c

BVT09	614	614	n/a	Cut	Pit	Sub-circular, gradual sides, base not described	1.2	1.01	0.43	1.57	1.14	Roman	3b	3b
BVT09	615	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [616]	Firm, mixed green brown, silt sand	0.6	0.3	0.43	1.43	n/a	Roman	3b	3b
BVT09	616	616	n/a	Cut	Pit	Sub-circular, steep sides, flat base	0.6	0.3	0.43	1.43	1	Roman	3b	3b
BVT09	617	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [619]	Loose, light orange grey, silt sand - industrial?	1.7	3	0.54	1.51	n/a	Roman	3b	3b
BVT09	618	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [619]	Soft, mid brown grey, sand silt	1.7	3	0.12	1.51	n/a	Roman	3b	3b
BVT09	619	619	n/a	Cut	Pit	Sub-rectangular, irregular sides, flat base	1.7	3	0.66	1.51	0.85	Roman	3b	3b
BVT09	620	n/a	8	Fill	Fill of palisade trench [621]	Firm, mid grey, silt sand	3	1.14	0.5	1.51	n/a	Roman	3a (L)	3a
BVT09	621	621	8	Cut	Palisade Trench	Linear, steep sides, concave base - 'V-shaped' with double row of p/holes at base	3	1.14	0.5	1.51	0.94	Roman	3a (L)	3a
BVT09	622	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [611]	Soft, light grey brown, silt sand	1.2	1	0.09	1.12	n/a	Roman	3b	3c
BVT09	623	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [624]	Firm, mid black grey, clay silt	0.85	1.1	0.41	1.25	n/a	Roman	3b	3b
BVT09	624	624	n/a	Cut	Pit	Square, gradual sides, irregular base	0.85	1.1	0.41	1.25	0.54	Roman	3b	3b
BVT09	625	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of palisade trench [626]	Loose, mid red grey, sand silt	2.2	0.55	0.45	1.42	n/a	Roman	3a (L)	3a
BVT09	626	626	n/a	Cut	Palisade Trench	Linear, steep sides, concave base - 'V-shaped'	2.2	0.55	0.45	1.42	0.97	Roman	3a (L)	3a
BVT09	627	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of palisade trench [628]	Firm, mid brown grey, sand silt	0.5	0.55	0.45	1.37	n/a	Roman	3a (L)	3a
BVT09	628	628	n/a	Cut	Palisade Trench	Linear, steep sides, concave base - 'V-shaped'?	0.5	0.55	0.45	1.37	0.89	Roman	3a (L)	3a
BVT09	629	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of posthole [630]	Firm, dark black grey, silt sand	0.2	0.2	0.59	0.93	n/a	Roman	3a (E)	3a
BVT09	630	630	n/a	Cut	Posthole	Circular, vertical sides, base not present	0.2	0.2	0.59	0.93	0.34	Roman	3a (E)	3a
BVT09	631	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of linear? [632]	Loose, dark grey brown, silt sand	0.62	0.26	0.2	0.86	n/a	Roman	3a (E)	3a
BVT09	632	632	n/a	Cut	Linear feature	Linear, steep sides, concave base	0.62	0.26	0.2	0.86	0.71	Roman	3a (E)	3a
BVT09	633	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [634]	Soft, mid brown grey, sand silt	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.8	n/a	Roman	3a (E)	3a
BVT09	634	634	n/a	Cut	Pit	Sub-circular, steep sides, flat base	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.8	0.6	Roman	3a (E)	3a
BVT09	635	635	n/a	Cut	Stakeholes (multi)	Sub-circular, vertical sides, flattish bases	0.16	0.16	0.35	0.98	n/a	Roman	3a (L)	3a
BVT09	636	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of posthole [637]	Loose, mid yellow grey, silt sand	0.38	0.48	0.63	1.48	n/a	Roman	3b	3b
BVT09	637	637	n/a	Cut	Posthole	Circular, vertical sides, concave base	0.38	0.48	0.63	1.48	0.85	Roman	3b	3b
BVT09	638	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [639]	Soft, colour not described, silt sand	1.1	1	0.25	1.09	n/a	Roman	3b	3b

BVT09	639	639	n/a	Cut	Pit	Shape unknown, gradual sides, base not present	1.1	1	0.25	1.09	n/a	Roman	3b	3b
BVT09	640	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [641]	Firm, mid brown grey, silt clay brickearth	0.39	0.4	0.26	1.1	n/a	Roman	3a (E)	3a
BVT09	641	641	n/a	Cut	Pit	Circular, gradual sides, flat base	0.39	0.4	0.26	1.1	0.84	Roman	3a (E)	3a
BVT09	642	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [643]	Firm, mid brown grey, silt clay	0.31	0.68	0.33	1.13	n/a	Roman	3a (E)	3a
BVT09	643	643	n/a	Cut	Pit	Shape unknown, vertical sides, flat base	0.31	0.68	0.33	1.13	0.8	Roman	3a (E)	3a
BVT09	644	644	n/a	Layer	Dump/levelling	Loose, mid yellow grey, silt sand	2.5	0.9	0.12	1.59	n/a	Roman	3c (E)	3c
BVT09	645	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of posthole [646]	Firm, mid grey, silt sand	0.15	0.15	0.32	0.89	n/a	Roman	3b	3a
BVT09	646	646	n/a	Cut	Posthole	Circular, vertical sides, pointed base	0.15	0.15	0.32	0.89	0.57	Roman	3b	3a
BVT09	647	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of posthole [648]	Firm, mid grey, silt sand	0.16	0.16	0.22	0.89	n/a	Roman	3b	3a
BVT09	648	646	n/a	Cut	Posthole	Circular, vertical sides, pointed base	0.16	0.16	0.22	0.89	0.67	Roman	3b	3a
BVT09	649	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of posthole [650]	Soft, mid grey, sand silt	0.15	0.15	0.07	0.85	n/a	Roman	3b	3a
BVT09	650	646	n/a	Cut	Posthole	Circular, tapered sides, flat base	0.15	0.15	0.07	0.85	0.78	Roman	3b	3a
BVT09	651	n/a	n/a	Layer	Marble object	Anomalous object sat on burnt brickearth	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Roman	3f (L)	3f
BVT09	652	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of posthole [653]	Firm, mid orange grey, silt sand	0.5	0.5	0.66	1.43	n/a	Roman	3b	3b
BVT09	653	653	n/a	Cut	Posthole	Circular, vertical sides, concave base	0.5	0.5	0.66	1.43	0.76	Roman	3b	3b
BVT09	654	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of postholes [655]	Soft, mid brown grey, sand silt	0.14	0.14	0.11	1.46	n/a	Roman	3c (E)	3c
BVT09	655	655	n/a	Cut	Postholes (multi)	Sub-circular, steep sides, concave bases	0.14	0.14	0.11	1.46	1.35	Roman	3c (E)	3c
BVT09	656	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of postholes [657]	Firm, dark brown grey, sand silt	0.18	0.18	0.45	1.39	n/a	Roman	3c (E)	3c
BVT09	657	657	n/a	Cut	Postholes (multi)	Sub-circular, near vertical sides, concave bases	0.18	0.18	0.45	1.39	0.81	Roman	3c (E)	3c
BVT09	658	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [659]	Loose, mid grey yellow, silt sand	1.3	1	0.23	1.42	n/a	Roman	3b	3b
BVT09	659	659	n/a	Cut	Pit	Sub-circular, gradual sides, concave base	1.3	1	0.23	1.42	1.19	Roman	3b	3b
BVT09	660	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of postholes [661]	Loose, dark grey, clay silt sand	0.12	0.12	0.45	1.55	n/a	Roman	3c (E)	3f
BVT09	661	661	n/a	Cut	Postholes (multi)	Sub-circular, vertical sides, bases not present	0.12	0.12	0.45	1.55	n/a	Roman	3c (E)	3f
BVT09	662	662	7	Layer	Burnt layer	Soft, dark grey, charcoal silt sand	2.53	1.05	0.06	1.5	n/a	Prehistoric	2a	2
BVT09	663	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of linear [664]	Loose, mid red grey, silt sand	2	1.2	0.25	1.47	n/a	Roman	3a (L)	3a

BVT09	664	664	n/a	Cut	Gully?	Linear, gradual sides, concave base	2	1.2	0.25	1.47	1.19	Roman	3a (L)	3a
BVT09	665	n/a	7	Layer	Natural sand	Soft, orange yellow, sand gravel	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.53	1.24	Natural	1	1
BVE11	1	n/a	TP1	Masonry	Property wall (east)	Unfrogged red brick, grey white sand mortar	0.64	?	0.12	?	n/a	Post-medieval	6d	6d
BVE11	2	n/a	TP1	Masonry	Cobbled surface?	Flint cobbles, no mortar	0.50	?	0.08	?	n/a	Post-medieval	6b	6b
BVE11	3	n/a	TP1	Layer	Dump/levelling	Firm, dark brown grey, silt sand	0.50	n/a	0.18	n/a	n/a	Post-medieval	6b	6a (ii)
BVE11	4	n/a	TP1	Fill	Fill of construction cut [7]	Loose, mid grey brown, sand silt	0.36	n/a	0.35	n/a	n/a	Post-medieval	6a (L)	6a (ii)
BVE11	5	n/a	TP1	Masonry	Property wall (east)	Unfrogged red brick, grey white sand mortar	0.15	?	0.15	?	n/a	Post-medieval	6d	6d
BVE11	6	n/a	n/a	Masonry	Property wall (south) within construction cut [7]	Unfrogged red brick, grey mortar	0.40	?	0.70	?	n/a	Post-medieval	6a (L)	6a (ii)
BVE11	7	n/a	TP1	Cut	Construction cut for property wall [6]	Shape unknown, vertical sides, base not present	0.36	n/a	0.35	n/a	n/a	Post-medieval	6a (L)	6a (ii)
BVE11	8	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of cellar [113]	Firm, dark grey brown sand silt	1.46	2.16	n/a	4.4	n/a	Post-medieval	6e (L)	6e
BVE11	9	n/a	n/a	Masonry	Blocking of fireplace [13]	Unfrogged red brick, white yellow sand mortar	0.35	2.38	0.72	4.53	n/a	Post-medieval	6d	6d
BVE11	10	n/a	n/a	Masonry	Vaulted wall (n/s) of cellar [113]	Unfrogged red brick, white yellow sand mortar	1.40	0.23	0.62	4.42	n/a	Post-medieval	6d	6d
BVE11	11	n/a	n/a	Masonry	Vaulted wall (n/s) of cellar [113]	Unfrogged red brick, white yellow sand mortar	1.20	0.45	0.75	4.31	n/a	Post-medieval	6d	6d
BVE11	12	n/a	n/a	Masonry	Rebuilt wall (n/s) of cellar [113]	Unfrogged red brick, mortar not detailed	0.60	0.42	0.19	4.25	n/a	Post-medieval	6d	6d
BVE11	13	n/a	n/a	Masonry	Fireplace built within cellar [113]	Unfrogged red brick, grey cream mortar	0.15	1.90	0.75	4.48	n/a	Post-medieval	6c	6c
BVE11	14	see pre-ex stage 1	n/a	Masonry	Wall (n/s) of cellar [113]	Unfrogged red brick, mortar not detailed	1.04	0.49	0.07	4.3	n/a	Post-medieval	6d	6d
BVE11	15	n/a	n/a	Masonry	Rebuilt buttress of cellar [113]	Unfrogged red brick, grey white mortar	0.80	0.10	0.56	4.3	n/a	Post-medieval	6c	6b
BVE11	*16*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*
BVE11	17	pre-ex stage 1 & 2	n/a	Fill	Fill of cellar [113]	Loose, dark grey black, silt charcoal - s/w corner	1.60	0.50	0.20	4.42	n/a	Post-medieval	6e (L)	6e
BVE11	18	18; pre-ex stage 1	n/a	Layer	Gardensoil?	Firm, mid grey brown, sand silt	1.50	0.50	n/a	4.5	n/a	Post-medieval	6a (E)	6a (ii)

BVE11	19	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of cellar [113]	Firm, dark black grey, silt	0.50	2.10	n/a	3.77	n/a	Post-medieval	6e (L)	6e
BVE11	20	pre-ex stage 1 & 2	n/a	Fill	Fill behind fireplace blocking [9]/[90]	Firm, dark brown, sand silt	0.45	1.50	1.23	4.39	n/a	Post-medieval	6e (E)	6e
BVE11	21	pre-ex stage 1 & 2	n/a	Fill	Fill of cellar [113]	Soft, grey, silt mortar plaster CBM	2.78	2.15	0.60	4.40	n/a	Post-medieval	6e (L)	6e
BVE11	22	pre-ex stage 1	n/a	Fill	Fill of cellar [113]	Soft, grey, silt mortar plaster CBM	3.30	3.00	1.10	4.40	n/a	Post-medieval	6d	6d
BVE11	23	23; pre-ex stage 1	1a; 1b	Masonry	Rebuilt wall (n/s) within construction cut [26]	Unfrogged red brick, soft mid grey cream mortar	1.70	0.27	0.37	4.46	n/a	Post-medieval	6c	6c
BVE11	24	24; pre-ex stage 2	1a; 1b; 1c	Masonry	Rebuilt wall (n/s) of cellar [113]	Unfrogged red brick, reused medieval worked stone, soft mid brown mortar	3.02	0.20	1.10	4.08	n/a	Post-medieval	6c	6c
BVE11	25	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of construction cut [26]	Soft, mid grey brown, sand silt	1.22	0.17	0.13	4.27	n/a	Post-medieval	6c	6c
BVE11	26	26; pre-ex stage 1	n/a	Cut	Construction cut for rebuilt wall [23]	Linear, vertical sides, irregular base	1.22	0.17	0.13	4.27	*4.15*	Post-medieval	6c	6c
BVE11	27	pre-ex stage 1	9	Fill	Fill of chute [28]	Soft, mid brown grey, silt mortar plaster CBM	0.45	2.30	0.70	4.37	n/a	Post-medieval	6d	6d
BVE11	28	28; pre-ex stage 1	9	Masonry	Chute (n/s) within construction cut [30]	Unfrogged red brick, light grey mortar	0.80	2.30	1.16	4.36	n/a	Post-medieval	6c	6c
BVE11	29	pre-ex stage 1	9	Fill	Fill of construction cut [30]	Soft, mid green grey brown, clay silt	0.80	2.30	1.26	4.33	n/a	Post-medieval	6c	6c
BVE11	30	30	9	Cut	Construction cut for chute [28]	Curvilinear, near vertical sides, sloping base	0.80	2.30	1.26	4.33	*3.07*	Post-medieval	6c	6c
BVE11	31	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of barrel tank [39]	Loose, mid grey brown, silt sand	0.80	0.80	0.09	4.26	n/a	Post-medieval	6e (L)	6e
BVE11	32	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of barrel tank [39]	Soft, dark grey brown, sandy silt	0.80	0.80	0.03	4.26	n/a	Post-medieval	6e (L)	6e
BVE11	33	pre-ex stage 1	n/a	Fill	Fill of cellar [113]	Soft, grey, silt mortar plaster CBM	1.02	0.82	0.50	4.33	n/a	Post-medieval	6d	6d
BVE11	34	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of barrel tank [39]	Loose, dark yellow brown, silt sand	0.80	0.80	0.33	4.14	n/a	Post-medieval	6e (L)	6e

BVE11	35	35; pre-ex stage 1 & 2; 113 multi	n/a	Masonry	Blocking of chute [28]	Unfrogged red brick, light grey lime mortar	0.40	0.20	1.03	4.23	n/a	Post-medieval	6d	6d
BVE11	36	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of construction cut [37]	Soft, mid dark green brown, sand silt	0.54	0.90	0.11	4.41	n/a	Post-medieval	6a (L)	6a (ii)
BVE11	37	37	n/a	Cut	Construction cut for rebuilt wall [146]	Linear, steep sides, flat base	0.54	0.90	0.11	4.41	*3.46*	Post-medieval	6a (L)	6a (ii)
BVE11	38	38; pre-ex stage 1	n/a	Layer	Occupation layer	Soft, dark brown black, ashy silt sand	0.90	0.50	0.12	4.49	n/a	Post-medieval	6a (E)	6a (i)
BVE11	39	39	n/a	Timber	Barrel tank within construction cut [50]	Two metal coops & wood staining	0.80	0.80	1.40	4.2	n/a	Post-medieval	6e (L)	6e
BVE11	40	40; pre-ex stage 1 & 2	n/a	Masonry	Rebuilt wall (e/w) within construction cut [232]	Unfroggged red brick, grey mortar	0.24	1.40	1.20	4.13	n/a	Post-medieval	6c	6c
BVE11	41	41; pre-ex stage 1 & 2	2	Masonry	Staircase wall (n/s) within construction cut [59]	Unfroggged red brick, grey mortar	1.06	0.22	1.26	4.22	n/a	Post-medieval	6c	6c
BVE11	42	42; pre-ex stage 1	n/a	Masonry	Blocking of staircase [41] & [43]	Unfroggged red brick, grey mortar	0.10	1.10	0.22	4.25	n/a	Post-medieval	6d	6d
BVE11	43	43; pre-ex stage 1 & 2	12	Masonry	Staircase wall (n/s) within construction cut [59]	Unfroggged red brick, grey mortar	1.14	0.10	1.43	4.33	n/a	Post-medieval	6c	6c
BVE11	*44*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*
BVE11	45	45; pre-ex stage 1	n/a	Masonry	Wall (e/w) within construction cut [61]	Unfroggged red brick, grey white mortar	0.10	1.20	0.06	4.26	n/a	Post-medieval	6d	6d
BVE11	46	pre-ex stage 1	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [47]	Soft, dark brown black, ashy silt sand	0.50	0.60	0.18	4.34	n/a	Post-medieval	6a (E)	6a (i)
BVE11	47	47; pre-ex stage 1	n/a	Cut	Pit	Square, vertical sides, irregular base	0.50	0.60	0.18	4.34	*4.15*	Post-medieval	6a (E)	6a (i)
BVE11	48	pre-ex stage 1	n/a	Fill	Fill of cellar [113]	Soft, grey, silt mortar plaster CBM	0.38	1.10	0.20	4.25	n/a	Post-medieval	6d	6d
BVE11	49	pre-ex stage 1	n/a	Fill	Fill of construction cut [50]	Loose, mid grey brown, silt sand	0.96	1.06	0.46	4.27	n/a	Post-medieval	6e (L)	6e

BVE11	50	50; pre-ex stage 1 & 2	n/a	Cut	Construction cut for barrel tank [39]	Round, steep sides, flat base	0.96	1.06	0.46	4.27	*3.81*	Post-medieval	6e (L)	6e
BVE11	51	51; pre-ex stage 1	n/a	Layer	Bedding layer	Firm, mid brown yellow, clay silt - freq mortar	1.41	1.54	0.10	4.34	n/a	Post-medieval	6a (E)	6a (i)
BVE11	52	pre-ex stage 1	n/a	Fill	Fill of cellar [113]	Soft, grey, silt mortar plaster CBM	0.40	0.90	n/a	4.13	n/a	Post-medieval	6e (L)	6d
BVE11	53	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [55]	Loose, mid grey brown, silt sand	0.50	0.70	0.22	4.22	n/a	Post-medieval	6e (E)	6e
BVE11	54	54	n/a	Layer	Dump/levelling	Soft, mid grey brown, sand silt	0.38	0.58	0.08	4.43	n/a	Post-medieval	6a (E)	6a (i)
BVE11	55	55	n/a	Cut	Pit	Round?, steep sides, base not present	0.50	0.70	0.22	4.16	*3.74*	Post-medieval	6e (E)	6e
BVE11	56	56; pre-ex stage 1	n/a	Layer	Occupation layer	Firm, dark grey, silt sand	1.00	0.70	0.10	4.14	n/a	Post-medieval	6a (L)	6b
BVE11	57	57; pre-ex stage 2	n/a	Layer	Dump/levelling	Firm, dark brown grey, CBM silt sand	3.85	2.80	0.70	4.31	n/a	Post-medieval	6a (E)	6a (i)
BVE11	58	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of construction cut [59]	Soft, dark grey brown, sand clay	1.36	1.20	1.38	4.28	n/a	Post-medieval	6d	6d
BVE11	59	59; pre-ex stage 1 & 2	12	Cut	Construction cut for staircase [41] & [43]	Square, near vertical sides, stepped base	1.36	1.20	1.38	4.28	*2.9*	Post-medieval	6c	6c
BVE11	60	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of construction cut [61]	Firm, mid grey brown, silty sand	0.32	1.25	0.19	4.34	n/a	Post-medieval	6d	6d
BVE11	61	61; pre-ex stage 1	n/a	Cut	Construction cut for wall [45]	Linear, steep sides, flat base	0.32	1.25	0.19	4.34	*4.22*	Post-medieval	6d	6d
BVE11	*62*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*
BVE11	*63*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*
BVE11	64	void	void	void	void	void	void	void	void	void	void	void	void	void
BVE11	65	pre-ex stage 1	n/a	Fill	Fill of construction cut [67]	Firm, dark grey, silt sand	0.62	0.22	0.10	4.23	n/a	Post-medieval	6a (L)	6a (ii)
BVE11	66	66; pre-ex stage 1	n/a	Masonry	Wall within construction cut [67]	Unfrogged red brick, yellow sand mortar	0.62	0.22	0.10	4.23	n/a	Post-medieval	6a (L)	6a (ii)
BVE11	67	66; pre-ex stage 1	n/a	Cut	Construction cut for wall [66]	Linear, vertical sides, flat base	0.62	0.22	0.10	4.23	*4.16*	Post-medieval	6a (L)	6a (ii)

BVE11	68	68; pre-ex stage 1 & 2; 113 multi	n/a	Masonry	Rebuilt wall (e/w) within construction cut [99]	Unfrogged red brick, soft light grey lime mortar	0.60	0.82	1.20	4.39	n/a	Post-medieval	**6c; 6d**	**6c**
BVE11	69	pre-ex stage 1	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [70]	Firm, dark grey, silt sand	0.72	0.60	0.27	4.15	n/a	Post-medieval	6a (L)	6c
BVE11	70	70; pre-ex stage 1	n/a	Cut	Pit	Round?, gradual sides, concave base	0.72	0.60	0.27	4.15	*3.88*	Post-medieval	6a (L)	6c
BVE11	71	n/a	4; 13	Masonry	Property wall (east)	Red brick (extant), hard grey mortar & render	1.90	n/a	0.50	5.23	n/a	Post-medieval	6d	6d
BVE11	72	n/a	13	Layer	Dump/levelling	Loose, grey brown, silty sand	0.67	n/a	0.15	4.73	n/a	Post-medieval	6b	6d
BVE11	73	n/a	13	Masonry	Property wall (east)	Unfrogged red brick, light yellow brown sand mortar	0.68	n/a	0.25	4.58	n/a	Post-medieval	6a (L)	6a (ii)
BVE11	74	void	void	void	void	void	void	void	void	void	void	void	void	void
BVE11	75	n/a	4; 13	Layer	Dump/gardensoil	Soft, dark green brown, sand clay silt	1.55	n/a	0.35	4.34	n/a	Post-medieval	6a (E)	6a (i)
BVE11	76	n/a	4; 13	Masonry	Property wall (east)	Red brick, greensand & tile, mortar not described	0.45	n/a	0.30	4.73	n/a	Post-medieval	6a (L)	6a (ii)
BVE11	77	n/a	6; 13	Masonry	Property wall (east)	Red brick (extant), hard grey mortar & render	1.42	n/a	0.26	4.99	n/a	Post-medieval	6d	6d
BVE11	78	n/a	6; 13	Layer	Demolition layer	Friable, light pink grey, sand silt	0.76	n/a	0.33	4.83	n/a	Post-medieval	6b	6d
BVE11	79	n/a	6; 13	Masonry	Property wall (east)	Unfrogged red brick, soft yellow cream mortar	2.90	n/a	0.30	4.51	n/a	Post-medieval	6a (L)	6a (ii)
BVE11	80	n/a	6; 13	Layer	Demolition layer	Soft, dark brown, silty clay	1.03	n/a	0.20	4.43	n/a	Post-medieval	6a (E)	6a (ii)
BVE11	81	n/a	6; 13	Layer	Dump/gardensoil	Soft, dark green brown, sand clay silt	3.75	n/a	0.52	4.26	n/a	Post-medieval	6a (E)	6a (i)
BVE11	82	n/a	8; 13	Masonry	Property wall (east)	Red brick (extant), hard grey mortar & render	2.50	n/a	0.30	?	n/a	Post-medieval	6d	6d
BVE11	83	n/a	8; 13	Layer	Cobbled surface	Flint cobbles, no mortar	2.45	n/a	0.30	4.9	n/a	Post-medieval	6b	6b
BVE11	84	n/a	8; 13	Layer	Mortar layer	Firm, cream white, mortar - floor	2.40	n/a	0.15	4.83	n/a	Post-medieval	6b	6a (ii)
BVE11	85	n/a	8; 13	Layer	Dump/gardensoil	Soft, dark green brown, sand clay silt	4.74	n/a	0.45	4.74	n/a	Post-medieval	6a (E)	6a (ii)
BVE11	86	n/a	8; 13	Layer	Dump/gardensoil	Soft, dark green brown, sand clay silt	3.35	n/a	0.25	3.97	n/a	Post-medieval	6a (E)	6a (i)
BVE11	87	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [88]	Friable, dark brown, silt sand	0.36	0.80	0.34	4.26	n/a	Post-medieval	6a (L)	6c
BVE11	88	88	n/a	Cut	Pit	Round?, sloping sides, flat base	0.36	0.80	0.34	4.26	*3.92*	Post-medieval	6a (L)	6c

BVE11	89	89; pre-ex stage 1 & 2; 113 multi	n/a	Masonry	Vaulted wall (n/s) within construction cut [271]	Slightly frogged red brick, soft yellow cream mortar	2.40	0.20	1.31	4.42	n/a	Post-medieval	6d	6d
BVE11	90	90; pre-ex stage 1 & 2; 113 multi	n/a	Masonry	Blocking of fireplace [108]	Unfrogged red brick, mid grey white	0.37	2.45	1.39	4.53	n/a	Post-medieval	6d	6d
BVE11	91	91; pre-ex stage 1 & 2; 113 multi	n/a	Masonry	Vaulted wall (n/s) of cellar [113]	Red & yellow brick, yellow sand mortar	3.60	0.33	1.15	4.31	n/a	Post-medieval	6d	6d
BVE11	92	92; pre-ex stage 1 & 2; 113 multi	n/a	Masonry	Rebuilt wall (n/s) of cellar [113]	Unfrogged red brick, light grey sand lime mortar	3.60	0.33	1.16	4.30	n/a	Post-medieval	6d	6d
BVE11	*93*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*
BVE11	94	pre-ex stage 1	9	Fill	Fill of pit [95]	Friable, dark black brown, silt sand	1.02	1.18	0.14	4.31	n/a	Post-medieval	6a (L)	6c
BVE11	95	95; pre-ex stage 1	9	Cut	Pit	Round?, near vertical sides, sloping base	1.02	1.18	0.14	4.31	*4.17*	Post-medieval	6a (L)	6c
BVE11	96	pre-ex stage 1	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [97]	Soft, dark brown grey, clay silt	0.36	0.56	0.23	4.34	n/a	Post-medieval	6c	6e
BVE11	97	97; pre-ex stage 1	n/a	Cut	Pit	Sub-round, steep sides, flat base	0.36	0.56	0.23	4.34	*4.11*	Post-medieval	6c	6e
BVE11	98	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of construction cut [99]	Firm, mid grey brown, sand silt	0.60	0.82	1.12	4.31	n/a	Post-medieval	6c	6c
BVE11	99	pre-ex stage 1 & 2	n/a	Cut	Construction cut for wall [68]	Linear?, vertical sides?, base not present	0.60	0.82	1.12	4.31	*3.19*	Post-medieval	6c	6c
BVE11	100	100; pre-ex stage 1	9	Layer	Mortar layer	Friable, mid grey white, laminated mortar - floor	1.02	1.70	0.09	4.32	n/a	Post-medieval	6a (L)	6a (ii)
BVE11	101	101; pre-ex stage 1	n/a	Layer	Dump/levelling	Firm, mid orange brown, sand silt rubble - industrial?	0.68	0.58	0.10	4.22	n/a	Post-medieval	6a (L)	6a (i)
BVE11	102	102	9	Layer	Gardensoil	Friable, mid grey brown sand silt	1.90	2.30	0.10	4.27	n/a	Post-medieval	6a (L)	6a (ii)
BVE11	103	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [55]	Firm, mid grey brown, sand silt clay	0.50	0.70	0.22	3.99	n/a	Post-medieval	6e (E)	6e

BVE11	104	104; pre-ex stage 1 & 2; 113 multi	1b	Masonry	wall (n/s & e/w) within cellar [113]	Unfrogged red brick, light grey yellow mortar	0.58	1.12	1.32	4.28	n/a	Post-medieval	6b	6b
BVE11	105	105; pre-ex stage 1 & 2; 113 multi	n/a	Masonry	Buttress (n/s) within cellar [113]	Unfrogged red brick, light brown yellow sand mortar	0.67	0.35	1.65	4.51	n/a	Post-medieval	6b	6b
BVE11	106	106; pre-ex stage 1 & 2; 113 multi	n/a	Masonry	Buttress (n/s) within construction cut [282]	Unfrogged red brick, light grey sand mortar	0.80	2.60	1.63	4.59	n/a	Post-medieval	6b	6b
BVE11	107	n/a	rectified	Masonry	Rebuilt buttress of cellar [113]	Unfrogged red brick, friable light green grey sand mortar	n/a	0.40	0.80	rectified	n/a	Post-medieval	6c	6b
BVE11	108	108; pre-ex stage 1 & 2; 113 multi	rectified	Masonry	Fireplace within construction cut [255]/[272]	Unfrogged red brick, friable white sand mortar	0.20	1.70	1.38	4.48	n/a	Post-medieval	6c	6c
BVE11	109	109; pre-ex stage 1 & 2; 113 multi	9	Masonry	Rebuilt wall (e/w) within construction cut [274]	Unfrogged red brick, soft light grey lime mortar	0.28	0.72	1.20	4.39	n/a	Post-medieval	**6c; 6d**	**6c**
BVE11	*110*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*
BVE11	111	111	n/a	Masonry	Partition wall within [114]	Unfrogged red brick, tile & stone, no mortar	1.60	0.30	0.06	4.12	n/a	Post-medieval	6a (L)	6a (ii)
BVE11	112	112	9	Layer	Mortar layer	Hard, light white cream, lime mortar	4.00	1.85	0.05	4.21	n/a	Post-medieval	6a (L)	6a (ii)
BVE11	113	113	n/a	Structure	Cellar within construction cut [273]	Multi phased 18th century cellar	4.5	6.3	1.5	4.5	3.01	Post-medieval	n/a	6b, 6c, 6d, 6e
BVE11	114	114	n/a	Cut	Construction cut for wall [111]	Linear, near vertical sides, sloping base	1.60	0.36	0.06	4.12	*4.06*	Post-medieval	6a (L)	6a (ii)
BVE11	115	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of construction cut [114]	Soft, mid grey brown, clay silt	1.60	0.36	0.06	4.12	n/a	Post-medieval	6a (L)	6a (ii)
BVE11	116	116	9	Layer	Dump/levelling	Firm, dark grey brown, sand silt	5.44	2.12	0.12	4.26	n/a	Post-medieval	6a (L)	6a (ii)
BVE11	117	117	9	Layer	Dump/levelling	Firm, mid grey green brown, sand clay silt	3.10	1.80	0.20	4.09	n/a	Post-medieval	6a (L)	6a (ii)
BVE11	118	n/a	Rectified	Masonry	Blocking of wall [104]	Unfrogged red brick, light grey sand mortar	n/a	1.15	0.55	rectified	n/a	Post-medieval	6d	6b

BVE11	119	119	n/a	Layer	Gravel surface	Soft, dark grey brown, clay gravel silt	1.00	2.05	1.00	4.13	n/a	Post-medieval	6a (L)	6a (ii)
BVE11	120	120	n/a	Layer	Dump/levelling	Soft, mid grey brown, sand silt	0.45	0.57	0.02	3.85	n/a	Post-medieval	6a (L)	6a (i)
BVE11	121	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of ditch [122]	Soft, mid grey brown, clay silt	1.52	0.60	0.19	3.93	n/a	Post-medieval	6a (E)	6a (i)
BVE11	122	122	n/a	Cut	Ditch	Linear, sloping sides, flat base	1.52	0.60	0.19	3.93	*3.74*	Post-medieval	6a (E)	6a (i)
BVE11	123	123	n/a	Cut	Stakehole	Rectangular, vertical, base not present - contained no fill	0.16	0.13	0.20	3.96	*3.81*	Post-medieval	6a (E)	6a (i)
BVE11	124	124	9	Layer	Mortar layer	Firm, light yellow brown, mortar	0.44	0.55	0.03	3.97	n/a	Post-medieval	6a (L)	6a (i)
BVE11	125	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of ditch [126]	Hard, orange yellow, sand grevel	1.03	0.80	0.20	3.92	n/a	Post-medieval	6a (E)	6a (i)
BVE11	126	126	n/a	Cut	Ditch	Linear, gradual sides, flat (?) base	1.03	0.80	0.20	3.92	*3.71*	Post-medieval	6a (E)	6a (i)
BVE11	127	127	9	Layer	Gardensoil	Soft, dark grey green brown, silt clay	1.80	1.70	0.40	3.94	n/a	Post-medieval	6a (E)	6a (i)
BVE11	128	pre-ex stage 2	n/a	Fill	Fill of ditch [129]	Soft, dark grey brown, sand silt	1.60	1.00	0.55	3.92	n/a	Post-medieval	6a (E)	6a (i)
BVE11	129	129; pre-ex stage 2	n/a	Cut	Ditch	Linear, sloping sides, flat base	1.60	1.00	0.55	3.92	*3.46*	Post-medieval	6a (E)	6a (i)
BVE11	130	pre-ex stage 2	n/a	Fill	Fill of ditch [131]	Soft, dark brown grey, clay silt	1.35	1.05	0.80	3.96	n/a	Post-medieval	6a (E)	6a (i)
BVE11	131	131; pre-ex stage 2	n/a	Cut	Ditch	Linear, gradual sides, base not present	1.35	1.05	0.80	3.96	*3.18*	Post-medieval	6a (E)	6a (i)
BVE11	132	127	n/a	Layer	Gardensoil	Soft, dark grey green brown, silt clay	0.40	0.44	0.30	3.84	n/a	Post-medieval	6a (E)	6a (i)
BVE11	133	127	n/a	Layer	Gardensoil	Soft, dark grey green brown, silt clay	1.05	1.00	0.50	4.15	n/a	Post-medieval	6a (E)	6a (i)
BVE11	134	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of stakehole [135]	Soft, dark brownish grey, silt	0.10	0.12	?	4.07	n/a	Post-medieval	6a (E)	6a (i)
BVE11	135	n/a	n/a	Cut	Stakehole	Round, vertical sides, base not present	0.10	0.12	?	4.07	?	Post-medieval	6a (E)	6a (i)
BVE11	136	UP3b/2b	n/a	fill	Fill of soakaway [138]	Loose, light brown grey, rubble mortar sand silt	0.45	0.47	n/a	3.81	n/a	Post-medieval	6e (L)	6e
BVE11	137	UP3b/2b	n/a	fill	Fill of construction cut [139]	Soft, dark brown grey, clay silt	0.65	0.67	n/a	3.81	n/a	Post-medieval	6e (L)	6e
BVE11	138	UP3b/2b	n/a	Masonry	Soak-away within construction cut [139]	Unfrogged red brick, light yellow white mortar	0.55	0.57	n/a	3.81	n/a	Post-medieval	6e (L)	6e
BVE11	139	UP3b/2b	n/a	Cut	Construction cut for soakaway [138]	Round, vertical sides, base not present	0.65	0.67	n/a	3.81	n/a	Post-medieval	6e (L)	6e

BVE11	140	pre-ex stage 1; 113 multi	n/a	Masonry	Rebuilt wall (n/s) of cellar [113]	Unfrogged red brick, mortar not described	0.64	0.24	0.45	4.25	n/a	Post-medieval	6d	6d
BVE11	141	n/a	n/a	Layer	Gardensoil	Firm, dark brown grey, clay silt	n/a	n/a	0.3	4.8	n/a	Post-medieval	6a (L)	6d
BVE11	142	n/a	n/a	Layer	Dump/levelling	Firm, dark brown grey, clay silt	n/a	n/a	0.1	4.53	n/a	Post-medieval	6a (L)	6d
BVE11	143	n/a	n/a	Layer	Dump/levelling	Firm, dark brown grey, clay silt	n/a	n/a		4.43	n/a	Post-medieval	6a (L)	6d
BVE11	144	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of posthole [145]	Soft, dark grey brown, silt	0.14	n/a	n/a	4.03	n/a	Post-medieval	6a (L)	6a (i)
BVE11	145	n/a	n/a	Cut	Posthole	Round?, steep sides, base not present	0.14	n/a	n/a	4.03	n/a	Post-medieval	6a (L)	6a (i)
BVE11	146	n/a	rectified	Masonry	Repair within construction cut [37]	Unfrogged red brick, light grey silt sand mortar	n/a	1.85	rectified	rectified	n/a	Post-medieval	6a (L)	6a (ii)
BVE11	147	n/a	13	Layer	Demolition layer	Friable, light pink grey, sand silt	*1.37*	n/a	0.24	4.73	n/a	Post-medieval	6b	6d
BVE11	148	n/a	13	Fill	Fill of pit [149]	Soft, dark grey black, sand silt	0.65	n/a	0.40	4.28	n/a	Post-medieval	6a (L)	6a (ii)
BVE11	149	n/a	13	Cut	Pit	Shape unknown, near vertical sides, concave base	0.65	n/a	0.40	4.28	*3.87*	Post-medieval	6a (L)	6a (ii)
BVE11	150	n/a	13	Fill	Fill of posthole [151]	Soft, dark grey brown, silt sand	0.20	n/a	0.20	4.93	n/a	Post-medieval	6d	6d
BVE11	151	n/a	13	Cut	Posthole	Shape unknown, vertical sides, flat base	0.20	n/a	0.20	4.93	*4.73*	Post-medieval	6d	6d
BVE11	152	154	35	Masonry	Blocking of doorway within construction cut [153]	Unfrogged red brick, light grey sand mortar	n/a	1.00	1.05	5.11	n/a	Post-medieval	6d	6d
BVE11	153	154	35	Masonry	Property wall (north)	Unfrogged red brick, friable light grey yellow mortar	n/a	4.10	2.00	4.95	n/a	Post-medieval	6a (L)	6b
BVE11	154	154	n/a	Masonry	Lightwell wall within construction cut [209]	Unfrogged red brick, friable light grey yellow sand mortar	0.48	0.60	0.91	4.73	n/a	Post-medieval	6c	6c
BVE11	155	154	n/a	Masonry	Lightwell wall within construction cut [210]	Unfrogged red brick, friable light grey yellow sand mortar	0.46	0.33	1.01	4.88	n/a	Post-medieval	6c	6c
BVE11	156	n/a	35	Masonry	Column foundation set into wall [153]	Unfrogged yellow & red brick, hard light grey sand mortar	0.30	0.70	0.37	5.11	n/a	Post-medieval	6e (E)	6e
BVE11	157	pre-ex stage 2	n/a	Fill	Fill of cellar [113]	Loose, light yellow brown grey, mortar CBM	4.65	3.05	0.20	3.56	n/a	Post-medieval	6d	6d
BVE11	158	pre-ex stage 2	n/a	Fill	Fill of cellar [113]	Loose, light yellow brown grey, mortar CBM	1.40	2.00	0.59	3.77	n/a	Post-medieval	6e (L)	6e

BVE11	159	pre-ex stage 2	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [160]	Loose, mid yellow brown, silt sand mortar	0.90	0.56	0.37	3.99	n/a	Post-medieval	6a (E)	6a (i)
BVE11	160	160; pre-ex stage 2	n/a	Cut	Pit	Sub-round, gradual slope, base not present	0.90	0.56	0.37	3.99	3.62	Post-medieval	6a (E)	6a (i)
BVE11	161	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of construction cut [162]	Loose, light grey brown, rubble mortar	2.70	0.66	0.19	3.32	n/a	Post-medieval	6d	6d
BVE11	162	162	n/a	Cut	Construction cut for rebuilt wall [92]	Linear, steep sides, flat base	2.70	0.66	0.19	3.32	*2.98*	Post-medieval	6d	6d
BVE11	163	pre-ex stage 2	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [164]	Soft, mid grey brown, sand silt	1.85	1.40	0.60	3.59	n/a	Medieval/post-medieval	6a (E)	5c/6a
BVE11	164	164; pre-ex stage 2	n/a	Cut	Pit	Sub-rectangular, vertical sides, flat base	1.85	1.40	0.60	3.59	*3*	Medieval/post-medieval	6a (E)	5c/6a
BVE11	165	165	n/a	Fill	Fill of cellar [113]	Loose, light grey brown, rubble clay silt	3.70	2.90	0.34	3.34	n/a	Post-medieval	6d	6d
BVE11	166	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of cellar [113]	Soft, mid grey black, clay silt	2.66	2.20	0.05	3.18	n/a	Post-medieval	6e (E)	6e
BVE11	167	167	n/a	Fill	Fill of cellar [113]	Soft, dark grey brown, clay silt	0.90	0.72	0.34	3.34	n/a	Post-medieval	6d	6d
BVE11	168	168	n/a	Masonry	Floor within cellar [113]	Unfrogged red brick & flagstone, sandy mortar	3.10	2.70	0.10	3.19	n/a	Post-medieval	6b	6c
BVE11	169	169	n/a	Masonry	Floor above hearth [174]	Unfrogged red brick, light yellow sand mortar	1.44	0.88	0.10	3.16	n/a	Post-medieval	6c	6c
BVE11	*170*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*
BVE11	*171*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*
BVE11	172	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [173]/[494]	Loose, mid brown, sand silt oyster	0.40	0.45	n/a	3.98	n/a	Medieval	5b	5c
BVE11	173	173	34	Cut	Pit	Sub-round, sides not present, base not present - recorded as [496] in WB	0.40	0.45	n/a	3.98	*n/a*	Medieval	5b	5c
BVE11	174	174	n/a	Masonry	Hearth within cellar [113]	Unfrogged red brick, light grey mortar	0.90	1.48	0.16	3.07	n/a	Post-medieval	6b	6b
BVE11	175	175; pre-ex stage 2	n/a	Fill	Fill of ditch [233]	Firm, dark grey green brown, silt clay	2.85	2.05	0.70	3.64	n/a	Post-medieval	6a (E)	6a (i)
BVE11	176	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of hearth grate [259]	Soft, dark grey, silt clay	0.62	1.04	0.06	3.01	n/a	Post-medieval	6b	6b
BVE11	177	n/a	13	Fill	Fill of pit [179]	Soft, dark brown green, clay silt	1.30	n/a	0.70	3.81	n/a	Medieval/post-medieval	6a (E)	5c/6a
BVE11	178	n/a	13	Fill	Fill of pit [179]	Soft, mid brown, clay silt	1.13	n/a	0.25	3.29	n/a	Medieval/post-medieval	6a (E)	5c/6a

BVE11	179	n/a	13	Cut	Pit	Shape unknown, vertical sides, concave base	1.23	n/a	0.95	3.81	*2.86*	Medieval/post-medieval	6a (E)	5c/6a
BVE11	180	180	n/a	Cut	Pit	Round, near vertical sides, flat base	0.55	0.78	0.55	3.58	*3*	Medieval	6a (E)	5b
BVE11	181	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [180]	Firm, mid grey brown, silt clay	0.55	0.78	0.34	3.58	n/a	Medieval	6a (E)	5b
BVE11	182	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [183]	Soft, mid green brown, sand silt	1.40	0.90	0.55	3.63	n/a	Medieval	5c	5c
BVE11	183	183	n/a	Cut	Pit	Sub-round, steep sides, sloping base	1.40	0.90	0.55	3.63	*3.08*	Medieval	6a (E)	5c
BVE11	184	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [180]	Firm, dark grey black, silt clay	0.78	0.55	0.21	3.21	n/a	Medieval	6a (E)	5b
BVE11	185	185	n/a	Masonry	Floor within cellar [113]	Unfrogged red brick & flagstone, grey mortar	3.20	2.80	0.06	3.01	n/a	Post-medieval	6b	6c
BVE11	186	pre-ex stage 1	n/a	Fill	Fill of robber cut [187]	Loose, mid cream grey brown, mortar CBM silt stone	1.10	0.44	0.38	3.73	n/a	Post-medieval	6c	6c
BVE11	187	187; pre-ex stage 1	n/a	Cut	Robber cut?	Sub-linear, irregular sides, irregular base	1.10	0.44	0.38	3.73	*3.35*	Post-medieval	6c	6e
BVE11	188	n/a	28	Fill	Fill of pit [189]	Soft, dark green brown, sand silt mortar charcoal	n/a	0.70	0.80	3.46	n/a	Medieval/post-medieval	5c	5c/6a
BVE11	189	n/a	28	Cut	Pit	Round, vertical side, concave base	n/a	0.70	1.00	3.46	*2.53*	Medieval/post-medieval	5c	5c/6a
BVE11	190	190 multi	n/a	Masonry	Post pad within cellar [113]	Unfrogged red brick, mid brown clay silt mortar	0.36	0.22	0.12	3.02	n/a	Post-medieval	6c	6c
BVE11	191	190 multi	n/a	Masonry	Post pad within cellar [113]	Unfrogged red brick, mid brown clay silt mortar	0.30	0.20	0.10	3.01	n/a	Post-medieval	6c	6c
BVE11	192	190 multi	n/a	Masonry	Post pad within cellar [113]	Unfrogged red brick, mid brown clay silt mortar	0.30	0.19	0.10	3.00	n/a	Post-medieval	6c	6c
BVE11	193	190 multi	n/a	Masonry	Post pad within cellar [113]	Unfrogged red brick, mid brown clay silt mortar	0.35	0.23	0.10	3.00	n/a	Post-medieval	6c	6c
BVE11	194	190 multi	n/a	Masonry	Post pad within cellar [113]	Unfrogged red brick, mid brown clay silt mortar	0.35	0.23	0.10	3.03	n/a	Post-medieval	6c	6c
BVE11	195	190 multi	n/a	Masonry	Post pad within cellar [113]	Unfrogged red brick, mid brown clay silt mortar - slanted	0.32	0.20	0.44	3.33	n/a	Post-medieval	6c	6c
BVE11	196	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill behind fireplace blocking [9]/[90]	Loose, dark grey black, clay silt	0.30	0.22	n/a	3.26	n/a	Post-medieval	6e (L)	6e
BVE11	197	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of ditch [198]	Firm, dark grey brown, silt clay	1.42	0.89	0.35	3.58	n/a	Post-medieval	5c	6a (i)
BVE11	198	198	n/a	Cut	Ditch	Linear, vertical sides, flat base	1.42	0.89	0.35	3.58	*3.28*	Post-medieval	5c	6a (i)
BVE11	199	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of beam setting [202]	Firm, dark brown, sand silt clay	0.22	1.40	0.13	2.94	n/a	Post-medieval	6d	6c

BVE11	200	n/a	13	Fill	Fill of pit [201]	Soft, dark brown grey, clay silt	2.02	n/a	1.00	3.73	n/a	Medieval/post-medieval	6a (E)	5c/6a
BVE11	201	n/a	13	Cut	Pit	Shape unknown, steep sides, base not present	2.02	n/a	1.00	3.73	*1.78*	Medieval/post-medieval	6a (E)	5c/6a
BVE11	202	202	n/a	Masonry	Beam setting for tank [203]	Unfrogged red brick, silt	0.10	1.48	0.07	2.94	n/a	Post-medieval	6c	6c
BVE11	203	203; pre-ex stage 3	30	Masonry	Tank within construction cut [205]	Unfrogged red brick, soft ash mortar	2.05	1.51	1.40	2.93	n/a	Post-medieval	6c	6c
BVE11	204	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of construction cut [205]	Soft, dark brown, silt clay	2.10	1.55	1.45	2.93	n/a	Post-medieval	6c	6c
BVE11	205	205; pre-ex stage 3	n/a	Cut	Construction cut for tank [203]	Rectangular, vertical sides, flat base	2.10	1.55	1.45	2.95	1.51	Post-medieval	6c	6c
BVE11	206	206	n/a	Masonry	Buttress (n/s) within construction cut [276]	Unfrogged red brick, light grey cream mortar	0.45	0.39	0.94	4.02	n/a	Post-medieval	6c	6c
BVE11	207	207; pre-ex stage 2	n/a	Masonry	Buttress (n/s) of cellar [113]	Unfrogged red brick, light grey white lime mortar	0.50	0.14	n/a	3.64	n/a	Post-medieval	6c	6c
BVE11	208	pre-ex stage 2	1a; 1b	Masonry	Rebuilt wall (?) within construction cut [208]	Unfrogged red brick, mortar not described	0.60	0.25	0.90	3.71	n/a	Post-medieval	6c	6c
BVE11	209	209	n/a	Cut	Construction cut for lightwell wall [154]	Rectangular, vertical sides, flat base	0.60	0.70	1.00	4.73	*3.86*	Post-medieval	6c	6c
BVE11	210	209	n/a	Cut	Construction cut for lightwell wall [155]	Rectangular, vertical sides, flat base	0.40	0.50	1.00	4.88	*3.86*	Post-medieval	6c	6c
BVE11	*211-214*	*unused*	*unused*	*unused*	*unused*	*unused*	*unused*	*unused*	*unused*	*unused*	*unused*	*unused*	*unused*	*unused*
BVE11	215	215	n/a	Masonry	Ledge within tank [203]	Unfrogged red brick, silt	0.08	1.41	0.10	3.23	n/a	Post-medieval	6c	6c
BVE11	216	n/a	14	Layer	Dump/levelling	Soft, mid grey brown, clay silt	n/a	0.35	0.50	3.56	n/a	Medieval	6a (E)	5c
BVE11	217	n/a	14	Layer	External surface	Friable, light red brown, sand flint gravel	n/a	0.35	0.10	3.06	n/a	Medieval	6a (E)	5c
BVE11	218	n/a	14	Layer	Dump/levelling	Soft, dark brown grey, clay silt	n/a	0.40	0.20	2.96	n/a	Medieval	6a (E)	5c
BVE11	219	n/a	14	Layer	Dump/levelling	Soft, dark brown grey, clay silt chalk	n/a	0.45	0.20	2.76	n/a	Medieval	5a	5c
BVE11	220	n/a	13	Layer	Dump/levelling?	Firm, dark brown grey yellow, clay silt	0.75	n/a	0.67	3.83	n/a	Medieval	5a	5b
BVE11	221	n/a	13	Layer	Dump/levelling?	Soft, dark brown grey, clay silt	0.72	n/a	0.10	3.24	n/a	Medieval	5a	5b
BVE11	*222*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*

BVE11	223	223	1a; 1b	Masonry	Repair within cellar [113]	Unfrogged red brick, mid yellow brown sand mortar	3.25	0.50	0.54	4.13	n/a	Post-medieval	6c	6c
BVE11	224	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of construction cut [30]	Soft, dark grey brown, clay silt & decayed organics	0.75	0.80	0.50	4.58	n/a	Post-medieval	6c	6c
BVE11	225	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [227]	Loose, dark grey brown, clay silt	1.24	1.00	0.38	3.33	n/a	Medieval	5c	5c
BVE11	226	226	n/a	Masonry	Rebuilt wall (e/w) within construction cut [228]	Red brick, grey sand mortar	0.22	0.60	0.42	3.57	n/a	Post-medieval	**6c; 6d**	**6c**
BVE11	227	227	n/a	Cut	Pit	Sub-round, near vertical sides, concave base	1.24	1.00	0.50	3.33	*2.83*	Medieval	5c	5c
BVE11	228	228	n/a	Cut	Construction cut for rebuilt wall [226]	Linear, vertical sides, flat base	0.38	0.60	0.42	3.57	*2.99*	Post-medieval	6c	6c
BVE11	229	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [227]	Soft, mid grey brown, silt clay	1.24	1.00	0.12	2.95	n/a	Medieval	5c	5c
BVE11	230	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [231]	Firm, mid green grey, silt clay	0.90	1.40	0.32	3.35	n/a	Medieval	5b	5b
BVE11	231	231	n/a	Cut	Pit	Sub-round, steep sides, concave base	0.90	1.40	0.42	3.35	*2.93*	Medieval	5b	5b
BVE11	232	232	n/a	Cut	Construction cut for rebuilt wall [40]	Linear, vertical sides, flat base	0.30	1.40	1.34	4.2	*2.86*	Post-medieval	6c	6c
BVE11	233	233	n/a	Cut	Ditch	Linear, moderate sides, concave base	2.85	2.05	0.70	3.64	*2.95*	Post-medieval	6a (E)	6a (i)
BVE11	*234*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*
BVE11	*235*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*
BVE11	236	n/a	13; 15	Fill	Fill of pit [237]	Soft, mid grey brown, sand silt	n/a	1.50	0.90	3.73	n/a	Medieval	6a (E)	5b
BVE11	237	n/a	13; 15	Cut	Pit	Shape unknown, moderate sides, base not present	*n/a*	1.50	0.90	3.16	*2.66*	Medieval	6a (E)	5b
BVE11	238	n/a	13; 15	Layer	Gardensoil?	Soft, mid grey brown, sand clay silt	*0.7*	0.85	0.60	3.16	n/a	Medieval	5a	5b
BVE11	239	n/a	13; 15	Fill	Fill of pit [237]	Soft, mid red brown, humic clay silt	0.65	0.70	0.10	2.96	n/a	Medieval	6a (E)	5b
BVE11	*240*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*
BVE11	241	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [231]	Firm, mid yellow brown, clay	0.90	1.20	0.10	3.03	n/a	Medieval	5b	5b
BVE11	242	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [243]	Soft, mid grey brown, silt clay	0.80	1.23	0.25	3.00	n/a	Medieval	5c	5c
BVE11	243	n/a	n/a	Cut	Pit	Irregular shape, steep sides, concave base	1.13	0.80	0.25	3.00	*2.78*	Medieval	5c	5c
BVE11	244	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [245]	Loose, mid grey brown, clay silt	0.88	1.30	0.14	3.56	n/a	Medieval	5c	5c
BVE11	245	245	n/a	Cut	Pit	Sub-round, gradual slope, flat base	0.88	1.30	0.14	3.56	*3.42*	Medieval	5c	5c
BVE11	246	246	n/a	Masonry	Hearth within construction cut [275]	Unfrogged red brick, dark grey mortar	0.32	0.75	0.24	3.24	n/a	Post-medieval	6c	6c
BVE11	247	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [248]	Soft, dark grey, sand silt	0.63	1.15	0.28	3.03	n/a	Medieval	5b	5b

BVE11	248	n/a	n/a	Cut	Pit	Sub-round, gradual sides, concave base	0.63	1.15	0.28	3.03	*2.75*	Medieval	5b	5b
BVE11	249	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [250]	Soft, mid grey brown, silt clay	2.10	1.93	0.61	3.41	n/a	Medieval	5c	5c
BVE11	250	250	n/a	Cut	Pit	Round, steep sides, flat base	2.10	1.93	0.61	3.41	*2.79*	Medieval	5c	5c
BVE11	251	251	n/a	Masonry	Repair within construction cut [285]	Unfrogged red brick, soft grey mortar	0.40	0.19	0.29	3.29	n/a	Post-medieval	6c	6c
BVE11	252	252	n/a	Layer	Bedding layer	Firm, greyish yellow brown, sand mortar	3.62	2.75	0.10	3.13	n/a	Post-medieval	6b	6c
BVE11	253	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of hearth grate [259]	Loose, dark grey brown, clay silt	0.48	0.20	0.14	2.85	n/a	Post-medieval	6b	6b
BVE11	254	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of construction cut [255]	Soft, mid brown, clay silt	0.20	1.35	0.15	3.16	n/a	Post-medieval	6c	6c
BVE11	255	255	n/a	Cut	Construction cut for fireplace [108]	Linear, steep sides, base not present	0.20	1.35	0.15	3.16	*2.97*	Post-medieval	6c	6c
BVE11	256	256	n/a	Layer	Bedding layer	Firm, light yellow brown, silt sand	3.10	2.80	0.05	2.89	n/a	Post-medieval	6b	6c
BVE11	257	257	n/a	Layer	Bedding layer	Loose, mid brown, clay silt	0.80	0.46	0.10	2.94	n/a	Post-medieval	6b	6b
BVE11	258	258	n/a	Masonry	Platform for hearth [174]	Unfrogged red brick, light grey mortar	0.76	0.42	0.10	3.07	n/a	Post-medieval	6b	6b
BVE11	259	259	n/a	Masonry	Grate for hearth [174]	Unfrogged red brick, light grey mortar	0.40	0.24	0.12	2.95	n/a	Post-medieval	6b	6b
BVE11	260	260	n/a	Masonry	Flue for hearth [174] within construction cut [260]	Unfrogged red brick, light grey mortar	0.86	0.89	0.18	2.89	n/a	Post-medieval	6b	6b
BVE11	*261*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*
BVE11	262	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of east slot in hearth [174]	Loose, mid brown, clay silt	0.60	0.12	0.15	2.98	n/a	Post-medieval	6b	6b
BVE11	263	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of west slot in hearth [174]	Loose, mid brown, clay silt	0.62	0.14	0.16	3.07	n/a	Post-medieval	6b	6b
BVE11	*264*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*
BVE11	265	265 multi	n/a	Cut	Robber cut	Irregular, vertical sides, flat base	1.30	1.26	0.11	3.19	*3.09*	Post-medieval	6e (L)	6e
BVE11	266	265 multi	n/a	Cut	Robber cut	Irregular, vertical sides, flat base	1.34	1.48	0.11	3.16	*3.05*	Post-medieval	6e (L)	6e
BVE11	267	265 multi	n/a	Cut	Robber cut	Irregular, vertical sides, flat base	0.34	0.98	0.11	3.16	*3.06*	Post-medieval	6e (L)	6e
BVE11	268	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of robber cut [265]	Loose, mid yellow brown, silt rubble	1.30	1.26	0.11	3.19	n/a	Post-medieval	6e (L)	6e
BVE11	269	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of robber cut [266]	Loose, mid yellow brown, silt rubble	1.34	1.48	0.11	3.16	n/a	Post-medieval	6e (L)	6e

BVE11	270	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of robber cut [267]	Loose, mid yellow brown, silt rubble	0.34	0.98	0.11	3.16	n/a	Post-medieval	6e (L)	6e
BVE11	271	271	n/a	Cut	Construction cut for rebuilt wall [89]	Linear, vertical sides, flat base	2.40	0.20	1.28	4.39	*3.11*	Post-medieval	6d	6d
BVE11	272	272	n/a	Cut	Construction cut for fireplace [108]	Linear, steep sides, base not present	0.60	0.40	0.16	3.16	*3.01*	Post-medieval	6c	6c
BVE11	273	*273*	*n/a*	*Cut*	*Construction cut for cellar [113]*	Rectangular, near vertical sides, flat base - somewhat arbitrary	*36.5*	*6.3*	*0.2*	*3.09*	*2.84*	Post-medieval	6b	6b
BVE11	274	274	n/a	Cut	Construction cut for rebuilt wall [109]	Linear, vertical sides, flat base	0.34	0.74	1.28	4.39	*3.19*	Post-medieval	6c	6c
BVE11	275	275	n/a	Cut	Construction cut for hearth [246]/[284]	Rectangular, steep sides, base not present	0.30	0.72	0.27	3.24	*2.97*	Post-medieval	6c	6c
BVE11	276	276	n/a	Cut	Construction cut for buttress [206]	Rectangular, sides not seen, base not present	0.82	0.60	0.20	3.02	*2.84*	Post-medieval	6c	6c
BVE11	277	277	n/a	Cut	Construction cut for rebuilt wall [208]	Linear, irregular sides, irregular base	0.60	0.14	1.12	3.87	*2.75*	Post-medieval	6c	6c
BVE11	*278*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*
BVE11	279	279	n/a	Masonry	Buttress (n/s) within construction cut [281]	Unfrogged red brick, grey sand mortar	0.64	0.32	0.10	3.03	n/a	Post-medieval	6b	6b
BVE11	280	281 (not exc)	n/a	Fill	Fill of construction cut [281]	Loose, mid pink grey, rubble	0.70	0.50	n/a	2.93	n/a	Post-medieval	6b	6b
BVE11	281	281	n/a	Cut	Construction cut for buttress [279]	Linear, steep sides, base not present	0.70	0.50	?	2.93	?	Post-medieval	6b	6b
BVE11	282	282	n/a	Cut	Construction cut for buttress [106]	Linear, steep sides, base not present	0.60	0.18	0.06	2.93	*2.87*	Post-medieval	6b	6b
BVE11	283	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of construction cut [282]	Loose, mid pink grey, rubble	0.60	0.18	n/a	2.93	n/a	Post-medieval	6b	6b
BVE11	284	284	n/a	Masonry	Hearth wall within construction cut [275]	Unfrogged red brick, mortar not described	0.10	0.66	n/a	2.97	n/a	Post-medieval	6c	6c
BVE11	285	285	n/a	Cut	Construction cut for repair [251]	Irregular, irregular sides, flat base	2.08	0.72	0.54	3.64	*3.1*	Post-medieval	6c	6c
BVE11	286	286	n/a	Cut	Construction cut for wall [358]	Linear, steep sides, base not present	2.40	3.30	0.18	3.03	*2.85*	Post-medieval	6b	6b
BVE11	287	287	n/a	Cut	Construction cut for wall [341]	Linear, steep sides, base not present	0.26	0.60	0.28	2.98	*2.7*	Post-medieval	6b	6b

BVE11	*288-299*	*unused*	*unused*	*unused*	*unused*	*unused*	*unused*	*unused*	*unused*	*unused*	*unused*	*unused*	*unused*	*unused*
BVE11	300	300	n/a	Layer	Dump/levelling	Firm, mid grey brown, clay silt	1.46	1.28	0.30	3.52	n/a	Medieval	5c	5c
BVE11	301	void	void	void	void	void	void	void	void	void	void	void	void	void
BVE11	302	302	17	Layer	Gardensoil	Soft, dark brown, clay silt	5.70	7.95	0.25	3.45	n/a	Medieval	5b	5c
BVE11	303	303	1b	Masonry	Wall (n/s) within construction cut [310]	Sandstone & caen stone, dark grey mortar	2.60	0.22	0.23	3.09	n/a	Post-medieval	6b	6b
BVE11	*304*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*
BVE11	305	305	n/a	Layer	Dump/levelling	Firm, mid green grey brown, clay silt	3.05	0.90	0.20	3.54	n/a	Medieval	5c	5c
BVE11	306	306	n/a	Masonry	Foundation pad within construction cut [307]	Tile & cobbles, dark grey green silt	0.70	0.40	0.10	3.62	n/a	Medieval	5c	5b
BVE11	307	307	n/a	Cut	Construction cut for foundation pad [306]	Linear, gradual sides, concave base	0.70	0.45	0.10	3.62	*3.52*	Medieval	5c	5b
BVE11	308	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [309]	Soft, mid green grey, sand silt	1.64	0.75	0.80	3.47	n/a	Medieval	5c	5c
BVE11	309	309	n/a	Cut	Pit	Sub-round, steep sides, base not described	1.64	0.75	0.80	3.47	*2.68*	Medieval	5c	5c
BVE11	310	310	n/a	Cut	Construction cut for wall [303]	Linear, near vertical sides, flat base	2.14	0.28	0.21	3.09	*2.88*	Post-medieval	6b	6b
BVE11	311	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of construction cut [310]	Loose, mid grey brown, silt clay sand	2.14	0.28	0.21	3.09	n/a	Post-medieval	6b	6b
BVE11	312	312	n/a	Layer	Occupation layer	Soft, dark brown grey, clay silt	3.80	3.40	0.25	3.62	n/a	Medieval	5c	5c
BVE11	313	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [414]	Soft, dark brown grey, clay silt - contained whole pot	1.85	2.00	0.25	3.22	n/a	Medieval	5c	5b
BVE11	314	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [315]	Firm, mid brown, clay silt	0.41	0.90	0.42	3.49	n/a	Medieval	5c	5c
BVE11	315	315	n/a	Cut	Pit	Sub-round, steep sides, irregular base	0.41	0.90	0.42	3.49	3.07	Medieval	5c	5c
BVE11	316	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of rake-out pit [317]	Soft, dark grey, clay silt	0.82	0.68	0.14	2.85	n/a	Post-medieval	6b	6b
BVE11	317	317	n/a	Cut	Rake-out pit for hearth [174]	Sub-Round, steep sides, sloping base	0.82	0.68	0.14	2.85	*2.71*	Post-medieval	6b	6b
BVE11	318	318	n/a	Layer	Gravel surface	Moderate, dark grey, sand gravel	1.45	1.00	0.15	3.53	n/a	Medieval	5c	5c
BVE11	319	319	n/a	Masonry	Hearth wall within cellar [113]	Red brick, mortar not described	0.60	1.34	0.10	2.94	n/a	Post-medieval	6b	6b
BVE11	320	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [321]	Soft, mid green grey, clay silt	0.90	1.02	0.35	3.44	n/a	Medieval	5c	5c
BVE11	321	321	n/a	Cut	Pit	Sub-round, steep sides, base not present	0.90	1.02	0.35	3.44	3.09	Medieval	5c	5c

BVE11	322	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of construction cut [323]	Soft, mid brown grey, silt clay	0.86	0.56	0.14	2.74	n/a	Post-medieval	6b	6b
BVE11	323	323	n/a	Cut	Construction cut for hearth flue [260]	Sub-rectangular, sloping sides, sloping base	0.86	0.56	0.14	2.74	*2.6*	Post-medieval	6b	6b
BVE11	324	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [325]	Loose, dark grey black, slag clinker sand silt	0.55	0.50	0.30	3.43	n/a	Medieval	5c	5c
BVE11	325	325	n/a	Cut	Pit	Sub-round, moderate sides, concave base	0.55	0.50	0.30	3.43	*3.11*	Medieval	5c	5c
BVE11	326	326	n/a	Layer	Occupation layer	Firm, mid grey brown, silt clay	1.75	1.00	0.30	3.56	n/a	Medieval	5c	5c
BVE11	327	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [328]	Soft, mid green brown, clay silt	1.60	1.00	0.30	3.28	n/a	Medieval	5b	5b
BVE11	328	328	n/a	Cut	Pit	Shape unknown, vertical sides, flat base	1.60	1.00	0.30	3.2	*2.98*	Medieval	5b	5b
BVE11	329	329	n/a	Layer	Dump/levelling	Soft, dark grey green, clay silt	1.20	0.70	0.15	3.27	n/a	Late Roman/Post Roman	5b	4
BVE11	*330*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*
BVE11	331	n/a	17	Fill	Fill of pit [333]	Soft, mid grey brown, sand clay silt	0.60	n/a	0.30	3.52	n/a	Medieval	5c	5c
BVE11	332	n/a	17	Fill	Fill of pit [333]	Soft, light grey brown, sand silt	0.66	n/a	0.17	3.23	n/a	Medieval	5c	5c
BVE11	333	n/a	17	Cut	Pit	Shape unknown, concave sides, concave base	0.66	n/a	0.50	3.23	*3.03*	Medieval	5c	5c
BVE11	334	n/a	17	Layer	Dump/levelling	Soft, mid red brown, sand silt	0.40	n/a	0.12	3.17	n/a	Medieval	5b	5c
BVE11	335	n/a	17	Fill	Fill of pit [337]	Soft, light grey brown, sand silt clay	0.23	n/a	0.10	3.17	n/a	Medieval	5b	5c
BVE11	336	n/a	17	Fill	Fill of pit [337]	Soft, mid grey brown, sand silt clay	0.40	n/a	0.20	3.1	n/a	Medieval	5b	5c
BVE11	337	n/a	17	Cut	Pit	Shape unknown, concave sides, base not present	0.40	n/a	0.27	3.17	*2.9*	Medieval	5b	5c
BVE11	338	n/a	17	Fill	Fill of pit [339]	Firm, mid grey brown, sand silt	0.70	n/a	0.75	3.55	n/a	Medieval	5c	5c
BVE11	339	n/a	17	Cut	Pit	Shape unknown, vertical sides, base not present	0.70	n/a	0.75	3.55	*2.9*	Medieval	5c	5c
BVE11	340	n/a	13; 28	Fill	Fill of pit [345]	Firm, grey brown, silt	1.25	1.05	1.05	3.82	n/a	Medieval/post-medieval	6a (E)	5c/6a
BVE11	341	341	n/a	Masonry	wall (e/w) within construction cut [287]	Unfrogged red brick, Loose mid brown yellow mortar	0.30	0.64	0.20	2.98	n/a	Post-medieval	6b	6b
BVE11	342	342	n/a	Masonry	wall (n/s) of cellar [113]	Unfrogged red brick, mid grey sand mortar	2.60	0.42	0.10	3.03	n/a	Post-medieval	**6b; 6c**	**6b**
BVE11	343	n/a	13; 28	Fill	Fill of pit [345]	Loose, orange red, peg tile	1.00	0.80	0.70	2.86	n/a	Medieval/post-medieval	6a (E)	5c/6a
BVE11	*344*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*

BVE11	345	n/a	13	Cut	Pit	Shape unknown, vertical sides, base not present	1.30	n/a	1.20	3.82	*2.1*	Medieval/post-medieval	6a (E)	5c/6a
BVE11	*346*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*
BVE11	347	n/a	18	Fill	Fill of pit [350]	Soft, dark brown yellow, silt	0.50	0.58	0.72	2.82	n/a	Medieval	5c	5c
BVE11	348	n/a	18	Fill	Fill of pit [350]	Soft, dark grey brown, clay silt	0.18	0.58	0.72	2.82	n/a	Medieval	5c	5c
BVE11	349	n/a	18	Fill	Fill of pit [350]	Soft dark grey, clay	0.83	0.58	0.72	2.82	n/a	Medieval	5c	5c
BVE11	350	n/a	18	Cut	Pit	Shape unknown, steep sides, base not present	1.10	0.58	0.72	2.82	*2.1*	Medieval	5c	5c
BVE11	351	351	n/a	Cut	posthole	Sub-round, concave sides, concave base	0.54	0.46	0.14	2.99	*2.85*	Post-medieval	6b	6b
BVE11	352	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of posthole [353]	Firm, mid yellow grey brown, silt sand	0.22	0.22	0.29	2.96	n/a	Post-medieval	6b	6b
BVE11	353	353	n/a	Cut	posthole	Round, gradual sides, concave base	0.22	0.22	0.29	2.96	*2.67*	Post-medieval	6b	6b
BVE11	354	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of posthole [351]	Firm, mid yellow grey brown, silt sand	0.54	0.46	0.14	2.99	n/a	Post-medieval	6b	6b
BVE11	355	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of construction cut [357]	Friable, mid yellow brown, sand silt rubble	0.35	0.45	0.15	2.99	n/a	Post-medieval	6a (L)	6b
BVE11	356	356	n/a	Masonry	Post-pad within construction cut [357]	Limestone, no mortar	0.30	0.33	0.03	2.88	n/a	Post-medieval	6a (L)	6b
BVE11	357	357	n/a	Cut	Construction cut for post-pad [356]	Sub-square, vertical sides, flat base	0.35	0.45	0.15	2.99	*2.85*	Post-medieval	6a (L)	6b
BVE11	358	358	n/a	Masonry	wall (e/w & n/s) within construction cut [286]	Unfrogged red brick, light grey mortar	2.40	3.30	0.18	3.03	n/a	Post-medieval	**6b; 6c**	**6b**
BVE11	359	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of posthole [360]	Soft, dark brown grey, sand silt	0.50	0.40	0.20	2.98	n/a	Medieval	5c	5c
BVE11	360	360	n/a	Cut	Posthole	Sub-round, steep sides, concave base	0.50	0.40	0.20	2.98	*2.78*	Medieval	5c	5c
BVE11	361	n/a	13	Layer	Dump/gardensoil	Firm, mid grey green brown, silt clay sand	1.55	0.80	0.18	3.81	n/a	Medieval/post-medieval	6a (E)	5c/6a
BVE11	362	n/a	13	Layer	Occupation layer	Firm, mid grey, silt clay	0.60	0.80	0.20	3.61	n/a	Medieval	5a	5b
BVE11	363	n/a	13	Layer	Gravel surface	Firm, light yellow, sand	0.40	0.80	0.07	3.51	n/a	Medieval	5a	5b
BVE11	364	n/a	13	Layer	Dump/levelling	Firm, mid brown yellow grey, silt clay	0.80	0.80	0.33	3.46	n/a	Medieval	5a	5b
BVE11	365	n/a	13	Fill	Fill of pit [516]	Firm, clay silt, dark grey	1.40	0.80	0.43	3.15	n/a	Medieval	3d (E)	5b
BVE11	366	n/a	13	Fill	Fill of pit [179]	Firm, mid brown, silt clay	1.50	0.80	0.68	3.81	n/a	Medieval/post-medieval	6a (E)	5c/6a

BVE11	367	n/a	13	Fill	Fill of pit [179]	Firm, light brown, clay	1.15	0.80	0.27	3.28	n/a	Medieval/post-medieval	6a (E)	5c/6a
BVE11	*368*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*
BVE11	369	n/a	21	Layer	Dump/gardensoil	Firm, mid grey green brown, silt clay	n/a	n/a	0.35	3.74	n/a	Medieval	6a (E)	5c
BVE11	370	n/a	21	Layer	Dump/gardensoil	Firm, mid brown, silt clay	0.50	n/a	0.26	3.39	n/a	Medieval	5c	5c
BVE11	371	n/a	21	Layer	Dump/gardensoil	Firm, mid grey, silt clay	0.60	0.30	0.17	3.29	n/a	Medieval	5c	5c
BVE11	372	n/a	21	Layer	Tile surface?	Loose, mid yellow, sand & tile	0.80	0.80	0.13	3.22	n/a	Medieval	3e (E)	5c
BVE11	373	n/a	21	Fill	Fill of pit [374]	Firm, mid brown, silt clay	0.47	0.80	0.47	3.39	n/a	Medieval	5c	5c
BVE11	374	n/a	21	Cut	Pit	Shape unknown, steep sides, concave base	0.47	0.80	0.47	3.39	*2.9*	Medieval	5c	5c
BVE11	375	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [376]	Soft, mid red brown, silt clay	0.55	1.90	0.25	2.96	n/a	Medieval	5c	5b
BVE11	376	376	n/a	Cut	Pit	Sub-round, concave sides, flat base	0.55	1.90	0.25	2.96	*2.72*	Medieval	5c	5b
BVE11	377	n/a	34	Fill	Fill of pit [380]	Soft, black, silt clay	n/a	0.80	0.27	3.46	n/a	Medieval/post-medieval	5b	5c/6a
BVE11	378	n/a	23; 24; 34	Fill	Fill of pit [380]	Firm, mid brown, silt clay	1.20	1.05	0.25	3.42	n/a	Medieval/post-medieval	5b	5c/6a
BVE11	379	n/a	23; 34	Fill	Fill of pit [380]	Firm, mid brown, clay	n/a	1.00	0.10	3.34	n/a	Medieval/post-medieval	5b	5c/6a
BVE11	380	n/a	23; 34	Cut	Pit	Shape unknown, moderate sides, concave base	n/a	1.05	0.65	3.42	*2.82*	Medieval/post-medieval	5b	5c/6a
BVE11	381	n/a	23; 24; 34	Layer	Gardensoil	Soft, black, silt	1.20	0.95	0.45	3.06	n/a	Late Roman/Post Roman	4b	4
BVE11	382	n/a	23; 34	Layer	Gardensoil	Soft, light brown, silt	n/a	1.00	0.20	2.65	n/a	Late Roman/Post Roman	4b	4
BVE11	383	383	n/a	Masonry	Post-pad/fill of pit [376]	Ragstone & sandstone	0.20	0.35	0.15	2.84	n/a	Post-medieval	6a (L)	6b
BVE11	384	n/a	24; 34	Fill	Fill of pit [173]/[494]	Firm, dark grey brown, clay silt	0.74	0.20	0.25	3.51	n/a	Medieval	5b	5b
BVE11	385	n/a	23; 34	Fill	Fill of construction cut [37]?	Firm, mid brown, silt clay	0.50	0.80	0.10	3.46	n/a	Post-medieval	6a (L)	6a (ii)
BVE11	386	n/a	34	Fill	Fill of construction cut [387]	Loose, light yellow brown, CBM sand silt	0.40	4.35	1.10	3.91	n/a	Post-medieval	6a (L)	6b
BVE11	387	387	34	Cut	Construction cut for property wall [153]	Linear, near vertical sides, flat base	0.40	4.35	1.10	3.91	*2.80*	Post-medieval	6a (L)	6b
BVE11	388	n/a	34	Fill	Fill of pit [173]/[494]	Firm, mid grey brown, clay silt	0.50	0.80	0.42	3.45	n/a	Medieval	5b	5b

BVE11	389	n/a	34	Fill	Fill of pit [173]/[494]	Soft, dark grey brown black, silt clay	n/a	0.65	0.40	3.17	n/a	Medieval	5b	5b
BVE11	390	n/a	34	Fill	Fill of pit [173]/[494]	Firm, light yellow grey, sand mortar	n/a	1.05	0.13	2.70	n/a	Medieval	5b	5b
BVE11	391	n/a	34	Fill	Fill of pit [173]/[494]	Soft, dark brown, clay silt	n/a	1.05	0.05	2.65	n/a	Medieval	5b	5b
BVE11	392	n/a	34	Fill	Fill of pit [173]/[494]	Soft, light brown red, clay silt	n/a	0.75	0.03	2.63	n/a	Medieval	5b	5b
BVE11	393	n/a	34	Fill	Fill of pit [173]/[494]	Soft, light orange brown, sand silt clay	n/a	1.10	0.35	2.72	n/a	Medieval	5b	5b
BVE11	394	n/a	29	Fill	Fill of pit [396]	Soft, mid brown, clay silt	0.80	0.65	0.24	3.07	n/a	Medieval	5b	5c
BVE11	395	n/a	29	Fill	Fill of pit [396]	Soft, mid grey green brown, sand silt clay	0.80	0.50	0.20	2.87	n/a	Medieval	5b	5c
BVE11	396	n/a	29	Cut	Pit	Shape unknown, steep sides, base not present	n/a	0.65	0.40	2.92	*2.67*	Medieval	5b	5c
BVE11	397	n/a	29	Layer	Gardensoil?	Soft, mid grey brown, sand silt clay	0.80	0.50	0.25	2.92	n/a	Medieval	5b	5c
BVE11	398	n/a	29	Layer	Brickearth layer	Firm, mid yellow red, sand silt clay	0.80	0.50	n/a	2.67	n/a	Late Roman/Post Roman	3d (E)	4
BVE11	*399*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*
BVE11	400	n/a	34	Layer	Gardensoil	Firm, dark brown, clay silt	n/a	n/a	0.35	3.78	n/a	Medieval	5b	5b
BVE11	401	n/a	34	Fill	Fill of pit [173]/[494]	Firm, light yellow brown, clay silt	n/a	n/a	0.11	3.43	n/a	Medieval	5b	5b
BVE11	402	n/a	34	Fill	Fill of pit [173]/[494]	Firm, mid brown, clay silt	n/a	0.95	0.17	3.33	n/a	Medieval	5b	5b
BVE11	403	n/a	34	Fill	Fill of pit [173]/[494]	Firm, dark brown, clay silt	n/a	0.50	0.20	3.2	n/a	Medieval	5b	5b
BVE11	404	n/a	34	Fill	Fill of pit [173]/[494]	Soft, black, charcoal	n/a	1.50	0.26	3.01	n/a	Medieval	5b	5b
BVE11	405	n/a	34	Layer	Gardensoil	Firm, mid brown, clay silt	n/a	n/a	0.52	3.93	n/a	Medieval	5b	5b
BVE11	406	n/a	34	Fill	Fill of pit [173]/[494]	Firm, clay silt, light brown	n/a	0.90	0.21	3.46	n/a	Medieval	5b	5b
BVE11	407	n/a	34	Fill	Fill of pit [173]/[494]	Firm, mid brown, clay silt	n/a	0.90	0.23	3.26	n/a	Medieval	5b	5b
BVE11	408	n/a	34	Fill	Fill of pit [173]/[494]	Firm, dark brown, clay silt	n/a	0.90	0.32	3.03	n/a	Medieval	5b	5b
BVE11	409	n/a	13	Fill	Fill of pit [411]/[511]	Loose, light grey green, crushed reigate stone	0.50	n/a	0.10	3.14	n/a	Medieval	3e (E)	5b
BVE11	410	n/a	13; 28	Fill	Fill of pit [411]/[511]	Firm, dark brown green, clay silt	1.45	0.75	1.20	3.14	n/a	Medieval	3e (E)	5b
BVE11	411	n/a	13; 28	Cut	Pit	Shape unknown, moderate sides, base not present	1.45	0.75	1.20	3.14	*1.79*	Medieval	3e (E)	5b

BVE11	412	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of tank [203]	Loose, light brown grey white red, mortar CBM	2.45	1.10	1.00	2.88	n/a	Post-medieval	6d	6d
BVE11	413	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [414]/[809]	Soft, mid brown grey, silt clay	2.05	2.00	0.80	3.04	n/a	Medieval	5c	5b
BVE11	414	414	n/a	Cut	Pit	Round, steep sides, base not present	2.05	2.00	0.80	3.04	*1.11*	Medieval	5b	5b
BVE11	415	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [416]	Soft, dark grey brown, silt clay	1.60	1.25	0.65	2.91	n/a	Medieval	5b	5b
BVE11	416	416	n/a	Cut	Pit	Sub-round, near vertical sides, flat base	1.60	1.25	0.65	2.91	*2.36*	Medieval	5b	5b
BVE11	417	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [418]	Soft, dark grey black, silt clay	0.90	0.72	0.43	2.83	n/a	Medieval	5b	5b
BVE11	418	n/a	n/a	Cut	Pit	Sub-round, steep sides, base not present	0.90	0.72	0.43	2.83	*1.89*	Medieval	5b	5b
BVE11	419	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [414]/[809]	Friable, grey brown, silt clay	1.30	1.00	0.90	2.20	n/a	Medieval	5b	5b
BVE11	420	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [418]	Soft, mid black grey, silt sand clay	0.90	0.72	0.51	2.40	n/a	Medieval	5b	5b
BVE11	421	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of posthole [422]	Soft, dark black grey, silt clay	0.30	0.30	0.50	2.86	n/a	Medieval/post-medieval	5b	5c/6a
BVE11	422	422	n/a	Cut	Posthole	Round, steep sides, concave base	0.30	0.30	0.50	2.86	*2.39*	Medieval/post-medieval	5b	5c/6a
BVE11	423	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [424]	Soft, dark grey brown, sand silt	2.55	2.75	0.75	2.96	n/a	Medieval	5b	5b
BVE11	424	424	n/a	Cut	Pit	Sub-round, steep sides, base not present	2.55	2.75	2.50	2.96	*0.48*	Medieval	5b	5b
BVE11	425	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [426]	Firm, light yellow brown red, clay silt	1.86	0.88	1.21	2.94	n/a	Medieval	5b	5b
BVE11	426	426	n/a	Cut	Pit	Sub-round, steep sides, flat base	1.86	0.88	1.21	2.94	*1.73*	Medieval	5b	5b
BVE11	427	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [428]	Soft, dark brown grey, silt clay	1.36	1.52	1.01	2.88	n/a	Medieval	5a	5b
BVE11	428	428	n/a	Cut	Pit	Shape unknown, steep sides, base not present	1.36	1.52	1.01	2.88	*1.87*	Medieval	5a	5a
BVE11	429	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [430]	Firm, dark grey black brown, silt clay	0.64	0.80	0.44	2.95	n/a	Medieval	5b	5b
BVE11	430	430	n/a	Cut	Pit	Shape unknown, steep sides, concave base	0.64	0.80	0.44	2.95	*2.51*	Medieval	5b	5b
BVE11	431	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [432]	Friable, grey brown, silt clay	1.02	1.28	1.70	2.70	n/a	Medieval	5a	5a
BVE11	432	432	n/a	Cut	Pit	Shape unknown, concave sides, base not present	1.02	1.28	1.70	2.70	*0.98*	Medieval	5a	5a
BVE11	433	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of posthole [434]	Soft, mid grey, silt clay	0.34	0.38	0.32	2.86	n/a	Medieval/post-medieval	5b	5c/6a
BVE11	434	434	n/a	Cut	Posthole	Sub-round, steep sides, flat base	0.34	0.38	0.32	2.86	*2.54*	Medieval/post-medieval	5b	5c/6a
BVE11	435	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of posthole [436]	Firm, dark grey brown, clay silt	0.35	0.35	0.13	2.97	n/a	Medieval/post-medieval	5b	5c/6a

BVE11	436	436	n/a	Cut	Posthole	Sub-round, steep sides, concave base	0.35	0.35	0.13	2.97	*2.84*	Medieval/post-medieval	5b	5c/6a
BVE11	437	437	n/a	Layer	Gardensoil	Friable, dark black grey brown, clay silt	3.10	2.50	0.20	2.96	n/a	Medieval	5b	5b
BVE11	438	438	n/a	Masonry	Foundation within construction cut [742]	Ragstone, no mortar	0.56	0.30	0.50	2.15	n/a	Roman	3f (E)	3f
BVE11	439	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [424]	Soft, dark grey brown,	0.65	1.30	1.81	2.29	n/a	Medieval	5b	5b
BVE11	440	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [441]	Firm, mid grey brown, clay sand silt	1.20	1.00	0.47	2.89	n/a	Medieval	5a	5a
BVE11	441	441	n/a	Cut	Pit	Sub-round, steep sides, flat base	1.20	1.00	0.47	2.89	*2.42*	Medieval	5a	5a
BVE11	442	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of stakehole [443]	Loose, grey yellow, silt clay	0.06	0.06	0.25	2.36	n/a	Medieval/post-medieval	5a	5c/6a
BVE11	443	443	n/a	Cut	Stakehole	Round, vertical side, base not present	0.06	0.06	0.25	2.36	*2.11*	Medieval/post-medieval	5a	5c/6a
BVE11	444	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of stakehole [445]	Loose, grey yellow, silt clay	0.06	0.06	0.12	2.32	n/a	Medieval/post-medieval	5a	5c/6a
BVE11	445	445	n/a	Cut	Stakehole	Square, vertical, pointed base	0.06	0.06	0.12	2.32	*2.2*	Medieval/post-medieval	5a	5c/6a
BVE11	446	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [447]	Soft, dark grey brown, silt sand clay	1.20	1.10	2.25	2.87	n/a	Medieval	5c	5c
BVE11	447	447	n/a	Cut	Pit	Sub-round, near vertical sides, base not present	1.20	1.10	2.25	2.87	*0.62*	Medieval	5c	5c
BVE11	448	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [449]	Soft, dark grey brown, clay silt	1.08	1.18	0.82	2.93	n/a	Medieval	5c	5c
BVE11	449	449	n/a	Cut	Pit	Sub-rectangular, steep sides, flat base	1.08	1.18	0.82	2.93	*2.11*	Medieval	5c	5c
BVE11	450	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [451]	Soft, grey yellow, silt clay	1.25	0.25	0.25	2.46	n/a	Post-medieval	5a	6a (i)
BVE11	451	n/a	n/a	Cut	Pit	Sub-rectangular, gentle sides, sloping base	1.25	0.25	0.25	2.46	*2.21*	Post-medieval	5a	6a (i)
BVE11	452	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [453]	Soft, light grey brown, sand silt	0.70	1.50	0.73	2.75	n/a	Late Roman/Post Roman	4b	4
BVE11	453	453	n/a	Cut	Pit	Shape unknown, steep sides, base not present	0.70	1.50	0.73	2.75	*2.02*	Late Roman/Post Roman	4b	4
BVE11	454	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [565]	Loose, dark grey brown, sand silt	0.30	0.50	0.30	2.70	n/a	Late Roman/Post Roman	4b	4
BVE11	*455-459*	*unused*	*unused*	*unused*	*unused*	*unused*	*unused*	*unused*	*unused*	*unused*	*unused*	*unused*	*unused*	*unused*
BVE11	460	n/a	34	Fill	Fill of pit [461]	Soft, dark grey brown, clay silt	n/a	1.70	0.50	3.00	n/a	Medieval	5a	5a

BVE11	461	n/a	34	Cut	Pit	Shape unknown, steep sides, base not present	0.70	1.12	1.10	2.84	*1.72*	Medieval	5a	5a
BVE11	462	n/a	34	Fill	Fill of posthole [463]	Soft, dark grey brown, clay silt	n/a	0.40	0.30	2.50	n/a	Late Roman/Post Roman	3d (E)	4
BVE11	463	n/a	34	Cut	Posthole	Shape unknown, vertical sides, concave base	n/a	0.40	0.30	2.50	*2.2*	Late Roman/Post Roman	3d (E)	4
BVE11	464	n/a	34	Layer	Brickearth layer	Firm, brown orange, silt clay	n/a	1.35	0.30	2.53	n/a	Late Roman/Post Roman	3d (E)	4
BVE11	465	n/a	34	Layer	Brickearth layer	Moderate, mid yellow white, silt sand mortar	n/a	2.05	0.20	2.23	n/a	Roman	3d (E)	3d/3e/3f
BVE11	466	n/a	34	Layer	Brickearth layer	Firm, light orange brown, silt clay	n/a	2.25	0.25	2.25	n/a	Roman	3c (L)	3d/3e/3f
BVE11	467	n/a	34	Layer	Dumped sand	Soft, light grey brown, silt sand	n/a	4.10	0.40	2.02	n/a	Roman	3c (E)	3d/3e/3f
BVE11	468	n/a	34	Layer	Dumped sand	Firm, mid yellow brown, sand gravel	n/a	4.15	n/a	1.65	n/a	Roman	3c (E)	3c
BVE11	469	n/a	34	Fill	Fill of pit [173]/[494]	Firm, white, mortar	n/a	1.90	0.30	2.90	n/a	Medieval	5b	5b
BVE11	470	n/a	34	Fill	Fill of pit [173]/[494]	Soft, dark brown, clay silt	n/a	*0.95*	0.05	*2.58*	n/a	Medieval	5b	5b
BVE11	471	n/a	34	Fill	Fill of pit [173]/[494]	Soft, mid orange brown, clay silt	n/a	1.90	0.36	2.88	n/a	Medieval	5b	5b
BVE11	472	n/a	34	Fill	Fill of pit [496]	Soft, brown orange yellow, silt clay	n/a	2.20	0.35	2.29	n/a	Medieval	4b	5b
BVE11	473	n/a	34	Fill	Fill of pit [496]	Soft, yellow brown, clay silt sand	n/a	1.65	0.35	2.06	n/a	Medieval	4b	5b
BVE11	474	n/a	34	Fill	Fill of pit [173]/[494]	Soft, mid orange brown, clay silt	n/a	*0.9*	*0.36*	*2.88*	n/a	Medieval	5b	5b
BVE11	475	n/a	34	Fill	Fill of pit [476]	Firm, dark brown grey, silt clay	n/a	0.85	0.40	2.67	n/a	Medieval	5a	5a
BVE11	476	n/a	34	Cut	Pit	Shape unknown, steep sides, flat base	n/a	0.85	0.50	2.67	*2.15*	Medieval	5a	5a
BVE11	477	n/a	34	Fill	Fill of pit [461]	Firm, dark brown, clay silt	n/a	0.23	0.19	2.70	n/a	Medieval	5a	5a
BVE11	478	void	void	void	void	void	void	void	void	void	void	void	void	void
BVE11	*479*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*
BVE11	*480*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*
BVE11	*481*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*
BVE11	482	void	void	void	void	void	void	void	void	void	void	void	void	void
BVE11	*483*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*
BVE11	484	n/a	34	Fill	Fill of pit [485]	Soft, mid grey brown, silt clay	n/a	1.30	0.45	3.00	n/a	Medieval	5a	5a
BVE11	485	n/a	34	Cut	Pit	Shape unknown, gradual sides, flat base	*n/a*	*1.30*	*0.45*	*3.00*	*2.56*	Medieval	5a	5a

BVE11	486	n/a	34	Layer	Brickearth layer	Firm, mid yellow brown, silt clay	n/a	0.65	0.25	2.50	n/a	Late Roman/Post Roman	3d (E)	4
BVE11	487	n/a	34	Fill	Fill of pit [461]	Moderate, dark grey brown, clay silt	n/a	1.30	0.50	3.00	n/a	Medieval	5a	5a
BVE11	488	n/a	34	Fill	Fill of pit [921]	Firm, grey brown, clay silt	n/a	0.80	1.15	2.50	n/a	Late Roman/Post Roman	4b	4
BVE11	489	n/a	34	Fill	Fill of pit [490]	Soft, dark grey brown, clay silt	n/a	1.07	1.15	2.50	n/a	Late Roman/Post Roman	4b	4
BVE11	490	n/a	34	Cut	Pit	Shape unknown, steep sides, base not present	n/a	1.07	1.15	2.50	*1.35*	Late Roman/Post Roman	4b	4
BVE11	491	n/a	34	Layer	Dump/levelling	Firm, dark brown orange, silt sand gravel	n/a	0.90	1.15	2.50	n/a	Late Roman/Post Roman	3d (L)	4
BVE11	492	n/a	34	Layer	Brickearth layer	Firm, dark orange brown, silt clay	n/a	0.75	0.12	2.09	n/a	Roman	3c (L)	3d/3e/3f
BVE11	493	n/a	34	Layer	Fill of pit [494]	Loose, brown grey, gravel clay	n/a	0.50	0.23	2.50	n/a	Medieval	4b	5b
BVE11	494	n/a	34	Cut	Pit	Shape unknown, steep sides, base not present	n/a	0.80	0.43	2.88	*2.15*	Medieval	5b	5b
BVE11	495	n/a	34	Fill	Fill of pit [496]	Firm, dark grey brown, clay silt	n/a	1.20	0.55	2.42	n/a	Medieval	4b	5b
BVE11	496	n/a	34	Cut	Pit	Shape unknown, vertical sides, flat base	n/a	2.97	0.80	2.46	*1.65*	Medieval	4b	5b
BVE11	497	n/a	34	Layer	Brickearth layer	Firm, mid brown orange, silt clay	n/a	2.20	0.52	2.16	n/a	Roman	3d (E)	3d/3e/3f
BVE11	498	n/a	34	Layer	Dumped sand	Firm, mid yellow brown, sand gravel	n/a	2.20	0.45	1.65	n/a	Roman	3c (E)	3c
BVE11	499	n/a	34	Layer	Natural sand/gravel	Loose, light yellow orange, sand gravel	n/a	2.20	n/a	1.36	n/a	Natural	1a	1
BVE11	500	n/a	34	Fill	Fill of pit [501]	Firm, dark grey brown, clay silt	n/a	0.60	0.66	2.46	n/a	Medieval/post-medieval	4b	5c/6a
BVE11	501	n/a	34	Cut	Pit	Shape unknown, steep sides, base not present	n/a	0.60	0.66	2.46	*1.80*	Medieval/post-medieval	4b	5c/6a
BVE11	502	n/a	34	Layer	Gardensoil	Firm, mid grey brown, clay silt	n/a	0.42	0.31	2.48	n/a	Late Roman/Post Roman	4b	4
BVE11	503	n/a	13	Fill	Fill of pit [504]	Firm, dark grey brown, clay silt	n/a	1.50	1.62	3.04	n/a	Medieval	3d (L)	5b
BVE11	504	n/a	13	Cut	Pit	Shape unknown, steep sides, flat base	n/a	1.50	1.62	3.04	*1.28*	Medieval	3d (L)	5b
BVE11	505	n/a	13	Layer	Dump/levelling	Loose, mid yellow orange, sand gravel	0.60	n/a	n/a	1.38	n/a	Medieval	3d (L)	5a

BVE11	506	n/a	13	Layer	Dump/levelling	Firm, dark brown orange, silt clay	0.55	n/a	0.20	1.85	n/a	Medieval	3d (L)	5b
BVE11	507	n/a	13	Layer	Dump/levelling	Firm, dark brown grey, clay silt	0.40	n/a	n/a	1.30	n/a	Medieval	3d (L)	5a
BVE11	508	n/a	13	Layer	Dumped sand	Loose, light grey green, coarse sand	1.00	n/a	n/a	1.58	n/a	Medieval	3c (E)	5a
BVE11	509	n/a	13	Layer	Natural sand/gravel	Friable, light brown yellow, sand	0.60	n/a	n/a	1.23	n/a	Natural	1a	1
BVE11	510	n/a	13	Fill	Fill of pit [411]/[511]	Firm, dark grey black, clay silt	1.35	n/a	1.35	3.14	n/a	Medieval	3e (E)	5b
BVE11	511	n/a	13	Cut	Pit	Shape unknown, steep sides, base not present	1.35	n/a	1.35	3.14	*1.8*	Medieval	3e (E)	5b
BVE11	512	n/a	13	Fill	Fill of pit [513]	Firm, dark grey brown, clay silt	2.71	n/a	1.69	2.78	n/a	Medieval	3d (E)	5b
BVE11	513	n/a	13	Cut	Pit	Shape unknown, steep sides, flat base	2.71	n/a	1.69	1.58	*1.12*	Medieval	3d (E)	5b
BVE11	514	n/a	13	Layer	Natural sand/gravel	Loose, dark brown yellow, sand gravel	0.60	n/a	n/a	1.23	n/a	Natural	1a	1
BVE11	515	n/a	13	Fill	Fill of pit [516]	Firm, dark grey brown, clay silt	2.71	n/a	1.69	2.78	n/a	Medieval	3d (E)	5b
BVE11	516	n/a	13	Cut	Pit	Shape unknown, steep sides, base not present	2.71	n/a	1.69	1.86	*1.05*	Medieval	3d (E)	5b
BVE11	517	n/a	13	Fill	Fill of pit [518]	Firm, dark brown, silt clay	1.50	n/a	0.95	2.60	n/a	Medieval/post-medieval	6a (E)	5c/6a
BVE11	518	n/a	13	Cut	Pit	Shape unknown, steep sides, base not present	2.00	n/a	1.95	3.73	*1.78*	Medieval/post-medieval	6a (E)	5c/6a
BVE11	519	n/a	13	Layer	Dump/levelling	Loose, mid yellow brown, sand gravel	0.50	n/a	0.12	1.87	n/a	Roman	3d (E)	3d/3e/3f
BVE11	520	n/a	13	Layer	Mortar layer	Moderate, light white grey, mortar	0.55	n/a	0.04	1.78	n/a	Roman	3d (E)	3d/3e/3f
BVE11	521	n/a	13	Layer	Brickearth layer	Firm, mid yellow orange brown, silt clay	0.60	n/a	0.13	1.73	n/a	Roman	3d (E)	3d/3e/3f
BVE11	522	n/a	13	Layer	Dumped sand	Loose, mid yellow grey brown, sand	0.74	n/a	0.25	1.65	n/a	Roman	3c (E)	3c
BVE11	523	n/a	13	Layer	Natural sand/gravel	Friable, light brown yellow, sand	1.00	n/a	n/a	1.4	n/a	Natural	1a	1
BVE11	524	n/a	13	Fill	Fill of pit [525]	Firm, dark grey brown, silt clay	1.25	n/a	1.30	2.70	n/a	Medieval	3d (L)	5a
BVE11	525	n/a	13	Cut	Pit	Shape unknown, steep sides, base not present	1.30	n/a	1.30	2.61	*1.40*	Medieval	3d (L)	5a
BVE11	526	n/a	13; 35	Fill	Fill of pit [528]	Firm, light grey brown, silt clay	0.35	0.45	0.40	2.90	n/a	Medieval	3e (E)	5b
BVE11	527	n/a	13; 35	Fill	Fill of pit [528]	Firm, mid grey brown, silt clay	0.20	0.33	0.67	2.51	n/a	Medieval	3e (E)	5b
BVE11	528	n/a	13; 35	Cut	Pit	Shape unknown, near vertical sides, concave base	0.36	0.45	1.06	2.90	*1.83*	Medieval	3e (E)	5b
BVE11	529	n/a	13	Layer	Dump/levelling	Firm, mid grey brown, silt clay	0.45	n/a	0.56	2.61	*2.02*	Late Roman/Post Roman	3d (L)	4
BVE11	530	n/a	13; 35	Layer	Dump/levelling	Firm, dark orange black, clay silt	0.60	n/a	0.20	2.15	n/a	Roman	3d (L)	3d/3e/3f

						charcoal								
BVE11	531	n/a	13; 35	Layer	Gravel surface	Moderate, yellow grey, gravel mortar	0.82	n/a	0.07	1.94	n/a	Roman	3d (E)	3d/3e/3f
BVE11	532	n/a	13; 35	Layer	Dump/levelling	Moderate, mid yellow grey, gravel	0.82	0.24	0.03	1.92	n/a	Roman	3d (E)	3d/3e/3f
BVE11	533	n/a	13; 35	Layer	Brickearth layer	Firm, light yellow brown, clay silt	0.85	n/a	0.10	1.90	n/a	Roman	3d (E)	3d/3e/3f
BVE11	534	n/a	13; 35	Layer	Dumped sand	Loose, mid yellow grey brown, sand gravel	n/a	0.32	0.45	1.84	n/a	Roman	3c (E)	3c
BVE11	535	n/a	35	Fill	Fill of pit [536]	Firm, mid brown grey, silt clay	n/a	1.18	1.50	2.90	n/a	Medieval	4b	5b
BVE11	536	n/a	35	Cut	Pit	Shape unknown, steep sides, concave base	n/a	1.18	1.50	2.90	*1.4*	Medieval	4b	5b
BVE11	*537*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*
BVE11	*538*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*
BVE11	539	n/a	35	Fill	Fill of pit [540]	Firm, dark grey brown, silt clay	n/a	0.88	1.30	2.95	n/a	Medieval	4b	5b
BVE11	540	n/a	35	Cut	Pit	Shape unknown, steep sides, flat base	n/a	0.88	1.30	2.95	*1.70*	Medieval	4b	5b
BVE11	541	n/a	35	Layer	Dumped sand	Loose, mid yellow brown, sand	n/a	2.35	0.40	1.75	n/a	Roman	3c (E)	3c
BVE11	542	n/a	35	Layer	Dump/levelling	Firm, dark grey brown, clay silt	n/a	0.75	0.77	2.95	*2.18*	Late Roman/Post Roman	3d (L)	4
BVE11	543	n/a	35	Layer	Brickearth layer	Firm, mid brown orange, silt clay	n/a	1.50	0.45	2.20	n/a	Roman	3d (E)	3d/3e/3f
BVE11	544	n/a	35	Layer	Natural sand/gravel	Loose, yellow, sand	n/a	1.00	0.25	1.40	n/a	Natural	1a	1
BVE11	545	n/a	35	Fill	Fill of pit [546]	Firm, dark brown grey, clay silt	n/a	1.90	0.70	3.15	n/a	Medieval	4b	5a
BVE11	546	n/a	35	Cut	Pit	Shape unknown, steep sides, flat base	n/a	1.90	0.70	3.15	*2.41*	Medieval	4b	5a
BVE11	547	n/a	35	Fill	Fill of pit [547]	Soft, mid grey brown, clay silt	n/a	1.40	0.44	2.60	n/a	Late Roman/Post Roman	3f (M)	4
BVE11	548	n/a	35	Cut	Pit	Shape unknown, steep sides, base not present	n/a	1.40	0.44	2.60	*2.03*	Late Roman/Post Roman	3f (M)	4
BVE11	549	n/a	35	Layer	Dump/levelling	Friable, mid orange brown, sand brickearth	n/a	1.00	0.40	2.28	n/a	Roman	3d (L)	3d/3e/3f
BVE11	550	n/a	35	Layer	Dumped sand	Friable, yellow brown, sand	n/a	0.57	0.20	1.90	n/a	Roman	3c (E)	3c
BVE11	551	n/a	35	Masonry	Foundation within construction cut [552]	Flint nodules, yellow brown mortar	n/a	0.20	0.40	2.10	n/a	Roman	3f (E)	3f
BVE11	552	n/a	35	Cut	Construction cut for foundation [551]	Shape unknown, vertical sides, flat base	n/a	0.22	0.42	2.10	*2.68*	Roman	3f (E)	3f

BVE11	553	n/a	35	Layer	Dump/levelling	Firm, mid orange brown, sand clay	n/a	0.57	0.26	2.75	n/a	Roman	3c (E)	3c
BVE11	554	n/a	35	Fill	Fill of pit [555]	Soft, light grey brown, clay silt	n/a	0.50	1.12	3.15	n/a	Late Roman/Post Roman	4a	4
BVE11	555	n/a	35	Cut	Pit	Shape unknown, steep sides, base not present	n/a	0.50	1.12	3.15	*2.08*	Late Roman/Post Roman	4a	4
BVE11	556	n/a	35	Layer	Dumped sand	Friable, light brown yellow, sand	n/a	0.55	0.20	2.15	n/a	Roman	3c (E)	3d/3e/3f
BVE11	557	n/a	35	Layer	Fill of pit [555]	Soft, light grey white, mortar	n/a	0.90	0.04	2.08	n/a	Late Roman/Post Roman	4a	4
BVE11	558	n/a	35	Layer	Brickearth layer	Firm, mid yellow orange brown, silt clay	n/a	2.70	0.15	2.06	n/a	Roman	3d (E)	3d/3e/3f
BVE11	559	n/a	35	Layer	Burnt brickearth	Firm, dark orange brown, silt clay charcoal	n/a	1.30	0.17	1.94	n/a	Roman	3d (E)	3d/3e/3f
BVE11	560	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [561]	Friable, dark grey brown, clay silt	1.75	0.90	0.54	2.73	n/a	Medieval	5a	5a
BVE11	561	561	n/a	Cut	Pit	Sub-round, steep sides, concave base	1.75	0.90	0.54	2.73	*2.19*	Medieval	5a	5a
BVE11	562	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [563]	Soft, grey brown, silt clay	0.63	0.30	0.30	2.80	n/a	Late Roman/Post Roman	4b	4
BVE11	563	n/a	n/a	Cut	Pit	Shape unknown, concave sides, concave base	0.63	0.30	0.30	2.80	*2.50*	Late Roman/Post Roman	4b	4
BVE11	564	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [447]	Soft, dark grey brown, silt sand clay	1.20	1.10	2.25	2.87	n/a	Medieval	5c	5c
BVE11	565	565	n/a	Cut	Pit	Shape unknown, sides not present, concave base	0.40	0.43	0.30	2.42	2.12	Late Roman/Post Roman	4b	4
BVE11	566	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [567]	Friable, dark black brown, clay silt	1.06	0.78	0.48	2.76	n/a	Roman	3f (L)	3f
BVE11	567	567	n/a	Cut	Pit	Sub-round, steep sides, concave base	1.06	0.78	0.48	2.76	*2.28*	Roman	3f (L)	3f
BVE11	568	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [569]	Firm, dark yellow brown, silt brickearth	0.60	0.45	0.30	2.92	n/a	Medieval	5a	5a
BVE11	569	n/a	n/a	Cut	Pit	Sub-square, steep sides, concave base	0.60	0.45	0.30	2.92	*2.63*	Medieval	5a	5a
BVE11	570	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [571]	Friable, dark grey, clay silt	0.95	0.35	0.25	2.76	n/a	Late Roman/Post Roman	4b	4

BVE11	571	n/a	n/a	Cut	Pit	Shape unknown, steep sides, flat base	0.95	0.35	0.25	2.76	*2.51*	Late Roman/Post Roman	4b	4
BVE11	572	572	n/a	Layer	Gardensoil	Firm, dark brown grey, sand clay	4.76	6.80	0.30	2.88	n/a	Medieval	5a	5a
BVE11	573	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [574]	Friable, dark black grey, clay silt	1.24	1.06	0.93	2.76	n/a	Late Roman/Post Roman	4a	4
BVE11	574	574	n/a	Cut	Pit	Sub-round, steep sides, concave base	1.24	1.06	0.93	2.76	*1.83*	Late Roman/Post Roman	4a	4
BVE11	575	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [577]	Firm, dark grey brown, clay silt	2.40	2.00	0.70	2.88	n/a	Medieval	5a	5a
BVE11	576	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [577]	Soft, dark grey yellow brown, brickearth silt	1.80	1.25	0.07	2.41	n/a	Medieval	5a	5a
BVE11	577	577	n/a	Cut	Pit	Sub-round, steep sides, concave base	2.50	2.00	1.25	2.80	*1.55*	Medieval	5a	5a
BVE11	578	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [579]	Friable, black orange red, clay silt daub	0.56	0.80	0.50	2.64	n/a	Roman	4b	3f
BVE11	579	579	n/a	Cut	Pit	Sub-round, steep sides, concave base	0.56	0.80	0.50	2.64	*2.14*	Roman	4b	3f
BVE11	580	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [581]	Soft, dark grey black, clay silt	0.58	0.20	0.16	2.81	n/a	Medieval	5c	5c
BVE11	581	n/a	n/a	Cut	Pit	Sub-round, concave sides, concave base	0.58	0.20	0.16	2.81	*2.65*	Medieval	5c	5c
BVE11	582	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [583]	Friable, dark black grey, clay silt	1.12	1.20	0.39	2.45	n/a	Roman	3f (M)	3f
BVE11	583	n/a	n/a	Cut	Pit	Shape unknown, concave sides, flat base	1.12	1.20	0.39	2.45	*2.06*	Roman	3f (M)	3f
BVE11	584	584	n/a	Layer	Dump/levelling	Firm, grey brown, silt clay	0.40	1.00	0.20	2.45	n/a	Roman	3e (E)	3f
BVE11	585	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [603]	Friable, dark grey brown, silt clay	1.00	0.4	1.15	2.84	n/a	Late Roman/Post Roman	4b	4
BVE11	586	586	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [577]	Soft, dark grey brown, clay silt	2.10	1.70	0.20	1.76	n/a	Medieval	5a	5a
BVE11	587	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of robber cut? [588]	Firm, mid grey, clay silt	2.60	2.30	0.28	2.46	n/a	Late Roman/Post Roman	4a	4
BVE11	588	n/a	n/a	Cut	Robber cut?	Rectangular, steep sides, flat base	2.60	2.30	0.28	2.46	*2.18*	Late Roman/Post Roman	4a	4
BVE11	589	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [590]	Soft, dark black grey, clay silt	2.04	1.02	0.50	2.21	n/a	Medieval	5a	5a
BVE11	590	590	n/a	Cut	Pit	Linear, steep sides, irregular base	2.04	1.02	0.50	2.21	*1.71*	Medieval	5a	5a

BVE11	591	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [592]	Soft, dark brown, clay silt	1.28	1.14	0.33	2.75	n/a	Late Roman/Post Roman	4b	4
BVE11	592	592	n/a	Cut	Pit	Sub-round, vertical sides, flat base	1.28	1.14	0.33	2.75	*2.31*	Roman	4b	3f
BVE11	593	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [594]	Friable, mid brown grey, clay silt	0.64	0.54	0.30	2.71	n/a	Late Roman/Post Roman	4b	4
BVE11	594	594	n/a	Cut	Pit	Sub-square, vertical sides, flat base	0.64	0.54	0.30	2.71	*2.41*	Late Roman/Post Roman	4b	4
BVE11	595	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [596]	Soft, dark grey brown, clay silt	1.30	1.60	0.65	2.69	n/a	Late Roman/Post Roman	4b	4
BVE11	596	596	n/a	Cut	Pit	Sub-round, steep sides, concave base	1.30	1.60	0.65	2.69	*2.04*	Late Roman/Post Roman	4b	4
BVE11	597	597	n/a	Masonry	Latrine within construction cut [598]	Chalk nodules, brickearth	1.10	0.55	0.25	2.92	n/a	Medieval	5b	5b
BVE11	598	598	n/a	Cut	Construction cut for foundation [597]	Linear, steep sides, concave base	1.10	0.55	0.25	2.92	0.25	Medieval	5b	5b
BVE11	599	599	n/a	Layer	Gardensoil	Firm, dark black grey, clay silt	3.90	2.65	0.4	2.83	n/a	Late Roman/Post Roman	4b	4
BVE11	600	600	n/a	Cut	Pit	Sub-round, steep sides, flat base	1.32	0.71	0.33	2.41	2.08	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVE11	601	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [600]	Loose, mid grey brown, clay silt	1.32	0.71	0.33	2.41	n/a	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVE11	602	602	n/a	Layer	Dump/levelling	Friable, dark black brown, clay silt	1.20	1.30	0.40	2.71	n/a	Roman	3e (E)	3f
BVE11	603	603	n/a	Cut	Pit	Irregular, sides not present, base not present	1.00	0.40	1.15	2.84	1.70	Late Roman/Post Roman	4b	4
BVE11	604	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [605]	Firm, dark brown grey, sand clay	1.36	1.24	0.71	2.72	n/a	Late Roman/Post Roman	4b	4
BVE11	605	605	n/a	Cut	Pit	Sub-round, concave sides, concave base	1.36	1.24	0.71	2.72	2.01	Late Roman/Post Roman	4b	4

BVE11	606	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [607]	Friable, dark grey brown, clay silt	1.35	0.88	0.10	2.30	n/a	Late Roman/Post Roman	4a	4
BVE11	607	606	n/a	Cut	Pit	Irregular, steep sides, irregular base	1.35	0.88	0.10	2.30	2.21	Late Roman/Post Roman	4a	4
BVE11	608	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of posthole [609]	Soft, dark brown grey	0.24	0.22	0.69	2.24	n/a	Roman	3f (L)	3f
BVE11	609	609	n/a	Cut	Posthole	Round, vertical sides, concave base	0.24	0.22	0.69	2.24	1.55	Roman	3f (L)	3f
BVE11	610	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of posthole [611]	Soft, dark brown grey, clay silt	0.38	0.42	0.79	2.21	n/a	Roman	3f (L)	3f
BVE11	611	611	n/a	Cut	Posthole	Sub-round, vertical sides, concave base	0.38	0.42	0.79	2.21	1.46	Roman	3f (L)	3f
BVE11	612	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [613]	Firm, dark brown grey, sand clay brickearth	0.90	1.30	0.75	2.88	n/a	Late Roman/Post Roman	4b	4
BVE11	613	613	n/a	Cut	Pit	Sub-round, concave sides, concave base	0.90	1.30	0.75	2.88	2.14	Late Roman/Post Roman	4b	4
BVE11	*614*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*
BVE11	615	615	n/a	Cut	Pit	Sub-round, concave slope, concave base	0.70	0.70	0.20	2.60	2.39	Medieval	5a	5a
BVE11	616	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [615]	Friable, dark grey brown, clay silt	0.70	0.70	0.20	2.60	n/a	Medieval	5a	5a
BVE11	617	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [618]	Soft, dark brown grey, clay silt	2.22	0.70	0.29	2.56	n/a	Medieval	5a	5a
BVE11	618	618	n/a	Cut	Pit	Shape unknown, gradual sides, flat base	2.22	0.70	0.29	2.56	2.27	Medieval	5a	5a
BVE11	619	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [620]	Firm, dark blue grey, sand silt	0.67	0.53	0.24	2.69	n/a	Medieval	5a	5a
BVE11	620	620	n/a	Cut	Pit	unknown, steep sides, flat base	0.67	0.53	0.24	2.69	2.46	Medieval	5a	5a
BVE11	621	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [622]	Soft, dark grey brown, clay silt	0.88	0.50	0.42	2.70	n/a	Medieval	5a	5a
BVE11	622	622	n/a	Cut	Pit	Sub-round, gradual sides, flat base	0.88	0.50	0.42	2.70	2.28	Medieval	5a	5a
BVE11	623	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of posthole [624]	Soft, dark brown, grey, sand silt	0.20	0.30	0.35	2.56	n/a	Roman	3f (L)	3f
BVE11	624	624	n/a	Cut	Posthole	Sub-round, vertical sides, pointed base	0.20	0.30	0.35	2.56	2.22	Roman	3f (L)	3f
BVE11	625	625	n/a	Masonry	Foundation within construction cut [742]	Flint nodules, yellow mortar	3.45	0.57	0.68	2.28	n/a	Roman	3f (E)	3f
BVE11	626	626	n/a	Layer	Dump/levelling	Soft, dark orange brown, tile sand clay	0.96	0.66	0.24	2.23	n/a	Roman	3d (L)	3e
BVE11	627	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of posthole [628]	Soft, dark brown, clay silt	0.25	0.28	0.84	2.33	n/a	Roman	3f (L)	3f

BVE11	628	609	n/a	Cut	Posthole	Round, vertical sides, concave base	0.25	0.28	0.84	2.33	1.49	Roman	3f (L)	3f
BVE11	629	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of posthole [630]	Soft, dark brown, clay silt	0.27	0.23	0.69	2.25	n/a	Roman	3f (L)	3f
BVE11	630	609	n/a	Cut	Posthole	Sub-triangular, vertical sides, concave base	0.27	0.23	0.69	2.25	1.56	Roman	3f (L)	3f
BVE11	631	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of posthole [632]	Soft, dark brown, clay silt	0.32	0.29	0.82	2.23	n/a	Roman	3f (L)	3f
BVE11	632	609	n/a	Cut	Posthole	Square, vertical sides, concave base	0.32	0.29	0.82	2.23	1.39	Roman	3f (L)	3f
BVE11	633	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of posthole [634]	Soft, dark brown, clay silt	0.26	0.26	0.73	2.29	n/a	Roman	3f (L)	3f
BVE11	634	609	n/a	Cut	Posthole	Sub-round, vertical sides, concave base	0.26	0.26	1.40	2.29	0.81	Roman	3f (L)	3f
BVE11	635	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [636]	Firm, mid grey brown, clay sand	0.80	0.44	0.33	2.68	n/a	Late Roman/Post Roman	4a	4
BVE11	636	636	n/a	Cut	Pit	Sub-round, gradual sides, sloping base	0.80	0.44	0.33	2.68	2.35	Late Roman/Post Roman	4a	4
BVE11	637	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of posthole [638]	Firm, mid grey brown, clay silt	0.30	0.26	0.09	2.53	n/a	Roman	3f (L)	3f
BVE11	638	638	n/a	Cut	Posthole	Round, sloping sides, flat base	0.30	0.26	0.09	2.53	2.44	Roman	3f (L)	3f
BVE11	639	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of robber cut [737]	Loose, dark grey, clay sand	2.64	0.82	0.10	2.51	n/a	Late Roman/Post Roman	4a	4
BVE11	*640*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*
BVE11	641	641	n/a	Layer	Brickearth layer	Soft, dark black grey, silt brickearth	2.00	2.10	0.10	2.52	n/a	Roman	3e (L)	3f
BVE11	642	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of stakehole [643]	Soft, dark brown grey, clay silt	0.08	0.10	0.04	2.39	n/a	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVE11	643	650	n/a	Cut	Stakehole	Round, vertical sides, pointed base	0.08	0.10	0.04	2.39	2.35	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVE11	644	644	n/a	Layer	Brickearth layer	Soft, mid orange brown, brickearth	1.90	2.30	0.05	2.48	n/a	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVE11	645	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [646]	Soft, dark brown grey, sand clay gravel	1.70	1.08	0.74	2.39	n/a	Medieval	5c	5c
BVE11	646	646	n/a	Cut	Pit	Sub-round, steep sides, base not described	1.70	1.08	0.90	2.39	1.49	Medieval	5c	5c
BVE11	647	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of robber cut [737]	Loose, mid green grey, clay sand	2.64	0.82	0.27	2.41	n/a	Late Roman/Post Roman	4a	4
BVE11	648	648	n/a	Layer	Brickearth layer	Soft, light yellow brown,sand clay	0.90	1.63	0.30	2.30	n/a	Roman	3e (E)	3e

BVE11	649	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of stakehole [650]	Soft, dark brown, clay silt	0.07	0.09	0.12	2.45	n/a	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVE11	650	650	n/a	Cut	Stakehole	Round, vertical sides, concave base	0.07	0.09	0.12	2.45	2.33	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVE11	651	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of stakehole [652]	Soft, dark grey brown, clay silt	0.08	0.08	0.11	2.46	n/a	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVE11	652	650	n/a	Cut	Stakehole	Round, vertical sides, tapered base	0.08	0.08	0.11	2.46	2.35	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVE11	653	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of stakehole [654]	Soft, dark grey brown, clay silt	0.12	0.08	0.11	2.46	n/a	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVE11	654	650	n/a	Cut	Stakehole	Round, vertical sides, tapered base	0.12	0.08	0.11	2.46	2.35	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVE11	655	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of stakehole [656]	Soft, dark grey brown, clay silt	0.08	0.14	0.11	2.46	n/a	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVE11	656	650	n/a	Cut	Stakehole	Sub-round, vertical sides, tapered base	0.08	0.14	0.11	2.46	2.35	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVE11	657	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of stakehole [658]	Soft, dark grey brown, clay silt	0.06	0.06	0.11	2.46	n/a	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVE11	658	650	n/a	Cut	Stakehole	Round, vertical sides, tapered base	0.06	0.06	0.11	2.46	2.35	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVE11	659	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of stakehole [660]	Soft, dark grey brown, clay silt	0.08	0.08	0.11	2.46	n/a	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVE11	660	650	n/a	Cut	Stakehole	Round, vertical sides, tapered base	0.08	0.08	0.11	2.46	2.35	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVE11	661	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of stakehole [662]	Soft, dark grey brown, clay silt	0.04	0.06	0.10	2.45	n/a	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVE11	662	650	n/a	Cut	Stakehole	Sub-round, vertical sides, tapered base	0.04	0.06	0.10	2.45	2.35	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVE11	663	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of stakehole [664]	Soft, dark grey brown, clay silt	0.06	0.09	0.10	2.45	n/a	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVE11	664	650	n/a	Cut	Stakehole	Sub-round, vertical sides, tapered base	0.06	0.09	0.10	2.45	2.35	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVE11	665	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of stakehole [666]	Soft, dark grey brown, clay silt	0.08	0.10	0.11	2.45	n/a	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVE11	666	650	n/a	Cut	Stakehole	Sub-round, vertical sides, tapered base	0.08	0.10	0.11	2.45	2.34	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVE11	667	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of stakehole [658]	Soft, dark grey brown, clay silt	0.10	0.10	0.10	2.45	n/a	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVE11	668	650	n/a	Cut	Stakehole	Round, vertical sides, tapered base	0.10	0.10	0.10	2.45	2.35	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVE11	669	669	n/a	Cut	Robber cut?	Linear, vertical sides, flat base	0.54	3.5	0.72	2.01	1.29	Late Roman/Post Roman	4b	4

BVE11	670	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of robber cut [669]	Soft, dark brown grey, sand clay	0.54	3.5	0.72	2.01	n/a	Late Roman/Post Roman	4b	4
BVE11	671	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of stakehole [672]	Soft, dark grey brown, clay silt	0.09	0.08	0.05	2.39	n/a	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVE11	672	650	n/a	Cut	Stakehole	Round, vertical sides, tapered base	0.09	0.08	0.05	2.39	2.34	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVE11	673	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of stakehole [674]	Soft, dark grey brown, clay silt	0.08	0.09	0.10	2.45	n/a	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVE11	674	650	n/a	Cut	Stakehole	Round, vertical sides, tapered base	0.08	0.09	0.10	2.45	2.34	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVE11	675	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of stakehole [676]	Soft, dark grey brown, clay silt	0.06	0.08	0.10	2.39	n/a	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVE11	676	650	n/a	Cut	Stakehole	Sub-round, vertical sides, tapered base	0.06	0.08	0.10	2.39	2.35	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVE11	677	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of stakehole [678]	Soft, dark grey brown, clay silt	0.12	0.12	0.14	2.39	n/a	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVE11	678	650	n/a	Cut	Stakehole	Round, vertical sides, tapered base	0.12	0.12	0.14	2.39	2.25	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVE11	679	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of stakehole [680]	Soft, dark grey brown, clay silt	0.07	0.06	0.05	2.39	n/a	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVE11	680	650	n/a	Cut	Stakehole	Round, vertical sides, tapered base	0.07	0.06	0.05	2.39	2.34	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVE11	681	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of stakehole [682]	Soft, dark grey brown, clay silt	0.06	0.07	0.05	2.39	n/a	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVE11	682	650	n/a	Cut	Stakehole	Round, vertical sides, tapered base	0.06	0.07	0.05	2.39	2.34	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVE11	683	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of stakehole [684]	Soft, dark grey brown, clay silt	0.04	0.06	0.11	2.46	n/a	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVE11	684	650	n/a	Cut	Stakehole	Sub-round, vertical sides, tapered base	0.04	0.06	0.11	2.46	2.35	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVE11	685	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of stakehole [686]	Soft, dark grey brown, clay silt	0.07	0.05	0.05	2.39	n/a	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVE11	686	650	n/a	Cut	Stakehole	Sub-round, vertical sides, tapered base	0.07	0.05	0.05	2.39	2.34	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVE11	687	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of stakehole [688]	Soft, dark grey brown, clay silt	0.09	0.06	0.11	2.46	n/a	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVE11	688	650	n/a	Cut	Stakehole	Sub-round, vertical sides, tapered base	0.09	0.06	0.11	2.46	2.35	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVE11	689	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of stakehole [690]	Soft, dark grey brown, clay silt	0.10	0.08	0.11	2.46	n/a	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVE11	690	650	n/a	Cut	Stakehole	Sub-round, vertical sides, tapered base	0.10	0.08	0.11	2.46	2.35	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVE11	691	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of stakehole [692]	Soft, dark grey brown, clay silt	0.05	0.06	0.11	2.46	n/a	Roman	3e (E)	3e

BVE11	692	650	n/a	Cut	Stakehole	Round, vertical sides, tapered base	0.05	0.06	0.11	2.46	2.35	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVE11	693	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of stakehole [694]	Soft, dark grey brown, clay silt	0.08	0.07	0.06	2.41	n/a	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVE11	694	650	n/a	Cut	Stakehole	Round, vertical sides, tapered base	0.08	0.07	0.06	2.41	2.35	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVE11	695	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of stakehole [696]	Soft, dark grey brown, clay silt	0.08	0.06	0.08	2.42	n/a	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVE11	696	650	n/a	Cut	Stakehole	Sub-round, vertical sides, tapered base	0.08	0.06	0.08	2.42	2.36	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVE11	697	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of stakehole [698]	Soft, dark grey brown, clay silt	0.08	0.05	0.06	2.41	n/a	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVE11	698	650	n/a	Cut	Stakehole	Sub-round, vertical sides, tapered base	0.08	0.05	0.06	2.41	2.35	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVE11	699	699	n/a	Layer	Brickearth layer	Soft, orange yellow grey brown, brickearth silt	1.55	0.80	0.05	2.49	n/a	Roman	3e (L)	3f
BVE11	700	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of stakehole [701]	Soft, dark grey brown, clay silt	0.08	0.05	0.07	2.42	n/a	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVE11	701	650	n/a	Cut	Stakehole	Sub-round, vertical sides, tapered base	0.08	0.05	0.07	2.42	2.35	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVE11	702	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of stakehole [703]	Soft, dark grey brown, clay silt	0.06	0.05	0.07	2.42	n/a	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVE11	703	650	n/a	Cut	Stakehole	Round, vertical sides, concave base	0.06	0.05	0.07	2.42	2.35	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVE11	704	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of stakehole [705]	Soft, dark grey brown, clay silt	0.10	0.09	0.11	2.42	n/a	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVE11	705	650	n/a	Cut	Stakehole	Round, vertical sides, concave base	0.10	0.09	0.11	2.42	2.33	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVE11	706	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of stakehole [707]	Soft, dark grey brown, clay silt	0.09	0.07	0.07	2.42	n/a	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVE11	707	650	n/a	Cut	Stakehole	Sub-round, vertical sides, tapered base	0.09	0.07	0.07	2.42	2.35	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVE11	708	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of stakehole [709]	Soft, dark grey brown, clay silt	0.09	0.09	0.04	2.39	n/a	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVE11	709	650	n/a	Cut	Stakehole	Round, vertical sides, concave base	0.09	0.09	0.04	2.39	2.35	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVE11	710	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of stakehole [711]	Soft, dark grey brown, clay silt	0.07	0.08	0.04	2.39	n/a	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVE11	711	650	n/a	Cut	Stakehole	Round, vertical sides, concave base	0.07	0.08	0.04	2.39	2.35	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVE11	712	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of stakehole [713]	Soft, dark grey brown, clay silt	0.08	0.10	0.08	2.42	n/a	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVE11	713	650	n/a	Cut	Stakehole	Sub-round, vertical sides, tapered base	0.08	0.10	0.08	2.42	2.34	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVE11	714	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of stakehole [715]	Soft, dark grey brown, clay silt	0.07	0.06	0.07	2.39	n/a	Roman	3e (E)	3e

BVE11	715	650	n/a	Cut	Stakehole	Round, vertical sides, concave base	0.07	0.06	0.07	2.39	2.31	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVE11	716	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of stakehole [717]	Soft, dark grey brown, clay silt	0.10	0.06	0.07	2.42	n/a	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVE11	717	650	n/a	Cut	Stakehole	Sub-round, vertical sides, tapered base	0.10	0.06	0.07	2.42	2.35	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVE11	718	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of stakehole [719]	Soft, dark grey brown, clay silt	0.10	0.05	0.06	2.41	n/a	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVE11	719	650	n/a	Cut	Stakehole	Sub-round, vertical sides, tapered base	0.10	0.05	0.06	2.41	2.35	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVE11	720	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of stakehole [721]	Soft, dark grey brown, clay silt	0.08	0.06	0.06	2.41	n/a	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVE11	721	650	n/a	Cut	Stakehole	Sub-round, vertical sides, tapered base	0.08	0.06	0.06	2.41	2.35	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVE11	722	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of stakehole [723]	Soft, dark grey brown, clay silt	0.09	0.09	0.13	2.46	n/a	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVE11	723	650	n/a	Cut	Stakehole	Round, vertical sides, concave base	0.09	0.09	0.13	2.46	2.33	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVE11	724	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of stakehole [725]	Soft, dark grey brown, clay silt	0.06	0.06	0.13	2.46	n/a	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVE11	725	650	n/a	Cut	Stakehole	Round, vertical sides, concave base	0.06	0.06	0.13	2.46	2.33	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVE11	726	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of stakehole [727]	Soft, dark grey brown, clay silt	0.06	0.05	0.11	2.46	n/a	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVE11	727	650	n/a	Cut	Stakehole	Round, vertical sides, concave base	0.06	0.05	0.11	2.46	2.35	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVE11	728	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of stakehole [729]	Soft, dark grey brown, clay silt	0.06	0.06	0.11	2.46	n/a	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVE11	729	650	n/a	Cut	Stakehole	Round, vertical sides, concave base	0.06	0.06	0.11	2.46	2.35	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVE11	730	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of stakehole [731]	Soft, dark grey brown, clay silt	0.07	0.07	0.13	2.46	n/a	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVE11	731	650	n/a	Cut	Stakehole	Round, vertical sides, concave base	0.07	0.07	0.13	2.46	2.33	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVE11	732	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of stakehole [733]	Soft, dark grey brown, clay silt	0.07	0.07	0.11	2.46	n/a	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVE11	733	650	n/a	Cut	Stakehole	Round, vertical sides, concave base	0.07	0.07	0.11	2.46	2.35	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVE11	734	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of posthole [735]	Soft, mid green grey brown, silt clay	0.50	0.22	0.32	2.49	n/a	Late Roman/Post Roman	4a	4
BVE11	735	735	n/a	Cut	Posthole?	Sub-round, steep sides, flat base	0.50	0.22	0.32	2.49	2.17	Late Roman/Post Roman	4a	4

BVE11	736	736	n/a	Masonry	Foundation within construction cut [785]	Chalk ragstone flint, friable light yellow grey mortar	5.10	0.62	0.48	2.37	n/a	Roman	3f (E)	3f
BVE11	737	737	n/a	Cut	Robber cut	Linear, near vertical sides, flat base	3.20	0.65	0.37	2.51	2.14	Late Roman/Post Roman	4a	4
BVE11	738	738	n/a	Layer	Brickearth layer	Friable, light grey brown, clay silt	3.26	0.94	0.10	2.36	n/a	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVE11	739	738	n/a	Layer	Brickearth layer	Friable, light grey brown, clay silt	2.10	0.68	1.00	2.23	n/a	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVE11	740	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of gully [741]	Friable, mid brown grey, clay silt	0.38	0.42	0.19	2.20	n/a	Roman	3e (L)	3e
BVE11	741	741	n/a	Cut	Gully	Linear, steep sides, concave base	0.38	0.42	0.19	2.20	2.01	Roman	3e (L)	3e
BVE11	742	742	n/a	Cut	Construction cut for foundation [625]	Linear, vertical sides, base not described	3.40	0.57	0.65	2.23	1.60	Roman	3f (E)	3f
BVE11	743	743	n/a	Layer	Occupation layer	Loose, dark green grey, sand clay brickearth	1.22	2.36	0.30	2.32	n/a	Roman	3d (L)	3d
BVE11	744	744	n/a	Cut	Stakehole	Round, vertical sides, flat base	0.09	0.09	0.07	1.93	1.86	Roman	3d (L)	3d
BVE11	745	745	n/a	Cut	Pit	Round, near vertical sides, flat base	0.76	0.90	0.32	2.32	1.93	Roman	3d (L)	3d
BVE11	746	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [747]	Loose, dark black brown, clay silt	0.90	0.54	0.19	2.53	n/a	Roman	3e (L)	3e
BVE11	747	747	n/a	Cut	Pit	Sub-rectangular, gradual sides, concave base	0.90	0.54	0.19	2.53	2.34	Roman	3e (L)	3e
BVE11	748	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [749]	Soft, grey brown, clay silt	1.05	1.15	0.25	2.55	n/a	Roman	3f (M)	3f
BVE11	749	749	n/a	Cut	Pit	Square, vertical sides, flat base	1.05	1.15	0.30	2.44	2.24	Roman	3f (M)	3f
BVE11	750	750	n/a	Layer	Brickearth layer	Soft, light yellow brown, brickearth sand silt	2.00	1.80	0.10	2.55	n/a	Roman	3e (L)	3f
BVE11	751	751	n/a	Layer	Brickearth layer	Friable, dark grey brown, clay silt	1.90	4.75	0.12	2.35	n/a	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVE11	752	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of stakehole [753]	Soft, dark grey brown, clay silt	0.07	0.05	0.14	2.46	n/a	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVE11	753	650	n/a	Cut	Stakehole	Round, vertical sides, concave base	0.07	0.05	0.14	2.46	2.32	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVE11	754	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of stakehole [755]	Soft, dark grey brown, clay silt	0.07	0.05	0.14	2.46	n/a	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVE11	755	650	n/a	Cut	Stakehole	Round, vertical sides, concave base	0.07	0.05	0.14	2.46	2.32	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVE11	756	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of stakehole [757]	Soft, dark grey brown, clay silt	0.08	0.07	0.14	2.46	n/a	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVE11	757	650	n/a	Cut	Stakehole	Round, vertical sides, concave base	0.08	0.07	0.14	2.46	2.32	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVE11	758	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of stakehole [759]	Soft, dark grey brown, clay silt	0.10	0.06	0.09	2.41	n/a	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVE11	759	650	n/a	Cut	Stakehole	Round, vertical sides, concave base	0.10	0.06	0.09	2.41	2.32	Roman	3e (E)	3e

BVE11	760	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of stakehole [761]	Soft, dark grey brown, clay silt	0.08	0.06	0.09	2.41	n/a	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVE11	761	650	n/a	Cut	Stakehole	Round, vertical sides, concave base	0.08	0.06	0.09	2.41	2.32	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVE11	762	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of stakehole [763]	Soft, dark grey brown, clay silt	0.09	0.05	0.14	2.46	n/a	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVE11	763	650	n/a	Cut	Stakehole	Round, vertical sides, concave base	0.09	0.05	0.14	2.46	2.32	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVE11	764	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of stakehole [765]	Soft, dark grey brown, clay silt	0.07	0.04	0.14	2.46	n/a	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVE11	765	650	n/a	Cut	Stakehole	Round, vertical sides, concave base	0.07	0.04	0.14	2.46	2.32	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVE11	766	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of stakehole [767]	Soft, dark grey brown, clay silt	0.08	0.07	0.14	2.46	n/a	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVE11	767	650	n/a	Cut	Stakehole	Round, vertical sides, concave base	0.08	0.07	0.14	2.46	2.32	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVE11	768	768	n/a	Fill	Fill of latrine [597]	Friable, dark grey brown, clay silt	0.67	0.32	0.79	2.39	n/a	Medieval	5c	5b
BVE11	769	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [749]	Soft, green grey grey, silt	1.15	1.05	0.07	2.31	n/a	Roman	3f (M)	3f
BVE11	770	770	n/a	Cut	Pit	Round, concave sides, flat base	0.98	1.20	0.41	2.23	1.82	Roman	3d (L)	3d
BVE11	*771*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*
BVE11	772	772	n/a	Layer	Dumped sand	Friable, mid yellow brown, sand clay gravel	0.97	1.45	0.16	2.01	n/a	Roman	3d (L)	3d
BVE11	773	773	n/a	Layer	Mortar layer	Soft, light grey white, mortar	1.34	2.24	0.08	1.91	n/a	Roman	3d (E)	3d
BVE11	774	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [775]	Soft, dark yellow brown, silt clay sand	0.48	0.10	0.12	2.19	n/a	Late Roman/Post Roman	4b	4
BVE11	775	775	n/a	Cut	Pit	Shape unknown, steep sides, flat base	0.48	0.10	0.12	2.19	1.97	Late Roman/Post Roman	4b	4
BVE11	776	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of hearth [778]	Soft, mid brown grey, sand silt	0.65	0.36	0.21	2.48	n/a	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVE11	777	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of hearth [778]	Firm, brown, clay sand silt	0.65	0.36	0.05	2.31	n/a	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVE11	778	778	n/a	Fill	Hearth within construction cut [783]	Hard, red, burnt clay	0.76	0.60	0.47	2.47	n/a	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVE11	779	779	n/a	Layer	Brickearth layer	Soft, mid brown yellow, silt clay sand	0.55	1.65	0.45	2.31	n/a	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVE11	780	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of hearth [778]	Firm, brown, silt sand	0.65	0.36	0.24	2.26	n/a	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVE11	781	781	n/a	Layer	Brickearth layer	Soft, light yellow brown, clay silt	1.05	1.65	0.10	2.58	n/a	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVE11	782	782	n/a	Layer	Brickearth layer	Firm, mid yellow brown, brickearth	1.65	0.65	0.20	2.32	n/a	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVE11	783	783	n/a	Cut	Construction cut for hearth [778]	Sub-round, steep sides, irregular base	0.66	1.00	0.44	2.46	2.02	Roman	3e (E)	3e

BVE11	784	784	n/a	Layer	Dump/levelling	Loose, light grey brown, sand silt mortar brickearth	3.20	2.90	0.10	2.21	n/a	Roman	3d (L)	3d
BVE11	785	785	n/a	Cut	Construction cut for foundation [736]	Linear, vertical sides, irregular base	5.10	0.65	0.35	2.32	1.70	Roman	3f (E)	3f
BVE11	786	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [787]	Friable, mid grey brown, clay silt	0.80	0.52	0.31	2.47	n/a	Roman	3d (L)	3e
BVE11	787	787	n/a	Cut	Pit	Sub-rectangular, gradual sides, concave base	0.80	0.52	0.31	2.47	2.16	Roman	3d (L)	3e
BVE11	788	788	n/a	Layer	Brickearth layer	Soft, mid yellow grey brown, brickearth	1.46	0.78	0.35	2.48	n/a	Roman	3d (E)	3d
BVE11	789	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of robber cut [790]	Loose, light grey brown, sand silt	3.80	0.55	0.40	2.21	n/a	Roman	3d (L)	3d
BVE11	790	790	n/a	Cut	Robber cut	Linear, steep sides, flat base	3.80	0.55	0.40	2.21	1.80	Roman	3d (L)	3d
BVE11	791	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [792]	Friable, mid yellow brown, silt clay	1.00	0.50	0.31	2.48	n/a	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVE11	792	792	n/a	Cut	Pit	Sub-round, steep sides, sloping base	1.00	0.50	0.31	2.48	2.17	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVE11	793	793	n/a	Layer	Brickearth layer	Soft, light yellow green brown, sand silt	1.00	0.46	n/a	2.42	n/a	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVE11	794	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of posthole [795]	Loose, mid brown, clay silt	0.19	0.20	0.55	2.46	n/a	Roman	3e (E)	3d
BVE11	795	795	n/a	Cut	Posthole	Round, vertical sides, concave base	0.19	0.20	0.55	2.46	1.91	Roman	3e (E)	3d
BVE11	796	796	n/a	Layer	Occupation layer	Loose, yellow orange brown, gravel sand	2.50	3.20	0.10	2.12	n/a	Roman	3d (L)	3d
BVE11	797	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of posthole [798]	Soft, dark grey brown, clay silt	0.17	0.20	0.40	2.37	n/a	Roman	3e (E)	3d
BVE11	798	798	n/a	Cut	Posthole	Sub-rectangular, near vertical sides, concave base	0.17	0.20	0.40	2.37	1.99	Roman	3e (E)	3d
BVE11	799	799	n/a	Cut	Quarry pit?	Shape unknown, gradual sides, concave base	2.30	2.20	0.48	2.36	1.88	Roman	3d (L)	3d
BVE11	800	800	n/a	Layer	Mortar layer	Hard, light yellow brown, mortar	2.70	3.10	0.10	2.08	n/a	Roman	3d (E)	3d
BVE11	801	799?	n/a	Layer	Brickearth layer	Firm, light yellow brown, brickearth	3.80	1.20	0.25	2.36	n/a	Roman	3d (E)	3d
BVE11	802	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of beamslot [803]	Loose, dark grey brown, clay silt gravel	1.20	0.25	0.12	1.99	n/a	Roman	3d (E)	3d
BVE11	803	803	n/a	Cut	Beamslot	Rectangular, steep sides, flat base	1.20	0.25	0.12	1.99	1.88	Roman	3d (E)	3d
BVE11	804	804	n/a	Layer	Brickearth layer	Firm, yellow brown grey, clay sand silt	8.20	4.40	0.06	1.96	n/a	Roman	3d (E)	3d
BVE11	805	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of posthole [806]	Loose, dark yellow grey, silt clay brickearth	0.23	0.20	n/a	1.96	n/a	Roman	3d (E)	3d
BVE11	806	806	n/a	Cut	Posthole	Round, steep sides, pointed base	0.23	0.20	n/a	1.96	n/a	Roman	3d (E)	3d
BVE11	807	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of posthole [808]	Soft, dark grey brown, clay silt	0.17	0.28	0.62	2.26	n/a	Roman	3e (E)	3d

BVE11	808	808	n/a	Cut	Posthole	Sub-rectangular, near vertical sides, concave base	0.17	0.28	0.62	2.26	1.74	Roman	3e (E)	3d
BVE11	809	809	n/a	Cut	Pit	Rectangular, steep sides, base not present	1.05	0.68	0.20	1.91	1.74	Medieval	5b	5b
BVE11	810	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [809]	Soft, dark brown grey, sand clay	1.05	0.68	0.20	1.91	n/a	Medieval	5b	5b
BVE11	*811*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*
BVE11	812	812	n/a	Cut	Pit	Rectangular, steep sides, base not present	0.65	0.55	0.20	1.87	1.74	Roman	3d (E)	3d
BVE11	813	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [812]	Soft, dark brown grey, sand clay	0.65	0.55	0.20	1.87	n/a	Roman	3d (E)	3d
BVE11	814	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of robber cut [815]	Loose, light grey brown, sand silt	0.22	0.40	0.20	2.23	n/a	Roman	3d (L)	3d
BVE11	815	815	n/a	Cut	Robber cut?	Linear, vertical sides, base not present	0.22	0.40	0.20	2.23	1.90	Roman	3d (L)	3d
BVE11	816	816	n/a	Layer	Dumped sand	Loose, light yellow brown, sand silt	4.00	3.70	n/a	1.54	n/a	Roman	3a (E)	3c
BVE11	817	817	n/a	Fill	Fill of latrine pit [818]	Amphora lining & cess	0.36	0.52	0.15	1.74	n/a	Roman	3d (E)	3d
BVE11	818	818	n/a	Cut	Latrine pit	Round, gradual sides, concave base	0.36	0.52	0.07	1.65	1.59	Roman	3d (E)	3d
BVE11	819	819	n/a	Layer	Brickearth layer	Friable, dark yellow brown, clay sand silt	0.57	0.55	0.07	1.65	n/a	Roman	3d (E)	3d
BVE11	820	820	n/a	Layer	Brickearth partition sill	Firm, mid yellow brown, sand clay silt	0.20	1.60	0.15	1.73	n/a	Roman	3d (E)	3d
BVE11	821	821	n/a	Layer	Clay layer	Firm, light brown, clay	1.00	1.20	0.02	1.89	n/a	Roman	3d (E)	3d
BVE11	822	822	n/a	Layer	Burnt clay	Firm, brown red, burnt clay	2.00	1.90	0.10	1.91	n/a	Roman	3d (E)	3d
BVE11	823	823	n/a	Layer	Occupation layer	Firm, light brown grey, silt clay	0.72	0.75	0.12	1.84	n/a	Roman	3d (E)	3d
BVE11	824	824	n/a	Layer	Brickearth layer	Firm, green yellow, silt clay	0.54	1.72	0.05	1.96	n/a	Roman	3d (E)	3d
BVE11	825	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of posthole [826]	Loose, green grey, sand silt	0.12	0.12	0.10	1.85	n/a	Roman	3d (E)	3d
BVE11	826	826	n/a	Cut	Posthole	Round, vertical sides, tapered base	0.12	0.12	0.10	1.85	1.75	Roman	3d (E)	3d
BVE11	827	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of stakehole [828]	Soft, dark grey brown, clay silt	0.12	0.14	0.14	1.85	n/a	Roman	3d (E)	3d
BVE11	828	828	n/a	Cut	Stakehole	Round, vertical sides, tapered base	0.12	0.14	0.14	1.85	1.71	Roman	3d (E)	3d
BVE11	829	829	n/a	Layer	Occupation layer	Loose, grey brown, sand silt	0.64	0.42	0.05	1.89	n/a	Roman	3d (E)	3d
BVE11	830	830	n/a	Layer	Occupation layer	Friable, light red grey brown, silt clay	2.10	3.70	0.07	1.92	n/a	Roman	3d (E)	3d
BVE11	831	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of stakehole [832]	Soft, grey, sand silt	0.02	0.02	0.03	1.78	n/a	Roman	3d (E)	3d
BVE11	832	832	n/a	Cut	Stakehole	Round, sides unknown, base not present	0.02	0.02	0.03	1.78	1.75	Roman	3d (E)	3d
BVE11	833	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of stakehole [834]	Soft, grey, sand silt	0.02	0.02	0.05	1.79	n/a	Roman	3d (E)	3d

BVE11	834	832	n/a	Cut	Stakehole	Round, sides unknown, base not present	0.02	0.02	0.05	1.79	1.74	Roman	3d (E)	3d
BVE11	835	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of stakehole [836]	Soft, grey, sand silt	0.02	0.02	0.03	1.81	n/a	Roman	3d (E)	3d
BVE11	836	832	n/a	Cut	Stakehole	Round, sides unknown, base not present	0.02	0.02	0.03	1.81	1.78	Roman	3d (E)	3d
BVE11	837	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of stakehole [838]	Soft, grey, sand silt	0.02	0.02	0.04	1.84	n/a	Roman	3d (E)	3d
BVE11	838	832	n/a	Cut	Stakehole	Round, sides unknown, base not present	0.02	0.02	0.04	1.84	1.80	Roman	3d (E)	3d
BVE11	839	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of stakehole [840]	Soft, grey, sand silt	0.03	0.03	0.04	1.81	n/a	Roman	3d (E)	3d
BVE11	840	832	n/a	Cut	Stakehole	Round, sides unknown, base not present	0.03	0.03	0.04	1.81	1.77	Roman	3d (E)	3d
BVE11	841	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of stakehole [842]	Soft, grey, sand silt	0.01	0.01	0.02	1.82	n/a	Roman	3d (E)	3d
BVE11	842	832	n/a	Cut	Stakehole	Round, sides unknown, base not present	0.01	0.01	0.02	1.82	1.80	Roman	3d (E)	3d
BVE11	843	843	n/a	Layer	Burnt layer	Firm, red grey black, clay silt	1.06	1.86	0.10	1.84	n/a	Roman	3c (E)	3c
BVE11	844	844	n/a	Layer	Brickearth layer	Firm, mid yellow brown, sand silt clay	3.30	1.60	0.09	1.85	n/a	Roman	3d (E)	3d
BVE11	845	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of pit [846]	Loose, dark red orange, clay silt sand - burnt	0.35	0.40	0.12	1.74	n/a	Roman	3c (E)	3c
BVE11	846	846	n/a	Cut	Pit	Sub-round, gradual sides, flat base	0.35	0.40	0.12	1.74	0.67	Roman	3a (E)	3c
BVE11	847	n/a	31	Fill	Fill of pit [875]	Firm, mid yellow brown, silt clay	1.20	0.62	0.16	1.84	n/a	Roman	3c (L)	3c
BVE11	848	848	31	Layer	Occupation layer	Friable, dark black brown, sand silt	3.10	2.40	0.12	1.82	n/a	Roman	3c (L)	3c
BVE11	849	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of posthole [850]	Firm, light yellow brown, silt clay	0.35	0.40	0.40	1.83	n/a	Roman	3d (E)	3d
BVE11	850	850	n/a	Cut	Posthole	Sub-round, vertical sides, concave base	0.35	0.40	0.40	1.83	1.43	Roman	3d (E)	3d
BVE11	851	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of ditch [860]	Loose, mid grey green brown, silt sand	2.30	2.95	1.72	1.72	n/a	Roman	3b	3b
BVE11	*852*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*
BVE11	853	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of posthole [854]	Soft, yellow grey, mortar sand	0.10	0.10	0.20	1.58	n/a	Roman	3c (E)	3c
BVE11	854	854	n/a	Cut	Posthole	Round, steep sides, concave base	0.10	0.10	0.20	1.58	1.38	Roman	3c (E)	3c
BVE11	855	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of stakehole [856]	Soft, light brown, sand	0.03	0.09	0.03	1.62	n/a	Roman	3c (E)	3c
BVE11	856	856	n/a	Cut	Stakehole	Rectangular, vertical sides, concave base	0.03	0.09	0.03	1.62	?	Roman	3c (E)	3c
BVE11	857	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of stakehole [858]	Soft, light brown, sand	0.03	0.09	0.03	1.84	n/a	Roman	3d (E)	3d

BVE11	858	858	n/a	Cut	Stakehole	Rectangular, vertical sides, concave base	0.03	0.09	0.03	1.84	?	Roman	3d (E)	3d
BVE11	*859*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*
BVE11	860	860	32	Cut	Ditch?	Linear, steep sides, concave base	2.30	2.95	1.72	1.72	1.48	Roman	3b	3b
BVE11	861	882	n/a	Layer	Brickearth layer	Firm, mid yellow brown, silt clay	0.65	0.55	0.07	1.67	n/a	Roman	3b	3c
BVE11	862	862	n/a	Layer	Mortar layer	Firm, light grey, mortar	0.60	0.40	0.03	1.76	n/a	Roman	3c (E)	3c
BVE11	863	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of posthole [864]	Soft, grey brown, sand silt	0.12	0.12	0.07	1.17	n/a	Roman	3d (E)	3d
BVE11	864	864	n/a	Cut	Posthole	Round, vertical sides, concave base	0.12	0.12	0.07	1.17	1.10	Roman	3d (E)	3d
BVE11	865	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of posthole [866]	Loose, black yellow brown, sand silt clay	0.18	0.18	0.15	1.73	n/a	Roman	3c (E)	3c
BVE11	866	866	n/a	Cut	Posthole	Round, vertical sides, base not present	0.18	0.18	0.15	1.73	1.58	Roman	3c (E)	3c
BVE11	867	867	31	Layer	Burnt brickearth	Moderate, dark red orange black, silt clay	1.67	1.70	0.05	1.80	n/a	Roman	3c (L)	3c
BVE11	868	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of posthole [869]	Loose, mid grey brown, silt sand	0.28	0.26	0.11	1.69	n/a	Roman	3c (E)	3c
BVE11	869	869	n/a	Cut	Posthole	Round, vertical sides, base not present	0.28	0.26	0.11	1.69	1.58	Roman	3c (E)	3c
BVE11	870	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of beamslot [871]	Loose, mid brown, silt sand	2.40	0.60	0.13	1.74	n/a	Roman	3c (E)	3c
BVE11	871	871	n/a	Cut	Beamslot?	Linear, near vertical sides, base not present	2.40	0.60	0.13	1.74	1.61	Roman	3c (E)	3c
BVE11	872	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of posthole [873]	Loose, mid brown, sand silt	0.12	0.14	0.11	1.73	n/a	Roman	3c (E)	3c
BVE11	873	873	n/a	Cut	Posthole	Round, vertical sides, flat base	0.12	0.14	0.11	1.73	1.62	Roman	3c (E)	3c
BVE11	874	n/a	31	Fill	Fill of pit [875]	Firm, orange black brown, silt clay - burnt	1.10	0.38	0.16	1.70	n/a	Roman	3c (L)	3c
BVE11	875	875	31	Cut	Pit	Sub-round, steep sides, flat base	1.10	0.38	0.16	1.70	1.54	Roman	3c (L)	3c
BVE11	876	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of posthole [877]	Friable, light grey, sand silt	0.16	0.12	0.26	1.20	n/a	Roman	3d (E)	3d
BVE11	877	864	n/a	Cut	Posthole	Sub-round, vertical sides, concave base	0.16	0.12	0.26	1.20	0.94	Roman	3d (E)	3d
BVE11	878	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of beamslot [879]	Friable, grey brown, sand silt	1.14	0.40	0.07	1.18	n/a	Roman	3d (E)	3a
BVE11	879	879	n/a	Cut	Beamslot?	Rectangular, steep sides, concave base	1.14	0.40	0.07	1.18	1.11	Roman	3d (E)	3a
BVE11	880	880	31	Layer	Occupation layer	Loose, mid grey brown, silt sand	3.20	1.80	0.05	1.74	n/a	Roman	3c (E)	3c
BVE11	881	881	31	Layer	Mortar layer	Hard, light grey mortar	1.20	0.66	0.03	1.69	n/a	Roman	3c (E)	3c
BVE11	882	882	31	Layer	Burnt layer	Friable, dark black brown, sand silt	3.20	1.50	0.07	1.67	n/a	Roman	3a (E)	3c
BVE11	883	883	n/a	Layer	Brickearth layer	Firm, mid yellow brown, silt clay	2.35	1.30	0.07	1.66	n/a	Roman	3a (E)	3c
BVE11	884	post-ex	31	Layer	Dumped sand	Soft, mid grey yellow brown, silt sand	1.58	1.52	0.06	1.58	n/a	Prehistoric	2a	2

BVE11	885	885	n/a	Layer	Burnt brickearth	Firm, mid yellow brown, silt clay	2.00	0.82	0.03	1.73	n/a	Roman	3c (E)	3c
BVE11	886	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of posthole [887]	Soft, grey brown, sand silt	0.30	0.20	0.14	1.18	n/a	Roman	3d (E)	3d
BVE11	887	864	n/a	Cut	Posthole	Shape unknown, gentle sides, concave base	0.30	0.20	0.14	1.18	1.04	Roman	3d (E)	3d
BVE11	888	888	n/a	Layer	Burnt layer	Soft, dark black grey, sand silt	0.50	0.38	?	1.11	n/a	Roman	3c (L)	3c
BVE11	889	n/a	33; 34	Layer	Natural sand/gravel	Soft, yellow, sand	5.70	7.95	n/a	1.38	n/a	Natural	1a	1
BVE11	890	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of posthole [891]	Soft, grey brown, sand silt	0.12	0.12	0.05	1.15	n/a	Roman	3d (E)	3d
BVE11	891	864	n/a	Cut	Posthole	Round, concave sides, concave base	0.12	0.12	0.05	1.15	1.10	Roman	3d (E)	3d
BVE11	892	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of posthole [893]	Soft, grey, sand silt	0.30	0.24	0.34	1.15	n/a	Roman	3d (E)	3d
BVE11	893	893	n/a	Cut	Posthole	Round, vertical sides, concave base	0.30	0.24	0.34	1.15	0.81	Roman	3d (E)	3d
BVE11	894	n/a	33	Layer	Dumped sand?	Soft, grey, sand silt	n/a	1.20	0.15	1.52	n/a	Prehistoric	2a	2
BVE11	895	n/a	33; 34	Layer	Dumped sand?	Soft, dark grey, sand silt	n/a	0.75	0.67	1.61	n/a	Prehistoric	2a	2
BVE11	896	n/a	33; 34	Cut	Pit?	Shape unknown, steep sides, concave base	n/a	0.90	0.63	1.69	?	Roman	3a (L)	3a
BVE11	897	n/a	33; 34	Fill	Fill of pit [896]	Soft, grey brown, sand silt	n/a	0.90	0.63	1.69	n/a	Roman	3a (L)	3a
BVE11	898	n/a	33; 34	Cut	Posthole?	Shape unknown, vertical sides, concave base	n/a	0.20	0.35	1.70	1.35	Roman	3c (E)	3c
BVE11	899	n/a	33; 34	Fill	Fill of posthole [898]	Soft, black grey, sand silt	n/a	0.20	0.35	1.70	n/a	Roman	3c (E)	3c
BVE11	900	n/a	33	Layer	Dumped sand?	Soft, yellow grey, sand silt	n/a	0.90	0.15	1.68	n/a	Roman	3a (E)	3c
BVE11	901	n/a	33	Layer	Burnt layer	Soft, black, charcoal	n/a	0.50	0.02	1.53	n/a	Roman	3a (E)	3c
BVE11	902	n/a	31	Fill	Fill of pit [903]	Firm, dark black brown, silt clay - burnt	0.65	n/a	0.40	1.87	n/a	Roman	3e (E)	3d
BVE11	903	n/a	31	Cut	Pit?	Shape unknown, steep sides, base not present	0.65	n/a	0.40	1.87	1.47	Roman	3e (E)	3d
BVE11	904	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of stakehole [905]	Soft, dark grey brown, clay silt	0.06	0.07	0.14	2.46	n/a	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVE11	905	650	n/a	Cut	Stakehole	Round, vertical sides, tapered base	0.06	0.07	0.14	2.46	2.32	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVE11	906	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of stakehole [907]	Soft, dark grey brown, clay silt	0.09	0.07	0.14	2.46	n/a	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVE11	907	650	n/a	Cut	Stakehole	Round, vertical sides, tapered base	0.09	0.07	0.14	2.46	2.32	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVE11	908	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of stakehole [909]	Soft, dark grey brown, clay silt	0.12	0.10	0.09	2.41	n/a	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVE11	909	650	n/a	Cut	Stakehole	Round, vertical sides, tapered base	0.12	0.10	0.09	2.41	2.32	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVE11	*910*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*	*void*

BVE11	911	n/a	35	Layer	Dumped sand	Loose, mid yellow orange brown, sand	n/a	2.59	0.29	1.80	n/a	Roman	3c (E)	3c
BVE11	912	n/a	35	Layer	Dumped sand	Loose, light grey brown, gravel sand	n/a	2.60	0.10	1.55	n/a	Roman	3c (E)	3c
BVE11	913	n/a	35	Fill?	Fill of pit [555]?	Firm, dark green grey, clay silt	n/a	1.80	0.71	2.77	n/a	Late Roman/Post Roman	4a	4
BVE11	914	n/a	35	Fill?	Fill of pit [555]?	Firm, mid yellow brown, gravel clay	n/a	0.80	0.11	2.12	n/a	Late Roman/Post Roman	4a	4
BVE11	915	n/a	35	Layer	Occupation layer	Firm, dark grey brown, sand silt	n/a	0.47	0.05	1.95	n/a	Roman	3d (E)	3d/3e/3f
BVE11	916	n/a	35	Layer	Brickearth layer	Firm, mid orange grey brown, brickearth silt	n/a	0.78	0.16	2.23	n/a	Roman	3d (E)	3d/3e/3f
BVE11	917	n/a	35	Layer	Mortar layer	Soft, light grey white, mortar	n/a	0.90	0.03	2.08	n/a	Roman	3d (E)	3d/3e/3f
BVE11	918	n/a	35	Layer	Brickearth layer	Firm, dark brown grey, sand silt	n/a	1.00	0.15	1.95	n/a	Roman	3d (E)	3d/3e/3f
BVE11	919	n/a	35	Fill	Fill of pit [920]	Friable, mid grey brown, gravel sand	n/a	0.17	0.35	1.80	n/a	Roman	3c (L)	3d
BVE11	920	n/a	35	Cut	Pit?	Shape unknown, steep sides, base not present	n/a	0.17	0.35	1.80	1.35	Roman	3c (L)	3d
BVE11	921	n/a	*n/a*	Cut	Pit	Shape unknown, steep sides, base not present	n/a	1.07	1.15	2.50	*1.35*	Late Roman/Post Roman	4b	4
BVE11	922	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of stakehole [923]	Soft, dark grey brown, clay silt	0.11	0.09	0.09	2.41	n/a	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVE11	923	650	n/a	Cut	Stakehole	Round, vertical sides, concave base	0.11	0.09	0.09	2.41	2.32	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVE11	924	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of stakehole [925]	Soft, dark grey brown, clay silt	0.05	0.06	0.09	2.41	n/a	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVE11	925	650	n/a	Cut	Stakehole	Round, vertical sides, concave base	0.05	0.06	0.09	2.41	2.32	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVE11	926	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of stakehole [927]	Soft, dark grey brown, clay silt	0.06	0.07	0.09	2.41	n/a	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVE11	927	650	n/a	Cut	Stakehole	Round, vertical sides, concave base	0.06	0.07	0.09	2.41	2.32	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVE11	928	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of stakehole [929]	Soft, dark grey brown, clay silt	0.04	0.08	0.09	2.41	n/a	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVE11	929	650	n/a	Cut	Stakehole	Round, vertical sides, concave base	0.04	0.08	0.09	2.41	2.32	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVE11	930	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of stakehole [931]	Soft, dark grey brown, clay silt	0.08	0.07	0.09	2.41	n/a	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVE11	931	650	n/a	Cut	Stakehole	Round, vertical sides, concave base	0.08	0.07	0.09	2.41	2.32	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVE11	932	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of stakehole [933]	Soft, dark grey brown, clay silt	0.06	0.07	0.14	2.46	n/a	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVE11	933	650	n/a	Cut	Stakehole	Round, vertical sides, concave base	0.06	0.07	0.14	2.46	2.32	Roman	3e (E)	3e

BVE11	934	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of stakehole [935]	Soft, dark grey brown, clay silt	0.03	0.06	0.14	2.46	n/a	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVE11	935	650	n/a	Cut	Stakehole	Round, vertical sides, concave base	0.03	0.06	0.14	2.46	2.32	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVE11	936	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of stakehole [937]	Soft, dark grey brown, clay silt	0.07	0.07	0.09	2.41	n/a	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVE11	937	650	n/a	Cut	Stakehole	Round, vertical sides, concave base	0.07	0.07	0.09	2.41	2.32	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVE11	938	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of stakehole [939]	Soft, dark grey brown, clay silt	0.08	0.06	0.13	2.45	n/a	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVE11	939	650	n/a	Cut	Stakehole	Round, vertical sides, concave base	0.08	0.06	0.13	2.45	2.32	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVE11	940	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of stakehole [941]	Soft, dark grey brown, clay silt	0.08	0.08	0.13	2.45	n/a	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVE11	941	650	n/a	Cut	Stakehole	Round, vertical sides, concave base	0.08	0.08	0.13	2.45	2.32	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVE11	942	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of stakehole [943]	Soft, dark grey brown, clay silt	0.08	0.05	0.13	2.45	n/a	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVE11	943	650	n/a	Cut	Stakehole	Round, vertical sides, concave base	0.08	0.05	0.13	2.45	2.32	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVE11	944	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of stakehole [945]	Soft, dark grey brown, clay silt	0.07	0.05	0.07	2.39	n/a	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVE11	945	650	n/a	Cut	Stakehole	Round, vertical sides, concave base	0.07	0.05	0.07	2.39	2.31	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVE11	946	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of stakehole [947]	Soft, dark grey brown, clay silt	0.09	0.05	0.01	2.32	n/a	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVE11	947	650	n/a	Cut	Stakehole	Round, vertical sides, concave base	0.09	0.05	0.01	2.32	2.31	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVE11	948	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of stakehole [949]	Soft, dark grey brown, clay silt	0.08	0.04	0.01	2.32	n/a	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVE11	949	650	n/a	Cut	Stakehole	Round, vertical sides, concave base	0.08	0.04	0.01	2.32	2.31	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVE11	950	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of stakehole [951]	Soft, dark grey brown, clay silt	0.08	0.05	0.08	2.39	n/a	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVE11	951	650	n/a	Cut	Stakehole	Round, vertical sides, concave base	0.08	0.05	0.08	2.39	2.31	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVE11	952	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of stakehole [953]	Soft, dark grey brown, clay silt	0.07	0.05	0.08	2.39	n/a	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVE11	953	650	n/a	Cut	Stakehole	Round, vertical sides, concave base	0.07	0.05	0.08	2.39	2.31	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVE11	954	n/a	n/a	Fill	Fill of stakehole [955]	Soft, dark grey brown, clay silt	0.09	0.07	0.08	2.39	n/a	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVE11	955	650	n/a	Cut	Stakehole	Round, vertical sides, concave base	0.09	0.07	0.08	2.39	2.31	Roman	3e (E)	3e
BVE11	956	n/a	n/a	Group	Stakehole group	NW/SE posthole alignment running parallel to foundations [736] & [644]	n/a	n/a	n/a	2.46	n/a	Roman	3e (E)	3e

APPENDIX 2: DOCUMENTARY RESEARCH ASSESSMENT

Julian Munby

Location: West side of Borough High Street, on south side of Stoney Lane/Street

Street names: West Street (12th century), Tanhaw/Tanhouse Street (14th century), Counter Street/Lane leading into Stoney Street/Lane, later all becoming Stoney Street (19th century).

Admin: St Margaret's, later St Saviour's Parish, Southwark, in the County of Surrey (e.g. Vestry and Market Trustees). Metropolitan Borough of Southwark from 1899.

Manor: Guildable Manor of the Crown and then of the City of London (until 1899). At the west of Borough Market and Bedale Street was the Bishop of Winchester's manor (north and west of Park Street and Cathedral Street).

Topography: The primary topography is the back street (Counter Street) turning off High Street towards the Winchester Palace (and later extended through the palace grounds in the 17th century as Stoney Street). The deep medieval tenements facing onto Borough High Street, continued up the west side of this as far as the corner, where there was a wedge-shaped plot where the road turns west (in which the Wheatsheaf is situated). Elements of the primary arrangement remain, but much altered by the creation of Southwark Street (to the south) by the Metropolitan Board of Works in 1857-64 (Roberts & Godfrey 1950, 90), and by the interruption of the Railway viaduct (to the north) in 1864.

Ditches and Watercourses: The next property to the south, extending from Counter Lane to Park Street (Cure's College), and once the new churchyard of St Margaret's Church, had bounds 'abutting west on the common sewer and north on the highway', described by Carlin as 'the ditch that divided the Bishop of Winchester's Manor from the Prior of Bermondsey's Manor' (Carlin 1996, Gazetteer, 35). This does seem to suggest that the 'island' of the Winchester Palace was surrounded by ditches (or at least along Park Street). This (Park Street) sector would have been running north-east, but could have turned north to run into St Mary Overy Dock, and such a ditch would have run north-east across Borough Market before turning north into Church Street. (This western ditch does not of itself imply anything about any ditch surrounding the borough, though it could have been linked to other drainage or defensive ditches.) The whole area west of the Borough High Street was the Bishop of Winchester's manor for much of the medieval period (from *c.*1140), consisting of the Palace precinct (bounded by Cathedral Street, Clink and Park Street) and a much larger Park to the west and south (reaching down to Great Suffolk Street). While the palace contained gardens, the wider landscape to the south (known as the Wylds) was often wet and marshy, and partly enclosed by ditches which marked the bounds of the manor (Carlin 1996, 32ff.).

Medieval properties: This was on or next to the site the tannery, once a property of St. Thomas's Hospital, and in 1555 consisting of eight tenements purchased from the City of London by Humphrey Collett (Carlin 1996, Gazetteer. no. 34).

Post-Medieval change: The history of the adjacent property, No. 5 Stoney Street is given in the Survey of London (Roberts & Godfrey 1950, 81), and an extensive later history of the site ['Site 1'] is given in the MOLA Building Survey Report (Nov 2010), starting with the lease of an empty site in 1743 from St Saviour's Parish. There is a survey plan of the whole of the College Almshouse Estate in 1814 (Roberts & Godfrey 1950, pl. 10; not in MOLA report), showing the internal arrangements of all the properties, including the Wheatsheaf, and so for this property the later deposited railway plans of 1863 are less significant, though very informative on other ownerships.

Map evidence: The general development of the site is shown on the more informative maps (Rocque 1746, Horwood 1799-1819, (not on the OS skeleton plan of 1830), and large-scale OS 1:1056 plan of 1873 (sheet VII.76). Maps showing the property of the College Almshouse Estate of St Saviour's Parish (LMA).

Research potential: The records of St Saviour's Charity properties in LMA ('Corporation of Wardens of St Saviour's) could be checked and confirmed for any earlier material. The parish rate books should identify occupants, but may be hard to use for a single property without much time spent in discovering how they are arranged (NB they have been used by the Survey of London for the adjacent property).

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APPENDIX 3: ROMAN POTTERY ASSESSMENT

Katie Anderson

A large assemblage of Roman pottery was recovered from the BVT09 and BVE11 excavations, totalling 5,283 sherds, weighing 145,153g and representing 155.38 EVEs. All of the pottery was examined and recorded in accordance with the guidelines laid out by the Study Group for Roman Pottery (Darling 1994) and using the standard terminology and codes advocated by the Museum of London Archaeology Service (Symonds 2002). Sherds were sorted within context by fabric, with unsourced wares of the same type e.g. greywares grouped together. Material from BVT09 and BVE11 is considered as a single assemblage.

Assemblage Date

Pottery spanned the entire Roman period, although within this there were definite peaks and declines in activity. Each sherd or group of sherds were dated and given an 'earliest date' and 'latest date' range, which makes comparisons more effective. Chart 1 shows the distribution of pottery by earliest date and shows a very clear peak at AD50. This may however be somewhat misleading as this group includes sherds which can only be very broadly dated as 'Romano-British' eg those sherds with no diagnostic fabric or form as well as those dated Early Roman. Thus it frequently forms one of the largest peaks in these charts as assemblages often comprise a significant number of non-diagnostic sherds.

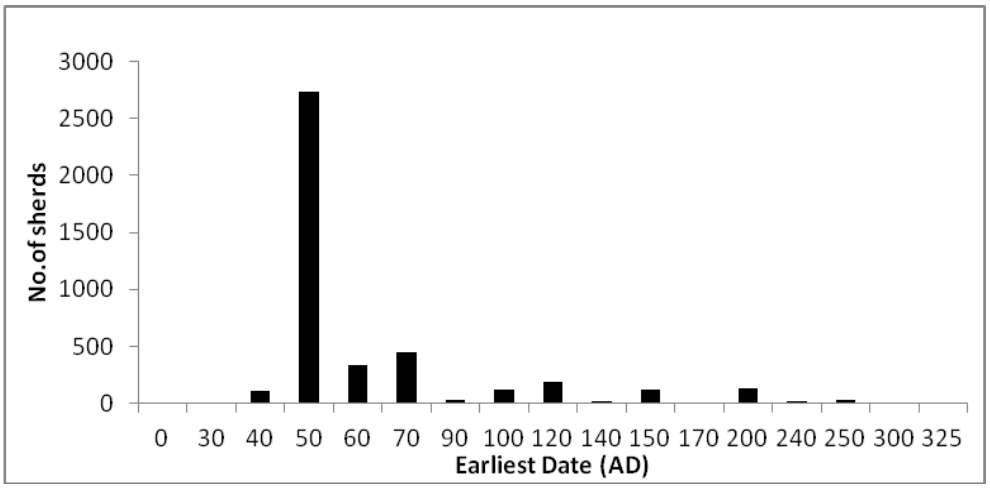

Chart 1: All Roman pottery by Earliest Date

The high prevalence of AD50 as an earliest date should not however be dismissed as within this assemblage it also reflects a large number of sherds and vessels which could be more precisely dated and genuinely date to the Early Roman period. This is perhaps more significant when is noted that there was no Late Iron Age pottery recovered from the site, implying it did not have Iron Age foundations, but rather started and grew rapidly in the decades following the Roman conquest.

Despite the importance of the AD50 category, the high number of sherds in this group also masks some of the smaller, but important peaks in activity. Therefore a second chart of earliest date has been produced, with AD50 material removed (Chart 2). This chart reveals the subtle differences between the remaining dates and shows that the period AD40-70 represented the largest quantity of pottery in the assemblage. By the end of the 1st century AD the frequency of sherds decreased quite significantly. There are however notable peaks after this date; specifically at AD120, AD150 and AD200.

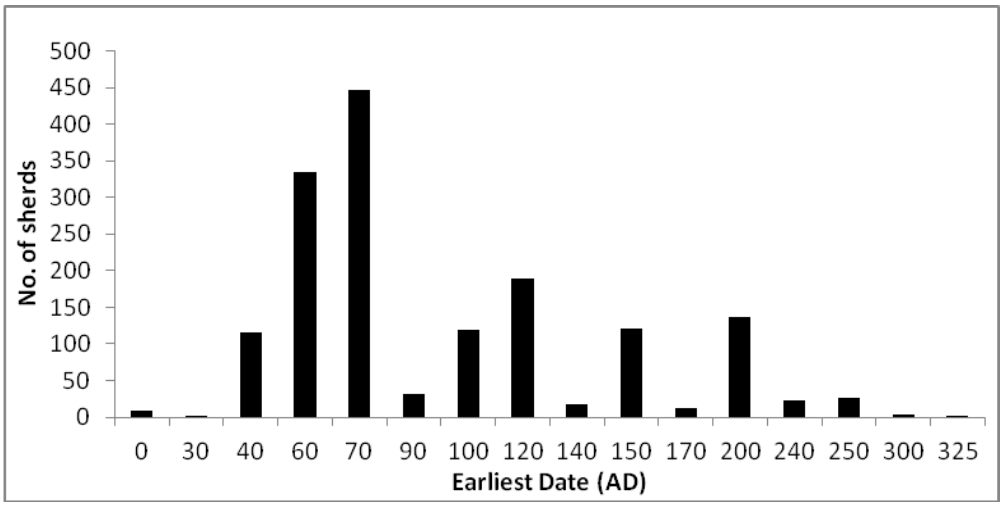

Chart 2: Roman pottery by Earliest Date with all AD50 material removed

In summary, the assemblage is indicative of a peak in activity in the Early Roman period, which then although declining, continues until the Late Roman period, as indicated by the presence of some late Alice Holt and Oxfordshire products.

Assemblage Composition

The pottery ranged in condition from being heavily abraded and fragments, to large and fresh, with an assemblage mean weight of 27.5g. The majority of the Roman pottery came from small contexts (containing fewer than 30 sherds), which accounted for 86% of the total. A further 11% of contexts comprised medium sized assemblages (31-100 sherds), while the remaining 3% were large assemblages, containing more than 100 sherds.

A wide variety of fabrics were identified, totalling 128 different types (see Table 1), Romano-British coarsewares were the most commonly occurring group, representing 73% of the assemblage, with 25% comprising imported wares (coarse and fine) and the remaining 2% comprising Romano-British finewares.

Fabric	No.	Wt(g)
AHFA	75	1167
AHFA?	1	14
AHSU	37	560

AHSU?	4	232
AMPH	299	25546
AMPH?	20	1675
AMPH-grey	1	73
ARG CC	2	15
BAET	91	11756
BAET?	100	8045
BAETE	80	10482
BAETL	11	3493
BB1	79	1471
BB2	95	1610
BBS	21	382
BHWS	39	652
BHWS?	7	220
BLKSL	6	303
BUFF	56	1069
CADIZ	53	2434
CALC	7	203
CALC/SHELL	2	31
CC	31	451
CC (grey)	1	4
CCBLE	2	5
CCGW	117	2060
CCGW?	1	28
CC-import	1	39
CGBLE	8	42
CGCC	1	5
CGOF	10	42
CGSW	1	61
COLCC	18	175
COLCC?	1	7
CSGE	1	6
CSGW	266	2843
CSGW voids	22	424
EBWW	1	1
ECCW	9	96
ECCW?	7	338
ERBS	1	11
ERGS	12	374
ERGW	67	1138
ERMI	6	54
ERMS	128	1962
ERSA	89	1050
ERSB	388	4271
ERSB?	1	72
ERSI	50	670
ERSM	1	15
FMIC	185	1632
FS GROG	1	74
FSBB	1	6
FSBUFF	4	49
FSGW	6	123
FSMGW	1	25
FSWW	1	22
GAUL	50	1687
GAUL?	127	6328
GAUL1?	2	104
GBWW	74	545

GBWW?	4	93
Grey slip	1	6
GREY VOIDS	12	296
GROG	215	5298
GROG CALC	4	140
GROG grey	45	1014
GROG OXI	12	411
HADRS	7	107
HADRS?	2	37
HOO	76	928
HOO?	7	36
HWB	57	1819
HWC	340	2185
HWC?	2	10
IMIT TN	2	50
IMPO MICS	2	7
ITMO?	1	104
KOLN	19	171
KOLN?	2	50
LOMI	48	741
LOMIF	1	9
LONFR	10	94
LOXI	87	1581
LYON	8	43
MAYEN	2	66
MAYEN?	1	12
MICA	2	36
MOSL	15	72
MOSL?	1	12
NAFR	10	670
NAFR1	3	161
NAFR1?	5	203
NARS	1	29
NFCC	1	2
NFSE	32	579
NG MORT?	1	154
NKFW	5	18
NKGW	1	7
NKSH	51	1200
NVCC	6	129
NVWW	2	97
OXFRS	15	156
OXFWS	2	30
OXFWW	9	384
OXI CALC	5	103
OXIS	116	1540
RDBK	24	150
RED SLIPPED	11	144
RHOD	5	332
RHOD?	2	151
RHOD1	1	46
RHOD1?	1	54
RSGROG	1	5
RVMO?	6	1001
RVOX?	1	110
SAM	36	482
SAMCG	26	315
SAMCG?	3	63

SAMEG	21	308
SAMEG?	3	38
SAMLG	57	567
SAMLZ	1	14
SAMLZ?	1	40
SAMMT	1	8
SAMMV	2	16
SAMMV?	3	128
SAMMV2	2	34
SAMSG	160	2163
SAMSG?	4	198
SAND	262	3893
SHELL	128	3579
SHELL - grey	2	138
SINZIG?	1	24
SLIPPED MICA	1	27
TN	3	78
TR	4	45
TR CGM	1	7
TR MICA	2	37
TR MICA?	1	4
TR?	1	17
TSK	16	313
TSK?	24	356
Unknown	15	244
VCWS	16	240
VCWS?	1	19
VCWW	1	6
VEG	1	9
VRG	5	35
VRW	297	7231
VRW?	4	219
VRWS	4	73
WS	15	260
WS FINE	1	16
WS fine buff	4	11
WS FINE MICA	1	8
WS mica	9	181
WW	58	2474
WW mica	1	7
WW OX?	1	51
WW VRW?	2	22
TOTAL	5283	145153

Table 1: All Roman pottery by fabric

The range of fabrics identified within from this site is fairly typical of a Roman assemblage from London, especially given the sites longevity. The Early Roman period, when the site appears to have peaked (AD50-120) is characerised by a diverse range of locally produced wares (including those from known sources such as Verulamium, Hoo etc) as well as a wide variety of imported wares. Once in the Middle and Later Roman periods the range of fabrics decreases, with many of the wares coming from large regional production centres such as Alice Holt and Oxfordshire.

Samian sherds totalled 321 sherds, weighing 4,398g, 70% of which were from the South Gaulish production centres. Amphora sherds were well represented in the assemblage, totalling 16% by count and 50% by weight, comprising vessels from a variety of sources. Both of these groups of vessels will need to be examined by Samian and amphora specialists for the publication.

The variety of vessel forms identified within this assemblage is of note (see Table 2). As discussed above, amphora sherds formed a significant component of this assemblage, and in terms of sherd count, represented the largest diagnostic group. This in part may be because amphora body sherds are easily recognisable by their fabric and thickness. However, the relatively high percentage of these is potentially significant in understanding the site function.

Form	No.	Wt(g)
Amphora	816	71488
Amphora?	28	1229
Beaker	281	1873
Bowl	208	5164
Closed form	1444	19095
Crucible	6	145
Cup	80	997
Dish	137	2746
Flagon	167	4863
Inkwell	6	201
Jar	802	20598
Lid	53	1335
Lid?	5	83
Mortaria	45	4492
Open form	176	2175
Platter	10	265
Rim	1	195
Saucepan	53	757
Unknown	965	7452
TOTAL	5283	145153

Table 2: All Roman pottery by form

Amphora aside, the remainder of the assemblage is fairly standard, with a large number of jars and closed vessels, and smaller numbers of beakers, bowls, dishes and flagons. There were also some more unusual forms identified, including four saucepans (53 sherds, 757g) and two Samian inkwells. Four possible crucibles were also recovered, all of which had heavy slag-type residues on the interior and/or exterior of the vessels. Five vessels had graffiti, comprising four Samian vessels and one Alice Holt sherd.

Eight vessels were noted as having interesting usewear evidence, comprising six vessels with a shiny black residue on the interior. Of these four were Verulamium whitewares, as well as one amphora and one LOXI jar. All of these vessels were from BVT09, with four vessels from Phase 3e features (one posthole BVT-[386], one pit BVT-[405] and one linear BVT-[398]) and two from a Phase 3f beamslot BVT-[352], although the vessels themselves all date AD50-

170. These residues require further analysis and identification, but the fact that they are from similar vessel forms, which are of the same date is of note.

Contextual Analysis

The BVT09 excavations produced 69% of the total assemblage, totalling 3,637 sherds, weighing 101,844g and representing 102.50 EVEs. The remaining 31% was recovered from the BVE11 excavations, which totalled 1,646 sherds weighing 43,309g and representing 52.88 EVEs. Approximately 25% of the assemblage (by weight, 28% by count) was residual, accounting for some 1,495 sherds weighing 35,644g. Material from Roman features (the remaining 75% of the assemblage) totalled 3,788 sherds weighing 109,509g. Interestingly, there is little difference in the size and condition of the residual sherds compared to the non-residual, with a mean weight of 23.8g (residual) versus 29g (non-residual).

Roman pottery was recovered from 302 different contexts, of which 180 were Roman features. Of these 180, just eight contained large dumps of pottery (more than 100 sherds), with most comprising small groups of less than 30 sherds.

Chart 3 shows the quantity of pottery by site phase, which makes an interesting comparison to Charts 1 and 2. This shows two peaks, the largest of which occurs in Phase 3e to 3f (early-mid 2nd century AD). There is also a third smaller peak in Phase 3c (late 1st century AD). Although this is not the most accurate chart for understanding pottery procurement (as in Charts 1 and 2), it is perhaps more informative about the deposition and longevity of pottery.

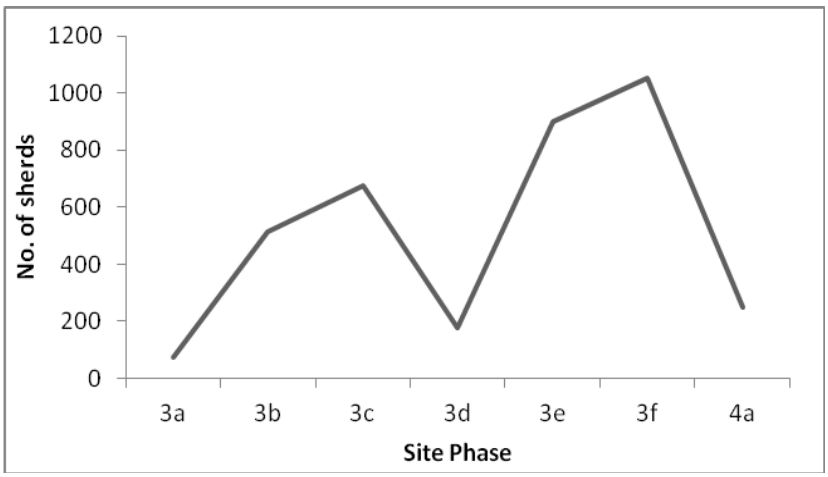

Chart 3: Roman pottery by Phase

BVT-[404] was a single fill from pit BVT-[405], and contained a total of 337 sherds weighing 14,859g, thus making it the single largest assemblage from any feature on the site. The pottery from this context dates AD50-100. A minimum of 25 different vessels were identified, several of which were noted as being semi-complete (albeit once refitted), as highlighted by the relatively high mean weight of 44g. In particular were 115 sherds from a very fragmented

amphora (8,770g). Although there were a large number of sherds from this vessel, their condition was noteworthy, being very fragile and fragmentary, which given the robustness of amphora fabrics in general is of interest. This vessel is as yet unsourced, thus it is unclear as to whether this is a reflection of this specific fabric or a result of pre- or post-breakage treatment. Two of the vessels with the black interior residue were also from this feature. That this quantity of material was recovered from a single fill is of note and indicative of a single dumping event.

Summary

Both of the sites produced sizeable assemblages of Roman pottery, with a relatively large 75% coming from Roman features. Although only ten contexts produced large assemblages (more than 100 sherds) there are several interesting features which stand out, particularly in regards to the nature and condition of the material. The condition and usewear identified on several Early Roman vessels is potentially important and supports a view that the site may have had some form of industrial function during this time.

Although pottery spans the entire Roman period, it is the Early Roman assemblage that is of most interest. This is also because the ceramic evidence suggests the site did not have Iron Age foundations, thus only began after the conquest. Although the assemblage is not atypical for the date and location, there are several aspects which provide an interesting insight into the specific nature and function of the site. In particular the quantity of amphora is of note. While it currently remains unclear as to whether the actual composition of the amphora assemblage is significant, the quantity of this component and the sites proximity to the Thames is certainly of interest. That the site continued into the mid and later Roman period is of interest, as the decline in the quantity of pottery procured at the site is perhaps indicative of a change of function and/or status during the Mid Roman period.

Recommendations

All of the material has been fully recorded. However, there are certain elements of the assemblage that should be analysed further by a specialist; namely the Samian and amphora. It would also be worthwhile to analyse the crucibles and other residues identified in several Early Roman vessels, in the hope that this will add support to the theories of industrial activity.

Further work would also need to include analysis of the assemblage at a larger scale, in particular focusing on Thames-side sites, which can offer interesting comparisons and aid in the interpretation of the pottery.

Although a basic assessment of the pottery by date and phase has been conducted, it would important to carry this out in more detail in order to fully understand the dynamics of ceramic

change and function during the Roman period. This should include more detailed analysis of pottery by phase and also by feature site.

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Catalogue

Site	Context	No.	Wt(g)	Context spotdate	Residual?
BVE11	0	241	6899	x	Yes
BVE11	22	1	37	AD50-170	Yes
BVE11	27	1	15	AD300-400	Yes
BVE11	42	1	5	AD200-400	Yes
BVE11	57	1	24	AD100-200	Yes
BVE11	65	4	17	AD100-150	Yes
BVE11	69	3	14	AD50-200	Yes
BVE11	87	3	6	AD120-300	Yes
BVE11	94	1	24	AD200-400	Yes
BVE11	103	1	41	AD50-300	Yes
BVE11	117	1	13	AD50-200	Yes
BVE11	119	3	22	AD200-400	Yes
BVE11	130	1	16	AD50-150	Yes
BVE11	133	1	12	AD200-275	Yes
BVE11	157	6	300	AD120-400	Yes
BVE11	167	2	464	AD50-300	Yes
BVE11	175	2	187	AD50-250	Yes
BVE11	176	4	27	AD50-150	Yes
BVE11	181	1	19	AD50-70	Yes
BVE11	199	1	4	AD50-200	Yes
BVE11	204	3	67	AD60-170	Yes
BVE11	213	7	79	AD120-300	Yes
BVE11	225	1	45	AD140-400	Yes
BVE11	241	2	55	AD50-200	Yes
BVE11	244	1	91	AD200-400	Yes
BVE11	247	4	55	AD60-170	Yes
BVE11	249	1	14	AD50-100	Yes
BVE11	252	1	18	AD50-100	Yes
BVE11	253	1	8	AD50-200	Yes
BVE11	301	3	54	AD120-250	Yes
BVE11	302	14	171	AD100-200	Yes
BVE11	308	7	147	AD120-160	Yes
BVE11	316	1	222	AD50-300	Yes
BVE11	318	1	11	AD50-400	Yes
BVE11	320	1	46	AD50-200	Yes
BVE11	324	1	9	AD60-170	Yes

BVE11	338	3	31	AD100-150	Yes
BVE11	349	1	60	AD50-300	Yes
BVE11	412	1	20	AD50-300	Yes
BVE11	413	16	830	AD50-200	Yes
BVE11	417	8	123	AD120-300	Yes
BVE11	419	31	365	AD120-300	Yes
BVE11	420	4	148	AD250-400	Yes
BVE11	423	29	839	AD200-400 v mixed-early/late RB	Yes
BVE11	425	5	92	AD300-400 bit mixed	Yes
BVE11	427	17	168	AD240-400 v mixed, early/late RB	Yes
BVE11	431	15	1035	AD240-400	Yes
BVE11	437	34	917	AD240-400 v mixed, early/late RB	Yes
BVE11	440	9	149	AD150-300	Yes
BVE11	446	21	402	AD150-300 mixed early/late RB	Yes
BVE11	448	9	180	AD100-200	Yes
BVE11	452	2	73	AD50-100	Yes
BVE11	464	3	34	AD50-160	No
BVE11	473	9	86	AD250-400 quite mixed	Yes
BVE11	478	2	54	AD120-250	Yes
BVE11	560	4	228	AD60-170	Yes
BVE11	562	1	16	AD50-120	Yes
BVE11	566	2	66	AD60-170	No
BVE11	568	2	32	AD120-200	Yes
BVE11	572	33	783	AD50-170	Yes
BVE11	573	9	144	AD240-400	Yes
BVE11	575	34	475	AD200-400 quite mixed, some early	Yes
BVE11	576	50	1877	AD200-400 very mixed early/late RB	Yes
BVE11	578	11	78	AD50-100	Yes
BVE11	582	23	157	AD120-150	No
BVE11	584	6	35	AD50-100	No
BVE11	585	6	61	AD60-160	Yes
BVE11	586	10	25	AD50-170	Yes
BVE11	587	10	149	AD200-400 mixed early/late	Yes
BVE11	589	7	108	AD70-200 but with 1 later	Yes
BVE11	591	13	568	AD120-170	Yes
BVE11	595	32	362	AD120-170 with some later	Yes
BVE11	599	13	256	AD60-150	Yes
BVE11	601	14	759	AD50-150	No
BVE11	602	18	125	AD50-150	No
BVE11	604	5	69	AD240-400 but with a few early	No
BVE11	606	3	32	AD120-300	No
BVE11	610	9	76	AD150-250 mixed	No
BVE11	612	1	7	AD50-250	No
BVE11	616	6	173	AD50-150	Yes
BVE11	623	8	226	AD100-170	No
BVE11	631	3	25	AD100-200	No
BVE11	635	1	17	AD240-400	No
BVE11	638	3	16	AD60-170	No
BVE11	639	7	858	AD200-400	No
BVE11	641	1	7	AD50-100	Yes
BVE11	644	7	198	AD50-100	No
BVE11	645	15	266	AD100-170	Yes
BVE11	651	1	3	AD50-100	No
BVE11	655	8	289	AD50-150	No
BVE11	657	1	3	AD50-170	No
BVE11	670	14	192	AD70-150	No
BVE11	699	6	43	AD50-150	No
BVE11	714	1	3	AD50-150	No

BVE11	736	1	489	AD50-300	No
BVE11	743	42	708	AD50-120	No
BVE11	748	34	596	AD50-150	No
BVE11	751	229	5265	AD50-160	No
BVE11	769	79	2236	AD100-170	No
BVE11	773	16	243	AD50-120	No
BVE11	776	14	87	AD50-100	No
BVE11	777	10	1296	AD50-150	No
BVE11	778	3	36	AD50-100	No
BVE11	780	4	54	AD50-100	No
BVE11	781	1	33	AD50-150	No
BVE11	782	1	126	AD50-170	No
BVE11	786	5	125	AD50-120	No
BVE11	791	9	120	AD50-120	No
BVE11	793	17	638	AD50-170	Yes
BVE11	794	3	16	AD50-150	No
BVE11	796	1	57	AD50-300	No
BVE11	801	8	343	AD50-150	No
BVE11	804	11	355	AD50-100	No
BVE11	816	59	1821	AD50-150	No
BVE11	817	26	2771	AD50-150	No
BVE11	824	2	139	AD50-300	No
BVE11	830	24	459	AD50-300	No
BVE11	834	4	167	AD40-70	No
BVE11	842	6	37	AD50-100	No
BVE11	843	9	283	AD50-100	No
BVE11	844	12	149	AD50-100	No
BVE11	845	1	4	AD50-80	No
BVE11	847	10	62	AD50-100	No
BVE11	848	26	195	AD50-100	No
BVE11	849	2	24	AD50-100	No
BVE11	851	9	535	AD50-100	No
BVE11	862	4	18	AD120-160	No
BVE11	867	7	22	AD50-100	No
BVE11	870	1	13	AD50-100	No
BVE11	874	6	52	AD50-100	No
BVE11	882	2	10	AD50-400	No
BVE11	883	2	69	AD40-100	No
BVE11	902	1	5	AD50-100	No
BVT09	80	1	30	AD100-140	Yes
BVT09	85	5	236	AD200-400	Yes
BVT09	89	1	3	AD50-100	Yes
BVT09	90	1	5	AD150-400	Yes
BVT09	95	2	13	AD50-160	Yes
BVT09	96	1	6	AD50-70	Yes
BVT09	117	1	6	AD150-250	Yes
BVT09	118	1	38	AD50-400	Yes
BVT09	134	1	25	AD50-200	Yes
BVT09	150	1	24	AD50-140	Yes
BVT09	151	2	33	AD70-160	Yes
BVT09	152	15	245	AD50-300	Yes
BVT09	157	11	310	AD50-150	Yes
BVT09	161	2	8	AD200-400	Yes
BVT09	166	8	135	AD60-170	Yes
BVT09	171	1	7	AD50-300	Yes
BVT09	181	44	114	AD50-200	Yes
BVT09	194	1	8	AD250-400	Yes
BVT09	195	2	208	AD50-200	Yes

BVT09	200	3	54	AD50-200	Yes
BVT09	208	40	879	AD150-300	Yes
BVT09	213	1	7	AD50-250	Yes
BVT09	215	4	22	AD70-120	Yes
BVT09	219	2	21	AD50-170	Yes
BVT09	221	1	3	AD50-100	Yes
BVT09	227	5	39	AD250-400	Yes
BVT09	232	152	5269	AD150-200	Yes
BVT09	234	2	22	AD150-250	Yes
BVT09	235	1	8	AD100-140	Yes
BVT09	238	5	136	AD200-300	Yes
BVT09	248	92	880	AD200-400	Yes
BVT09	250	13	250	AD200-400	Yes
BVT09	252	2	36	AD200-270	Yes
BVT09	253	5	93	AD240-400	Yes
BVT09	255	2	15	AD120-250	Yes
BVT09	257	8	237	AD150-300	Yes
BVT09	258	26	365	AD50-200	Yes
BVT09	260	1	17	AD50-400	Yes
BVT09	262	3	54	AD50-250	Yes
BVT09	265	93	993	AD100-150	Yes
BVT09	267	32	482	AD100-170	Yes
BVT09	268	6	43	AD70-150	Yes
BVT09	271	11	122	AD120-170	Yes
BVT09	273	3	60	AD50-170	Yes
BVT09	274	6	77	AD50-150	Yes
BVT09	275	41	2598	AD120-200	Yes
BVT09	280	10	240	AD50-150	Yes
BVT09	283	2	65	AD70-120	Yes
BVT09	285	19	160	AD120-170	No
BVT09	286	6	66	AD120-200	No
BVT09	289	5	40	AD150-250	No
BVT09	291	28	1118	AD120-200	No
BVT09	293	72	6244	AD50-170	No
BVT09	297	5	111	AD60-150	No
BVT09	298	9	44	AD120-170	No
BVT09	299	167	568	AD120-160	No
BVT09	316	9	237	AD150-250	No
BVT09	320	3	24	AD50-120	No
BVT09	323	2	5	AD50-100	No
BVT09	325	32	402	AD120-150	No
BVT09	326	7	67	AD50-150	No
BVT09	327	1	12	AD50-100	No
BVT09	328	12	390	AD70-150	No
BVT09	329	7	75	AD70-150	No
BVT09	330	19	285	AD50-100	No
BVT09	331	1	22	AD50-100	No
BVT09	332	19	475	AD70-120	No
BVT09	333	1	45	AD40-70	No
BVT09	336	4	28	AD60-170	No
BVT09	337	14	42	AD80-200	No
BVT09	340	172	4137	AD70-120	No
BVT09	347	1	2	AD50-100	No
BVT09	348	11	57	AD120-170	No
BVT09	349	38	300	AD60-100	No
BVT09	351	149	2025	AD120-170	No
BVT09	355	3	71	AD50-100	No
BVT09	356	7	274	AD60-200	No

BVT09	359	4	23	AD50-100	No
BVT09	361	14	1024	AD70-170	No
BVT09	362	4	47	AD50-120	
BVT09	365	50	1252	AD50-80	No
BVT09	366	5	201	AD70-120	No
BVT09	367	39	645	AD60-120	No
BVT09	371	44	838	AD120-150	No
BVT09	374	28	570	AD100-150	No
BVT09	375	4	80	AD120-170	No
BVT09	377	43	909	AD120-150	No
BVT09	379	2	35	AD50-100	No
BVT09	383	20	464	AD70-120	No
BVT09	385	3	204	AD50-150	No
BVT09	387	2	53	AD60-170	No
BVT09	393	23	631	AD60-100	No
BVT09	395	9	163	AD70-100	No
BVT09	396	1	16	AD70-100	No
BVT09	397	3	46	AD70-120	No
BVT09	400	56	109	AD70-120	No
BVT09	401	2	13	AD120-170	No
BVT09	404	337	14859	AD50-100	No
BVT09	408	53	1832	AD70-120	No
BVT09	409	13	182	AD120-170	No
BVT09	411	47	2132	AD100-150	No
BVT09	412	14	160	AD70-150	No
BVT09	419	17	385	AD70-120	No
BVT09	421	12	233	AD50-100	No
BVT09	422	1	8	AD50-70	No
BVT09	424	1	4	AD50-250	No
BVT09	427	144	5091	AD120-150	No
BVT09	431	4	142	AD50-150	No
BVT09	433	5	150	AD50-100	No
BVT09	436	6	158	AD100-120	No
BVT09	445	1	27	AD120-200	No
BVT09	448	6	384	AD50-170	No
BVT09	450	8	141	AD120-250	No
BVT09	453	2	12	AD100-250	No
BVT09	457	3	62	AD50-100	No
BVT09	458	2	29	AD40-100	No
BVT09	459	6	81	AD50-70	No
BVT09	460	24	594	AD50-70 - good pre-Flavian	No
BVT09	461	10	77	AD50-70	No
BVT09	464	2	6	AD50-100	No
BVT09	472	43	366	AD50-170	No
BVT09	476	18	401	AD50-70	No
BVT09	493	5	119	AD50-80	No
BVT09	495	5	264	AD50-80	No
BVT09	497	11	337	AD50-80	No
BVT09	501	3	12	AD50-70	No
BVT09	504	6	65	AD40-70	No
BVT09	535	20	3242	AD50-100	No
BVT09	538	2	20	ADD50-100	No
BVT09	539	8	82	AD50-70	No
BVT09	541	1	3	AD50-120	No
BVT09	542	27	816	AD50-70	No
BVT09	545	11	56	AD40-80	No
BVT09	546	3	38	AD50-70	No
BVT09	547	152	7476	AD50-150	No

BVT09	551	47	1106	AD50-100	No
BVT09	553	83	4795	AD50-150	No
BVT09	555	6	174	AD50-100	No
BVT09	556	29	451	AD50-100	No
BVT09	557	4	514	AD70-120	No
BVT09	559	15	288	AD50-150	No
BVT09	563	1	19	AD50-160	No
BVT09	566	1	9	AD0-50	No
BVT09	568	13	236	AD50-200	No
BVT09	578	1	1	AD50-100	No
BVT09	583	9	177	AD50-70	No
BVT09	584	17	1301	AD50-150? mostly early but 2 late	No
BVT09	587	48	2116	AD50-170	No
BVT09	588	10	625	AD50-100	No
BVT09	591	60	527	AD50-80	No
BVT09	592	14	1266	AD50-150 but 1 late sherd	No
BVT09	594	101	1552	AD50-80	No
BVT09	606	25	151	AD50-100	No
BVT09	607	83	2277	AD50-100	No
BVT09	609	15	160	AD50-150	No
BVT09	610	30	372	AD50-100	No
BVT09	612	12	269	AD50-100	No
BVT09	615	4	14	AD50-100	No
BVT09	617	11	191	AD50-70	No
BVT09	618	9	181	AD50-70	No
BVT09	620	44	1707	AD50-70	No
BVT09	622	21	734	AD50-100	No
BVT09	623	4	264	AD50-100	No
BVT09	625	25	903	AD40-80	No
BVT09	633	2	32	AD50-70	No
BVT09	642	1	4	AD50-70	No
BVT09	658	4	99	AD50-100	No
BVT09	660	1	8	AD50-100	No
BVT09	662	2	85	0-AD50	No

APPENDIX 4: POST-ROMAN POTTERY ASSESSMENT

Chris Jarrett

This assessment considers the Post-Roman pottery from two adjacent archaeological excavations (BVT09 and BVE11), part of the Thameslink Borough Viaduct project. Medium sized assemblages of pottery were recovered from the sites (BVT09 53 boxes, BVE11 30 boxes). The pottery dates from the Late Saxon, medieval and post-medieval periods. Very few sherds show evidence for abrasion (less than 1% by sherd count on both sites) and so were probably deposited fairly rapidly after breakage. By sherd count residual sherds account for 7.8% (BVT09) and 15.4% (BVE11) of the assemblage and intrusive material 0.1% (BVT09) and 0.4% (BVE11). The fragmentation of the pottery ranges from sherd material to vessels with complete profiles and a small number of fragmentary items which can be reconstructed to a complete condition. The pottery was quantified by sherd count (SC) and estimated number of vessels (ENV's), besides weight. Pottery was recovered from 93 contexts on the BVT09 excavation and 137 contexts on the BVE11 site. Both archaeological excavations produced deposits with small (fewer than 30 sherds), medium (less than 100 sherds) and large groups of pottery (more than 100 sherds).

The combined total of the pottery for both sites is 5.264 sherds, 3,749 ENV, 216.936kg. The quantification for the individual sites is: BVT09: 3,062 sherds, 2,283 ENV, 136.202kg and none are unstratified, BVE11: 2,202 sherds, 1466 ENV,80.734kg of which: 161 sherds, 143 ENV and 6.482kg 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 for the different sites:

<u>Late Saxon</u>

BVE11: 2 sherds, 2 ENV, 27g

<u>Medieval</u>

BVT09: 323 sherds, 279 ENV, 7.080kg
BVE11: 969 sherds, 687 ENV, 19.241kg
Total: 1292 sherds, 966 ENV, 26.321kg

<u>Post-medieval</u>

BVT09: 2,739 sherds, 2004 ENV, 129.122kg
BVE11: 1,230 sherds, 776 ENV, 61.340kg
Total: 3,969 sherds, 2,780 ENV, 190.462kg

Undated
BVE11: 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 126g

Late Saxon

			BVT0			BVE11			Total		
Pottery type	Code	Date range	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	SC	ENV	Wt (g)
Late Saxon shelly ware	LSS	900-1050				2	2	27	2	2	27

Table 1. BVT09 and BVE11, Late Saxon pottery types and their quantification

The two sherds of LSS were both residual on the BVE11 excavation and found in Phase 5b deposits. The forms of LSS could not be ascertained, although one sherd was sooted and therefore it had been used to cook food or heat water in it.

Medieval

Early medieval

These wares (Vince and Jenner 1991) are most frequent on the BVE11 excavation, although they are most numerous on both sites in Phases 5a and particularly Phase 5b. There is a very limited range of forms identified in these wares and mostly as jar shaped vessels, some of which could be further defined as the rounded type where enough of the profile survived. Jars are present in EMCH, EMGR, EMS, EMSH, EMSS and ESUR. A flared bowl was present in ESUR and it was derived from BVT09, Phase 5b, gardensoil BVT-[232] and was residual. Of note from BVE11, Phase 5a, fill BVE-[427] of pit BVE-428] was a sherd of shell coated ware from North Kent (CE.EM4), a very rare find for central London.

			BVT0			BVE11			Total		
Pottery type	Code	Date range	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	SC	ENV	Wt (g)
Kent shell-dusted ware	CEM.M.4	1150-1250				1	1	17	1	1	17
Early medieval sandy ware with calcareous inclusions	EMCALC	1000-1150	1	1	6	1	1	5	2	2	11
early medieval chalk-tempered ware	EMCH	1050-1150				1	1	28	1	1	28
Early medieval flint-tempered ware	EMFL	970-1100				1	1	49	1	1	49
Early medieval grog-tempered ware	EMGR	1050-1150				7	7	114	7	7	114

Early medieval Surrey iron-rich sandy ware	EMIS	1050-1150				2	2	25	2	2	25
Early medieval sandy ware	EMS		6	6	128	48	21	858	54	27	986
Early medieval shell-tempered ware	EMSH	1050-1150	2	2	15	42	25	547	44	27	562
Early medieval sand- and shell-tempered ware	EMSS	1000-1150	1	1	10	9	8	108	10	9	118
Early south Hertfordshire-type coarseware	ESHER	1050-1200				1	1	13	1	1	13
Early Surrey ware (	ESUR	1050-1150	3	2	60	17	8	297	20	10	357
London-area greyware	LOGR	1050-1170				9		21	9		21

Table 2. BVT09 and BVE11, early medieval pottery types and their quantification

London glazed wares

The wheel-thrown London area redwares (Pearce *et al.* 1985) are more frequent on BVE11 and on both sites first appear in Phase 5a and continue as notable numbers until Phase 6a, by which time these wares are mostly residual in deposits. A number of less common forms in this group of pottery are present on both sites. A single, sooted bowl base with a foot was noted in LOND and was residual in the Phase 6a gardensoil layer BVE-[157] on the BVT09 site. The narrow flat rim of a bowl or dish is in LLON and was recovered from BVE11, Phase 5c. Part of a LOND beehive type louver was unstratified on BVE11. The rod handle of a LOND pipkin was residual from BVT09, Phase 6a.

Jars are better represented in this industry and when possible were determined as rounded shapes. Two examples are noted in LCOAR GRIT and are found both in Phase 5a on the BVT09 and BVE11 (decorated with a combed wavy line) excavations. An LCOAR shell example was noted on BVT09, Phase 5b. Jars are more frequently represented in LCOAR and a small quantity were in contemporary use in deposits on BVE11, Phase 5a, while their more numerous occurrences in Phases 5b-6a on both BVT09 and BVE11 are residual. Some of the jars were used for cooking by the evidence of sooting and internal food deposit. A single jar in LLON was noted on BVE11, in Phase 6a.

			BVT09			BVE11			Total		
Pottery type	Code	Date range	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	SC	ENV	Wt (g)
Coarse London-type ware	LCOAR	1080-1200	14	14	315	75	47	1796	89	61	2111
Coarse London-type ware with gritty inclusions	LCOAR GRIT	1080-1200	1	1	56	2	2	129	3	3	185
Coarse London-type ware with north-French style decoration	LCOAR NFR	1180-1200	1	1	8	1	1	4	2	2	12
Coarse London-type ware with shell inclusions	LCOAR SHEL	1080-1200	1	1	49				1	1	49
Late London-type ware	LLON	1400-1500	10	10	341	35	29	949	45	39	1290
Late London-type slipware	LLSL	1400-1500	1	1	13	2	2	30	3	3	43
London-type ware	LOND	1080-1350	28	26	711	102	64	1496	130	90	2207

London-type ware baluster jug	LOND BAL	1180-1360	8	7	687	20	6	671	28	13	1358
London-type ware with early style decoration	LOND EAS	1140-1200				2	2	22	2	2	22
London-type ware in the highly decorated style	LOND HD	1240-1350	3	2	39	14	13	202	17	15	241
London-type ware with north-French style decoration	LOND NFR	1180-1270	1	1	41	4	4	306	5	5	347
London-type ware with pellet decoration	LOND PELL	1140-1220				4	4	25	4	4	25
London-type ware with Rouen-style decoration	LOND ROU	1180-1270				2	1	117	2	1	117
London-type ware tulip-necked baluster jug	LOND TUL	1270-1350	1	1	4	1	1	14	2	2	18
London-type ware with white slip decoration	LOND WSD	1240-1350				11	3	509	11	3	509

Table 3. BVT09 and BVE11, London area medieval wares and their quantification

Jugs of different shapes and sizes were a main stay of the medieval London-type ware industry and occur in both LCOAR and LOND. LCOAR jug sherds, one of which was determined as an early rounded shape, were in use on BVT09 during Phase 5a and most sherds are decorated with an external glaze and less so with an additional white slip. Two sherds are in the North French style (LCOAR NFR) and found in Phase 5a on BVE11 and are residual in BVT09, Phase 5c.

The finer London-type ware (LOND) jugs occur as baluster, rounded and tulip-necked baluster shapes and can occur on both excavations. Decorative styles (Pearce *et al*. 1985, 27-31) on these jugs are quite varied. The early style (LOND EAS), dated 1140-1200 occurs only on BVE11, in Phase 5b deposits. The North French (LOND NFR) and Rouen (LOND ROU) styles, both dated 1180-1270 are found in Phases 5a-5c, when it is not residual, on both sites. The later highly decorative (LOND HD) and linear white slip decoration (LOND WSD) are contemporary in Phases 5b and 5c and occurs mostly on BVE11.

Jugs or pitcher sherds were also noted in Late London ware and found on BVE11 in Phase 5c deposits as well as Phase 6a, when they were mostly residual.

Surrey whitewares

			BVT09			BVE11			Total		
Pottery type	Code	Date range	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	SC	ENV	Wt (g)
Coarse Surrey-Hampshire border ware	CBW	1270-1350	109	76	1534	183	154	2991	292	230	4525
Coarse Surrey-Hampshire border	CBW BIF	1380-1500	1	1	65	6	6	168	7	7	233

ware cooking pot with bifid rim											
Coarse Surrey-Hampshire border ware bunghole jug	CBW CIST	1340-1500				2	2	58	2	2	58
Coarse Surrey-Hampshire border ware cooking pot with everted rim	CBW EVE	1270-1350				1	1	38	1	1	38
Coarse Surrey-Hampshire border ware cooking pot with flat-topped rim	CBW FT	1340-1500	4	4	134	1	1	29	5	5	163
Coarse Surrey-Hampshire border ware large rounded jug	CBW LGR	1340-1500	13	12	521	8	6	371	21	18	892
Cheam ware	CHEA	1350-1500	39	37	849	47	35	1001	86	72	1850
Cheam whiteware biconical jug	CHEA BIC	1350-1440				1	1	734	1	1	734
Cheam whiteware cooking pot with bifid rim	CHEA BIF	1440-1500				5	3	128	5	3	128
Fine Kingston-type ware	FKING	1240-1400				1	1	7	1	1	7
Kingston-type ware	KING	1240-1400	19	19	240	59	55	901	78	74	1141
Kingston-type ware in the highly decorated style	KING HD	1240-1300	4	4	34	19	19	217	23	23	251
Kingston-type ware metal copy jug	KING METC OP	1270-1350				1	1	90	1	1	90
Kingston-type ware with pellet decoration	KING PELL	1270-1350	1	1	12				1	1	12
Kingston-type ware stamped boss decoration (except `Wheatear')	KING SBOS S	1270-1350				1	1	4	1	1	4
'Tudor green' ware	TUDG	1350-1500	2	2	8	15	9	109	17	11	117

Table 4. BVT09 and BVE11, Surrey whitewares and their quantification

The Surrey whitewares (Pearce and Vince 1988) occur in a number of forms. In Kingston-type ware a bowl base was present on BVE11, in Phase 5b and a residual rim sherd was noted on BVT09, Phase 6a. CBW examples were more frequent and were mostly in BVE11, Phase 5c deposits when they were in current use. This group included a carinated example, while those with rounded profiles were residual in Phase 6a on both BVT09 and BVE11. A Cheam ware flared bowl was noted on BVE11, in Phase 5a. The dishes in the Surrey whitewares were all recovered from BVE11, Phase 5c deposits and consist of a single CHEA example and three CBW ones and include rounded and flared profile types.

Cooking pots or jars are more frequent than bowls in the Surrey whitewares. In KING, rounded jars, two with applied, vertical, thumbed strips were contemporary on BVE11, in Phase 5b and 5c. CBW jars or cooking pots demonstrate their typological development on the two sites. An everted rimmed example (CBW EV), dated 1270-1350 is unstratified on the BVE11 excavation, while the late medieval forms are stratified. The flat rimmed jars (CBW FT), dated 1340-1500 are present as two examples in Phase 5c, one each found on both the BVT09 and BVE11 sites and all are residual in Phase 6a. The later bifid rim type (CBW BIF), dated 1380-1500 was noted on BVE11 in Phase 5c deposits and on both sites in Phase 6a, although only two of the four examples in this phase are contemporary. A bung-hole jar (CBW CIST) dated 1340-1500, was identified by its characteristic vertical red slip lines and it was restricted to a single example noted in Phase 5c, BVE11.

In Cheam ware, rounded jars, including a small sized example were residual in Phase 6 deposits on both sites, while the bifid rim type (CHEA BIF), dated 1440-1500 was noted on the BVE11 in Phase 5b and 5c in deposits dated to the end of the 15th century.

Jug forms are very frequent in the Surrey whitewares on both sites, although this form was mostly identified only as body sherds. In Kingston-type ware, plain jug sherds are present in Phase 5b and 5c on both sites. Highly decorated jugs (KING HD), dated 1240-1300, were only contemporary on the BVE11 sites in Phase 5b deposits. Most of the sherds were decorated with applied strips which were mostly plain or occasionally augmented with rouletting or ring and dot stamps. A sherd with pellet decoration (KING PELL), dated 1270-1350, was residual on BVT09, Phase 6a. A metal-copy baluster jug, (KING METCOP), dated 1270-1350, was noted in fill BVE-[425] of pit BVE-[426], Phase 5b, on BVE11. An unstratified sherd of a jug with a stamped boss, possibly featuring a shield motif, came from BVE11. Coarse Border ware jug sherds are present, first on BVE11 in a Phase 5b deposit, then they are much more frequent on both sites in Phase 5c and also in Phase 6a where some sherds are residual. The late medieval form of large rounded jugs (CBW LGR), dated 1340-1500 and Cheam ware jug sherds are first present on both sites in Phase 5b and are also mostly residual in Phase 6a. An intact Cheam ware biconical jug (SF79) was recovered from BVE11, Phase 5c and fill BVE-[313] of pit BVE-[414]. Five examples of 'Tudor Green' jugs are

exclusive to BVE11 and Phase 5b deposits and a small rounded example was noted in fill BVE-[249] of pit BVE-[250].

Minor forms include cups all from BVE11, as a carinated example in 'Tudor Green' (Phase 5c) and as lobed examples, one each in CBW (residual in Phase 6a) and 'Tudor Green' (unstratified). Drinking jugs are present as a KING biconical example, complete from the shoulder to the base (BVE11: unstratified), two base sherds in CBW (BVT09, residual in Phase 6c) and a Cheam ware example (BVE11: Phase 5b). Two domed lids, one with a clubbed knob, were noted on BVE11 in Phase 5a.

Non-local glazed wares

Jugs are the main form encountered in the non-local medieval glazed wares. Earlswood-type ware jugs from Surrey were recovered from BVE11, Phase 5b deposits, where they were in contemporary use, while those from BVT09 were all residual and found only in Phase 6a and include an example with sgraffito decoration. Mill Green ware (MG), dated 1270-1350 (Pearce *et al.* 1982), was found to be contemporary in BVE11, Phase 5b and partly so in Phase 5c deposits. Other sherds of MG rounded jugs, including a squat example, found on both BVE11 and BVT09, were residual in Phases 6a and 6d. A sherd of a LMHG jugs was found to be residual on BVT09 in Phase 6a. From the same site was an unstratified Scarborough ware jug rim. A rarely identified sherd of Kingston medieval redware, from a jug was also noted on BVT09 in a Phase 6c dated deposit.

There are a small number of jar forms noted in this group of pottery types and all were residual in Phase 6a deposit on the BVT09 site. One was in Earlswood ware, while an unusual example in LMHG has a simple rim. Also from the BVT09 site in LMHG is an unstratified straight handle, possibly from a frying pan.

			BVT09			BVE11			Total		
Pottery type	Code	Date range	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	SC	ENV	Wt (g)
Earlswood-type ware	EARL	1200-1400	3	3	71	4	2	38	7	5	109
Kingston medieval redware	KING MRED	1240-1400	1	1	4				1	1	4
Late medieval Hertfordshire glazed ware	LMHG	1340-1450	5	3	194				5	3	194
Mill Green ware	MG	1270-1350	7	7	159	12	11	195	19	18	354
Mill Green ware squat jug	MG SQU	1290-1350	1	1	35				1	1	35
Scarborough ware	SCAR	1200-1350				1	1	15	1	1	15

Table 5. BVT09 and BVE11 non-local medieval glazed wares and their quantification

Wheel-thrown coarse wares

Jar/cooking pot shaped forms, of a rounded type when it was possible to specify, are the main type of vessel recognised in the wheel-thrown coarse wares. Sandy shelly ware (Blackmore and Pearce 2010) examples were exclusively noted on BVE11 and in Phase 5a they were in contemporary use and later occurrences were residual. Only a single LIMP example was noted from BVE11, Phase 5a. South Hertfordshire type wares (SHER/FINE/FL: Blackmore and Pearce 2010) rounded jars occurred in a range of sizes and were found on both archaeological excavations. They are first present from Phase 5a and more frequent in Phase 5b and 5c and thereafter were residual. An unusual occurrence of an intact SHER rounded jar (SF87) was recovered from BVE11, Phase 5b and fill BVE-[419] of pit BVE-[414]/[809].

Bowls were the other more readily identifiable form in the wheel-thrown coarsewares. The earliest was an SSW flared type recovered from Phase 5a, BVE11, while two SHER examples, which includes a flared example, were both residual in Phase 6a on the BVT09 excavation. A mortised foot or handle from a SHER possible cauldron was unstratified on BVE11.

			BVT09			BVE11			Total		
Pottery type	Code	Date Range	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	SC	ENV	Wt (g)
Limspfield-type ware	LIMP	1150-1300				3	2	35	3	2	35
South Hertfordshire-type greyware	SHER	1170-1350	20	19	388	57	41	1390	77	60	1778
Fine South Hertfordshire-type greyware	SHER FINE	1170-1350				7	3	77	7	3	77
South Hertfordshire-type flint-tempered greyware	SHER FL	1170-1350				1	1	12	1	1	12
Shelly-sandy ware	SSW	1140-1220				46	27	1064	46	27	1064

Table 6. BVT09 and BVE11medieval wheel-thrown coarse wares and their quantification

Imported medieval pottery

			BVT09			BVE11			Total		
Pottery type	Code	Date range	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	SC	ENV	Wt (g)
Andenne-type ware	ANDE	1050-1200	1	1	2	6	4	20	7	5	22
Dutch red earthenware	DUTR	1300-1650	1	1	225	29	20	546	30	21	771
Dutch slip-decorated red earthenware	DUTSD	1400-1500				2	2	148	2	2	148
Dutch slipped red earthenware	DUTSL	1300-1650				2	1	18	2	1	18
Early German stoneware	EGS	1250-1300	1	1	7	1	1	3	2	2	10
North French unglazed ware	NFRE	900-1200				2	2	13	2	2	13
Rhenish Tiel-type greyware	RHGR	900-1100				2	2	10	2	2	10
Saintonge ware with even green glaze	SAIG	1250-1650	4	4	25	2	2	4	6	6	29

Saintonge ware with mottled green glaze	SAIM	1250-1650				13	3	75	13	3	75
Unglazed Saintonge ware	SAIU	1250-1650				4	2	17	4	2	17
Siegburg stoneware	SIEG	1300-1600	2	2	35				2	2	35
Siegberg stoneware drinking bowl	SIEG DBOWL	1450-1550				1	1	132	1	1	132
Siegburg stoneware with green glaze	SIEGR	1400-1500	1	1	11	1	1	16	2	2	26
Spanish green-glazed ware	SPGR	1250-1650				1	1	78	1	1	78
Miscellaneous unsourced Spanish amphorae	SPOA	1200-1900				1	1	24	1	1	24

Table 7. BVT09 and BVE11medieval imported wares and their quantification

Some of the imported pottery types occur as post-medieval dated wares and are discussed below. Jugs are the main type of vessel shape noted in the imported wares. Pitchers were noted in Andenne ware (BVE11: Phase 5a and residual in BVT09: Phases 5b and 5c), while jug sherds in Saintonge wares, some of which may be post-medieval in date were noted on BVE11 in Phases 5b and 5c (SAIM), while SAIG was residual on BVT09 in Phase 6a and 6b. Some of the Saintonge ware jugs had decoration of applied strips, with or without diamond rouletting. A German Siegburg stoneware jug was noted from BVT09, Phase 5c. Three imported drinking jugs were also restricted to Siegburg stoneware (SIEG: BVT09: Phase 6a) and included two green-glazed examples (BVE11: Phase 5b and 6a). The complete profile of a drinking bowl (SIEG DBOWL) was noted from BVE11, Phase 5c.

Jars, a bowl and three dishes (one unstratified) are all restricted to DUTR and these were only found on BVE11 and in Phase 5c deposits. Cauldrons were only found in DUTR (BVT09: Phase 5c, BVE11: unstratified, Phases 5c and 6a). The Spanish identifiable forms were restricted to BVE11, Phase 5b deposits as an amphora (SPOA) and a probable cylindrical jar in green glazed ware (SPGR), surviving as a splayed base with a 'V' incised post-firing.

Miscellaneous unsourced medieval wares

There is a small quantity (seven sherds/7 ENV/145g) of miscellaneous medieval wares that could not be identified with the usual types of pottery found in London. Of the identifiable forms, a jar shoulder is present in a greyware, possibly from North Kent and was recovered from BVT09, Phase 5b. Jug sherds were recovered from BVE11, first in a redware (Phase 5a) and secondly in a whiteware (MISC WW: unstratified).

Post-Medieval wares

Surrey-Hampshire border wares

The post-medieval Surrey-Hampshire Border wares (Pearce 1992; 1999) developed from the medieval industries. The early border wares (EBORD), dated1480-1550 all occur in Phase 6a unless otherwise stated and are in the form of a dish (BVT09: Phase 5c), a drinking jug (BVE11), jug (BVT09), and two money boxes which came from BVT09, fill BVT-[235] of pit

BVT-[236], both in a very good state of completeness. There are also two sherds of yellow-glazed ware (EBORDY) from BVT09 and one vessel is sooted and was used for cooking in.

The later whitewares (BORD/B/G/O/Y) from this source are largely concentrated on both sites in Phase 6a. Common forms are bowls and dishes with carinated, rounded and flared profiles, sometimes decorated with combed wavy lines on the flat rims and bases, besides chamber pots, porringers and tripod pipkins. Less frequently occurring forms are a cauldron (BVT09, Phase 6a), two chafing dishes (BVT09, Phase 6a) and one has a stamp on the interior wall below the rim support, upright candlesticks (BVT09, Phase 6b, BVE11, unstratified), a carinated cup (BVT09: Phase 6a), six drinking jugs (found on both sites only in Phase 6a), four goblets (BVT09, Phases 6a and 6d, BVE11, Phase 6a), jars (BVT09 Phases 6a and 6e, BVE11, Phase 6a and 6d), a skillet (BVT09, Phase 6a) and two bed warming pans (BVT09, Phase 6a).

			BVT09			*BVE11*			*Total*		
Pottery type	*Code*	*Date range*	*SC*	*ENV*	*Wt (g)*	*SC*	*ENV*	*Wt (g)*	*SC*	*ENV*	*Wt (g)*
Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware	*BORD*	*1550-1700*	*8*	*8*	*255*				*8*	*8*	*255*
Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with brown glaze	*BORDB*	*1600-1700*	*3*	*2*	*148*				*3*	*2*	*148*
Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with green glaze	*BORDG*	*1550-1700*	*157*	*120*	*3489*	*72*	*44*	*1561*	*229*	*164*	*5050*
Surrey-Hampshire border green-glazed whiteware flat-rimmed chamber pot	*BORDG CHP2*	*1650-1750*				*1*	*1*	*9*	*1*	*1*	*9*
Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with olive glaze	*BORDO*	*1550-1700*	*29*	*18*	*824*	*12*	*5*	*151*	*41*	*23*	*975*
Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with yellow glaze	*BORDY*	*1550-1700*	*176*	*107*	*4346*	*40*	*28*	*1982*	*216*	*135*	*6328*
Early Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware	*EBORD*	*1480-1550*	*6*	*5*	*131*	*1*	*1*	*17*	*7*	*6*	*148*
Early Surrey-Hampshire border	*EBORDY*	*1480-1550*	*2*	*2*	*37*				*2*	*2*	*37*

whiteware with yellow-glaze											
Surrey-Hampshire border redware	*RBOR*	*1550-1900*	*45*	*24*	*4219*	*79*	*33*	*6931*	*124*	*57*	*11138*
Surrey-Hampshire border redware with brown glaze	*RBORB*	*1580-1800*	*3*	*3*	*42*	*11*	*4*	*718*	*14*	*7*	*760*
Surrey-Hampshire border redware with green glaze	*RBORG*	*1580-1800*	*3*	*1*	*282*	*8*	*3*	*644*	*11*	*4*	*926*

Table 8. BVT09 and BVE11post-medieval Surrey-Hampshire border wares and their quantification

The redwares from this source (RBOR/B/G) were in production for a much longer period of time than the whitewares and are present from Phase 6a on both sites, becoming more frequent in Phases 6d and 6e. The range of forms on both sites is very similar to the whitewares: bowls and dishes, chamber pots, jars, porringers, pipkins and tripod pipkins. Less frequent forms are a cauldron (BVT09, Phase 6a), two rounded jugs (BVE11, Phase 6d), a collared lid (BVE11, Phase 6e) and two money boxes (BVE11, Phase 6a), one being nearly intact.

Coarse London area post-medieval redwares

The London area post-medieval coarse red earthenwares (Nenk and Hughes 1999) were in production for a considerable period of time (*c.*1480-1900/60) and demonstrated on both sites their technological and typological developments. The early redwares (PMRE/C/M) and the slipwares (PMSR/G/Y) on both sites were concentrated in Phases 6a and are mostly residual thereafter. The later development of the local redware (PMR), dated from *c.*1580, was also most numerous on both sites in Phase 6a and although relatively low in numbers, was consistently present in all the other subsequent post-medieval phases.

			BVT09			BVE11			Total		
Pottery type	Code	Date range	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	SC	ENV	Wt (g)
London-area post-medieval bichrome redware	PMBR	1480-1600	5	5	230	2	2	33	7	7	263
London-area post-medieval redware	PMR	1580-1900	212	158	15833	158	212	15833	356	259	27812
London-area early post-medieval redware	PMRE	1480-1600	611	387	24407	181	133	8532	792	520	32939

London-area early post-medieval calcareous redware	PMREC	1480-1600	12	7	2331	3	3	9	15	10	2340
London-area early post-medieval redware with metallic glaze	PMREM	1480-1600				1	1	4	1	1	4
London-area post-medieval slip-decorated redware	PMSL	1480-1600	1	1	61				1	1	61
London-area post-medieval slipped redware	PMSR	1480-1650	13	10	1033	6	5	303	19	15	1336
London-area post-medieval slipped redware with green glaze	PMSRG	1480-1650	141	94	8438	16	14	820	157	108	9258
London-area post-medieval slipped redware with clear (yellow) glaze	PMSRY	1480-1650	263	169	13034	61	44	4186	324	213	17220

Table 9. BVT09 and BVE11: London area coarse red earthenwares and their quantification

The most common forms in Phase 6a on both BVE09 and BVT11 are bowls and dishes, including rounded and flared types being well represented in the assemblage, as are the 16th-century handled, carinated types in PMRE and PMSR/G/Y, cauldrons, pipkins and tripod pipkins, rounded jars and jugs. Pitchers in PMRE and watering pots (particularly on BVE11) are also fairly common. Less frequent forms are a late 16th-century PMSRG waisted beakers with incised line decoration (BVT09), chafing dishes in PMBR, PMRE and PMSRY (all from BVT09), colanders in PMR and PMSRG/Y, mainly from BVT09, three dripping dishes in PMRE and PMSRY, a fuming pot in PMSRY (BVT09), PMRE basket-handled jars (BVE11), PMRE bung-hole jars (on both sites), a PMRE dish shaped lid (BVT09) and two PMR porringers (one each on both sites).

PMR vessels from later phases are fairly frequent bowls and dishes found on both sites, two chamber pots (BVT09, Phase 6c, BVE11, phase 6b), flower pots (BVT09, Phase 6c, BVE11, Phase 6e), frequent rounded jars of different sizes, a jug (BVT09, Phase 6b), two lids, including a pierced conical type (BVE11, Phase 6d), two skillets (BVT09: Phases 6c and 6d), a sugar cone mould (BVT09, Phase 6e) and tripod pipkins (BVT09, Phase 6c, BVE11, Phase 6d).

Tin-glazed earthenwares

Pottery type	Code	Date range	BVT09			BVE11			Total		
			SC	ENV	Wt (g)	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	SC	ENV	Wt (g)
English tin-glazed ware	TGW	1570-1846	73	46	1118	28	25	690	101	71	1808
Tin-glazed ware with external lead glaze (Orton style A)	TGW A	1612-1650	7	5	218	12	9	336	19	14	554
Tin-glazed ware with manganese-mottled glaze (Orton style B)	TGW B	1630-1680	9	1	95				9	1	95
Biscuit-fired tin-glazed ware	TGW BISC	1570-1846	42	26	5379	42	18	1102	84	44	6481
Tin-glazed ware with plain pale-blue glaze	TGW BLUE	1630-1846	3	2	27	37	15	2320	40	15	2447
Tin-glazed ware with plain white glaze (Orton style C)	TGW C	1630-1846	54	27	2988	39	19	2650	93	46	5638
Tin-glazed ware with external lead glaze/polychrome painted (Orton style D)	TGW D	1630-1680	114	56	4920	34		1198	148	70	6118
Tin-glazed ware with 'Chinaman among grasses' decoration (Orton style F)	TGW F	1670-1690	26	3	1899	3	3	18	29	6	1917
Tin-glazed ware with 'Lambeth polychrome' decoration (Orton and Pearce style G)	TGW G	1701-1711				5	2	271	5	2	271
Tin-glazed ware with pale blue glaze and dark blue decoration (Orton and Pearce style H)	TGW H	1680-1900	21	8	80	1		7	22	9	87
Tin-glazed ware with sponged decoration	TGW SPNG	1700-1760	27	7	1237	4	3	267	31	10	1504

Table 10. BVT09 and BVE11: English/London area tin-glazed earthenwares and their quantification

English delftware, mostly of a London source, is present from Phase 6a and is most frequent on BVT09 in Phase 6c and on BVE during Phase 6d. The assemblages demonstrate very well the development, both typologically and decoratively, of this type of pottery from the late 16th century through to the early 19th century (Orton 1988).

Delftware production in Southwark, first started at Montague Close, Southwark Cathedral in 1612/13, and wasters as Biscuit ware (TGW BISC) from there and other local pot houses, is present on both sites form Phase 6a. The forms in TGW BISC are albarelli, medium rounded (and a small flared) bowls, chamber pots, chargers, a rounded cup, a storage jar, rounded jug, cylindrical posset pot, patty pan, saucer and a nozzled vase. There are also two fragments of kiln furniture that include a bat and three saggars.

Common glazed forms on both sites are albarelli (TGW/A/D), bowls of different sizes and shapes (TGW/BLUE/C/D/F/G/H/SPNG), although medium rounded types are more frequent, chamber pots, almost exclusively in TGW C, except for a single TGW H example (BVT09,

Phase 6e), dishes of different types (TGW/C/D/F/SPNG), ointment pots (TGW/C/LATE), various plate shapes (TGW/C/BLUE/F/G/H/SPNG), porringers (TGW/C), saucers (TGW/D/SPNG) and tea bowls (TGW/D/SPNG).

Notable amongst the tin-glazed wares are largely complete vessels from BVT09, Phase 6b and fill BVT-[40] of cess pit BVT-[41]. Along with a Dutch tin-glazed ware charger (see below) is another charger in TGW D (SF1) with a blue dash border on the rim and a central polychrome tulip/flower design, possibly stood in a plant pot. Of particular merit is a deep rounded bowl decorated somewhat in the 'china men in grasses' style (TGW F), SF372. It has a broad flat rim, decorated with a blue border consisting of two different sized repeating triangles containing floral motifs. The wall has four discrete groups of Chinese men/figures in landscapes around a central armorial motif of the Leather Sellers' Company with the initials NT and ET above the date 1674. This is thought to be a marriage plate commemorating that of Nathaniel Townsend, a member of the Leather Sellers' Company.

Essex fine red earthenwares

			BVT09			BVE11			Total		
Pottery type	Code	Date range	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	SC	ENV	Wt (g)
Metropolitan slipware	METS	1630-1700	5	5	287				5	5	287
Post-medieval Essex black-glazed redware	PMBL	1580-1700	38	35	1365	14	10	363	52	45	1728
Post-medieval fine redware	PMFR	1580-1700	67	38	1865	14	13	551	81	51	2416
Post-medieval fine redware with brown glaze	PMFRB	1580-1700	14	278	446	2	2	122	16	280	568
Post-medieval fine redware with green glaze	PMFRG	1580-1700	10	4	417	2	1	50	12	5	467

Table 11. BVT09 and BVE11: Essex fine red earthenwares and their quantification

The Essex fine post-medieval redwares appear on both sites in Phase 6a when they are at their most numerous and are in smaller numbers in subsequent phases when they are probably residual. The forms these wares occur in are as bowls and dishes (METS and PMFR), mostly with a rounded or flared profile, cauldrons or pipkin (PMFR/B), chamber pots (PMFR/G), jars (PMFR), jugs (PMBL, PMFR), additionally as a small rounded METS example (BVT09, Phase 6d), and tripod pipkins (PMFR/G). There are a notable quantity of mugs in PMBL and PMFR/G, either with a rounded or flared profile, although single examples of a

conical (BVT09, Phase 6c), flared (BVE11, Phase 6a) and a tyg (BVE11, unstratified) are noted in PMBL.

Non-local wares

			BVT09			BVE11			Total		
Pottery type	Code	Date range	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	SC	ENV	Wt (g)
Blackware	BLACK	1600-1900				1	1	35	1	1	35
Cistercian ware	CSTN	1480-1600	9	6	100	3	3	15	12	9	115
Midlands orange ware	MORAN	1400-1820	12	9	682	2	2	26	14	11	708
Rockingham mottled brown-glazed ware	ROCK	1800-1900				4	3	82	3	4	82
Staffordshire-type mottled brown-glazed ware	STMO	1650-1800				5	2	32	5	2	32
Combed slipware	STSL	1660-1870	2	2	7	6	5	185	8	6	192
Sunderland-type coarseware	SUND	1800-1900				4	2	37	4	2	37
Sunderland-type coarseware with brown mottled glaze	SUND MOT	1775-1900				1	1	187	1	1	187
Verwood ware	VERW	1600-1900				3	3	128	3	3	128
Plain yellow ware	YELL	1820-1900				2	2	70	2	2	70
Yellow ware with industrial slip decoration	YELL SLIP	1820-1900	2	1	19	2	2	66	4	3	85

Table 12. BVT09 and BVE11: Non-local wares and their quantification

The non-local wares in the assemblage represent different industries with wide ranging dates. The wares first appear in Phase 6a on both sites and later reappear in Phases 6d and 6e. On the BVT09 excavation they are at their most frequent in Phase 6a as nine sherds, with only two sherds each found in Phase 6d and 6e. On The BVE11 site, the non-local wares are most frequent as 15 sherds in Phase 6e.

Bowls are a frequent form in these wares: a flared bowl is noted in Verwood ware and Midlands orange ware (both from BVE11, Phase 6a), while three carinated bowls are found in YELL/SLIP on BVE11 in Phase 6e, as are rounded bowls in SUND/MOT. Butter pots were present in MORAN and only found on BVT09, in Phase 6a, 6c and 6d dated deposits. A rare MORAN cauldron or pipkin was unstratified on BVE11. Cistercian ware cups, as three rounded types and a flared example are exclusive to BVT09, Phase 6a. Dishes are found only in STSL (BVE11, Phases 6d and 6e) and Yellow ware (BVE11, Phase 6e). Jars only occur in Verwood ware from Dorset and restricted to BVE11, Phase 6d.

A small rounded jug was noted in Rockingham type ware on BVE11 and from a Phase 6e deposit, while single porringers in STSL are noted in BVT09, Phase 6d and 6e. A tankard in STMO was noted on BVE11, Phase 6d.

Industrial finewares

Small quantities of industrial fine wares are first noted on the BVE11 excavation, in Phase 6a and are almost certainly intrusive; otherwise they first appear on both sites in Phase 6d as lower numbers and increase in quantity during Phase 6e.

			BVT09			BVE11			Total		
Pottery type	Code	Date range	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	SC	ENV	Wt (g)
Bone china	BONE	1794-1900	4	2	59	1	1	31	5	3	90
Creamware with developed pale glaze	CREA DEV	1760-1830	8	3	436	76	23	3140	84	26	3576
English yellow-glazed refined earthenware	EYGE	1785-1835				1	1	1	1	1	1
Majolica	MAJO	1850-1900				1	1	2	1	1	2
Pearlware	PEAR	1770-1840	11	4	203	1	1	14	12	5	217
Pearlware with under-glaze blue painted decoration	PEAR BW	1770-1820	19	10	892	13	6	462	32	16	1354
Pealrware with industrial slip decoration	PEAR SLIP	1775-1840	1	1	39	6	1	177	7	2	216
Pearlware with under-glaze transfer-printed decoration	PEAR TR	1770-1840	10	4	288	11	7	252	21	11	540
Pearlware with type 2 blue transfer-printed decoration (stipple and line)	PEAR TR2	1810-1840				3	1	92	3	1	92
Plain refined white earthenware	REFW	1805-1900	2	2	361	7	3	263	9	5	624
Refined whiteware with under-glaze painted decoration	REFW PNTD	1805-1900	1	1	11				1	1	11
Refined white earthenware with sponged or spattered decoration	REFW SPON	1805-1900				1	1	4	1	1	4
Transfer-printed refined whiteware	TPW	1780-1900	1	1	4	36	22	833	37	23	837
Transfer-printed refined whiteware with 'flow blue' decoration	TPW FLOW	1830-1900	1	1	2	8	4	478	9	5	480
Brown or black transfer-printed refined whiteware (type 3)	TPW3	1810-1900				7	5	115	7	5	115
Transfer-printed refined whiteware with red/purple/green decoration (type 4)	TPW4	1825-1900				1	1	9	1	1	9

Table 13. BVT09 and BVE11: industrial finewares and their quantification

Common forms in these types, and found mostly on BVE11, Phase 6e, unless otherwise stated, are bowls (CREA DEV, PEAR/SLIP/TR/2), mainly of a medium rounded shape, chamber pots (CREA DEV: on both sites in Phase 6e) and a wide range of tea cup shapes in BONE, PEAR/TR, TPW/3. Other forms are dishes - oval (TPW) and rounded (PEAR SLIP, REFW PNTD) - and jugs (CREA DEV, PEAR/TR, TPW/FLOW). Lids are noted in CREA DEV and REFW and a single cylindrical mug is noted in TPW. Plates, in a variety of sizes were made in CREA DEV, PEAR/BW/TR, TPW/3/FLOW and saucers were found in BONE, PEAR TR, TPW/3/4/FLOW. Tankards were restricted to CREA DEV and a toy teapot was noted in TPW. Single fragments of water closets were noted on BVT09, Phase 6e in CREA DEV and on BVE11, Phase 6d in REFW.

English stonewares

			BVT09			BVE11			Total		
Pottery type	Code	Date Range	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	SC	ENV	Wt (g)
Derbyshire stoneware	DERBS	1700-1900				2	2	33	2	2	33
English stoneware	ENGS	1700-1900	4	4	935	6	4	1251	10	8	2186
English stoneware with Bristol glaze	ENGS BRST	1830-1900	6	4	1026	15	3	211	21	7	1237
London stoneware	LONS	1670-1900	11	7	911	7	7	251	18	14	1162
Midlands purple ware	MPUR	1400-1750	29	22	1879	1	1	7	30	23	1886
Staffordshire-type brown salt-glazed stoneware	STBRS	1690-1730				1	1	42	1	1	42
White salt-glazed stoneware	SWSG	1720-1780	2	2	38	2	2	22	4	4	60
White salt-glazed stoneware with cobalt and incised decoration	SWSG COB	1740-1780				1	1	7	1	1	7
Dipped white salt-glazed stoneware	SWSL	1710-1760	2	2	25	1	1	8	3	3	33
White stoneware	WHIST	1790-1900	5	1	464	1	1	11	6	2	475

Table 14. BVT09 and BVE11: English stonewares and their quantification

The English stonewares first appeared on both sites in Phase 6a and occur in small quantities in subsequent phases (absent on BVE11 Phases 6b and 6c deposits), when they generally increase in number during Phase 6d and are most frequent on BVE11 in Phase 6d. Their regularity in Phase 6a is largely owing to a notable quantity of MPUR butter pots. Bottles, some intact, are only found in Phase 6e as blacking bottles in ENGS and ginger beer bottles in ENGS/BRST. The latter form as four examples on BVE11 was found as three examples on BVT09.

Tankards are mostly found in London stoneware and two examples came from BVE11 (unstratified and Phase 6e), while four examples were from BVT09, Phase 6d (SF219 with an AR Ale mark and Phase 6e). An SWSL tankard was also derived from BVT09, Phase 6d.

Minor forms are an SWSG chamber pot, residual in BVE11, Phase 6e; a 19th-century miniature churns for a dairy product (cream) in ENGS BRST found on BVT09, Phase 6e; a fragmentary cup in STBRS from BVE11, Phase 6d; jars in DERBS (BVE11, Phase 6a) and an ENGS BRST shouldered 'bung jar' example from BVT09, Phase 6e. Three tea bowls are restricted to SWSG and are only found in Phase 6d deposits, two coming from the BVT09 excavation. A water closet in a yellow stoneware has an internal white slip and a blue transfer-printed landscape with a tree design. It was recovered from BVT09, Phase 6e.

English porcelain

			BVT09			BVE11			Total		
Pottery type	Code	Date range	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	SC	ENV	Wt (g)
English porcelain with over or under-glaze polychrome painted decoration	ENPO PNTD	1745-1900				1	1	4	1	1	4

Table 15. BVT09 and BVE11: English porcelain and its quantification

The only true English porcelain was a 19th-century pink lustre decorated tea cup found on BVE11, in a Phase 6e dated deposit.

Imported post-medieval pottery

The imported wares (Hurst *et al.* 1986) are in a wide range of fabrics and forms. They are more frequent on BVT09 (342 sherds/227 ENV/16.244kg) than on BVE11 (108 sherds/86 ENV/4.599kg) and on both sites are most frequent in Phase 6a. Jugs are particularly common and mostly in German stonewares: FREC, KOLFREC, KOLS, RAER, SIEG/S and in smaller quantities in BEAU2, DTGW, DUTR, and SAIM and as an unsourced imported tin-glazed ware small rounded jug. Amongst the German stonewares, Frechen bartmannen are frequent, although other late 16th-early 17th-century rounded jugs were noted. Drinking jugs in RAER and SIEG/S were also a notable component of the assemblage. Other drinking forms were noted in German stonewares as rounded mugs in FREC (BVT09, Phase 6a), and from BVT09, Phase 6d are a KOLFREC example with an applied Tudor rose and oak leaves and acorns, besides a RAER one with rilling. A FREC tankard with applied decoration featuring a thistle and two men jousting on horseback came from BVT09, Phase 6a. Tea wares were restricted to Chinese porcelain on the BVE11 site as a tea bowl in blue and white (Phase 6d) and as a saucer decorated in famille rose enamels (Phase 6e).

Bowls, mostly of a rounded shape, are noted in DUTR (BVT09, Phase 6a), CHPO BW (BVE11, Phase 6e) and as a Sevillian 'Yalyal blue' (STGW) bowl from BVT09, Phase 6a. Sherds of bowls or dishes are also noted in Italian NIMS BICR (BVT09, Phase 6c) and German WESE (BVE11, Phase 6c). Dishes are another common form in the imported wares and in French Beauvais sgraffito ware (BEAU1/2), sometimes with incised lettering, were noted on BVT09, Phase 6a and residual in Phase 6b and 6e. Chinese porcelain dishes occurred in CHPO IMARI (BVT09, Phase 6e) and CHPO VERTE (BVE11, Phase 6d).

Pottery type	Code	Date range	BVT09			BVE11			Total		
			SC	ENV	Wt (g)	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	SC	ENV	Wt (g)
China											
Chinese blue and white porcelain	CHPO BW	1590-1900				6	4	132	6	4	132
Chinese Imari porcelain	CHPO IMARI	1680-1900	1	1	140				1	1	140
Chinese porcelain with famille rose decoration	CHPO ROSE	1720-1800				1	1	24	1	1	24
Chinese porcelain with famille verte decoration	CHPO VERTE	1690-1730				1	1	10	1	1	10
France											
Beauvais polychrome ware	BEAU POLY	1500-1600				1	1	26	1	1	26
Beauvais single sgraffito ware	BEAU1	1500-1630	9	2	189				9	2	189
Beauvais double sgraffito ware	BEAU2	1500-1630	8	5	131	1	1	11	9	6	142
French chafing dish	FRCHAF	1500-1650	2	2	219	2	2	65	4	4	284
Martincamp-type ware	MART	1480-1650	1	1	8				1	1	8
Martincamp-type ware type I flask (buff earthenware)	MART1	1480-1550	12	9	717				12	9	717
Martincamp-type ware type II flask (dark brown stoneware)	MART2	1500-1600	1	1	16	1	1	4	2	2	20
Saintonge ware with mottled green glaze	SAIM	1280-1650	1	1	10				1	1	10
Low Countries											
Dutch tin-glazed ware	DTGW	1512-1800	14	3	1172	1	1	53	15	4	1225
Dutch red earthenware	DUTR	1300-1600	58	31	1980	23	18	790	81	49	2770
Dutch bichrome red earthenware	DUTR BICR	1480-1650				1	1	54	1	1	54
Dutch slipped red earthenware with sgraffito decoration	DUTSG	1450-1550	2	2	84				2	2	84
Dutch slipped red earthenware	DUTSL	1300-1600	6	6	402	5	4	299	11	10	701
North Holland slipware	NHS	1570-1750	1	1	44				1	1	44
Germany											
Frechen stoneware	FREC	1550-1700	75	58	3582	22	19	990	97	77	4572
Frechen stoneware inscribed band jug	FREC INSCR	1550-1580	1	1	5				1	1	5
German whiteware	GERW	1550-1630	4	3	60	1	1	12	5	4	72
Cologne or Frechen stoneware	KOLFREC	1500-1580	18	15	476	6	3	237	24	18	713
Cologne stoneware	KOLS	1500-1580	1	1	20	3	3	28	4	4	48
Raeren stoneware	RAER	1480-1610	34	32	962	10	10	565	44	42	1527
Siegburg stoneware with iron wash	SIEB	1450-1550	1	1	6	1	1	8	2	2	14
Siegburg stoneware	SIEG	1300-1630	2	2	38				2	2	38
Siegburg salt-glazed stoneware	SIEGS	1500-1630	8	8	219				8	8	219
Werra slipware	WERR	1580-1650	7	5	115				7	5	115
Weser slipware	WESE	1580-1630				1	1	44	1	1	44

Italy											
Central Italian tin-glazed ware	CITG	1450-1550	1	1	10				1	1	10
Ligurian berettino tin-glazed ware	LIGU BER	1520-1700				1	1	5	1	1	5
Ligurian *califgraphico a volute* ware	LIGU CALV	1550-1620	1	1	4				1	1	4
Mediterranean lead-glazed ware	MDLG	1480-1700	1	1	7				1	1	7
North Italian bichrome marbled slipware	NIMS BICR	1600-1750	1	1	14				1	1	14
Spain											
Isabella polychrome tin-glazed ware	ISAB	1500-1550	1	1	27				1	1	27
Spanish olive jar	OLIV	1550-1700	40	18	3505	1	1	10	41	19	3515
Paterna blue	PATB	1400-1600				1	1	14	1	1	14
Miscellaneous unsourced Spanish amphorae	SPOA	1200-1900	22	8	1677	16	8	1194	38	16	2871
Miscellaneous unsourced Spanish wares	SPOW	1250-1900				1	1	22	1	1	22
Miscellaneous Spanish tin-glazed ware	STGW	1480-1700	4	2	311				4	2	311
Miscellaneous imported tin-glazed ware	TGW IMP	1480-1800	2	2	49				2	2	49

Table 16. BVT09 and BVE11: Imported pottery and its quantification

Two Dutch tin-glazed ware (DTGW) chargers from BVT09 are of note. The first from Phase 6a survives as a footring base with a central dianthus motif and is of an early 17th-century date (Korf 1981, fig. 682) although it could equally have been made at the London Aldgate pot house. The second vessel was recovered from fill BVT-[40] of the cesspit BVT-[41], Phase 6c and it has a complete profile and a 'boy and dog' design (SF373) and dates to *c.*1660. Other dishes from BVT09, Phase 6a, unless otherwise stated are in (DUTR), including an oval example from BVE11, DUTSL, Spanish Isabella polychrome (ISAB), rare Ligurian *calligraphico a volute A*, North Holland slipware and Werra ware. A plate from BVE11, Phase 6d was in Chinese porcelain.

Kitchen wares are noted as cauldrons or pipkins in DUTR (BVT09 and BVE11, Phase 6a) and as cauldrons or pipkins on BVE 11, Phase 6a, which also produced a DUTR skillet. Sherds of German whiteware and DUTR pipkins were also recovered from BVT09, Phase 6a.

Fragments of globular flasks occurred only in French Martincamp wares (MART1/2). Jar-shaped vessels were largely restricted to DUTR, which also produced a cylindrical shape, additionally present in rare MDLG. Other closed forms occurred as Spanish olive jars (OLIV) and other miscellaneous Spanish amphora (SPOA), present in a notable quantities on both sites, particularly so on BVT09, although the number of sherds may come from a limited number of vessels found throughout the stratigraphy.

Minor forms in the imported wares are an albarello in an imported tin-glazed ware (BVE11, Phase 6a), chafing dishes in DUTSL (BVE11, Phase 6a), DUTSG (BVT09, Phase 6a) and

FRCHAF (BVT09, Phase 6a and BVE11, Phases 6a and 6d). Rim sherds of a Frechen stoneware chamber pot is also a rare find from BVT09, Phase 6a.

Post-medieval crucibles

The BVE11 excavation exclusively produced crucibles as 33 sherds/14 ENV/1758g and found in Phases 6a and 6d to 6e. There are at least three different fabrics represented in the crucibles, which are mostly in the form of flared vessels. The crucibles are fragmentary and individual vessels may appear in different phases. External surfaces often have a self glaze resultant from high temperatures, while internally the slaggy deposits often contain evidence of copper oxide. Two vessels from Phase 6a have an internal black glass deposit.

Miscellaneous wares

Both archaeological excavations (BVT09: 17 sherds/11 ENV/561g, BVE11: 6 sherds/5 MNV/246g) produced post-medieval pottery types that are not frequently encountered in central London. Some of these wares may very well be from a Kentish source and the Medway valley. Forms consist of a 16th-century redware flared bowl (BVT09, Phase 6a), a bowl or dish, possibly from a Surrey source (BVE11, unstratified), a cauldron or pipkin in a possible Oxfordshire fabric (BVE11, Phase 6a), a jar shoulder in a buff fabric, possible from the Medway and an orange sandy ware (BVT09, Phase 6a). Two vessels are heavily burnt: a small flared bowl, perhaps in delftware (BVT09, Phase 6a) and a plate in an industrial fineware (BVE11, Phase 6e),

Distribution and dating

Tables 17 and 18 show 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), the pottery types in the deposit and a considered (spot) date for the group. On the BVT09 excavation, post-Roman pottery was recovered from Phases 3c and 3b (as intrusive material) and from all Phases between Phases 5a and 6e. On BVE11, pottery was recovered from Phases 3e, and subsequently on all Phases from 4a to 6e.

	Context	Phase	Size	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Context ED	Context LD	Pottery types	Context considered date
BVT09	7	6e	S	6	4	159	1760	1830	CREA DEV, PMR	1800-1830
BVT09	9	6e	S	4	4	72	1830	1900	ENGS, LONS, TGW D, TPW FLOW	1830-1900
BVT09	10	6e	S	23	17	2458	1830	1900	BONE, CBW, ENGS, ENGS BRST, PMR, RBOR, REFW, REFW PNTD, TPW, YELL SLIP	L 19th C
BVT09	12	6e	M	48	18	3600	1700	1760	BORDY, PMR, RBOR, TGW, TGW BISC, TGW C, TGW D, TGW SPNG	1700-1720
BVT09	13	6e	S	28	3	1673	1700	1760	PMR, RBOR, TGW, TGW BISC, TGW C, TGW H, TGW SPNG	1700-1720
BVT09	15	6b	S	2	2	99	1630	1680	RBOR, TGW D	1630-1680
BVT09	29	6e	S	2	2	38	1630	1846	MPUR, TGW C	1630-1750

	Context	Phase	Size	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Context ED	Context LD	Pottery types	Context considered date
BVT09	33	6d	M	36	27	1470	1710	1760	BORDG, BORDY, FREC, LONS, METS, MORAN, MPUR, PMFR, PMR, PMRE, PMSRY, RBOR, SIEG, STSL, SWSL, TGW BISC, TGW C, TGW D	1710-1720
BVT09	39	6c	S	19	9	249	1630	1680	TGW, TGW C, TGW D	L 17th C
BVT09	40	6c	L	120	28	10256	1680	1800	BORD, DTGW, MORAN, OLIV, PMR, RBOR, TGW, TGW B, TGW BISC, TGW C, TGW D, TGW F, TGW H	1680-1690
BVT09	45	6b	S	3	3	45	1580	1700	PMFR, PMR, PMSRY	1580-1650
BVT09	46	6c	M	81	54	4661	1670	1930	BORDG, BORDO, BORDY, FREC, LLON, LONS, MORAN, MPUR, OLIV, PMBR, PMFR, PMR, PMRE, PMSRG, PMSRY, RBOR, RBORG, TGW, TGW A, TGW B, TGW BISC, TGW C, TGW D	1670-1700
BVT09	49	6c	S	24	15	2139	1630	1680	BORDG, BORDY, METS, PMR, PMREC, PMSRG, TGW, TGW C, TGW D	End 17th C
BVT09	51	6b	S	6	5	284	1612	1650	BORDG, FREC, PMBL, PMSRG, TGW A	1630-1650
BVT09	52	6a	S	4	2	235	1580	1700	PMBL, SPOA	1580-1700
BVT09	54	6a	S	7	6	210	1550	1700	BORDY, FREC, KING, PMRE	1550-1600
BVT09	55	6e	S	15	13	292	1630	1660	BORDB, BORDG, BORDY, PMBL, PMFR, PMR, TGW D,	1630-1680
BVT09	56	6d	S	1	1	23	1480	1650	PMSRG	1480-1650
BVT09	57	6b	S	23	14	486	1680	1800	BEAU2, PMBL, PMFR, RAER, TGW, TGW C, TGW D, TGW H	1700-1720
BVT09	60	6e	S	3	3	41	1580	1700	BORDY, PMFR, PMRE	1580-1700
BVT09	61	6e	S	32	31	1100	1710	1760	BEAU1, BORDG, BORDY, FREC, PMBL, PMCR, PMR, PMSRG, PMSRY, RBOR, SWSL, TGW, TGW C, TGW D, TGW F, TGW H	1710-1720
BVT09	62	6d	S	8	7	53	1770	1840	PEAR, PEAR BW, TGW, TGW BLUE, TGW H	1790-1820
BVT09	66	6d	S	6	6	2099	1720	1780	LONS, PMR, SWSG, TGW H	1720-1780
BVT09	69	6b	S	29	22	1390	1630	1680	BORDG, BORDO, BORDY, FREC, MPUR, OLIV, PMFR, PMR, PMSL, PMSRG, PMSRY, SPOA, TGW D, WERR	1630-1650
BVT09	75	6c	S	3	3	66	1550	1650	GERW, PMRE, PMSRY	1550-1600
BVT09	80	6e	S	5	5	265	1550	1700	BORDY, PMCR, PMRE, PMSRY,	1550-1600
BVT09	83	6c	M	38	26	1430	1680	1800	BORDG, BORDY, DUTR, KING MRED, METS, MPUR, NIMS BICR, PMBL, PMFR, PMR, TGW BISC, TGW D, TGW H	End 17th C
BVT09	85	6a	L	239	161	11310	1612	1650	BEAU1, BEAU2, BORD, BORDG, BORDO, BORDY, CHEA, DUTR, DUTSL, FREC, ISAB, KING, LLON, LLSL, LOND, MORAN, MPUR, OLIV, PMBL, PMCR, PMFR, PMR, PMRE, PMSR, PMSRG, PMSRY, RBOR, RBORB, SPOA, STGW, TGW A, TGW BISC, WERR	1612-1630
BVT09	88	6a	S	2	2	41	1580	1910	PMR	1580-1910
BVT09	89	6a	S	4	4	105	1580	1700	BORDG, PMBL, PMFR, PMSRY	1580-1650
BVT09	90	6e	S	8	7	537	1570	1926	BEAU1, BORDY, FREC, LONS, PMCR, PMR, PMRE, PMSRY, PMR, RBOR, RBORB, TGW, TGW BISC, TGW C, TGW D, TGW H	1670-1700
BVT09	92	6a	S	2	2	45	1480	1600		1480-1600
BVT09	95	6e	S	11	10	144	1680	1700		1680-1700
BVT09	96	6b	S	9	8	109	1580	1700	CBW, KING, LOND HD, PMFR, PMR, PMSRY, SAIG, SHER	1580-1650
BVT09	97	6b	S	3	3	46	1580	1700	LOND HD, PMBL, PMR, TGW BISC	1612-1700
BVT09	110	6a	S	19	17	569	1580	1700	BEAU2, BORDG, BORDO, BORDY, FRCHAF, FREC, KOLS, PMBL, PMR, PMRE, PMSRG, PMSRY	1580-1630
BVT09	111	6a	S	15	14	219	1580	1700	BORDY, GERW, KOLFREC, PMFR, PMFRG, PMRE, SHER	1580-1600
BVT09	116	6a	M	34	29	1511	1580	1900	BORDO, FREC, LLON, MISC PMR, MISC PMRED, OLIV, PMR, PMRE, PMSR, PMSRG, PMSRY, RAER, SPOA	1580-1600
BVT09	117	6a	M	58	38	6431	1580	1650	BORDG, BORDY, DTGW, FREC, LCOAR, LOND, MPUR, OLIV, PMBL, PMFR, PMR, PMRE, PMSR, PMSRG, PMSRY, RAER, SHER, SPOA, TGW, WERR,	1580-1600

	Context	Phase	Size	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Context ED	Context LD	Pottery types	Context considered date
BVT09	119	6a	S	1	1	1	1480	1550	EBORD,	1480-1550
BVT09	120	6a	S	11	10	554	1580	1900	BORDY, FREC, MISC PM, PMR, PMSRG, PMSRY	1580-1650
BVT09	122	6a	S	6	6	218	1550	1700	BORDG, CBW, DUTR, PMRE, SHER	1550-1600
BVT09	124	6a	S	2	2	21	1580	1700	BORDG, RAER	1550-1610
BVT09	126	6a	S	11	6	136	1570	1846	DUTR, MG, PMRE, PMSRY, SIEGS, TGW,	L 16th-E17thC
BVT09	128	6a	S	6	6	317	1580	1900	BORDG, BORDY, CBW, FREC, PMR, PMSRG,	1580-1700
BVT09	130	6a	S	3	2	85	1580	1900	GERW, LOND TUL, PMRE	1580-1600
BVT09	134	6a	L	151	98	4686	1570	1846	BORDG, BORDO, BORDY, CBW, CHEA, CSTN, DUTR, DUTSL, KING, KING HD, LCOAR, LLON, LMHG, MDLG, PMBL, PMFR, PMR, PMRE, PMSRG, PMSRY, RAER, RBOR, SHER, SPOA, TGW BISC, TUDG,	1612-1630
BVT09	140	6b	S	3	3	44	1570	1846	CBW, PMRE, TGW,	1570-1600
BVT09	149	6a	M	79	60	2891	1612	1650	BORDG, BORDO, BORDY, FREC, KOLFREC, MISC, OLIV, PMBL, PMCR, PMFR, PMFRB, PMR, PMRE, PMSRG, PMSRY, RAER, TGW A	beginning 17th C
BVT09	150	6a	S	7	7	70	1550	1700	BORDY, CBW, FREC, LOND, PMRE	1550-1600
BVT09	152	6a	L	272	412	12397	1580	1700	BEAU1, BEAU2, BORD, BORDG, BORDO, BORDY, CBW, CBW LGR, CHEA, CSTN, DUTR, EGS, EMS, FREC, FREC INSCR, KING, KING HD, KOLFREC, LCOAR, LOND, LOND BAL, MART1, MISC PM, MORAN, MPUR, OLIV, PMBL, PMBR, PMFRB, PMR, PMRE, PMSR, PMSRG, PMSRY, RAER, RBOR, SHER, SIEG	1580-1600
BVT09	153	6a	M	35	32	616	1580	1700	BORDG, BORDY, DUTR, FREC, PMBL, PMFRB, PMR, PMRE, PMSRG, PMSRY, SHER,	1580-1650
BVT09	154	6a	S	12	7	1064	1550	1700	BORDO, MART1, OLIV, PMRE, PMSRY	1550-1600
BVT09	155	6a	S	5	3	283	1550	1700	BORDY, FREC, PMRE	1550-1600
BVT09	156	6a	S	23	20	1206	1550	1700	BORDG, BORDY, MART1, PMRE, PMREC, PMSR, PMSRY, RAER, SIEGS	1550-1600
BVT09	157	6a	M	69	45	988	1580	1700	BORDY, CBW, CBW BIF, CBW LGR, CHEA, DUTR, EMS, EMSH, FREC, LLON, LMHG, LOND, MG, PMBL, PMFR, PMRE, PMSRY, SAIG, SHER, SIEG, SIEGS,	beginning 17th C
BVT09	158	6a	S	1	1	41	1580	1700	PMSRY	1580-1650
BVT09	159	6a	M	62	51	1773	1580	1700	BORD, BORDG, BORDY, CBW FT, FREC, MART1, MG, MORAN, PMCR, PMFR, PMFRB, PMFRG, PMRE, PMSRG, PMSRY, SIEGS, SPOA,	1580-1600
BVT09	161	6a	M	36	28	1400	1580	1700	BORDG, BORDY, DUTR, FREC, KING, KOLFREC, PMBL, PMCR, PMR, PMRE, PMSR, PMSRG, PMSRY,	1580-1600
BVT09	162	6a	S	28	20	1803	1580	1700	BORDG, BORDY, MART1, OLIV, PMR, PMSRG, PMSRY, RAER, RBOR, SIEG	1580-1600
BVT09	164	6a	S	6	6	430	1580	1700	FRCHAF, FREC, PMSR, PMSRY, RAER,	1550-1610
BVT09	166	6a	L	273	108	10469	1550	1700	BEAU2, CBW, CHEA, DUTR, EBORD, EBORDY, EMCALC, FREC, LOND, MART1, MG SQU, MISC, PMBR, PMR, PMRE, PMREC, PMSRY, RAER, SAIG, TGW MISC,	1575-1600
BVT09	168	6c	S	10	8	1493	1630	1680	BORDY, PMFR, PMR, TGW D	1630-1660
BVT09	170	5c	M	33	25	1397	1480	1550	CBW, CBW FT, CBW LGR, CHEA, DUTR, EBORD, LCOAR, LCOAR NFR, LMHG, LOND, PMSRY, SHER, SIEG	1480-1500*
BVT09	171	6b	S	5	5	304	1600	1700	BORDB, MPUR, PMFR, PMR, RBOR	1600-1700
BVT09	175	6a	S	24	20	653	1580	1700	BEAU1, BORDG, PMFRG, PMR, PMRE, PMSRG, PMSRY, RBOR, SHER	1580-1630
BVT09	180	6a	S	2	2	63	1480	1600	PMRE, PMSRY	1480-1600
BVT09	181	5c	S	7	7	154	1270	1350	CBW, EMSS, KING, LCOAR, LOND, SHER	1270-1350
BVT09	183	6a	S	4	4	143	1550	1750	CHEA, OLIV, PMRE, PMSRY	1550-1600
BVT09	185	6a	L	117	69	5166	1580	1700	BORDG, BORDO, CBW, CBW LGR, FREC,	1580-1600

	Context	Phase	Size	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Context ED	Context LD	Pottery types	Context considered date
									KING, LIGU CALV, MART1, MG, MPUR, OLIV, PMBL, PMCR, PMFR, PMFRB, PMR, PMRE, PMSRG, PMSRY, RAER, SIEGS	
BVT09	187	6d	L	113	76	2947	1670	1926	BORDG, BORDY, CBW, DUTSG, DUTSL, EARL, FREC, KING, KOLFREC, LONS, METS, MISC, MORAN, MPUR, PMBL, PMCR, PMFR, PMR, PMRE, PMSRG, PMSRY, RAER, RBOR, STSL, TGW, TGW A, TGW BISC, TGW C, TGW D, TGW F, TGW SPNG, WERR	1700-1720
BVT09	190	6a	S	3	1	103	1550	1700	BEAU1, OLIV, PMSRY	1550-1630
BVT09	194	6a	M	36	21	1699	1580	1900	BORDG, BORDY, FREC, LOND, MART2, OLIV, PMCR, PMR, PMRE, PMSRG, PMSRY, RAER,	1580-1600
BVT09	195	6a	S	9	7	186	1550	1700	BORDG, LOND, PMCR, PMRE, PMSRG,	1550-1600
BVT09	199	6a	S	1	1	6	1550	1700	BORDY,	1550-1700
BVT09	200	6a	M	42	32	2166	1580	1900	BORDG, DUTR, DUTSG, FREC, KOLFREC, LLON, MPUR, OLIV, PMCR, PMR, PMRE, PMSRY, RAER	1580-1600
BVT09	202	void	S	11	11	397	1580	1900	BORDY, FREC, OLIV, PMR, PMRE, PMSRG, PMSRY	1580-1650
BVT09	203	6a	S	17	13	395	1580	1900	BORDG, OLIV, PMBL, PMFR, PMR, PMRE, PMSRG, PMSRY, WERR	1580-1650
BVT09	208	6a	L	148	122	3898	1580	1700	BORD, BORDG, BORDO, BORDY, CBW, CBW LGR, CHEA, CITG, DTGW, DUTR, FREC, LCOAR, LOND, LOND BAL, MART, MG, MPUR, OLIV, PMBL, PMBR, PMCR, PMR, PMRE, PMSRG PMSRY, RAER, RBORB, SAIM, SHER, SIEGR, SIEGS, SPOA, STGW	1580-1600
BVT09	213	6a	M	159	121	4685	1580	1700	BORDG, BORDO, BORDY, CBW, CBW FT, CBW LGR, CHEA, DUTR, EARL, FREC, KING PELL, KOLFREC, LOND, LOND BAL, MART1, MG, MISC, MISC PMRED, PMBL, PMCR, PMFR, PMFRG, PMR, PMRE, PMREC, PMSR, PMSRG, PMSRY, RAER, RBOR, SAIG, SPOA, TGW BLUE, TGW IMP	1580-1600
BVT09	215	6a	s	25	23	999	1580	1700	BORDY, DUTR, FREC, KOLFREC, LCOAR, MART1, PMCR, PMFR, PMR, PMRE, PMSRG, PMSRY	1580-1700
BVT09	217	6a	s	29	27	616	1580	1900	BORDG, CBW, CBW FT, CHEA, CSTN, DUTR, MART1, MG, NHS, PMR, PMRE, PMSRY,	1580-1600
BVT09	219	6a	s	5	5	339	1480	1600	KING, PMRE, PMSRG, RAER,	1480-1550
BVT09	221	6a	s	9	9	480	1600	1700	BORDY, FREC, LOND, MISC PMRED, PMFR, PMR, PMRE	start of 17th C
BVT09	224	6e	M	49	20	2310	1790	1900	CHPO IMARI, CREA DEV, PEAR, PEAR BW, PEAR SLIP, PEAR TR, WHIST	1800-1830
BVT09	232	5b	M	36	33	833	1240	1350	ANDE, EMS, ESUR, KING, LCOAR, LCOAR SHEL, LOND, LOND HD, LOND NFR, MISC M, PMRE, PMSRG	1240-1350*
BVT09	233	6a	S	5	5	83	1570	1846	BORDG, CSTN, DUTR, PMRE, TGW	1570-1600
BVT09	234	6a	S	2	2	48	1480	1600	PMBR, PMSRY	1480-1600
BVT09	235	6a	S	12	8	326	1480	1550	CBW, CSTN, DUTSL, EBORD, PMRE, PMSRY,	1480-1550
BVT09	238	6a	S	19	19	1142	1550	1700	BORDY, CBW, CBW LGR, CHEA, DUTR, EBORDY, KING HD, PMRE, PMREC, SHER, SIEB	1550-1580
BVT09	248	5a	S	1	1	56	1080	1200	LCOAR GRIT,	1080-1200
BVT09	365	3f	S	1	1	222	1480	1650	DUTSL	1480-1650
BVT09	495	3c	S	5		76			MISC	

Table 17. BVT09: Distribution of pottery types showing individual contexts containing pottery, what phase the context occurs in, the number of sherds (SC), ENV's and weight, the date range of the latest pottery type (Context ED/LD), the fabrics present and a suggested deposition date.

Context	Phase	Size	SC	ENV	Weight	Context LD	Context ED	Pottery types	Context considered date
BVE11 8	6e	M	30	18	895	1900	1830	BONE, BORDG, PEAR, SWSG COB, TGW C, TGW LATE, TGW SPNG, TPW, TPW FLOW, YELL	1830-1900
BVE11 18	6a	S	10	9	590	1900	1580	BORDY, CBW, DUTR, LLON, MG, PMR, PMRE, PMSRY	1580-1600
BVE11 20	6e	S	9	6	707	1830	1760	BORDY, CREA DEV,RBORG, TGW A, TGW D	1760-1800
BVE11 21	6e	M	52	31	2771	1900	1825	CHPO ROSE, CREA DEV, ENPO PNTD, PEAR BW, PEAR TR, PMR, RBOR, REFW, STSL, TPW, TPW3, TPW4, YELL SLIP	1825-1900
BVE11 22	6d	M	30	21	1001	1870	1660	BEAU2, BORDY, CBW, ENGS BRST, LCOAR, LOND, PMR,RBOR, REFW, STSL, TGW, TGW C,TGW D	*c.*1700
BVE11 25	6c	S	4	4	136	1900	1580	DUTR, PMR, PMRE	1580-1600
BVE11 27	6d	M	32	28	673	1780	1720	BORDG, CBW, CHPO BW, LCOAR, LONS, MPUR, PMBL, PMBL, PMR, RBOR, RBORG, STMO, STSL, SWSG, TGW, TGW BLUE, TGW H	1720-1760
BVE11 29	6c	S	3	2	18	1700	1580	PMBL, PMR	1580-1700
BVE11 31	6e	S	9	8	140	1900	1850	DUTR, KING HD, MAJO, MISC PM, PMR, PMRE	1850-1900
BVE11 32	6e	S	8	7	55	1800	1790	ENGS, PMR, RBOR, SUND, TPW, WHIST	19th C
BVE11 33	6d	S	13	12	127	1680	1630	BORDG, DUTR, PMR, TGW A, TGW BISC, TGW C, TGW D	1630-1650
BVE11 34	6e	M	47	18	7949	1900	1830	ENGS, ENGS BRST, LONS, PMR, RBOR, REFW SPON, ROCK, SUND, TPW FLOW, TPW3, YELL SLIP	1830-1900
BVE11 36	6a	S	2	2	42	1650	1480	DUTR, PMSRY	1480-1650
BVE11 38	6a	S	4	4	41	1700	1580	BORDG, PMBL, PMFR, PMR	1580-1700
BVE11 48	6d	S	1	1	9	1700	1580	PMFR	1580-1700
BVE11 49	6e	S	5	5	70	1830	1760	BORDG, CBW, CREA DEV, PMFR	1760-1830
BVE11 51	6a	S	2	2	29	1700	1580	BORDG, PMBL	1580-1700
BVE11 52	6e	S	1	1	18	1500	1270	CBW	1270-1500
BVE11 53	6e	S	4	4	58	1830	1760	BORDY, CREA DEV, PMR	1760-1830
BVE11 54	6a	S	11	9	356	1900	1580	BORDG, BORDY, KING, PMFR, PMR, PMRE, PMSRY	1580-1600
BVE11 56	6a	S	4	4	73	1900	1580	PMR	1580-1700
BVE11 57	6a	S	13	9	714	1600	1480	PMRE, PMSR, PMSRY	1480-1550
BVE11 58	6d	S	11	10	196	1760	1710	BORDY, FREC, PMR, PMSR, PMSRY, SHER, SWSL, TGW, TGW BISC	1710-1760
BVE11 64	void	S	2	2	13	1580	1500	KOLS, PMRE	1500-1580
BVE11 65	6a	S	4	4	35	1600	1480	LLON, PMRE	1480-1600
BVE11 74	void	S	1	1	21	1650	1300	DUTR	1300-1650
BVE11 75	6a	S	1	1	92	1650	1300	DUTR	1300-1650
BVE11 81	6a	S	1	1	7	1400	1240	KING	1240-1400
BVE11 87	6a	S	7	6	56	1846	1630	BORDG, FREC, PMR, TGW BISC, TGW C	1630-1700
BVE11 91	6d	S	2	2	8	1820	1770	CHPO BW, PEAR BW	1770-1820
BVE11 94	6a	S	9	8	137	1700	1580	BORDG, BORDO, DUTR, MART2, PMBL, PMR	1580-1650
BVE11 96	6c	S	5	5	175	1630	1580	BORDG, FREC, KOLS, PMRE, WESE	1580-1630
BVE11 101	6a	S	2	2	19	1700	1580	PMFR, PMSRY	1580-1650
BVE11 102	6a	S	23	18	774	1700	1580	BORDG, BORDY, PMFR, PMFRB, PMR, PMRE, PMSR, PMSRG, PMSRY, RBOR	1580-1660
BVE11 103	6e	S	5	5	175	1700	1580	PMFRB, PMRE	1580-1600
BVE11 112	6a	S	6	6	141	1700	1580	BORDG, BORDY, PMFR, PMR, PMRE, PMSRG	1580-1600
BVE11 115	6a	S	4	3	129	1650	1480	PMSRG, PMSRY, SPOA	1480-1650
BVE11 116	6a	S	25	23	856	1900	1580	BORDG, BORDY, CBW BIF, DUTR BICR, LCOAR, LLON, OLIV, PMR, PMRE, PMSRG, PMSRY, SAIG, SPOA	1580-1600
BVE11 117	6a	S	26	21	876	1900	1580	BORDG, BORDY, CBW, DUTR, MISC WW, PMFR, PMR, PMRE, PMSRG, PMSRY, RAER, TGW	1580-1600
BVE11 119	6a	S	9	9	70	1600	1480	CBW, KING, LLON, MORAN, PMRE, PMREC, PMSRY	1480-1600
BVE11 121	6a	S	2	1	72	1600	1480	PMRE	1480-1600
BVE11 127	6a	S	27	24	650	1580	1550	BORDG, CBW, CHEA, CSTN, DUTSL, KOLFREC, LLON, LLSL, MISC, MISC WW, PMRE, PMSRY	1550-1580
BVE11 128	6a	M	35	24	3340	1900	1830	BORDO, BORDY, CSTN, DERBS, DUTSL, ENGS, ENGS BRST, FREC, PMR, PMRE, PMREC, PMREM, PMSRY, RBOR, TPW	1830-1900
BVE11 130	6a	M	29	26	417	1846	1630	BORDG, BORDY, CBW, CBW BIF, CBW LGR, CHEA, DUTR, GERW, KOLFREC, PMR, PMRE, PMSRG, PMSRY, RAER, TGW C, TUDG, VERW	1630-1700
BVE11 132	6a	S	3	3	19	1600	1480	CBW, PMRE, PMSRG	1480-1600
BVE11 133	6a	M	44	41	1310	1600	1480	BEAU POLY, BORDG, BORDY, CBW, CHEA, DUTR, KING HD, LOND, PMBR, PMRE, PMSR, PMSRY, SHER	1550-1600
BVE11 136	6e	S	14	7	651	1900	1830	CBW, FREC, REFW, ROCK, TPW FLOW, TPW3	1830-1900

Context	Phase	Size	SC	ENV	Weight	Context LD	Context ED	Pottery types	Context considered date
BVE11 148	6a	S	2	1	27	1700	1550	BORDY, RBOR	L16th-17th C
BVE11 157	6d	L	124	75	5554	1711	1701	BORDG CHP2, BORDY, CBW, CHEA, CHPO VERTE, FRCHAF, FREC, LIGU BER, LLSL, LOND, LOND HD, LOND TUL, LONS, PMBL, PMR, PMRE, PMSRG, PMSRY, RBOR, RBORB, STBRS, STMO, TGW, TGW BISC, TGW BLUE, TGW C,TGW D, TGW G, TGW SPNG, TPW3	1700-1720
BVE11 158	6e	L	115	37	6078	1900	1820	BLACK, CHPO BW, CREA DEV, EYGE, LONS, PEAR BW, PEAR SLIP, PEAR TR, PEAR TR2, PMR, RBOR, SUND MOT, SWSG, TPW, YELL	1820-1830
BVE11 161	6d	S	5	2	565	1760	1700	RBOR, TGW C, TGW SPNG	1700-1760
BVE11 163	6a	M	34	24	1630	1580	1550	BORDG, BORDO, BORDY, CBW, CHEA, FREC, PMRE, PMSRG, SPOA	1550-1580
BVE11 165	6d	M	78	44	4371	1711	1701	BORDG, BORDY, CHEA, FREC, KING, LOND, MG, PMR, PMRE, PMSRY, RBOR, RBORB, STSL, TGW, TGW A, TGW BLUE, TGW C, TGW D, TGW F, TGW G, VERW	1700-1720
BVE11 166	6e	s	3	3	130	1830	1760	CREA DEV, PMR	1760-1830
BVE11 167	6d	s	11	11	746	1846	1630	CBW, PMFR, PMR, PMRE, PMSRY, RBOR, TGW C	18th C
BVE11 175	6a	M	58	34	1539	1580	1550	BORDG, CBW, CHEA, DUTR, DUTSL, EMSS, FRCHAF, KING, KING HD, KOLFREC, LOND, PMRE, PMSRY, RAER, SAIG, SHER, TGW MISC	1550-1580
BVE11 176	6b	S	12	9	197	1680	1630	TGW BISC, TGW D	1630-1680
BVE11 177	6a	M	70	47	3925	1900	1580	BORDG, BORDY, DUTR, FREC, LCOAR, PATB, PMBL, PMFRG, PMR, PMRE, PMSR, PMSRG, PMSRY, RAER, SPOA	1580-1600
BVE11 178	6a	S	3	1	92	1900	1550	RBOR	1550-1650
BVE11 181	6a	S	2	2	50	1350	1270	KING HD, MG	1270-1350
BVE11 182	5c	S	25	22	371	1600	1480	CBW, KING, LOND, LOND HD, PMRE, RAER, SHER, SSW, TUDG	1480-1500
BVE11 184	6a	s	8	7	56	1300	1240	EMS, KING HD, LOND, LOND PELL, SHER	1240-1300
BVE11 186	6c	S	1	1	13	1659	1300	DUTR	1300-1650
BVE11 199	6d	S	3	3	14	1690	1670	CBW, TGW F	1670-1690
BVE11 200	6a	M	51	20	3397	1550	1480	CBW, EBORD, KING, LCOAR, LOND, LOND BAL, MG, PMRE, PMSRY	M 16th C
BVE11 225	5c	S	16	10	446	1500	1400	CBW, DUTR, LLON	1400-1500
BVE11 229	5c	S	16	10	186	1500	1400	ANDE, CBW, CHEA, EMSH, LCOAR, LLON, SAIU	1400-1500
BVE11 230	5b	S	2	2	47	1500	1270	CBW	1270-1500
BVE11 236	6a	S	7	5	253	1900	1780	CBW, FREC, TPW	M-L 19th C
BVE11 241	5b	S	1	1	6	1500	1270	CBW	1270-1500
BVE11 242	5c	S	18	13	601	1500	1440	CBW, CHEA BIF, DUTR, LCOAR, LLON	1440-1500
BVE11 244	5c	S	25	19	771	1600	1480	CBW, CBW BIF, DUTR, DUTSL, FREC, LOND, PMFR, PMRE, SIEG DBOWL	1480-1500?
BVE11 247	5b	S	19	17	306	1500	1270	CBW, EMIS, EMS, EMSH, EMSS, KING, KING HD, LCOAR, LOND, SSW	1270-1300
BVE11 249	5c	M	33	16	665	1650	1450	ANDE, CBW, CBW LGR, CHEA, DUTR, DUTSD, EMS, KING, LLON, TUDG	1450-1500
BVE11 252	6b	S	2	2	45	1700	1580	BORDG, PMR,	1580-1700
BVE11 253	6b	S	7	3	59	1846	1570	DUTR, TGW BISC	1612-1650
BVE11 300	5c	S	3	3	126	1650	1450	CBW, DUTSD, MG	1450-1500
BVE11 301	void	S	2	2	36	1400	1240	KING, LOND	1240-1350
BVE11 302	5b	S	11	11	476	1600	1480	CHEA, CHEA BIF, KING, LOND, PMRE, PMSRY, SIEGR, SPGR, SPOA	1480-1550
BVE11 305	5c	S	4	4	25	1600	1480	CBW, EMS, KING	1480-1600
BVE11 306	5c	S	4	4	66	1350	1270	CBW, LOND, MG	1270-1350
BVE11 308	5c	S	4	4	44	1500	1270	CBW, LCOAR	1270-1500
BVE11 312	5c	S	4	4	101	1600	1480	CBW, LLON, PMRE, PMSRY	1480-1500
BVE11 313	5c	S	1	1	734	1440	1350	CHEA BIC	1350-1440
BVE11 314	5c	S	3	3	49	1500	1270	CBW, EMS	1270-1500
BVE11 315	5c	S	13	10	172	1500	1270	CBW, ESHER, SHER	1350-1500
BVE11 316	6b	M	32	3	420	1846	1630	BORDG, EMS, KING, PMR, RBORG, SHER, TGW A, TGW BISC, TGW C, TGW D	1630-1650
BVE11 318	5c	S	1	1	48	1600	1480	PMRE	1480-1600
BVE11 320	5c	S	11	9	166	1500	1340	CBW, CBW FT, LCOAR, LOND HD, SSW	1340-1500
BVE11 321	5c	S	7	7	111	1580	1500	CBW, KOLS, LLON, PMRE, PMSRY	1500-1580
BVE11 324	5c	S	4		30	1650	1350	DUTR	1350-1650
BVE11 326	5c	S	3	3	44	1500	1400	LLON, TUDG	1400-1500

Context	Phase	Size	SC	ENV	Weight	Context LD	Context ED	Pottery types	Context considered date
BVE11 327	5b	S	8	8	123	1400	1240	EMS, EMSH, KING, LCOAR, LOND	1240-1350
BVE11 329	5b	S	1	1	20	1100	970	EMS	970-1100
BVE11 338	5c	S	7	7	45	1500	1350	CBW, CHEA, DUTR	1350-1500
BVE11 343	6a	S	3	3	213	1700	1550	BORDY, PMRE	1550-1600
BVE11 347	5c	S	1	1	29	1500	1340	CBW CIST	1340-1500
BVE11 352	6b	S	1	1	10	1630	1612	TGW A	1630-1650
BVE11 354	6b	S	1	1	17	1700	1550	FREC	1550-1700
BVE11 355	6a	S	8	6	208	1650	1612	PMFR, PMR, RBOR, TGW A, TGW BISC	1612-1650
BVE11 359	5c	S	2	2	7	1650	1300	CBW, DUTR	1300-1500
BVE11 373	5c	S	4	3	140	1500	1270	CBW, EMSS	1340-1500
BVE11 375	5c	M	40	20	573	1500	1400	ANDE, CBW, CBW LGR, CHEA, DUTR, LLON, LOND, MG, SHER	1400-1500
BVE11 383	6a	S	2	2	47	1500	1400	CBW, LLON	1400-1500
BVE11 386	6a	S	7	7	386	1650	1612	BORDY, PMR, PMRE, PMSRY, RBORG, TGW A, TGW BISC	1612-1650
BVE11 388	5b	S	5	5	61	1500	1270	CBW, KING, KING HD, LOND	1270-1350
BVE11 412	6d	M	41	18	2238	1900	1700	BORDG, BORDO BORDY, CBW, DERBS, KING, LONS, PMRE, PMSRY, RBOR, TGW, TGW BISC, TGW C, VERW	L17th -18th C
BVE11 413	5c	M	71	30	1972	1500	1340	CBW, CBW LGR, KING, LCOAR, LOND, LOND BAL, LOND NFR, LOND PELL, LOND WSD, MG, SAIM, SHER, SHER FL, SSW	1340-1350
BVE11 415	5b	S	6	6	89	1300	1240	EARL, KING, KING HD, LOND, LOND HD, SHER	1240-1300
BVE11 417	5b	S	8	7	245	1400	1240	EMS, KING, SHER, SSW	1240-1350
BVE11 419	5b	L	105	40	1885	1650	1250	EMCALC, EMS, EMSH, EMSS, ESUR, KING, LCOAR, LIMP, LOGR, LOND, LOND BAL, LOND HD, LOND ROU, LOND WSD, LSS, SAIM, SHER, SHER FINE, SSW	1250-1280
BVE11 423	5b	M	48	36	759	1400	1240	ANDE, EARL EMS, EMSH, FKING, KING, KING HD, LCOAR, LOND, LOND EAS, LOND HD, LSS, SAIU, SHER, SHER FINE, SSW	1240-1300
BVE11 425	5b	S	6	6	196	1350	1270	EARL, KING, KING METCOP, LOND, LOND HD, MISC	1270-1350
BVE11 427	5a	S	29	22	585	1220	1140	CEM.M.4, EMS, EMSH, EMSS, LCOAR, LCOAR GRIT, LOND, MISC WW, NFRE, SSW	1140-1200
BVE11 429	5b	S	1	1	8	1200	1080	LCOAR	1080-1200
BVE11 431	5a	S	1	1	56	1150	1050	EMSH	1050-1150
BVE11 433	5b	S	3	3	16	1350	1270	KING, MG	1270-1350
BVE11 437	5b	S	5	5	51	1400	1270	KING, LOND, SSW	1240-1350
BVE11 439	5b	M	35	6	111	1350	1240	EMSH, ESUR, KING, LCOAR, LOND, LOND EAS	1240-1350
BVE11 440	5a	S	1	1	27	1150	1050	EMSH	1050-1150
BVE11 446	5c	M	40	39	540	1500	1400	CBW, CBW BIF, CBW LGR, CHEA, KING HD, LCOAR, LLON, LOGR, LOND, LOND BAL, LOND HD, MG, SHER, SSW, TUDG	1400-1500
BVE11 448	5c	S	2	2	8	1350	1240	KING, LOND	1240-1350
BVE11 460	5a	S	3	3	121	1200	1080	EMFL, EMSH, LCOAR	L 12th C*
BVE11 482	void	S	1	1	16	1500	1300	TUDG	15th C
BVE11 560	5a	S	1	1	9	1350	1080	LOND	1080-1350
BVE11 568	5a	S	2	2	15	1200	1080	EMSH, LCOAR	1080-1150
BVE11 572	5a	S	1	1	12	1150	1050	EMGR	1050-1150
BVE11 575	5a	M	67	40	1262	1200	1170	ANDE, EMGR, EMIS, EMS, EMSH, ESUR, LCOAR, LCOAR GRIT, LCOAR NFR, LIMP, LOND, LOND NFR, SHER, SSW	1170-1200
BVE11 587	4a	S	5	5	73	1350	1170	EMCH, EMGR, EMS, SHER	1170-1350
BVE11 589	5a	S	1	1	5	1150	1050	SHER	1050-1100
BVE11 617	5a	S	5	1	208	1350	1080	LOND	1175-1250
BVE11 619	5a	S	6	3	140	1200	1080	EMSH, LCOAR	1080-1150
BVE11 641	3e	S	2	2	28	1150	1050	EMGR, RHGR	1050-1150
BVE11 645	5c	S	3	2	40	1500	1350	CBW LGR, CHEA	1350-1500
BVE11 670	4b	S	1	1	25	1150	1050	EMGR	1050-1150
BVE11 768	5c	S	1	1	102	1500	1350	CHEA	1350-1500
BVE11 793	3e	S	1	1	22	1150	1050	EMGR	1050-1150

Table 18. BVE09: Distribution of pottery types showing individual contexts containing pottery, what phase the context occurs in, the number of sherds (SC), ENV's and weight, the date range of the latest pottery type (Context ED/LD), the fabrics present and a suggested deposition date.

Significance of the collection

The pottery has a high significance at a local level. The pottery is on the whole in keeping with the ceramic profile for the London area and particularly Southwark. The Late Saxon pottery show little insight into the land use of this area during these periods. It is from the early medieval period onwards that the pottery indicates increased development of the site. On the BVT09 excavation there is evidence for higher socio-economic groups and their material culture from the late medieval period through to the late 17th century. From the same site there is also a sequence of post-medieval crucibles in Phases 6a, 6d and 6e that indicate metallurgical and possible glass industries were located on that area of the site. Pottery from the BVE11 excavation is certainly associated with a drinking establishment dating from the 18th century (The Wheatsheaf), if not earlier as there are large quantities of medieval jugs and 17th century drinking vessels. The criteria for defining English drinking establishments have been defined by (Pearce 2000).

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 or photographing. The post-Roman pottery has the potential to be correlated with the documentary evidence for the two sites and indicates a high-status land use on the BVT09 excavation, possibly the dwelling of a high ranking member of the Leather Sellers' Company in the late 17th century by the evidence of a tin-glazed ware bowl (SF372). The same site also has the potential to illuminate on how the area was used industrially by the presence of the post-medieval crucible. There are a number of post-Roman pottery assemblages from Borough High Street that will allow for comparison with BVT09 and BVE11, particularly that from the Wolfson Wing, Kings College which had component associated with a number of inns (Jarrett 2002).

Research aims

A number of research aims can be suggested as avenues of research for the pottery assemblage from BVE11.

Can analysis of the post-medieval crucibles indicate what industries were occurring on the BVT09 site?

How does the medieval and post-medieval pottery assemblage compare to the documentary evidence for the land use of the site?

Recommendations for further work

The assemblage from this excavation should be published. Up to 34 vessels require illustration and four vessels require photographing. It is recommended that six of the crucibles are analysed to understand what industrial processes they were involved in.

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APPENDIX 5: LITHIC ASSESSMENT

Michael Donnelly

The Thameslink Assessment 6 excavations (BVT09 & BVE11) produced a small assemblage of flint, much of it from sorted residues. Pieces of struck flakes, an awl and a large number of very small pieces of shatter were recovered and the latter could relate to fine shatter from knapping episodes. All of the diagnostic pieces are considered residual.

Methodology

The artefacts were catalogued according to OA South's standard system of broad artefact/debitage type (Bradley 1999), general condition noted and dating was attempted where possible. Unworked burnt flint was quantified by weight and number. The assemblage was catalogued directly onto an Open Office spreadsheet.

During the initial analysis additional information on condition (rolled, abraded, fresh and degree of cortication), and state of the artefact (burnt, broken, or visibly utilised) was also recorded. Retouched pieces were classified according to standard morphological descriptions (e.g. Bamford 1985, 72-77; Healy 1988, 48-9; Bradley 1999).

Metrical and technological attribute analysis was undertaken and included the recording of butt type (Inizan *et al.* 1993), termination type, flake type (Harding 1990), hammer mode (Onhuma & Bergman 1982) and the presence of platform preparation and edge abrasion.

Category Type	BVT09	BVE11	Total
Flake Bladelet Blade-like	1 1	26 1 1	27 2 1
Sieved Chips 10-4mm Sieved Chips 4-2mm		61 2	61 2
Awl		1	1
Total	2	92	94
Natural fragments		271	271
Burnt unworked flint No./g	3/73g	53/365g	56/368g
No. broken (exc. sieved chips) (%)		5/29 (17.24%)	5/29 (17.24%)
No. retouched (exc. sieved chips) (%)		1/29 (3.45%)	1/29 (3.45%)

Table 1: The flint assemblage from BVT09 & BVE11

The assemblages

The BVT09 excavations produced a single flint bladelet, a squat inner flake and three pieces of burnt unworked flint. All pieces, save the flake, came from bulk sample residues. The bladelet displays soft hammer technology alongside a heavily abraded platform and is most

probably of late Mesolithic date, although a date range of Mesolithic to early Neolithic is most appropriate. The flake is undiagnostic.

The BVE11 excavations produced 29 non-chips, mostly flakes and a single awl, 63 sieved chips, 53 pieces of burnt unworked material (365g) and 271 natural fragments (mostly in the 10-4mm size bracket). Many of the sieved chips are only regarded as being possibly genuine, as samples taken from features cut into river gravels often yield material that resembles knapping debris. Here, three contexts appeared to have convincing assemblages of shatter, these were (BVE-[591], BVE-[595] & BVE-[751]) and of these, two also contained genuine flakes (BVE-[591] & BVE-[751]) and one also contained a narrow bladelet (BVE-[591]).

The BVE11 assemblage also contained many squat and broad hard-hammer flakes with simple or cortical platforms and these may date to the later prehistoric period. Some appear to have been hammer struck and may relate to Roman or later foundations utilising flint nodules as construction material. Two flakes displayed faceted platforms while the only tool present, an awl, displayed a carefully maintained platform on a regular flake with parallel negative blade scars on its dorsal surface. The faceted platform flakes are likely to be of late Neolithic-early Bronze Age date while the awl and the bladelet are more likely to be Mesolithic or early Neolithic in date.

Discussion

The collection is small and lacked the recovery of statistically meaningful assemblages, however the presence of diagnostic elements does give some value to the finds. The less diagnostic tool forms collected from the excavation suggest activity in the Neolithic and middle-late Bronze Age, while some of the distinctive debitage confirms the Mesolithic to early Neolithic date indicated by diagnostic tool forms. The bulk of the fine shatter recovered is likely to have been accidentally created by a range of activities cutting into the Thames River gravels although some will be genuine knapping debris, as attested by the waste flakes and tools.

Recommendations

There is little requirement for further work and the natural fragments and burnt unworked flint can be discarded. Some of the key elements may require illustration and/or photographing for any final report. Similarly, a short report highlighting the discoveries, particularly those of the tools, set alongside a discussion of our current understanding of Mesolithic and early Neolithic activity within Greater London would be required.

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APPENDIX 6: CLAY TOBACCO PIPE & PRODUCTION WASTE ASSESSMENT

Chris Jarrett

This assessment discusses the assemblages from two adjacent archaeological excavations (BVT09 and BVE11), part of the Thameslink Borough Viaduct project. Small sized assemblages of clay tobacco pipes were recovered from both sites (BVT09: three boxes, BVE11: four boxes). Most fragments are in a good condition, indicating that they had been deposited soon after breakage; although it is noted that elements of some groups of tobacco pipes contained small quantities of residual material. From the BVT09 excavation clay tobacco pipes were recovered from 25 contexts, as mostly small sized groups and four medium sized group, while the BVE11 assemblage was derived from 24 contexts, producing mostly small groups of pipes although four medium sized ones and one large group was present.

Methodology

All the clay tobacco pipes (BVT09: 296 fragments and none are unstratified, BVE11: 495 fragments and two 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 (SF). 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. Clay tobacco pipe bowls from BVT09 date to between 1640 and 1860 while those from BVE11 date to between 1660 and 1880. Similarities exist between both assemblages, however BVT09 produced notable groups of mid 17th and mid to late 18th-century groups of pipes while those from BVE11 were more concerned with early 18th century and mid 19th century groups. Both assemblages therefore complement each other. The tobacco pipes are discussed by their types and distribution.

The production waste was all restricted to the BVE11 excavation. This material consists of three fragments of muffle kiln wall found in two contexts and 30 stems, also covered in muffle, recovered from three deposits. The muffle was recovered with associated clay tobacco pipes dated 1660-1680.

The Clay Tobacco Pipes

All of the bowls show evidence for being smoked unless otherwise specified. The breakdown of the individual clay tobacco pipe assemblage from the site is as follows:

BVT09: bowls; 227, nibs (mouth parts); eight, stems; 61 fragments.

BVE11: bowls; 142, nibs; 37, stems; 316 fragments.

1610-1640

AO5: flat heeled, rounded bowl.

BVE11: one bowl with full milling and a good finish: context BVE-[157].

AO6: spurred rounded bowl.

BVT09: one bowl with full milling and a good finish: context BVT-[223].

1640-1660

AO9: spurred, rounded bowl.

BVT09: one bowl with full rim milling and a fair finish, context BVT-[33].

AO10: heeled, rounded bowl

BVT09: one bowl with full rim milling, a good finish and with a relief stamp on the heel of the bowl. The stamp is in relief and consists of a central circle surrounded by eight segments containing dots. Context BVT-[33], SF121.

1660-1680

AO13: heeled, angled bowl with a rounded profile.

BVT09: two bowls, one with no milling of the rim and a fair finish (context BVT-[40]) and the other with half, asymmetrical milling of the rim and a good finish (context BVT-[83]).

BVE11: one bowl, half milled rim, fair finish and noticeably bottered (a tool has been used to insure that the rim is strengthened and symmetrical), context BVE-[316].

AO15: spurred, angled bowl with a rounded profile.

BVT09: 70 bowls with a quarter to full rim milling and the majority have three quarters milling and they are almost without exception of a fair quality of finish. Context BVT-[33]: ten bowls, Context BVT-[39], two bowls, context BVT-[40]: twelve bowls, context BVT-[46], 34 bowls, context BVT-[80]; four bowls, context BVT-[168]: three bowls, contexts BVT-[57], BVT-[83], BVT-[90], BVT-[123] and BVT-[187]: one bowl each. Additionally, a single, damaged bowl from context BVT-[33] has its spur trimmed and could be classified as an AO14.

BVE11: twelve bowls with half to full milling of the rim and three quarter milling being more frequent (six examples), while the majority have a fair finish. Context BVE-[165]: one tall example, context BVE-[167]: one example, context BVE-[253]: one bowl, context BVE-[316]: five bowls, context BVE-[386]; four bowls, one of which is a tall version.

AO18: heeled, angled, straight-sided bowls

BVT09: 27 bowls with milling of the rim varying between a quarter to fully done, although three quarter milling of the rim is most frequent. The bowls are predominantly of a fair finish. Three tall variants are noted and one bowl from context BVT-[40] is more upright than the

norm. Context BVT-[33]: four bowls, context BVT-[40]: eighteen bowls, context BVT-[46]: two bowls, context BVT-[187]: three bowls.

BVE11: three bowls with no, half and three-quarters milling of the rim and all of a fair finish. Context BVE-[157]: one bowl, context BVE-[167]: two bowls.

1680-1710

AO19: tall, angled spurred bowls with a rounded profile.

BVT09: 23 bowls with rim milling varying between none and full milling, although three-quarter milling is most common, as is a fair finish to the bowls. The milling on these bowls is often poorly done and can be as broken lines or they are faint, sometimes appearing as scored lines. There are also some tall variants amongst this type of pipe. Context BVT-[33]: nine bowls, context BVT-[46]: ten bowls, context BVT-[187]: four bowls.

BVE11: one bowl, full milling of an uneven standard and a fair finish: context BVE-[157].

AO20: tall, heeled, angled, rounded bowls

BVT09: seventeen bowls with a half (one bowl), three-quarters (twelve bowls) and no milling (five bowls): one bowl rim was damaged. The finish of the bowls is mainly of a fair quality. There are five shorter versions and two variants from context BVT-[46] may be non-local pipes, being shorter, more bulbous, waisted above the heel and with thinner stems. These bowls are additionally very nicely burnished and have three-quarter milling of their rims. Contexts BVT-[33], BVT-[55] and BVT-[81]: one bowl each, context BVT-[40]: four bowls and all are short variants with three-quarters rim milling, context BVT-[46]: ten bowls.

BVE11: one bowl, surviving mostly has a heel and of a fair finish: context BVE-[157].

AO21: tall, heeled bowl with a rounded front and a straight back.

BVT09: four bowls, with a quarter (a single example) and three-quarters milling (two bowls), the fourth bowl is damaged and all have a fair or good finish. Singular bowls were recovered from context BVT-[13], BVT-[33] (tall variant with a good finish), BVT-[46] and BVT-[168].

BVE11: two bowls, one being fragmentary (context BVE-[412]), the other from context BVE-[157] has no milling of the rim and is of a fair finish.

AO22: tall, heeled, straight sided bowls.

BVT09: 25 bowls with milling of the rim ranging from none, a quarter (the majority with ten bowls) to three-quarters and all bar one are of a fair quality of finish. Tall and short variant AO22 bowls are also present in the assemblage. Context BVT-[33]: nine bowls, context BVT-[46]: five bowls, context BVT-[61]: three bowls, context BVT-[187], six bowls, contexts BVT-[40] and BVT-[55] produced single examples.

BVE11: three bowls with no milling of the rim, a fair finish all recovered from context BVE-[165].

1700-1740

OS10: upright, heeled bowl with thick stems

BVT09: fourteen bowls. Context BVT-[11], BVT-[13], BVT-[55], BVT-[61], BVT-[75] and BVT-[80] all produced single bowls, context BVT-[12], eight bowls. A number are maker marked:

A large raised oval on the right side of the heel and otherwise plain: one bowl, context BVT-[12], SF117

A flower on each side of the heel: one bowl, context BVT-[61], SF387.

A crown and flower on each side of the heel: one bowl. Context BVT-[12], SF119.

I E: one bowl, with a raised dot on the left side of the bowl, covered in cess deposit. Context BVT-[12], SF118. A number of possible pipe makers could have made this bowl and so far none are documented in Southwark (Oswald 1975, 136).

E O: context BVT-[75], SF146. No pipe maker is currently documented with these initials in London for this period.

BVE11: 31 bowls and a number are maker marked:

A daisy type flower on each side of the heel: five bowls. Context BVE-[22], one bowl, SF190, context BVE-[157], two bowls, SF241 and SF246, context BVE-[165], one bowl, SF248 and context BVE-[167], one bowl, SF249.

A crowned daisy type flower on each side the heel: two bowls: context BVE-[18], nicely burnished, SF177 and context BVE-[148], SF239.

Crowns on each side of the heel: five bowls, all of which have been poorly handled when removed from the mould. Context BVE-[22], SF189 and SF191 and Context BVE-[157], three bowls, SF242, SF244 and SF245.

I B: two bowls; unstratified (SF173), context BVE-[148] with crowns above the initials. Several London pipe makers could have made these bowls during the early 18th century (Oswald 1975, 131), although James Brooks, 1704, Parish of St Olave's was the closest to the site (Walker 1981, 177)

S B: one bowl, context BVE-[157], SF243. Possible pipe makers are Sam Brown, 1736 and a little later Sarah Bett, 1756, George St, The Mint, Southwark (Oswald 1975, 122)

S H: one bowl, context BVE-[167], SF250. No pipe makers are known in London with these initials.

1730-1780

OS12: upright heeled bowl with thin stem

BVT09: eight bowls. Found in contexts BVT-[10], BVT-[62] and BVT-[169] as single examples, context BVT-[63], three bowls, context BVT-[75], two bowls. One is decorated and three are maker marked.

Prince of Wales's feathers armorial bowl: one bowl, context BVT-[66], SF130, with a large moulding of the design above '*ICH DIEN*' in ribbons.

?I B: one bowl with crowned initials and the first name letter is not certain. Context BVT-[169], SF148.

T E/F: one bowl with the family name uncertain. Context BVT-[66], SF120.

T P: one bowl. Context BVT-[62], SF123. No London pipe makers are currently known with these initials.

BVE11: one bowl, context BVE-[158] and not maker marked.

1730-1760

OS22: upright spurred bowl with a rounded front and straight back.

BVT09: eight bowls and two are maker marked and seven have moulded decoration:

Kick him Jenny bowls: six bowls featuring decoration all in relief, with a pointed petal tulip on the front of the bowl. On the left side of the bowl is a wine glass and a woman holding a fire brand facing a devil with a stick on the right side of the bowl and a 'wine' bottle is between them on the back of the bowl as is the legend 'KICK HIM JENNY' written above the figures. The bowls are not maker marked. The decoration refers to the 18th-century temperance movement, trying to curtail excess alcoholic consumption. Context BVT-[62]: SF124 and SF125, Context BVT-[66]: SF132, SF135, SF141 and SF145.

Arms of the water men: one damaged bowl with a pendant on the front of the bowl, two fish supporters to the usual shield containing rowers in a boat, above '*?AUTCOMAN/...EWSIPBS*' in a ribbon. The spur is damaged and the initials are largely missing or illegible. Context BVT-[62], SF122.

C R: one plain bowl, context BVT-[66], SF126. One London pipe maker, not necessarily local, is recorded as Charles Ryley, 1732 (Oswald 1975, 143).

BVE11: one bowl surviving mostly as a spur and maker marked I C, context BVE-[27], SF176. A number of possible London pipe makers are documented at this date, although John Corrier, 1760 is documented in Southwark (Oswald 1975, 133).

1760-1600

OS23: spurred bowls with a more angular front to the rounded bowl than the OS22 type.

BVT09: nineteen bowls, five are plain or have their spurs missing and the rest are either decorated or with maker marks.

Hanoverian coat of arms: four bowls all from context BVT-[66] and none are maker marked. Two have on the front of the bowl a crown above a rose and thistle (SF142 and SF144), while the other two have only rose and thistles (SF133, the mould is worn and SF134).

*: one plain bowl with stars on the heel, context BVT-[66], SF128.

B: one bowl with a star on the left side of the spur and a B (possibly a crown) on its side on the right side of the spur. Context BVT-[75], SF146.

C S: one initialled plain bowl, context BVT-[66], SF128. No pipe makers are documented in London with these initials at this time

I B: seven plain bowls, context BVT-[66], SF132, SF136, SF137 (family initial uncertain), SF138, SF139, SF143, context BVT-[95], SF147. There are a number of possible London pipe makers documented for this period and none are known to be local (Oswald 1975, 131).

1820-1860

AO28: spurred upright bowl

BVT09: two bowls and both are marked:

*: one bowl with flowers on the spur and acorn and oak leaf borders on the front and back of the bowl. Context BVT-[10], SF116.

J: a Masonic bowl with typical symbols of the ‘society with secrets’ and moulded in relief on the stem is 'JEWSTER' on the left side and 'KENT:ST. LONDON’ on the right side together with floral 'sprays' with three point leaf borders on the top and bottom of the stem. Context BVT-[224], SF149. The stamp refers to three generations of pipe makers called John Jewster with a combined working period of 1778-1862 and it is not clear from the documentary evidence which one(s) made this pipe (Tatman 1994, 124-5).

BVE11: 65 bowls, most of which are decorated and maker marked:

Three bowls are plain and an example from context BVE-[136] was made in a mould where the two parts were badly matched.

A single bowl has an oak leaf border only on the front of the bowl and its spur is missing: Context BVE-[158], SF247. Three bowls, all from context BVE-[8] have oak leaf borders on the front and back of the bowl and one is not maker marked (SF156), while the other two have their spurs missing (SF146 and SF160).

Bowls with ‘wreaths’ on their spurs: twenty bowls. These occur as at least four versions. A single bowl is plain, context BVE-[34], SF185. Six bowls have an oak leaf border on the front and back of the bowl: context BVE-[8], SF161 and SF163, context BVE-[34], SF179, context BVE-[136], SF210, SF211 and SF216. All of the other bowls of this type have in addition to the oak leaf borders, petals around the base. Eight of these bowls have an additional spiral on each side of the stem: unstratified, SF175, context BVE-[8], SF148, SF153, SF154, SF157, SF162, SF168, and SF171, besides context BVE-[136], SF193 and SF197. Three other bowls

from context BVE-[8] are also of this type although they have their spurs missing so it is not certain how they are marked: SF150, SF167 and SF169. There are also three stems with relief decoration incorporating spirals and these were derived from the above type of bowl: Context: BVE-[8]: SF167 and SF169, context BVE-[136], SF198. Less elaborate bowls with wreaths on the spur do not have spirals on the stem: context BVE-[8], SF165, context BVE-[34], SF181 and SF183 and context BVE-[136], SF220 and SF235.

A ?: one bowl with the last name missing. Context BVE-[34], SF178.

J A: one bowl with oak leaf borders on the front and back of the bowl, context BVE-[8], SF164. Possibly made by John Atterton, 1821, Kent Street, Borough or Joseph Andrews, 1823-28, Deptford (Tatman 1994, 103; Oswald 1975, 130)

I C: eleven bowls. One bowl only has oak leaf borders on the front and back of the bowl, context BVE-[136], SF158. Ten bowls have in addition to the oak leaf borders petals around the base of the bowl and spirals on the stem: context BVE-[8], SF166, context BVE-[34], SF180, context BVE-[54], SF172, context BVE-[136], SF192, SF204, SF206, SF214, SF215, SF223 and SF232.

J C: eight bowls. A single bowl has oak leaf borders on the front and back of the bowl (context BVE-[136], SF213. Another bowl from the same context additionally petals around the base of the bowl and no spiral: SF217. Seven bowls have an oak leaf border on the front of the bowl and when the spur survives there is a wreath on each side although the most distinctive feature of these bowls is an incuse stamp with the name ‘‘J/CRITCH/FIEL[D]' and debased scrolls above the name, on the back of the bowl. These were recovered from context BVE-[8], SF147, SF149, SF151, SF155, context BVE-[34], SF188 and context BVE-[136], SF216.

There are three additional bowls all from context BVE-[136] with leaf borders with only the family name C surviving on the spur: SF212, SF225 and SF224, which also has petals at the base of the bowl and no spirals. The most likely candidate for making all of the I C and J C marked bowls was James Critchfield, Bermondsey, 1828-94 (Oswald 1975, 134).

I H: one bowl with has oak leaf borders on the front and back of the bowl, context BVE-[136], SF228.

J H: six bowls with have oak leaf borders on the front and back of the bowl. Context BVE-[8], SF159 and SF170, context BVE-[136], SF194, SF195, SF207, SF221 and SF227.

There are numerous London pipe makers who could have made the I H or J H bowls (Oswald 1975, 138) and a number of pipe makers in the parish of Newington, that included Kent Street, Borough, could also have made this pipe (Tatman 1994, 118-20).

H W: one bowl with oak leaf borders on the front and back of the bowl, context BVE-[8] SF152. Possibly made by Harriet Williams, 1836, Waterloo Road (Oswald 1975, 148).

J W: one poorly moulded, heavily burnt bowl with an oak leaf border on the front and initials on the spur , besides an impressed circular incuse stamp on the back of the bowl with 'J

W[ILLIAMS]/KENT/./[STR]EE[T]'. Context BVE-[31], SF174. Probably made by a father , John Williams, 1822-33 or his son Joseph Williams, 1851, who were both working in Borough (Tatman 1994, 144).

W W: one nicely moulded and poorly finished bowl with an oak leaf border on the front and a poorly impressed oval, incuse stamp on the back of the bowl reading '[...KENT/./ST[REET]'. This bowl was made by one of one of two related pipe makers working on Kent Street, Borough: William Williams (1) 1822-58 and his son William (Maurice) Williams, 1841-64 (Tatman 1994, 144-6).

1840-1880

AO29: heeled bowls with a slanting rim.

BVE11: sixteen bowls and most are maker marked.

Four bowls in varying states of completeness which have wreaths on their heels and leaf decoration in relief on the stem. They all came from context BVE-[136], SF205, SF208, SF230 and SF234. Additionally there are five stems with the same decoration as above that may come from these types of bowls: context BVE-[34], SF187, context BVE-[136], SF199, SF200, SF201 and SF202.

Five bowls have an acorn and oak leaf border on the front of the bowl and an oak leaf border on the back, while on each side of the heel is a *per bend* shield. Context BVE-[34], SF182, context BVE-[136], SF218, SF231, SF236 and SF299. Two other bowls are decorated in the same way but have their heels missing: context BVE-[136], SF219 and SF233.

A very decorative bowl is moulded in the shape of an acorn and the heel is further moulded as an acorn: context BVE-[136], SF222.

W B: one bowl with oak leaf borders on the front and back of the bowl, context BVE-[34], SF186. There are numerous London pipe makers who could have made these bowls although several are local. William Bellamy, 1838-41, East Street, parish of Newington, William James Birch (1), 1828-50, Borough, William James Birch (2), 1851-71, Borough, William Boud (1), 1861-1904, Walworth, William Boud (2), 1881-1891, Walworth.

W C: one bowl made in a worn mould and the seams are poorly trimmed. It is decorated with oak leaf borders front and back and small leaves in relief on the stem, context BVE-[136], SF209. Several pipe makers are known in London who could have made this pipe, although two are local as William Cook, 1839-78, Bermondsey and less likely, William Collins, 1878, parish of Newington (Oswald 1975, 134, Tatman 1994, 112).

C S: one bowl with an acorn and oak leaf border on the front and an oak leaf border on the back, context BVE-[136], SF229. Possibly Mrs Cath Shipway, 1844-58, Dockhead and Charles Smith, 1845-51, Peckham (Oswald 1975, 144).

L T: one bowl with an acorn and oak leaf border on the front and an oak leaf border on the back, context BVE-[136], SF37. Only Lydia Tester, 1832-40, Little Grays Inn Lane is known with these initials at present as a London pipe maker with these initials, although she just predates this type of bowl.

Muffle

BVE11: There are three fragments of muffle kiln wall, all made of pipe clay and weighing 444g in total. The material was recovered from two contexts. From Phase 5b, and layer BVE-[312] was recovered the rim of a muffle chamber (346g). The rim part has an external 'collared' appearance, with a flat top and 33mm in height, 14mm thick and the exterior has a smooth finish. The diameter of the rim was not possible to determine. The main wall is uneven, particularly on the external surface and may have the remnants of a boss. Clay pipe stems are absent in the rim and present in the wall, being laid in diagonal courses, forming a herringbone pattern. The surviving fragment is 142mm high, 175mm wide and has a maximum wall thickness of 18mm. Two fragments were recovered from fill BVE-[316] of the rake-out of pit BVE-[317], Phase 6b. The largest fragment has a thickness of 18mm and appears to have been built of two strips of white clay. Within this matrix are long tobacco pipe stems with a moderate bore diameter and these stems have been laid in a diagonal pattern, forming a herring bone construction.

Distribution

The distribution of the clay tobacco pipes is shown in Tables 1 and 2 and a brief discussion of their phasing is given below:

<u>Phase 6a</u>

BVT09: A single stem was recovered from fill BVT-[152] of pit BVT-[86].

<u>Phase 6b</u>

BVT09: Single AO15 bowls, dated 1660-1680 were recovered from the damp proofing BVT-[57] of cut BVT-[71] for the masonry BVT-[70] and the cobbled surface layer BVT-[123].

BVE11: the three deposits containing clay tobacco pipes in this phase are associated with a hearth BVE-[174]. Fill BVE-[316] of the rake-out pit BVE-[317] produced an AO13 and five AO15 clay tobacco pipes dated 1660-1680, together with fragments of a clay tobacco pipe kiln muffle wall and seven stems covered in muffle. Only one of the AO15 bowls could possibly be a waster by the presence of its stem being bent downwards. Fill BVE-[253] of the hearth grate BVE-[259] only produced a single AO15 bowl, while above that fill BVE-[176]

only produced stems and nibs, although 23 stems and three nibs were covered in muffle or had kiln deposits stuck to them.

Phase 6c

BVT09: A large proportion of the clay tobacco pipes in this phase were derived from fills BVT-[39], BVT-[40] and BVT-[46] of the brick cess pits BVT-[41], the bowl types present indicating deposition at the end of the 17th century. A cess pit BVT-[169] had in its fill BVT-[168] four clay tobacco pipes, the latest being dated to 1680-1710. This was sealed by a mortar layer BVT-[163], which was in turn sealed by a burnt layer BVT-[33] which produced three clay tobacco pipes, the latest dated 1680-1710. The brick well BVT-[68] produced in its backfill BVT-[75] clay tobacco pipes dated 1760-1780.

Phase 6d

BVT09: fills BVT-[227], overlain by fill BVT-[187], both produced clay tobacco pipes dated 1680-1710 as the latest types in deposits associated with the backfilling of construction cut BVT-[207]. Well BVT-[63] produced in its earliest fill BVT-[66] and later fill BVT-[62] clay tobacco pipes indicating deposition between 1760 and 1780. These included an OS12 bowl. Decorated with the Arms of the Watermen, OS22 bowls with the Prince of Wales's feathers and the 'Kick Him Jenny' designs and OS23 bowls with the Hanoverian coat of arms. Two dumps sealed well BVT-[63], the latest BVT-[33] containing a large quantity of pipes, including the residual AO 9 and AO10 bowls, whilst the latest bowls are dated to 1680-1710.

BVE11: fill BVE-[412] of the tank BVE-[203] produced a single AO21 bowl dated 1680-1710. The cellar BVE-[113] produced a number of fills: BVE-[22], BVE-[157], BVE-[162], BVE-[165] and BVE-[412] all produced OS10 bowls as the latest type, indicating that this activity took place between 1700-40 according to the dating of the bowls. Fill BVE-[27] of the chute BVE-[28] only produced the spur of an OS22 bowl dated 1730-1780.

Phase 6e

BVT09: the demolition layer BVT-[95] produced a single, I B maker marked OS23 bowl dated 1760-1800 and above this dump layer BVT-[80] produced a residual AO15 bowls and this was in turn sealed by demolition layer BVT-[80] which also produced residual AO15 bowls and an OS10 type. Truncating the latter, pit BVT-[79] produced in its fill BVT-[61] three AO22 bowls and a single OS10 bowl. Fills BVT-[11], BVT-[12] and BVT-[13] only produced OS10 bowls as the latest type. Cut BVT-[72] contained in its fill BVT-[75] singular AO20, AO22 and an OS10 bowl indicating deposition to 1700-1710. The latest features in this phase to contain clay tobacco pipes was fill BVT-[10] of the soakaway BVT-[38] and fill BVT-[224] of cesspit BVT-[225] which both produced single 1820-1860 dated AO28 bowls as the latest types.

BVE11: Many of the deposits in this phase produced 17th or early 18th century clay tobacco pipes and so are presumed to be residual. However, 19th-century clay tobacco pipes are well represented in this period, notably from two fills recovered from the cellar BVE-[113]. The earliest, fill BVE-[158] produced an OS12 bowl and an AO28 bowl. The second fill BVE-[8] produced a large group of clay tobacco pipes consisting entirely of AO28 bowls, indicating deposition between 1820 and 1860, perhaps to before 1840 by the absence of AO29 and later bowls. The barrel tank BVE-[39] contained in its fill BVE-[34] a mixture of AO28 and AO29 bowls indicating deposition between 1840 and 1860 and the same can be said for the large group of pipes recovered from fill BVE-[136] of the soakaway BVE-[138].

	Context	Phase	No. of frags	Assemblage size	Context ED	Context LD	Bowl types (makers and SF No.)	Context considered date
BVT09	10	6e	2	S	1820	1860	X1 OS12, x1 AO28 (* *, SF116)	1820-1860
BVT09	11	6e	6	S	1700	1740	X1 OS10	1700-1740
BVT09	12	6e	24	S	1700	1740	X8 OS10 (SF117, SF119, SF120, I E, SF118)	1700-1740
BVT09	13	6e	5	S	1700	1740	X1 AO21, x1 OS10	1700-1740
BVT09	33	6d	37	M	1680	1710	X1AO9, X1 AO10 (SF121), X1 AO14, x10 AO15, x4 AO18, x9 AO19, x1 AO21, x9 AO22	1680
BVT09	39	6c	2	S	1660	1680	X2 AO15	1660-1680
BVT09	40	6c	48	M	1680	1710	X1 AO13, X12 AO15, X18 AO18, X4 AO20, X1 AO22	1680
BVT09	46	6c	78	M	1680	1710	X34 AO15, X2 AO18, X10 AO19, X10 AO22 (includes two variants), x1 AO21, x5 AO22	1680-1700
BVT09	55	6e	5	S	1700	1740	X1 AO20, X1 AO22, X1 OS10	1700-1710
BVT09	57	6b	3	S	1660	1680	X1 AO15	1660-1680
BVT09	61	6e	6	S	1700	1740	X3 AO22, X1 OS10 (SF387)	1700-1710
BVT09	62	6d	7	S	1760	1800	X2 OS 12 (T P, SF123), X3 OS22 (SF122, SF124, SF125), X1 OS23	1760-1780
BVT09	66	6d	36	M	1760	1800	X1 AO26, X4 OS12 (SF130, T F: SF140), X5 OS22 (SF132, SF135, SF141 and SF145, C R: SF126), X16 OS23 (SF133, SF144, **: SF128, I B: SF136, SF138, SF143, C S: SF137)	1760-1780
BVT09	75	6c	4	S	1760	1800	X1 OS10 (* E: SF146), X2 OS12, X1 OS23 (E O: SF389)	1760-1780
BVT09	80	6e	5	S	1700	1740	X5 OS10 (? ?: SF388)	1700-1740*
BVT09	83	6c	3	S	1680	1710	X1 AO13, X1 AO15, X1AO20	1680-1710
BVT09	90	6e	1	S	1660	1680	X1 AO15	1660-1680
BVT09	95	6e	1	S	1760	1800	X1 OS23 (I B: SF127)	1760-1800
BVT09	123	6b	1	S	1660	1680	X1 AO15	1660-1680
BVT09	152	6a	1	S	1580	1910	STEM	1580-1910
BVT09	168	6c	4	S	1680	1710	X1 AO15, X1 AO21	1680-1710
BVT09	169	6c	1	S	1730	1780	X1 OS12 (? B: SF148)	1730-1780
BVT09	187	6d	14	S	1680	1710	X1 AO15, X3 AO18, X4 AO19, X6 AO22	1680-1710
BVT09	223	6d	1	S	1640	1660	X1 AO6	1640-1660
BVT09	224	6e	1	S	1820	1860	X1 AO28 (J: SF149)	1820-1860

Table 1. BVT09. 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 types the makers initials and registered finds nos. and a considered deposition spot date for each context.

	Context	Phase	F C	Assemblage size	Context ED	Context LD	Bowl types (makers and SF No.)	Context considered date
BVE	8	6e	25	S	1820	1860	X25 AO28 (SF146, SF150, SF156, SF160, SF167, SF169 (X1 J A; SF164, X6 J C; SF158, SF166, SF147, SF149, SF151, SF155, X2 J H; SF151, SF155, X1 HW: SF152, wreaths: SF148, SF153 SF154, SF157, SF161, SF162, SF163, SF165, SF168)	1820-1860
BVE	18	6a	1	S	1700	1740	X1 OS10 (SF177)	1700-1740
BVE	22	6d	3	S	1700	1740	X3 OS10 (SF189, 190-91)	1700-1740
BVE	27	6d	1	S	1730	1760	X1 OS22 (I C: SF176)	1730-1760
BVE	31	6e	1	S	1820	1860	X1 AO28 (J W: SF174)	1840-1860
BVE	34	6e	12	S	1840	1880	X9 AO28 (X1 A: SF178, X1 ??; SF184, X1 I C; SF180, X3 WREATHS: SF179, SF181, SF183), X2 AO29 (X1 W B: SF186, X1 shield: SF182), X1 STEM (SF187)	1840-1860
BVE	54	6a	1	S	1820	1860	X1 AO28 (I C: SF172)	1820-1860
BVE	136	6e	127	L	1840	1860	X28 AO28 (X7 I C: SF192, 2O4, 206, 214-5, 223, 232, X2 J C: SF216, SF217, X1 I H: SF228, X4 J H: SF1, SF194, SF195, SF207, SF238) X1 J I: SF227, x1 W W: SF196, X4 shields: SF218, SF231, SF236, SF299, x7 wreaths: SF193, SF197, SF210, SF211, SF220, SF226, SF235), X14 AO29 (X1 W C: SF209, X1 C S: SF229, X1 LT: SF237, x4 wreaths, SF205, SF208, SF230, SF234 stems: SF199, SF200, SF201, SF202	1840-1860
BVE	148	6a	31	M	1700	1740	X2 OS10 (SF239, X1 I B; SF240)	1700-1740
BVE	157	6d	59	M	1700	1740	X1 AO5, X1AO18, X1 AO19, X1 AO20, X1 AO21, X12 OS10 (SF241, SF242, SF244, SF245, X1 SB: SF243)	1700-1740
BVE	158	6e	10	S	1820	1860	X1 OS12, X1 AO28 (SF247)	1820-1860
BVE	165	6d	49	M	1700	1740	X1 AO15, X1 AO22, X7 OS10 (SF248)	1700-1740
BVE	166	6e	1	S	1580	1910	Stem	1580-1910
BVE	167	6d	11	S	1700	1740	X1 AO15, X2 AO18, X2 OS10 (SF249, X1 S H: SF250)	1700-1740
BVE	176	6b	58	M	1580	1910	Stems	1580-1910
BVE	200	6a	2	S	1700	1740	X1 OS10	1700-1740
BVE	236	6a	1	S	1580	1910	Stem	1580-1910
BVE	253	6b	2	S	1660	1680	X1 AO15	1660-1680
BVE	312	5c	1	S			Stem	1660-1680
BVE	316	6b	80	M	1660	1680	X1 AO13, X5 AO15	1660-1680
BVE	355	6a	1	S	1580	1910	Stem	1580-1910
BVE	386	6a	12	S	1660	1680	X4 AO15	1660-1680
BVE	412	6d	11	S	1680	1710	X1 AO21	1680-1710

Table 2. BVE11. 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 types the makers initials and registered finds nos. and a considered deposition spot date for each context.

Significance of the collection

The clay tobacco pipes are of significance at a local level and it is assumed that the assemblage is derived mostly 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, such as Joseph Critchfield, James Jewster and the Williams family. There is also evidence for clay tobacco pipe production on the site dated *c.*1660-80.

Potential of the collection

The main potential for the tobacco pipes is as an aid 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 Borough High Street (e.g. BHB00: Jarrett 2002) and Southwark Bridge Road (SBK00: Jarrett 2006), besides other excavations associated with the Thameslink excavations. 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.

Clay tobacco pipe production premises are poorly understood in London (Pacey 1996), so the presence of fragments of a muffle kiln is of interest, as are the small quantities of clay tobacco pipe wasters. If the structure in Phase 6b can be proven to be the remains of a clay tobacco pipe kiln then this would add to the knowledge of such structures as there are a paucity of kilns known in Greater London: Aldgate, Brentwood and from Southwark kilns are known at Arcadia buildings, Union Street and Tabard Square (Pacey 1996; Killock 2009).

The BVE11 excavation is the site of the Wheatsheaf public house, licensed in the early 18th century, and the large quantity of clay tobacco pipes recovered from closed groups of finds, particularly dated to the 19th century, fits the criteria for the material culture of post-medieval drinking establishments (Pearce 2000, 174). The properties associated with the BVT09 excavation appear to have been inhabited by people with a higher socio-economic grouping and therefore the clay tobacco pipes from that excavation may inform upon their material culture.

Research aims

A number of aims can be suggested as avenues of research for the clay tobacco pipe assemblage from BVT09 and BVE11.

Can the clay tobacco pipe production waste be related to structures on the site and any documentary evidence?

How do the clay tobacco pipes relate to the documentary evidence for the land use of properties on the site?

How do the clay tobacco pipe assemblages from BVE11 and BVT09 compare to other local sites and what does that inform temporally on the local clay tobacco pipe industry?

Recommendations for further work

A publication report should be written for the clay tobacco pipes from the site, relating them where possible to activities on the site and if there are correlations to documented activities.

Comparison of this assemblage should be made with material from other sites, particularly those associated with the Thameslink Borough Viaduct project, to determine how well the local clay tobacco pipe industry is represented. Approximately ten bowls need illustrating to supplement the text.

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APPENDIX 7: GLASS ASSESSMENT

Ian R. Scott

Introduction (Tables 1-2)

The glass assemblages considered here comes from the archaeological work at the rear of the Wheatsheaf (BVE11) and at the rear of 7 Stoney Street (BVT09), Southwark. The assemblage from the rear of the Wheatsheaf (BVE11) comprises 264 fragments of glass, and the assemblage from the work at the rear of 7 Stoney Street (BVT09) comprises 309 fragments.

The glass from BVE11 is dominated by the material from late post-medieval Phases 6d (n = 92) and 6e (n = 106). The glass from Roman contexts (Phases 3c—3f) comprises just 30 fragments. There are just 4 fragments of glass from late or post Roman contexts (Phase 4), and only 14 fragments from medieval contexts (Phases 5a-5c). Phases 6a and 6a (ii) produced just 7 pieces of glass.

The glass from BVT09 is again dominated by material from later post-medieval contexts. The glass assemblages from Phases 6c - 6e comprise some 211 pieces of glass. Glass from Roman contexts (Phases 3b - 3f) numbers 48 pieces, and there are 7 pieces of glass from late/post Roman contexts (Phases 4 and 4a). There are 14 pieces of glass from medieval contexts (Phases 5a- 5c). Phase 6a and 6a (ii) contexts produced just 7 pieces of glass.

Table 1: BVE11: Glass: Summary by Phase and Glass type (sherd count)

	Glass Type					
Site Phase	**vessel**	**window**	**uncertain**	**other**	**waste**	**Totals**
3c		13				**13**
3d	7	2				**9**
3e	2	1				**3**
3f	5					**5**
4	1	2			1	**4**
5a	2	4				**6**
5b	4	2				**6**
5c	2					**2**
6a	2	3				**5**
6a ii		1	1			**2**
6d	59	33				**92**
6e	88	15		3		**106**
unphased	3	7		1		**11**
Totals	**175**	**82**	**1**	**3**	**1**	**264**

Table 2: BVT09: Glass: Summary by Phase and Glass type (sherd count)

Site Phase	Glass Type					Total
	vessel	window	uncertain	other	waste	
3b	4					**4**
3c	3	4		1		**8**
3d	2					**2**
3e	12	1	1	7		**21**
3f	11	1	1			**13**
4	4					**4**
4a	3					**3**
5c	16					**16**
6a	6	10				**16**
6a ii	1	1				**2**
6b	5	3				**8**
6c	36	1	3		8	**48**
6d	17	1		1		**19**
6e	124	8	5	2	5	**144**
Totals	**244**	**31**	**10**	**11**	**13**	**309**

Methodology

The glass has been fully recorded onto a Microsoft Access database. For the purposes of quantification and analysis the data has been copied onto a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet. The glass is classified as 'vessel', 'window', 'bead', 'other', 'waste' and 'uncertain', and quantified both by vessel/object and fragment numbers. In the case of vessel glass the sherd type(s) present are recorded and where possible the vessel forms are identified. Where appropriate a date is given for the glass or vessel.

Phase Assemblages (Tables 3-4)

Roman

Phase: 3b

BVE11 - no glass from Phase 3b contexts

BVT09 - there are 4 sherds of vessel glass, 1 small undiagnostic vessel sherd from context [606] pit [608] and 3 sherds of vessel glass from context [607] ditch [586]. The latter includes a neck sherd with folded rim (SF326). The precise form of the vessel is uncertain.

Phase: 3c

BVE11 – The glass from this phase comprised 13 sherds of Roman matt/glossy cast window glass from a dumped sand layer [816]. The sherds include a number of thickened edge fragments.

BVT09 – There are 8 sherds from contexts of this phase including 4 sherds of window glass, 3 sherds of vessel glass and a pebble-like glass fragment, possibly water rolled. One sherd of blue green window glass (SF324), possibly Roman in date, came from the burnt brickearth layer [538]. The other 3 sherds were from context [612] pit [613] and comprise small chips of colourless glass, very possibly modern and intrusive. There are also 2 undiagnostic sherds of vessel glass from the same context. The only other glass is part of ribbon handle from a Roman bottle from context [547] pit [548].

Phase: 3d

BVE11 – There are 9 sherds of glass from this phase, including 7 sherds of vessel glass from brickearth layer [804] and 2 sherds of window glass from occupation layer [830]. The vessel glass from layer [804] includes 2 small refitting sherds which appear to have a painted feather pattern on one face. The metal is colourless and the dating of the sherds is uncertain. The other 5 sherds from layer [804] are undiagnostic to vessel form. The window glass from layer [830] comprises 2 non-refitting sherds of Roman matt/glossy glass in blue green metal.

BVT09 – Two sherds of vessel glass came from this phase. One sherd from context [461] pit [462] was a body sherd in pale blue green glass, probably Roman but undiagnostic to form. The other sherd was part of the neck and folded horizontal rim either from an unguent flask or from an ovoid flask. If the latter it would date to the 1st century, but if it was from an unguent flask it would date to the late 2nd or 3rd century.

Phase: 3e

BVE11 – There are just 3 sherds of glass from this phase. One sherd of vessel glass, possibly from a small flask of bottle in blue green glass came from brickearth layer [644]. The other 2 sherds came from brickearth layer [751]. These comprise a sherd from an indented vessel base, and a sherd of probable Roman matt/glossy cast glass.

BVT09 – There are 21 sherds of glass from Phase 3e, including 12 sherds of vessel glass and 1 sherd of window glass. One body sherd from a 1st-century pillar moulded bowl (SF314) was recovered from context [385] posthole [386]. Four sherds of vessel glass were found in context [404], pit [405] along with 7 chips of colourless glass. The vessel glass included 3 undiagnostic sherds of vessel glass and a small body sherd with a single moulded rib from a pillar moulded bowl (S17). Brickearth layer [408] produced a rim and body sherd from a pillar

moulded bowl (SF317), and a rim and body sherd from a thin walled conical beaker of 4th-century date (SF318). The latter was in a yellow tinted almost colourless glass. Four sherds of vessel glass and one chip of blue green glass were recovered from levelling layer [427]. Another piece from this layer was a thin-walled sherd in an almost colourless blue tinted glass with fine bubbles in the metal. This could be a 4th-century sherd. Brickearth layer [445] produced 2 sherds of glass. One was a body sherd in a blue or blue green glass possibly from a small two-handle bath flask on late 1st- to mid 3rd-century date. A sherd (SF319) which refitted with this piece was apparently recovered from brickearth layer [431]. The latter context is assigned to Phase 3f. The other sherd from context [445] is a sherd of window glass in blue green metal (SF321).

Phase: 3f

BVE11 – There are 5 sherds of vessel glass from this Phase. A sherd with horizontal wheel cut lines came from context [608] posthole [609]. This could be a late Roman piece. Other glass comprises an undiagnostic body sherd from levelling [584], a body sherd from a cylindrical vessel from brickearth layer [699] and 2 body sherds from context [748] pit [749]. One of the latter sherds may be from a cylindrical bottle, the other sherd is undiagnostic.

BVT09 – There are 13 pieces of glass from Phase 3f, including 11 sherds of vessel glass, 1 sherd of window glass and 1 possible piece of window glass. Context [297] a metalled surface produced a piece of the base of Roman square bottle with a moulded raised square on the underside (SF306), a small undiagnostic body sherd (SF307) and a piece of possible matt/glossy window glass (SF308) of Roman date. The only piece of glass from pit [333], context [332] was a vertical folded rim sherd from a collared jar (SF309) of 1st- to 2nd-century date. A single vessel sherd (SF310) came from demolition layer [340]. Four sherds of vessel glass (SF311) from a vessel of uncertain form came from posthole [350], context [349]. Beamslot [352] context [351] produced 2 sherds of vessel glass (S15 and SF313) and a sherd of possible window glass (SF312). One of the sherds of vessel glass (S15) is from a Roman bottle. There is a sherd from small globular bath flask (SF319) from brickearth layer [431] which refits with a sherd (SF320) from brickearth layer [445]. The latter layer is assigned to Phase 3e as noted above.

Late Roman or post Roman

Phase: 4

BVE11 – There are 4 pieces of glass from this phase. These include 1 vessel sherd, 1 piece of possible glass making waste and 2 pieces of window glass. Both the latter are from context [670] in robber cut [669]. One piece of window glass is Roman the other is less certainly

dated. The single vessel sherd from this phase is from a wheel cut convex cup with a cracked-off rim. The form dates to the mid to late 2nd century. The sherd comes from context [647] in robber cut [737]. The piece of possible glass working waste is a pull in blue green glass from garden soil [599].

BVT09 – The glass from Phase 4 comprises 4 small pieces of vessel glass from context [248] pit [249]. All four sherds are undiagnostic to vessel form.

Phase: 4a

BVE11 – no glass from this phase.

BVT09 – There are 3 sherds of vessel glass (S11) from context [265] robber cut [266]. These comprise 1 pale blue green chip of glass and 2 small sherds in a slightly milky colourless metal. One of the latter sherds has a horizontal ground rib.

Medieval

Phase: 5a

BVE11 – There are 6 pieces of glass all from pit [577]. There is a small sherd from a thin-walled cup or beaker from context [575]. The sherd is in a very pale green almost colourless metal with small bubbles suggesting that it may be from a 4th-century vessel. The same context produced 2 sherds of Roman matt/glossy window glass and 1 devitrified sherd of window glass which might be of medieval date. The only other glass was a small undiagnostic sherd of vessel glass from context [576] in pit [577].

BVT09 – no glass from this phase.

Phase: 5b

BVE11 – There are 6 pieces of glass from this phase, all from pits. They comprise 4 pieces of vessel glass and two pieces of window glass. Pit [376] context [375] produced the neck and finish of a narrow necked flask with optic blown wrythen ribbing (cf. Tyson 2000, 130, type D20.1; see also Charleston 1975, 218-20, fig. 223, nos 522-1536). The form dates from the 14th to late 15th century. There are 3 sherds of vessel glass from context [419] pit [414] including a fragment of a ribbon handle from a Roman bottle, which is presumably residual or re-deposited. There is also a piece of Roman matt/glossy window glass from the same context. The other vessel glass is undiagnostic. There is a single piece of Roman window glass from pit [424] context [423].

BVT09 – no glass from this phase.

Phase: 5c

BVE 11 – There are just 2 pieces of glass from this phase. One sherd from pit [201] context [200] is the basal kick from a free blown thin walled plain globular flask of 16th- or early 17th-century date. The other sherd which is heavily weathered is from pit [243] context [242] and is possibly the bottom of a urinal.

BVT 09 – There are 16 pieces of glass from this phase. All are vessel sherds and all come from a single pit [236]. Context [234] produced 6 small devitrified sherds of vessel glass (S9). No forms could be discerned. Context [235] produced 3 sherds from a cup or goblet with a fire polished rim and optic blown ribs on the lower body and decoration around the rim (SF6). This context also had sherds from flasks (SF7-SF9) and 2 possible urinal bottoms (SF10-SF11).

Post-medieval

Phase: 6a (i)

BVE11 – There are 5 pieces of glass comprising 2 vessel sherds and 3 pieces of window glass. The vessel sherds comprise a body sherd from a free blown wine bottle of 17th- or 18th-century date from layer [18], possibly a garden soil, and a rim sherd from a trumpet-shaped goblet with fine white horizontal trails (vetro a fili) of 16th-century date, possibly Venetian, from garden soil [127]. Two pieces of post-medieval window glass, including a bullseye, came from context [128] in ditch [129] and third small piece of window glass from pit [149] context [148].

BVT09 – There are 11 pieces of window glass and 6 sherds of vessel glass from this phase. The vessel glass includes a sherd with optic blown ribs (SF194) from garden soil [134] and may be medieval. There is an undiagnostic body sherd from pit [186] context [185]. There are pedestals from 2 different pedestal beakers, one (SF4) from demolition layer [213] and found with a rim sherd possibly from the same vessel, and the second example (SF304) from pit [218] context [217]. Both are of 16th- to 17th-century date. The only other vessel glass is a piece of residual Roman bottle (SF305) from pit [218]. The window glass is almost certainly all post-medieval in date and includes 2 pieces of painted glass. One example (SF3) from demolition layer [213] has opaque red brown paint on weathered colourless glass. The second piece of painted glass is a piece of yellow glass (SF196) again with opaque red brown paint and comes from garden soil [208]. The latter has elongated bubbles in the metal suggesting it may be muff or cylinder glass.

Phase: 6a (ii)

BVE11 – There is a piece of window glass from construction cut [387] fill [386] and a piece of glass of uncertain form from mortar layer [112].

BVT09 – There is a bullseye (SF193) from a sheet of crown glass from levelling layer [149] and the neck and part of the shoulders of small cylindrical phial with trumpet mouth from mortar layer [156].

Phase 6b

BVE11 – no glass from this phase.

BVT09 – There are 8 pieces of glass, including 5 sherds of vessel glass. Pit [86] produced a bullseye from a sheet of crown glass from context [85] and another piece of window glass from context [152]. Context [152] also produced the base of a pedestal beaker (SF2) and a plain body sherd, and 2 rim sherds and a body sherd (SF194) also from a pedestal beaker. The pedestal beaker(s) are dated to the 16th and 17th centuries. Finally there is a piece of window glass (SF191) from pit [127] context [126].

Phase 6c

BVE11 – no glass from this phase.

BVT09 – There are 48 pieces of glass from this phase. The glass comes from just 3 contexts. Most of the glass (n = 40 sherds] comes from 2 fills of cesspit [41]. The remaining 8 pieces are from context [75] well [68]. The finds from fill [40] in cesspit [41] include numerous sherds from cylindrical phials and the bases of 5 phials of 17th- to 18th-century date. There is also a piece of melted waste glass. Context [46] produced half of a post-medieval diamond-shaped quarry in green metal, as well as a number of undiagnostic vessel sherds. Evidence for at least 1 cylindrical phial was found, as was the base of a small case bottle of mid to late 17th-century date. Context [75] well [68] produced part of a cylindrical phial or pharmaceutical bottle and a number of pieces of glass waste (SF186-SF190), very possibly from glass production.

Phase 6d

BVE11 – The glass from this phase comprises 92 pieces and includes 59 sherds of vessel glass and 33 pieces of window glass. Much of the glass (n = 80) comes from the fills (contexts [22], [33]. [157]. [165] and [167]) of cellar [113] and includes 33 pieces of window

glass. The finds from the cellar also include sherds from 17th- or 18th-century cylindrical phials or pharmaceutical bottles and from early to mid 18th-century wine bottles. There is also a body sherd from a late 17th-century 'globe and shaft' wine bottle. The window glass is all post-medieval and cannot be more closely dated. Other glass comes from the fill [27] of chute [28] and from construction cut [162] context [161]. The glass from context [161] comprises 2 sherds from a pedestal beaker of 16th- or 17th-century date. The finds from chute [28] (n = 10) include the base of an early to mid 18th-century wine bottle, a sherd from a probable case bottle and a rim and shoulder sherd from a jar with globular body. Again the dating of the glass is early to mid 18th-century. Much of the glass comes from the fills of cellar [113] and chute [28] and is re-deposited material dumped as infill. It will therefore contain residual material.

BVT09 – There are just 19 pieces of glass from contexts of Phase 6d from BVT 09. These include 1 sherd of window glass, a slab of dark olive green glass, and 17 sherds of vessel glass. Most of the glass comes from construction cut [207] context [187] (n =13). This material includes sherds from early free blown wine bottles, much of it not closely dateable, and sherds from cylindrical phials. Amongst the more closely dateable finds are 2 sherds from a late 17th-century 'globe and shaft' wine bottle and the bases of 2 squat cylindrical wine bottles of mid 18th-century date. Five sherds of vessel glass came from well [63] contexts [62] and [66]. The block of dark olive green glass came from dump or levelling layer [33]. The glass from the well [63] includes a sherd from a free blown wine bottle and part of a cylindrical phial from context [62] and 3 sherds from squat cylindrical wine bottles of mid 18th-century date from context [66].

Phase 6e

BVE11 – This phase produced 106 pieces of glass, including 88 sherds of vessel glass and 15 pieces of window glass. The fills (contexts [21], [158] and [166]) of cellar [113] produced 47 pieces of glass. Most of the rest of the glass came from the fills ([31] and [34]) of barrel tank [39] (n = 46). Two sherds came from the fills (contexts [20] and [196]) behind fireplace blocking [9]/[90], 10 sherds from soakaway [138] context [136], and a single vessel sherd from pit [55] context [53]. The glass from context [12] in cellar [113] comprises for the most part wine bottles of late 18th- or early 19th-century date. The finds from fill [158] include some material of 17th- or 18th-century date, but again wine bottles of late 18th- and early 19th-century are the major component of the assemblage. Fill [166] produced a single sherd of an 18th-century pharmaceutical bottle. The glass from the fills of barrel tank [39] include wine bottles of early 19th-century date from context [31], and a wine bottle of mid 19th-century date and a 'torpedo' bottle of mid to late 19th-century date from context [34]. The glass from soakaway [138] comprises 8 sherds, all from glasses including 2 rummers of 19th-century date. The only glass from pit [55] is a sherd from a beaker of early 17th-century date

decorated with an optic blown mesh pattern. Much of the glass was recovered from the fills of cellar [113] and of barrel tank [39] and as was the case with the glass from Phase 6d context the material is re-deposited and will be residual.

BVT09 – There are 144 pieces of glass from Phase 6e. Most of the glass (n = 94) comes from context [10] in soakaway [38]. Another 34 pieces of glass come from contexts [12] and [13] in cesspit [14]. Other finds came from pit [79] context [61], cesspit [225], context [224] and from demolition layers [80] and [95]. The finds from soakaway [38] comprise a number of medicine or medicinal tonic bottles, some with embossing, and numerous 'torpedo' soda bottles, embossed for a number of London soda and mineral water makers. The 'torpedo' bottles all date from the mid to late 19th century, perhaps even as late as the early years of the 20th century. There are also wine bottles of early to mid 19th-century date, and beer bottles. There is a complete 'Harp Brand' Eau de Cologne flask (SF179) with its paper label largely intact. This is likely to be of late 19th-century date. Finds from cesspit [14] in contrast comprise mainly glass of 18th-century date including a complete cylindrical pharmaceutical bottle (context [13]), the necks and base of early to mid 18th-century wine bottles (context [13]). These finds may be residual and re-deposited during the backfilling of the cesspit. The fill [61] of pit [79] contained window glass and glass waste including a small block of glass (SF184) and large knob-like twist of glass (SF185). The glass finds cannot be closely dated. The fill [224] of cesspit [225] produced a number of stemmed glasses and an 18th-century firing glass (SF99). The glasses are probably of late 18th- or early 19th-centuy date.

Unphased/Unstratified

BVE11 – There is a small quantity of glass that is unstratified. The finds include a machine moulded beer bottle of 20th-century date, an early to mid 18th-century 'mallet' wine bottle, a moulded lion mask baluster of 16th- or 17th-century date and 3 pieces of cast Roman glass.

Distribution of Glass (Tables 3-4)

The distribution of glass from BVE11 and BVT09 by phase shows that the glass comes mainly from later post-medieval phases. The glass from Roman phases is quite limited and much of the vessel glass comprises undiagnostic sherds, but there are some good examples of cast Roman window glass (e.g. BVE11 context [816]). BVE11 produced just 30 pieces of glass from Phases 3c – 3f, and BVT09 48 sherds from Phases 3b – 3f. Late or Post Roman contexts produced just 7 sherds from BVT09 (Phase 4 and 4a) and 4 sherds from BVE11 (Phase 4a). Glass from medieval contexts is also limited: BVE11 produced 14 pieces of glass from Phases 5a – 5c, and BVT09 produced 16 pieces of glass from Phase 5c. There are a small number of pieces of medieval or early post-medieval date from these phases together

with residual Roman glass. Glass from post-medieval phases is concentrated very much in the later Phases (6d and 6e) on both BVE11 and BVT09. In BVE11 there is limited glass from Phases 6a (i) and 6a (ii) and no glass from Phases 6b and 6c. Much of the glass from Phase 6d in BVE11 dates to the 18th-century and the glass from Phase 6e dates to the late 18th-century and early 19th-centuries but with a small number of later pieces. BVT09 has small quantities of glass from Phases 6a – 6c dating to 17th and 18th centuries but with some earlier 16th- to 17th-century glass including pedestal beaker sherds. Phase 6d produced predominantly 18th-century glass, but Phase 6e was dominated by 19th-century glass, especially from context [10] the fill of soakaway [38] which produced numerous soda water bottles and wine bottles. It is clear that much of the glass throughout the two excavations is re-deposited either in dumped layers or in the backfill of cellars, soakaways and other features.

Recommendations

The glass from BVE11 and BVT09 comprises a substantial assemblage, composed largely of post-medieval glass. All but 11 sherds are stratified. However, it is clear that there is considerable material that has been re-deposited. Much of the Roman vessel glass comprises comparatively small undiagnostic sherds. Nonetheless there are a small number of sherds and/or vessels which could be catalogued and illustrated, including pillar moulded bowls, some sherds from bottles and flasks and some later Roman glass. The Roman glass assemblage should be published with a brief text describing its composition and character and a summary catalogue, with selected vessels illustrated. Medieval and early post-medieval glass is limited in quantity but there are some interesting pieces, some residual in later phases. These include sherds from pedestal beakers, a wrythen ribbed flask neck, a sherd from a Venetian type goblet and a beaker with optic blown mesh decoration. Again the medieval glass could be published with selected vessels catalogued and illustrated. The post-medieval glass from Phases 6d and 6e is dominated by 18th- and 19th-century glass, much of its clearly dumped as backfill and levelling. The assemblage is dominated by bottles with almost no tableware and very limited numbers of drinking vessels. The later post-medieval glass may be worthy of a brief report with some selected illustrations if relevant to overall project research design. The glass for possible publication is indicated in the catalogue that follows.

Table 3: BVE 11: Summary of Glass by Phase, context and Glass Type

			Glass Type					
Phase	**Feature**	**Context**	**vessel**	**window**	**uncertain**	**other**	**waste**	**Total**
3c	dumped sand	816		13				13
		Total		**13**				**13**
	brickearth layer	804	7					7

			Glass Type					
Phase	**Feature**	**Context**	**vessel**	**window**	**uncertain**	**other**	**waste**	**Total**
3d	occupation layer	830		2				2
		Total	**7**	**2**				**9**
3e	brickearth layer	644	1					1
	brickearth layer	751	1	1				2
		Total	**2**	**1**				**3**
3f	levelling	584	1					1
	fill, posthole 609	608	1					1
	brickearth layer	699	1					1
	fill, pit 749	748	2					2
		Total	**5**					**5**
4	garden soil	599					1	1
	fill, robber cut 737	647	1					1
	fill, robber cut 669	670		2				2
		Total	**1**	**2**			**1**	**4**
5a	fill, pit 577	575	1	4				5
	fill, pit 577	576	1					1
		Total	**2**	**4**				**6**
5b	fill, pit 376	375	1					1
	fill, pit 414	419	3	1				4
	fill, pit 424	423		1				1
		Total	**4**	**2**				**6**
5c	fill, pit 201	200	1					1
	fill, pit 243	242	1					1
		Total	**2**					**2**
6a	garden soil?	18	1					1
	garden soil	127	1					1
	fill, ditch 129	128		2				2
	fill, pit 149	148		1				1
		Total	**2**	**3**				**5**
6a ii	mortar layer	112			1			1
	fill, construction cut 387	386		1				1
		Total		**1**	**1**			**2**
6d	fill, cellar 113	22	1					1
	fill, chute 28	27	10					10
	fill, cellar 113	33	1	5				6
	fill, cellar 113	157	30	8				38
	fill, construction cut 162	161	2					2
	fill, cellar 113	165	14	20				34
	fill, cellar 113	167	1					1
		Total	**59**	**33**				**92**
6e	fill, behind fireplace blocking 9/90	20	1					1
	fill, cellar 113	21	15	3				18
	fill, barrel tank 39	31	13					13
	fill, barrel tank 39	34	28	2		3		33
	fill, pit 55	53	1					1
	fill, soakaway 138	136	8	2				10
	fill, cellar 113	158	20	8				28
	fill, cellar 113	166	1					1
	fill, behind fireplace blocking 9/90	196	1					1
		Total	**88**	**15**		**3**		**106**
	u/s		3	7		1		11
		Totals	**175**	**83**	**1**	**4**	**1**	**264**

Table 4: BVT 09: Summary of Glass by Phase, Context and Glass Type

			Glass Type					
Phase	**Feature**	**Context**	**vessel**	**window**	**uncertain**	**other**	**waste**	**Totals**

	fill, pit 608	606	1					**1**
3b	fill, ditch 586	607	3					**3**
		Total	**4**					**4**
	brickearth layer (burnt)	538		1				**1**
3c	fill, pit 548	547	1					**1**
	fill, pit 613	612	2	3		1		**6**
		Total	**3**	**4**		**1**		**8**
	brickearth layer	460	1					**1**
3d	fill, pit 462	461	1					**1**
		Total	**2**					**2**
	fill, posthole 386	385	1					**1**
	fill, pit 405	404	4			7		**11**
3e	brickearth layer	408	2					**2**
	levelling	427	4		1			**5**
	brickearth layer	445	1	1				**2**
		Total	**12**	**1**	**1**	**7**		**21**
	metalled surface	297	2	1				**3**
	fill, pit 333	332	1					**1**
	demolition layer	340	1					**1**
3f	fill, posthole 350	349	4					**4**
	fill, beam slot 352	351	2		1			**3**
	brickearth layer	431	1					**1**
		Total	**11**	**1**	**1**			**13**
4a	fill, robber cut 266	265	3					**3**
		Total	**3**					**3**
4	fill, pit 249	248	4					**4**
		Total	**4**					**4**
	fill, pit 236	234	6					**6**
5c	fill, pit 236	235	10					**10**
		Total	**16**					**16**
	garden soil	134	1					**1**
	fill, pit 160	159		1				**1**
	fill, pit 186	185	1	4				**5**
6a	garden soil	208		3				**3**
	demolition layer	213	2	1				**3**
	fill, pit 218	217	2					**2**
	fill, bedding trench 222	221		2				**2**
		Total	**6**	**11**				**17**
6a ii	levelling	149		1				**1**
	mortar layer	156	1					**1**
		Total	**1**	**1**				**2**
	fill, pit 86	85		1				**1**
6b	fill, pit 127	126		1				**1**
	fill, pit 86	152	5	1				**6**
		Total	**5**	**3**				**8**
	fill, cesspit 41	40	20				1	**21**
6c	fill, cesspit 41	46	14	1	3		1	**19**
	fill, well 68	75	2				6	**8**
		Total	**36**	**1**	**3**		**8**	**48**
	dump/levelling	33				1		**1**
	fill, well 63	62	2					**2**
6d	fill, well 63	66	3					**3**
	fill, construction cut 207	187	12	1				**13**
		Total	**17**	**1**		**1**		**19**
	fill, soakaway 38	10	92		1	1		**94**
	fill, cesspit 14	12	16	1	1		2	**20**
	fill, cesspit 14	13	9	2	3			**14**
6e	fill, pit 79	61		3			3	**6**
	demolition layer	80		2				**2**
	demolition layer	95	2			1		**3**
	fill, cesspit 225	224	5					**5**
		Total	**124**	**8**	**5**	**2**	**5**	**144**
		Totals	**244**	**31**	**10**	**11**	**13**	**309**

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CATALOGUE - BVE 11

Roman

Phase: 3c

Context	SF No	Sample No	glass type	Comments	recommendations
816			window	edge sherd of matt glossy cast window glass. 48mm x 37mm. Th: 3.7mm to 7mm. Blue metal. Roman	catalogue
816			window	3 x refitting edge sherds of cast window glass, with signs of tooling along thickened edge. Th: 3mm to 8mm at edge. L: 200mm, W: 48mm. Plus 6 non-refitting more or less flat sherds of matt glossy glass. Blue metal. Roman	catalogue and illustrate
816			window	2 x sherds of cast window glass with slightly thickened edges. Do not refit, but streaks in glass suggest they were almost contiguous? 71mm x 38mm; Th: 2.5mm to 5mm at edge; 57mm x 34mm; Th: 2.2mm to 5mm at edge. Blue green metal. Roman.	catalogue and illustrate
816			window	7 x sherds of window glass, some slight variation in colour and some sherds thicker. All matt glossy. Blue green metal. Roman	catalogue

Phase: 3d

Context	SF No	Sample No	Glass Type	Comments	recommendations
804			vessel	4 x small sherd of vessel glass. Two sherds refit. Undiagnostic to form. Very pale blue green glass.	
804			vessel	2 refitting sherds, very slightly curved. Possible painted feather pattern on concave face. 28mm x 11mm. Colourless metal. Date uncertain	
804			vessel	small curved body sherd (possibly from unguent bottle?). Pale blue green metal.	
830			window	2 x non refitting sherds of matt glossy cast window glass. Th: 3mm and 3.3mm. Blue green. Roman	

Phase: 3e

Context	SF No	Sample No	Glass Type	Comments	recommendations
644			vessel	body sherd possibly from a small flask or bottle. 28mm x 28mm. Blue green metal. Roman.	
751			vessel	flat or very slightly indented base of bowl or globular vessel. Undiagnostic. Pale blue green metal.	

751			window	sherd of probable matt glossy window glass. 51mm x 27mm; Th: 3.4mm. Blue metal. Roman.	

Phase: 3f

Context	SF No	Sample No	Glass Type	Comments	recommendations
584			vessel	small body sherd from thin-walled vessel. 22mm x 18mm. Very pale blue metal with some bubbles. Undiagnostic to form.	
608			vessel	body sherd from thin-walled beaker or cup. Colourless metal with some small bubbles. Ht: 30mm; W: 32mm. Two horizontal wheel cut lines. Late Roman.	catalogue and illustrate
699			vessel	body sherd probably from a cylindrical bottle. Possibly mould blown? No diagnostic features. Blue metal. Ht: 58mml W: 48mm. Possibly Roman, but could be more recent in date.	
748			vessel	body sherd probably from a cylindrical bottle. Ht: 47mm; W: 42mm. Pale blue metal. Possibly Roman, but could be more recent in date.	
748			vessel	body sherd, undiagnostic. 37mm x 26mm. Yellow green metal.	

Late Roman or Post-Roman

Phase: 4

Context	SF No	Sample No	Glass Type	Comments	recommendations
599			waste	pull, glass working waste. L: 54mm; W: 26mm. Blue green metal.	catalogue and illustrate
647			vessel	rim sherd from a convex wheel cut cup. Probable cracked off rim, now rather battered. Single horizontal wheel cut line. HT: 19mm; D: 54mm. Colourless metal. Mid to late 2nd century.	catalogue and illustrate
670			window	sherd of probable window glass, shiny on both faces. Slightly irregular thickness. Blue metal. Dating uncertain.	
670			window	small thickened edge sherd of matt glossy cast Roman glass. 32mm x 28mm; Th: 5mm to 8mm. Blue. Roman	catalogue

Medieval

Phase: 5a

Context	SF No	Sample No	glass type	Comments	recommendations
575			vessel	small sherd from thin-walled vessel. Possibly cup or beaker. Very pale green almost colourless metal with some small bubbles. Ht: 16mm; W: 18mm. Probably late Roman (4th century).	
575			window	fragment of matt glossy window glass. Roman. Th: 3.2mm. Blue metal. Roman	
575		114	window	fragment of matt glossy window glass. Roman. Th: 4.3mm. Blue green metal. Roman	
575	99		window	small sherd of de-vitrified window glass. Has one grozed edge. Possibly medieval. Th: 3mm	

576			vessel	small undiagnostic sherd. Pale yellow green metal.	

Phase: 5b

Context	SF No	Sample No	glass type	Comments	recommendations
375				neck and finish from a narrow necked flask with optic blown wrythen ribbing. Ht extant: 83mm; D: 22mm. Pale yellow metal. 14th- to late 15th-century.	catalogue and illustrate
419			vessel	small thin walled sherd possibly from a cylindrical vessel. Colourless with hint of blue.	
419			vessel	small body possibly from body/neck or body heel junction. Undiagnostic to form. Pale blue metal.	
419			vessel	fragment of an angular ribbon handle from a Roman bottle. Blue green metal. Roman	
419			window	probable matt glossy cast window glass. 62mm x 42mm; Th: 3.5mm. Blue metal. Roman	
423			window	fragment of matt glossy cast window glass. Roman. 42mm x 37mm; Th: 2.7m to 4.5mm. Blue green metal. Roman	

Medieval/post Medieval

Phase: 5c

Context	SF No	Sample No	glass type	Comments	recommendations
200			vessel	basal kick from a free blown thin walled plain globular flask. Green metal. 16th- or early 17th-century.	
242			vessel	Possible base of a urinal, comprising heavily weathered dished fragment with irregular edges. Green metal. Medieval.	

Post Medieval

Phase: 6a (i)

Context	SF No	Sample No	glass type	Comments	recommendations
18			vessel	body sherd from 17th- or 18th-century free blown wine bottle. Green metal.	
127			vessel	rim sherd from a trumpet shaped goblet with decoration of fine opaque white horizontal trails (vetro a fili) on colourless metal. Ht extant: 40mm; D: 120mm. Possibly Venetian. 16th-century	catalogue and illustrate
128			window	bullseye from the centre of a sheet of crown glass. Scar where detached from pontil iron. Weathered. Pale green metal. 82mm x 65mm; max Th: 13mm. Post-medieval.	
128			window	sherd of window glass, slightly curved, and weathered and laminating. 74mm x 21mm; Th: 3mm. Blue green metal. Post-medieval.	
148			window	small sherd of thin window glass. 38mm x 16mm; Th: 1.5mm. Yellow green metal. Post-medieval	

Phase: 6a (ii)

Context	SF No	Sample No	glass type	Comments	recommendations
112			uncertain	fragment of glass, form uncertain. Blue green metal. 59mm x 38mm. Undiagnostic	
386			window	triangular sherd of window glass. Pale green metal, some bubbles in fabric. 65mm x 26mm; Th: 1.5mm Post-medieval.	

Phase: 6d

Context	SF No	Sample No	glass type	Comments	recommendations
22			vessel	short vertical neck with applied tooled rounded collar (or 'blob') finish. One probable vertical mould line on neck. Dark green metal	
27			vessel	base of broad squat free blown wine bottle with deep bell-shaped kick. D: 138mm. Green metal. Very late 17th- or early 18th-century.	
27			vessel	sherd from heel of probable case bottle. Green metal.	
27			vessel	rim and shoulder sherd from a jar with globular body and out turned horizontal rim, possibly fire polished. Surfaces weathered, colour of metal uncertain, possibly colourless or very pale green. Rim D: *c*.80mm	
27			vessel	4 body sherds possibly from 3 different vessels. Green metal. Undiagnostic. Weathered	
33			vessel	sherd from flat shoulders of cylindrical pharmaceutical bottle. Blue green metal. 17th- or 18th-century	
33			window	3 x sherds of window glass, 2 thin sherds and one large edge sherd. The latter fits with one of the thin sherds. Cast glass with thickened straight edge. Weathered. Pale green metal. Th: 1.1mm. Probably post-medieval.	
33			window	1 sherd of weathered and laminated window glass. Possibly colourless, but may have lost colour. Th: 1.3mm. Post-medieval	
33			window	thin window glass. Weathered with some loss of surface. Very pale green metal. Th extant: 1mm. Post-medieval	
157			vessel	body sherd from a 'Globe and shaft' wine bottle. Olive green metal. Late 17th century	
157			vessel	base from a free blown cylindrical pharmaceutical bottle with conical kick with double pontil or prong marks. D: 59mm. Pale blue green metal. 17th- or 18th-century	
157			vessel	large body sherd from a cylindrical bottle, probably a free blown pharmaceutical bottle. Olive green metal. 17th- or 18th-century	
157			vessel	2 x small refitting sherds from a small free blown cylindrical pharmaceutical bottle. Pale blue green metal. 17th- or 18th-century	
157			vessel	base from a free blown cylindrical pharmaceutical bottle with conical kick. D: 46mm. Blue green metal. 17th- or 18th-century	
157			vessel	part of base of a free blown cylindrical pharmaceutical bottle. With probable conical kick. D: 66mm. Pale blue green metal. 17th- or 18th-century	
157			vessel	sherd forming part of upper body and almost horizontal shoulders of a free blown cylindrical pharmaceutical bottle. D: 34mm. Pal blue green metal. 17th- or 18th-century	
157			vessel	4 sherds forming the upper body, almost horizontal shoulders and complete neck and finish of a free blown cylindrical	

		pharmaceutical bottle. Out turned horizontal fire polished rim. D: 35mm. Pale blue green metal. 17th- or 18th-century	
157	vessel	7 x body sherds from more than one free blown wine bottle. 2 sherds possibly from mallet or cylindrical, the remainder undiagnostic.	
157	vessel	large sherd from base of early free blown broad squat wine bottle with low bell-shaped kick. D: 140mm. Olive green metal. Early to mid 18th century. Similar metal to vessel below.	catalogue and illustrate
157	vessel	upper body and neck and finish from a small free blown squat wine bottle. Short tapered neck, cracked-off fire polished rim and applied horizontal string rim. Ht extant: 95mm. Olive green metal. Early to mid 18th century. Similar metal to vessel above.	catalogue and illustrate
157	vessel	8 x sherds from a single free blown globular bottle with short tapered neck. Colourless metal. D: 135mm. Early to mid 18th century.	
157	window	sherd of thin, quite flat with regular surfaces. 35mm x 32mm; Th: 1.7mm. Pale olive green metal. Post-medieval?	
157	window	thin sliver of thin window glass. 61mm x 9mm; Th: 1.4mm. Very pale green metal. Post-medieval?	
157	window	2 x sherds of window glass. (1) 115mm x 54mm; Th: 3mm, (2) 83mm x 54mm; Th: 3mm. Colourless metal with blue green tint. Post-medieval or modern	
157	window	small sherd of thin window glass. Regular thickness and more or less flat faces. 60mm x 18mm; Th: 1.3mm. Colourless metal. Post-medieval?	
157	window	triangular sherd of thin weathered window glass. 52mm x 39mm; Th: 1.2mm Very pale olive green. Post-medieval	
157	window	trapezoid sherd of weathered window glass with slightly eroded/laminated surfaces. Slightly variable thickness (1mm to 2mm). 77mm x 58mm. Pale olive green metal. Post medieval	
157	window	triangular sherd with 2 original cut edges with traces of leading. Slightly curved ridges on one face suggesting this is part of a quarry cut from crown glass. 80mm x 50mm; Th: 2mm. Pale blue green metal. Post-medieval.	
161	vessel	2 x body sherd from a pedestal beaker with optic blown bosses and diagonal ribs. Ht: 76mm. Pale green metal. Late 16th- or early 17th-century.	catalogue and illustrate
165	vessel	5 x body sherds, no refits, from one or more beakers with optic blown vertical ribs. 1 sherd, possibly 2 sherds, from heel. Pale blue green. Possibly from cylindrical beaker, early to mid 17th-century.	catalogue and illustrate
165	vessel	part of domed kick from free blown wine bottle. Green metal. Possibly a squat early 18th-century bottle.	
165	vessel	large body sherd from shoulder of squat free blown wine bottle Green metal. Probably early 18th-century	
165	vessel	body sherd from wine bottle, otherwise undiagnostic. Green metal.	
165	vessel	body sherd from a possible cylindrical wine bottle, otherwise undiagnostic. Green metal.	
165	vessel	body sherd probably from wine bottle. Weathered. Undiagnostic. Green metal.	
165	vessel	small body sherd probably from a wine bottle. Undiagnostic. Green metal	
165	vessel	base of a small free blown cylindrical pharmaceutical bottle. D: 37mm x 38mm. Dark blue green metal. 17th- or 18th-century.	

165	vessel	base of a free blown flask or pharmaceutical bottle with conical kick. D: 72mm. Blue green metal.	
165	vessel	small free blown cylindrical pharmaceutical bottle, with short neck and out-turned horizontal rim. Small conical kick. D: 34mm. Blue green metal. 17th- or 18th-century.	catalogue and illustrate
165	window	2 x refitting sherds forming a triangular fragment of a quarry. Evidence for leading on two shorter edges. 104mm x 64mm; Th: 1.5mm. Pale blue green metal. Slightly irregular surfaces. Post-medieval	catalogue and illustrate
165	window	small sherd of thick (max Th: 3.3mm) window glass. Possible grozed edge. Irregular thickness. 48mm x 23mm; max Th: 3.3mm. Pale green metal. Post-medieval	
165	window	2 x sherds (non refitting). The larger is probably part of a lozenge shaped quarry. Both sherds similarly weathered. Th: 1.3mm. Smaller triangular sherd: L: 50mm; W: 38mm. Very pale green metal. Post-medieval?	
165	window	2 x refitting sherds forming a long thin strip of glass of irregular thickness. 163mm x 21mm; max Th: 3; min Th: 1.2mm. Pale green metal. Post-medieval.	
165	window	2 x sherds of similar thickness and colour, no refit. (1) 85mm x 20mm; Th: 1.3mm, (2) 63mm x 28mm; Th: 1.3mm. Pale green metal.	
165	window	6 x pieces of window glass (8 fragments). The largest sherd (87mm x 65mm) has a thickened edge suggesting cast glass. Th: 1.1mm. Pale blue green metal.	
165	window	3 x sherds window glass, no refits. All have similar weathering. Pale green metal. Post-medieval	
167	vessel	large sherd from junction of neck and shoulder of a squat free blown wine bottle. Weathered. Green metal. Early to mid 18th-century	

Phase: 6e

Context	SF No	Sample No	Glass Type	Comments	recommendations
20			vessel	neck and finish from free blown wine bottle. Cracked off fire polished rim, with applied uptooled string rim below. Green metal. Later 18th-century	
21			vessel	body sherd probably from cylindrical wine bottle. Olive green metal. Undiagnostic	
21			vessel	base and lower body of a moulded bottle of flattened octagonal section. Mould line diagonally across base. Pale blue green metal. Late 18th- to 19th-century	
21			vessel	2 body sherds from a wine bottle possibly made in a dip mould. Olive green metal. 18th- or early 19th-century.	
21			vessel	2 x stemmed trumpet wine glasses with plain conical feet. The bowls of both glasses are missing. One glass survives to a height of 65mm, the other to only 56mm. Colourless metal. Late 18th- to early 19th-century	
21			vessel	complete free blown cylindrical pharmaceutical bottle with small conical push up, square shoulders, short neck and horizontal rim. Pale green. Ht: 119mm; D: 33mm. 17th- or 18th-century.	catalogue and illustrate
21			vessel	case gin, square section dip moulded bottle. The short neck has an out turned folded and tooled finish. (3 x fragts.) Ht: 210mm; W: 95mm. Green metal. 18th-century.	catalogue and illustrate
21			vessel	base and lower body of a free blown cylindrical	

		wine bottle with conical kick. D: 92mm. Dark green metal. Late 18th- or early 19th-century.
21	vessel	base and lower body of a free blown cylindrical wine bottle with domed kick. D: 93mm. Dark green metal. Late 18th- or early 19th-century.
21	vessel	base and lower body of a free blown cylindrical wine bottle with low domed kick. (2 x fragts.) D: 92mm. Dark green metal. Late 18th- or early 19th-century.
21	vessel	base and lower body of a free blown cylindrical wine bottle with domed kick. D: 91mm. Dark green metal. Late 18th- or early 19th-century.
21	window	3 x sherds of thin window glass. Colourless. Probably post-medieval
31	vessel	3 x sherds from heel of free blown cylindrical wine bottle. The sherds do not refit and may be from more than one vessel. Dark green metal. Late 18th- or early 19th-century.
31	vessel	body sherd from a probably free blown cylindrical bottle. Olive green metal.
31	vessel	bulged wine bottle neck with hand tooled finish (2 x fragts). The finish and string rim are both formed from added glass and down tooled. Dark olive green glass. Early 19th century
31	vessel	finish and part of string rim only from a wine bottle. The finish and string rim are both formed from added glass and are down tooled. Dark olive green metal. Early 19th century
31	vessel	neck and finish and part of shoulder of small case bottle. Mould blown body. The neck is flared and with a fired polished finish. Bottle could be square or hexagonal. Olive green. Late 16th- to 17th-century.
31	vessel	5 x sherds from body and neck shoulder junction and body of a cylindrical wine bottle. Dark olive green. Undiagnostic
34	other	3 x sherds from an oil lamp chimney. 2 sherds refit. 19th- to early 20th-century
34	vessel	sherd from the bulged neck of a wine bottle. Undiagnostic
34	vessel	body sherd from a wine bottle, weathered surfaces. Olive green. Undiagnostic
34	vessel	2 x refitting sherds forming the base and lower body of a small cylindrical pharmaceutical bottle. Small low domed pushup at the base. Regularly shaped, probably moulded. Colourless. Late 18th to early 19th century.
34	vessel	6 x sherds, comprising 5 sherds from octagonal section body, and 1 sherd comprising the neck and finish and part of the shoulder of the same bottle. No refits. Moulded bottle (mould lines), with hand tooled square finish formed of added glass. 19th-century.
34	vessel	3 x sherds forming most of a Torpedo or Hamilton bottle. Moulded with added glass to form a square lip. The neck and finish is fused to a broad thin strip of iron. L: 220mm. Pale blue green. Mid to late 19th-century.
34	vessel	2 x necks and finishes and 9 x body sherds from cylindrical wine bottles. Both finishes with added glass formed into curved lip and down tooled string rims suggest an early 19th-century date. Dark olive green.
34	vessel	base and lower body of a cylindrical wine bottle. Conical kick. Probably free blown. Dark olive green metal. Late 18th- to early 19th-century
34	vessel	base and lower body of a cylindrical wine bottle. Conical kick. Free blown. D: 81mm. Dark olive green. Late 18th- to early 19th-century
34	vessel	base of a moulded cylindrical wine bottle. Made in a 3-piece Rickett's mould, with separate mould -plate for the base/shallow

		kick. D: 80mm. Dark olive green. Early to mid 19th-century.	
34	vessel	base and lower body of a moulded cylindrical wine bottle. Shallow domed kick, with embossed border. The embossing reads: 'H RICKETTS & CO GLASSWORKS BRISTOL'. Separate base plate to mould with embossing. D: 84mm. Dark olive green. Dates after 1822.	
34	window	triangular sherd of thin window glass. Quite regular surfaces. Th: 1mm. Colourless. Not closely dateable.	
34	window	triangular sherd with long straight edge with signs of glazing. 98mm x 49mm; Th: 1.2mm. Green tinted metal.	
53	vessel	sherd from a beaker with optic blown mesh pattern, heavily weather with iridescent weather giving marbled effect. Colourless metal. Probably early 17th century.	
136	vessel	3 x rim sherds, fire polished or ground rims. 2 possibly from the same vessel. All 3 sherds could be from small vertical sided glasses. 2 x body sherds undiagnostic. Colourless metal. Undiagnostic	
136	vessel	rummer or goblet, deep ovoid bowl (rim missing). Bowl D extant: 74mm. Short capstan (concave) stem, wide thick low conical foot. Foot D: 80mm. Colourless. 19th-century	catalogue and illustrate
136	vessel	goblet or rummer with deep small ovoid bowl (rim missing) (bowl D extant: 47mm). Capstan stem. Wide foot (D: 68mm). Colourless. 19th-century.	catalogue and illustrate
136	vessel	stemmed glass with flaring facetted stem, and domed foot (D: 58mm). Colourless. Late 18th- or early 19th-century	
136	window	window glass reeded on both sides. 72mm x 35mm. Colourless. Possibly modern	
136	window	small sherd of thin window glass, regular surfaces. Colourless. Possibly modern	
158	vessel	2 x rim sherds from wine glass with deep ?ovoid bowl. Has fire polished rim and the sherds are decorated with a single wheel cut horizontal wreath a little below the rim. D: 90mm. Colourless metal. Late-18th century.	catalogue and illustrate
158	vessel	2 x body sherds from 2 different wine bottles, probably cylindrical. Could be free blown, but not certain. Olive green. Undiagnostic	
158	vessel	small sherd possibly from base of bottle or vessel. Olive green. Undiagnostic	
158	vessel	sherd, possibly from heel of bottle or vessel. Weathered surface, colour of metal uncertain.	
158	vessel	small free blown cylindrical bottle with sloping shoulders, short neck and out turned horizontal fire polished rim. Ht extant: 60mm; D: 25mm. Very pale blue green. 17th- to 18th-century.	
158	vessel	base and lower body of small free blown pharmaceutical bottle. No pushup, just pontil mark and very slight indentation. D: 21mm. Very pale blue green. 17th- to 18th-century.	
158	vessel	upper body, neck and finish of a small free blown cylindrical pharmaceutical bottle with sloping shoulders and short neck with out turned almost horizontal fire polished rim. D: 30mm. Colourless metal. Late 18th- to early 19th-century	
158	vessel	sherd from body of cylindrical pharmaceutical bottle. Probably free blown. D: 31mm. Colourless metal. 18th- to early 19th-century.	
158	vessel	complete body of cylindrical free blown bottle. Conical pushup. Sloping shoulders. Lacks neck and finish. Ht extant: 114mm; D: 42mm. Colourless. Late 18th- to early 19th-century.	
158	vessel	upper body, neck and finish. Moulded bottle with vertical mould line up to hand-finished rim,	

				which is folded in. Wide necked bottle with narrow sloping shoulders. D: 42mm. Very thin walled in colourless metal. 19th-century.	
158			vessel	sherd forming part of shoulder and lower neck from a cylindrical wine bottle. Possibly free blown, but not certain. Dark olive green. Late 18th- to mid 19th-century	
158			vessel	neck and finish and part of shoulders of a free blown or moulded cylindrical wine bottle. Down tooled string below tooled rim. Green metal. Late 18th- to mid 19th-century	
158			vessel	neck and finish from a free blown or moulded cylindrical wine bottle. Tooled finish and down tooled string rim. Short bulged neck. Dark green metal. Late 18th- to early 19th-century	
158			vessel	neck and finish from free blown or moulded cylindrical wine bottle. Rim down tooled with added glass above a down tooled string. Dark green metal. Late 18th- to mid 19th-century	
158			vessel	base and lower body of a free blown cylindrical wine bottle, with low domed kick. Dark green metal. D: 97mm. 18th-century	
158			vessel	heavy foot and tapered plain stem of a wine glass with an ?ovoid bowl. Little of bowl survives. Colourless. Foot D: 75mm. 19th-century?	
158			vessel	conical foot with folded rim and plain tapered stem with trumpet shaped bowl. Most of bowl lost. Foot made separately from stem and bowl. Extant Ht: 72mm; D of foot: 58mm. Colourless. 18th-century?	catalogue and illustrate
158			window	triangular sherd of thin window glass, very slightly irregular. 45mm x 34mm; Th: 1mm. Blue green tinted metal. Post-medieval	
158			window	sherd of thin window glass. 56mm x 46mm; Th: 0.9mm. Blue green tinted metal. Post-medieval	
158			window	sherd of thin window glass, bubbles and imperfections in metal. One short edge with evidence of leading. 73mm x 26mm; Th: 1mm. Blue green. Post-medieval.	
158			window	sherd of thin window glass, a small number of elongated bubbles. Possibly cylinder glass. 43mm x 42mm; Th: 1mm. Pale blue green. Post-medieval.	
158			window	sherd of thin window glass. Iridescent weathering, colour of metal slightly uncertain. 54mm x 45mm; Th: 1mm. Post-medieval.	
158			window	large sherd of window glass. Quite flat and of regular thickness. 110mm x 45mm; Th: 1.4mm. Pale green metal. Probably post-medieval	
158			window	large piece of thin window glass, flat and regular. 155mm x 101mm; Th: 1.2mm. Pale green. Probably post-medieval	
158			window	small sherd window glass. 36mm x 16mm; Th: 1mm. Very pale green. Probably post-medieval	
166			vessel	neck and shoulder or a free blown pharmaceutical bottle. Short neck, out turned horizontal rim, sloping shoulders. Weathered with mottled brown surfaces. D: 56mm. Colourless. 18th-century	
196			vessel	complete free blown cylindrical pharmaceutical with out turned horizontal rim, a conical kick. Ht: 99mm; D: 38mm. Dark blue metal. 17th- or 18th-century.	catalogue and illustrate

Unstratified / unphased

Conte	SF	Sample	glass type	Comments	recommendations

xt	No	No			
			other	moulded handle grip, with faceted decoration. L: 66mm. Greenish yellow metal. 19th- or 20th-century?	
			vessel	machine moulded beer bottle, almost complete, neck intact but finish missing. Embossed 'N E' on base. Green metal. 20th-century	
			vessel	mallet-shaped wine bottle. Low domed kick. Complete body but neck and finish missing. Extant Ht: 120mm; D: 142mm. Dark green. Early to mid 18th-century.	
			vessel	moulded lion mask inverted bolster from stemmed glass. Two opposed lion masks linked by garlands. Facon de Venise. Colourless but weathered grey. 16th- or 17th-century.	catalogue and illustrate?
			window	small sherd window glass. Colourless. Weathered and slightly irregular. Probably post-medieval.	
			window	sherd of cast matt/glossy window glass with thickened edge. 77mm x 30mm; Th: 5mm. Blue green metal. Roman.	catalogue?
			window	sherd of cast matt/glossy window glass with thickened edge. 105mm x 77mm; max Th: 8mm; min Th: 4mm. Blue green. Roman. (Also 3 small crazed sherds, possibly more recent.)	catalogue?
			window	Sherd of cast matt/glossy window glass. with thickened edge. 83mm x 32mm; Th: 8mm. Blue green. Roman	catalogue?

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Roman

Phase: 3b

Context	SF No	Sample No	glass type	Comments	recommendations
606		30	vessel	1 x tiny thin body sherd, undiagnostic. Very pale blue green metal.	
607		32	vessel	1 x sherd with moulded rib, possibly base ring? 1 x small undiagnostic body sherd. Both blue green metal. Undiagnostic to form.	
607	326		vessel	rim sherd from vessel with small folded rim and bulging neck. Form uncertain. Pale blue green metal	

Phase: 3c

Context	SF No	Sample No	glass type	Comments	recommendations
538	324		window	small regular sherd of blue green glass probably window glass. Both surfaces slightly matt. Probably Roman	
547	325		vessel	ribbon handle from a bottle. Blue green metal. W: 44mm; Ht: 50mm. Roman	Catalogue and illustrate?
612		33	window	4 x small sherds or chips of probable window glass. Colourless. At least 2 different thicknesses. Possibly modern.	
612		33	vessel	tiny sherd or chip of colourless vessel glass. Undiagnostic.	
612		33	vessel	tiny undiagnostic body sherd. Undiagnostic.	
612		33	other	melted or water rolled pebble-like fragment of glass. Pale blue green.	

Phase: 3d

Context	SF No	Sample No	glass type	Comments	recommendations
460	322		vessel	neck with a folded horizontal rim. Blue green metal. Ht: 20mm; D: 33mm. Could be from a unguent flask (Late 2nd- to 3th-century) or ovoid flask (1st-century)	catalogue and illustrate
461	323		vessel	curved body sherd, undiagnostic. Pale blue green Roman	

Phase: 3e

Context	SF No	Sample No	glass type	Comments	recommendations
385	314		vessel	body sherd from a pillar moulded bowl. 29mm x 26mm. Blue green metal.	
404		17	other	7 x mixed chips of colourless glass.	
404		17	vessel	tiny thin undiagnostic body sherd. Colourless.	
404		17	vessel	small body sherd with rib probably from a pillar moulded bowl. Blue green metal. Roman, 1st century.	
404	315		vessel	small body sherd, undiagnostic. Pale green metal.	
404	316		vessel	small body sherd, undiagnostic. Blue green metal.	
408	317		vessel	rim and body sherd from a pillar moulded bowl. Blue green metal. 25mm x 52mm. Roman, 1st century.	
408	318		vessel	rim and body sherd from a conical beaker with wheel ground fire polished rim. Thin walled. D: 100mm. Yellow tinted colourless metal. 4th century	
427		19	uncertain	chip of pale blue green glass.	
427		19	vessel	tiny undiagnostic body sherd, colourless.	
427		19	vessel	thin-walled body sherd with fine bubbles in blue green tinted colourless metal. Probably late Roman, 4th century.	
427		19	vessel	undiagnostic body sherd. Blue green tinted colourless metal.	
427		19	vessel	tiny undiagnostic body sherd, colourless metal.	
445	320		vessel	body and base sherd from a small 2-handled globular bath flask. D: 64mm. Blue green metal. Late 1st- to mid 3rd-century. Refits with SF 319, context 431	catalogue and illustrate?
445	321		window	window glass. 47mm x 25mm; Th: 3.5mm. Quite regular, both surfaces slightly matt. Blue green metal	

Phase: 3f

Context	SF No	Sample No	glass type	Comments	recommendations
297	306		vessel	sherd from base of a square bottle with moulded slightly raised square on base. 47mm x 45mm. Pale blue green. Roman.	catalogue and illustrate?
297	307		vessel	small curved body sherd. Undiagnostic to form. Pale blue green. Roman.	
297	308		window	small sherd of possible matt / glossy window glass. Th: 6mm. Pale blue green.	
332	309		vessel	vertical folded rim of a small collared jar. Pale blue green. D: 80mm. 1st- to 2nd-century.	
340	310		vessel	sherd from a cylindrical vessel or neck. Pale blue green metal.	
349	311		vessel	4 x sherds from heel of vessel, quite thick walled. Vessel form undiagnostic. Pale green metal.	

Context	SF No	Sample No	glass type	Comments	recommendations
351		15	vessel	sherd possibly from neck/shoulder junction of Roman bottle. Blue to blue green metal.	
351	312		uncertain	thick flat sherd possibly window glass. 37mm x 29mm. Blue green metal.	
351	313		vessel	sherd from possible indented vessel. 20mm x 25mm. Colourless metal.	
431	319		vessel	body sherd from a small globular bath flask. Refits with SF 320, context 445	catalogue and illustrate?

Late Roman or post Roman

Phase: 4a

Context	SF No	Sample No	glass type	Comments	recommendations
265		11	vessel	tiny sherd, little more than a chip. Pale blue green. Undiagnostic	
265		11	vessel	body sherd in a slightly milky colourless metal. Undiagnostic	
265		11	vessel	body sherd with horizontal ground rib. 12mm x 19mm. Slightly milky colourless metal. Undiagnostic to form.	

Medieval

Phase: 4

Context	SF No	Sample No	glass type	Comments	recommendations
248		10	vessel	2 x small thin walled sherds. Colourless. Undiagnostic	
248		10	vessel	tiny body sherd. Colourless. Undiagnostic	
248			vessel	small body sherd. Pale blue green. Undiagnostic	

Medieval

Phase: 5c

Context	SF No	Sample No	glass type	Comments	recommendations
234		9	vessel	1 x small strongly curved, 1 x curved sherd; 4 x tiny sherds. All mineralised, colour of metal unknown. Undiagnostic to form.	
235	6		vessel	cup or glass with fire polished rim, and optic blown ribs on lower body (3 sherds). Wheel cut decoration below rim. Also some gold paint and a line of elongated green enamel or paint dots. Colourless. D: 90mm; Ht: 50mm.	catalogue and illustrate?
235	7		vessel	3 x sherds forming most of the shallow conical pushup of a flask or vessel. D: 90mm. Very pale green. Post-medieval	
235	8		vessel	base of a small vessel (perhaps a flask) with slight pushup and a large pontil. Weathered to an opaque almost metallic finish. Pale green metal. Post-medieval, possibly even medieval.	catalogue and illustrate?
235	9		vessel	pushup from a vessel perhaps a bottle or flask, low domed pushup. Very pale green metal. Post-medieval.	
235	10		vessel	base of vessel with round base with pontil mark. Glass thickened at base forming flat surface internally. Metal weathered and partly devitrified leaving opaque surface. 51mm x 44mm. Original colour of metal uncertain. Possible medieval urinal base.	

Context	SF No	Sample No	glass type	Comments	recommendations
235	11		vessel	base of vessel with markedly round base with pontil mark. Glass thickened at base forming flat surface internally. Metal weathered and partly devitrified leaving opaque surface. 54mm x 44mm. Original colour of metal uncertain. Possible medieval urinal base.	

Post Medieval

Phase: 6a (i)

Context	SF No	Sample No	Glass Type	Comments	recommendations
134	192		vessel	body sherd with optic blown ribs. 46mm x 28mm. Devitrified and weathered. Colour unknown. Possibly medieval	catalogue and illustrate?
159	195		window	thick window glass, regular thickness but very slight curvature. Blue green. 53mm x 41mm. Post-medieval or modern?	
185			window	fragment of glass strip, one edge grozed, the other edge possibly grozed or cut. W: 46mm; Th: 1.5mm. Grey blue green metal.	
185		6	window	3 x small sherds of thin window glass, weathered surfaces. Probably colourless. Th: 1mm. Post-medieval	
185		6	vessel	tiny curved thin-walled body sherd, weathered surfaces. Probably colourless. Undiagnostic.	
208			window	window glass, elongated fragment with one straight cut or grozed edge. 58mm x 24mm; Th: 1.6mm. Grey blue green.	
208	196		window	painted window glass, with small bubbles in metal, slightly irregular surfaces. 49mm x 22mm; Th: 3mm. Yellow green metal. Painted decoration, red brown opaque paint.	
213	3		window	painted window glass. Slightly irregular surfaces with slight elongated bubbles in metal. Muff glass? 60mm x 22mm. Colourless metal. Painted decoration, opaque red brown paint. Grozed on 2 adjacent edges.	
213	4		vessel	(1) pedestal from a pedestal beaker. Made from a single gather with pushed in base. Ht extant: 18mm; extant base D: 61mm; Base diameter *c*.70mm originally. (2) Slightly in curving fire polished rim sherd (no refit) probably from same vessel. Pale green metal. 16th- to 17th-century.	catalogue and illustrate
217	304		vessel	pedestal base of a pedestal goblet. Made from single gather and pushed in, Pontil mark in pedestal. Green tinted metal. Ht: 33mm; base D extant: 56mm; originally: *c*.60mm. 16th- to 17th-century.	catalogue and illustrate
217	305		vessel	body sherd possibly from Roman square bottle. 30mm x 18mm; Th: 7mm. Blue green metal.	
221			window	sherd of window glass. 70mm x 22mm; Th: 1.7mm. Blue green metal.	
221			window	small part melted sherd. 29mm x 22mm; Th: 2.8mm. Pale grey blue metal.	

Phase: 6a (ii)

Context	SF No	Sample No	glass type	Comments	recommendations
149	193		window	bulls eye from crown glass. 87mm x 83mm. Weathered and partly de-vitrified. Colour of metal uncertain, probably pale green. Post-medieval.	
156			vessel	small cylindrical phial with trumpet mouth. Weathered Colourless metal. D of rim: 17mm. 17th- or 18th-century.	

Phase: 6b

Context	SF No	Sample No	glass type	Comments	recommendations
85			window	probable bullseye from crown glass. 86mm x 61mm. Blue green metal. Post-medieval.	
126	191		window	small window glass corner fragment, one grozed edge, evidence of leading. Very pale blue green. 21mm x 18mm; Th: 2mm.	
152	2		window	sherd of window with one curved grozed edge. Weathered and partly devitrified. 71mm x 30mm; Th: 3.5mm. Pale green. Post-medieval?	
152	2		vessel	complete base of a pedestal beaker. Has an enclosed base ring. Made from one gather of glass with pushed in base. Pontil mark on base. Also plain body sherd (no refit). Ht: 51mm; D: 71mm. Pale green metal. 16th- to 17th-century.	catalogue and illustrate
152	194		vessel	2 x rim sherds (refit), 1 x body sherd (no refit) from a pedestal beaker. Plain vessel with fire polished rim. Extant H: 51mm; D: 85mm. Pale green metal 16th- to 17th-century.	

Phase: 6c

Context	SF No	Sample No	glass type	Comments	recommendations
40			vessel	base of free blown cylindrical pharmaceutical bottle with conical kick. Ht: extant: 32mm; D: at least 55mm, probably *c*.58-60mm Very pale blue green metal. 18th-century.	
40			vessel	base of free blown cylindrical pharmaceutical bottle with conical kick. Extant Ht: 38mm; D: at least 63mm, probably *c*.70mm. Very pale blue green metal. 18th-century.	
40			vessel	base of free blown cylindrical pharmaceutical bottle with conical kick. Extant Ht: 21mm: D: at least 47mm, probably *c*.50-52mm. Pale blue green metal. 18th-century.	
40			vessel	base and lower body of free blown cylindrical pharmaceutical bottle with conical kick. Extant Ht: 34mm; D: 66mm. Pale blue green metal. 18th-century.	
40			vessel	4 x body sherds from cylindrical pharmaceutical bottles. Thin walled. Very pale blue green metal. 18th-century.	
40			vessel	small thin-walled body sherd from cylindrical vessel? Not measured. Pale blue green metal.	
40		3	vessel	8 x body sherds; 1 x small rim sherd. Undiagnostic to form. Possibly more than one vessel. Very pale blue green metal.	
40		3	waste	small piece of melted glass. Pale blue green metal. Waste?	
46			vessel	base of a small square case bottle with indented base. 58mm x 57mm. Green metal. Mid to late 17th-century	
46			vessel	part of body of small flask or phial in colourless metal. D: 28mm. Colourless.	
46			window	lozenge-shaped quarry, about half survives. Grozed edges and traces of leading. 99mm x 55mm. Overall size originally 150mm x 125mm. Green metal. Post-medieval	catalogue and illustrate
46		4	vessel	possible flattened base of a flask or other vessel. Body form uncertain. Pale blue green metal.	
46		4	uncertain	3 x thin sherds, almost flat, possibly window or vessel. Pale blue green metal.	
46		4	vessel	2 x small quite thin sherds with marked curve towards one edge, possibly from heel of vessel. Pale blue green. Larger of the 2 sherds: 15mm x 6mm. Undiagnostic to vessel form.	

Context	SF No	Sample No	glass type	Comments	recommendations
46		4	vessel	small strongly curved sherd. Blue green. 18mm x 8mm. Undiagnostic	
46		4	vessel	small thick body sherd. Blue green. undiagnostic	
46		4	vessel	tiny undiagnostic vessel sherd. Pale blue green.	
46		4	vessel	4 x small and very thin sherds possibly weathered and laminated. Colourless. Undiagnostic to form.	
46		4	vessel	kick from a cylindrical free blown pharmaceutical bottle or phial. Blue green metal. D: 48mm. 18th century.	
46		4	vessel	shaped sherd, possible an indentation from a thin walled vessel. Blue metal. Undiagnostic.	
46		4	waste	elongated blob of melted green glass. 19mm x 12mm. Waste?	
75			vessel	body sherd, weathered, probably colourless metal. Undiagnostic to form	
75			vessel	short neck and out turned fire polished rim of a pharmaceutical bottle. Rim D: 25mm x 26mm. Colourless. 18th-century	catalogue and illustrate
75	186		waste	rod-like waste. L: 26mm; D: 2.5mm. Olive green metal	catalogue and illustrate
75	187		waste	melted waste, colourless but partly blackened. 40mm x 15mm.	catalogue and illustrate
75	188		waste	2 x refitting fragments of possible pulls form of irregular rod-like strands joined together. L: 44mm. Olive green.	catalogue and illustrate
75	189		waste	melted waste. L: 39mm. Colourless.	catalogue and illustrate
75	190		waste	melted waste. La; 42mm. Yellow green metal.	catalogue and illustrate

Phase: 6d

Context	SF No	Sample No	glass type	Comments	recommendations
33	182		other	broken slab of glass, with slight grooving on upper surface; lower surface highly polished. 108mm x 67mm x 8mm. Dark olive green.	catalogue and illustrate?
62			vessel	body sherd probably from shoulder/neck junction of a wine bottle. Possibly free blown. Green metal.	
62			vessel	small cylindrical phial. Free blown. Colourless. D: 18mm. 18th-century	
66			vessel	base of free blown wine bottle with domed kick. D: at least 133mm, probably *c*.135mm. Green metal. Probably squat cylindrical of mid 18th-century date	
66			vessel	base of free blown wine bottle with domed kick (2 refitting fragments). Fragment of waste glass embedded inside kick. D: *c*.130mm. Green metal. Base of squat cylindrical bottle of mid 18th-century date	
187			vessel	thin-walled body sherd probably from a cylindrical pharmaceutical bottle. Pale green metal. Post-medieval	
187			vessel	very small thin body sherd. Very pale green. Undiagnostic.	
187			vessel	sherd from the neck of a free blown wine bottle. Green metal.	
187			vessel	2 x refitting sherd from a thick walled wine bottle with slight indented base. 121mm x 82mm. Green metal. Part of a 'globe and shaft' bottle. Late 17th century	
187			vessel	2 x thick walled body sherds, weathered, from early wine bottles. No refit. Green metal.	
187			vessel	2 x body sherds, weathered, from early wine bottles. No refit. Green metal.	
187			vessel	small thin body sherd, weathered. undiagnostic. Green metal. Undiagnostic	
187			vessel	small thick-walled sherd from base of early free blown wine bottle. Green metal.	
187			vessel	conical kick from small free blown bottle.	

Context	SF No	Sample No	glass type	Comments	recommendations
				Probably from a pharmaceutical bottle. Blue green metal.	
187			window	small fragment of thin window glass, weathered. Th: 1.6mm. Very pale green.	

Phase: 6e

Context	SF No	Sample No	glass type	Comments	recommendations
10			vessel	base and lower body of medicine bottle. Rectangular section with flat chamfers. 3-piece mould. No embossing or maker's marks. Pale blue metal. Ht extant: 89mm; 63mm x 42mm.	
10			vessel	base and lower body of medicine bottle. Rectangular section with flat chamfers. 3-piece mould. No embossing or maker's marks. Pale blue. Ht extant: 64mm; 50mm x 33mm.	
10			vessel	base and lower body of medicine bottle. Rectangular section with flat chamfers. 3-piece mould. Embossed vertical line on front face defining a label panel? Embossed W in a raised panel on the base. Very pale blue green. Ht extant: 46mm; 56mm x 33mm.	
10			vessel	base and lower body of medicine bottle. Rectangular section with concave chamfers. 2-piece mould. Diagonal mould line across base. No embossing. Colourless. Extant: 53mm; 33mm x 47mm.	
10			vessel	side panel from medicine bottle of rectangular section with flat chamfers. Recessed panel embossed: . . .]NCOLN - presumably read 'Lincoln'. 103mm x 38mm. Very pale blue.	
10			vessel	base and lower body of small cylindrical bottle or phial. Moulded base. Possibly made in a turn mould. Colourless. Ht: 42mm; D: 26mm.	
10			vessel	neck and part of shoulder of bottle of oval section. Moulded bottle, with hand finished square rim. Mould line just on lower part of neck. Embossed on shoulders: . . .]OUDL[. . .| . . .]ON[. . . On one side and . . .]IT[. . . On opposite face. Pale blue green. Ht: 65mm.	
10			vessel	bottle, body sherd, embossed: . . .] WA [. . . 44mm x 55mm. Very pale green.	
10			vessel	body sherd, undiagnostic. 26mm x 18mm. Green tinted colourless.	
10			vessel	body of medicine bottle, oval section. 3-piece mould. Embossed rectangular frame with embossed label: T MORSON & SON. Base embossed with maker's mark: Irregular hexagon containing 'Y | G'. Extant Ht: 122mm. Blue green metal with hint of grey.	
10			vessel	base and most of body of rectangular section with flat chamfers. 3-piece mould. Embossed regular space horizontal lines (dose markers) on front panel. Ht extant: 110mm. Blue with hint of grey.	
10			vessel	profile of the body of a cylindrical wide necked jar (3 x sherds). 3-piece mould? Embossed on shoulder: . . .] & Co Ltd. Very pale green metal. Ht: 149; D: 85mm.	
10			vessel	bottle of oval section. 3-piece mould. Embossed on base: 65. Base: 74mm x 74mm; Extant Ht: 82mm. Blue green metal with hint of grey.	
10			vessel	jar lids x 2. Cast with slot for metal clip. No embossing. D: 67mm. Green metal.	
10			vessel	cylindrical bottle body and base. Rickett's mould. Ht extant: 147mm; D: 78mm. Green metal. Early to mid 19th-century.	
10			vessel	cylindrical bottle body and base. Rickett's mould. Ht extant: 128mm; D: 78mm. Pale green metal. Early to mid 19th-century.	

Context	SF No	Sample No	glass type	Comments	recommendations
10			vessel	torpedo bottle, complete body, but no neck or finish. Moulded. No embossing. Ht extant: 190mm; D: 73mm. Pale green. Mid to late 19th-century.	
10			vessel	torpedo bottle, lower half only. Moulded. No embossing. Ht extant: 107mm; D: 72mm. Green metal. Mid to late 19th-century.	
10			vessel	torpedo bottle, most of body, but no neck or finish. Moulded. Embossed: . . .]AYLORS | . . .] NDON S E. Ht extant: 180mm; D: 76mm. Green metal. Mid to late 19th-century.	
10			vessel	torpedo bottle, lower half of body only. Moulded. Embossed: . . .]ND AERATED | . . .] IMITED | . . .]S. COMPANY. Ht extant: 126mm; D: 72mm. Pale green metal. Mid to late 19th-century.	
10			vessel	torpedo bottle. Complete body and neck, but no finish. Moulded. Embossed: FLEETS | LEMONADE | DOUBLE SODA | & MINERAL WATERS | WALWORTH | To H R H | The Prince of Wales. Ht: 224mm; D: 75mm. Green metal. Mid to late 19th-century.	
10			vessel	torpedo bottle, lower part of body only. Moulded. Embossed for 'FLEETS as above, but incomplete. Extant Ht: 98mm; D: 73mm. Green metal. Mid to late 19th-century.	
10			vessel	torpedo bottle, body sherd. Embossed: DO [. . . | & MIN[. . . | W[. . . [Does not refit with any bottle]. Pale green metal. Mid to late 19th-century.	
10			vessel	body sherd, possibly from torpedo bottle. Embossed: . . . M T . . . Pale green metal. Mid to late 19th-century.	
10			vessel	torpedo bottle, almost complete body. Moulded. Embossed for 'FLEETS' ass examples above. Extant Ht: 167mm; D: 76mm. Green metal. Mid to late 19th-century.	
10			vessel	torpedo bottle, body sherd. Embossed with same inscription for 'FLEETS as above. Surmounted by Prince of Wales feathers. Extant Ht: 79mm; D: 71mm. Pale green metal. Mid to late 19th-century.	
10			vessel	torpedo bottle, complete body, no neck, no finish. Moulded. Embossed: WEBB'S | DOUBLE SODA | & OTHER WATERS | TO HER MAJESTY | ISLINGTON. Ht extant: 177mm; D: 71mm. Green metal. Mid- to late 19th century.	
10			vessel	torpedo bottle, complete body, no neck, no finish. Moulded. Embossed: TAYLOR'S | HIGHLY | CARBONATED | NEWPOER PAGNELL | SODA WATER. Ht extant: 183mm; D: 73mm. Green metal. Mid to late 19th-century.	
10			vessel	base and lower body of a wine bottle. Slightly tapered body, with no basal sag, and conical kick. Turn or dip mould. Ht extant 122mm; D: 78mm. Dark olive green metal. Mid to late 19th-century.	
10			vessel	base and lower body of a wine bottle. Slightly tapered body, with no basal sag, and conical kick. Turn or dip mould. Ht extant: 102mm; D: 79mm. Dark olive green metal. Early to mid 19th-century	
10			vessel	base and lower body of a wine bottle. Slightly tapered body, with no basal sag, and conical kick. Turn or dip mould. Ht extant: 96mm; D: 77mm. Dark olive green metal. Early to mid 19th-century.	
10			vessel	base and lower body of a wine bottle. Slightly tapered body, with no basal sag, and conical kick. Turn or dip mould. Ht extant: 73mm; D: 79mm. Dark olive green metal. Early to mid 19th-century.	
10			vessel	base and lower body of a wine bottle. Slightly	

Context	SF No	Sample No	glass type	Comments	recommendations
				tapered body, with no basal sag, and conical kick. Glass thick at the base. Turn or dip mould. Ht extant: 86mm; D: 75mm. Dark olive green metal. Early to mid 19th-century.	
10			vessel	base and lower body of a wine bottle. Slightly tapered body, with no basal sag, and conical kick. Clear mould line around heel suggests made using a Ricketts type mould rather than a turn or dip mould. Ht extant: 125mm; D: 77mm. Dark olive green metal. Early to mid 19th-century.	
10			vessel	base and lower body of a wine bottle. Slightly tapered body, with very slight basal sag, and conical kick. Glass thick at the base. Turn or dip mould. Ht extant: 79mm; D: 80mm. Dark olive green metal. Early to mid 19th-century.	
10			vessel	neck and finish and part of shoulder of a wine bottle. Shoulder has mould lines indicating manufacture in a Ricketts or 3-piece mould. Hand finished neck with no mould lines and tooled finish applied to added glass. Ht extant: 120mm. Dark olive green metal. Early to mid 19th-century.	
10			vessel	sherd from neck and finish of a wine bottle. Hand finished neck and hand tooled finish applied to added glass. Dark olive green metal. Early to mid 19th-century.	
10			vessel	neck and finish and part of shoulder of a beer bottle. Hand finished neck with hand tooled finish applied to added glass. The string rim is flattened and the finish slightly flared. Extant Ht: 117mm. Dark olive green. Mid 19th-century.	
10			vessel	neck and finish of a beer bottle. Hand finished neck with hand tooled finish applied to added glass. The string rim is flattened and the finish slightly flared. Ht extant: 965mm. Dark olive green. Mid 19th-century.	
10			vessel	neck and finish of a beer bottle. Hand finished neck with hand tooled finish applied to added glass. The string rim is flattened and the finish slightly flared. Dark olive green. Mid 19th-century.	
10			vessel	neck of a beer bottle, no extant finish. Dark olive green. Mid 19th-century.	
10			vessel	sherd from neck and finish of a beer bottle. Hand finished neck and tooled. Dark olive green. Mid 19th-century.	
10			vessel	11 x body sherds from beer or wine bottles. None of the body sherds has a mould line. No obvious refits despite clear fresh breaks. Dark olive green. Early to mid 19th-century.	
10			vessel	3 x body/shoulder sherds. No mould lines or other mould marks. No obvious refits. Dark olive green.	
10			vessel	2 x bottle sherds with clear bulges marking top of dip mould and start of shoulder. Dark olive green. Early to mid 19th-century.	
10			vessel	sherd from the heel of a wine bottle. Not closely dateable, but possibly moulded. Green metal.	
10			vessel	almost complete body of squat cylindrical bottle. 3-piece mould? Embossed: NINE . . . ATED | LIMITED | WATERS COMPANY. Ht extant 96mm; D: 78mm. Amber metal. Mid to late 19th-century.	
10			vessel	small cylindrical jar with wide neck and hand finished rolled lip. 3-piece mould. Embossed: BREIDENBACH | LONDON. Ht: 87mm; D: 57mm	
10			vessel	complete cylindrical phial. Ricketts type mould, hand finish horizontal rim. Shoulder D: 34mm; base D: 29mm Ht: 123mm; D: 34mm. Colourless metal. Mid to late 19th-century.	
10			vessel	complete cylindrical beer bottle. 3-piece mould,	

Context	SF No	Sample No	glass type	Comments	recommendations
				hand tooled finish. Embossed: EDWARD A. PERKINS | LONDON. Ht: 228mm; D: 58mm. Yellow brown (Umber) metal. Late 19th-century.	
10			vessel	hand finished neck and moulded shoulder of a pharmaceutical bottle. Has added hand finish horizontal rim. Cobalt blue. 19th-century.	
10			vessel	2 x small body sherds from wine bottles. Olive green. Undiagnostic	
10			uncertain	flat corrugated sherd of cobalt blue glass corrugated on both faces. Not from a vessel? 28mm x 20mm.	
10			vessel	base of a moulded cylindrical bottle. Ht extant: 68mm; D: 77mm. Green metal. Mid- to late 19th century	
10			vessel	short cylindrical bottle body, moulded, with hand finished neck. Embossed 'MINERAL AND AERATED | LIMITED | WATERS COMPANY'. Ht extant: 127mm; D: 80mm. Green metal. Late 19th century	
10			vessel	upper body of a moulded medicine bottle of rectangular section with bevelled corners, Handle finished rim with added metal. Corked closure. Pale blue grey. Mid- to late 19th century	
10			vessel	sherd from sloping shoulder of moulded bottle.	
10			vessel	base of a 'torpedo' bottle, moulded and embossed: '. . .]ET'S | . . .]ONADE | . . .]BLE SODA | . . .]L WATERS | . . .]WORTH | . . . H R H | . . .]e of Wales'. Ht extant: 115mm; D: 74mm. Pale green metal. Mid- to late 19th century.	
10			vessel	moulded jar with added metal for hand-finished rim. Embossed on shoulder: 'GILLARD' (incomplete ?). Ht: 97mm; D: 69mm. Mid- to late 19th century.	
10			vessel	sherd from indented base of moulded bottle or jar, embossed: 'BRE . . . | LOND. . . | 9040. . .' Pale green metal. Mid- to late 19th century	
10			vessel	complete moulded base, embossed around edge: 'HARRIS & CO | ISLINGTON.GLASS.WORKS'. Embossed across middle 'LONDON'. D: 77mm. Pale green metal. Mid- to late 19th century	
10			vessel	moulded cylindrical bottle, embossed in vertical lines down body: '. . .]WILCOX | . . .]ONDON ROAD | . . .]OUTHWARK'. No markings on base. Extant Ht: 100mm; D: 66mm. Pale green metal. Mid- to late 19th century	
10			vessel	moulded cylindrical soda bottle with sloping shoulders, neck and finish broken off. Embossed vertically down body: RAY & SONS | EFFERVESCING | LEMONADE | 23 ARTILLERY ROW | WESTMINSTER'. Ht extant: 175mm; D: 67mm. Pale green metal. Mid- to late 19th century	
10			vessel	complete body of a 'torpedo' bottle, lacks only finish. Embossed: 'FLEET'S | LEMONADE | DOUBLE SODA | & MINERAL WATERS | WALWORTH | to H R H | The Prince of Wales' Ht extant: 222mm; D: 73mm. Pale green metal.	
10			vessel	complete body of a 'torpedo' bottle, lacks only finish. Embossed: 'FLEET'S | LEMONADE | DOUBLE SODA | & MINERAL WATERS | WALWORTH | to H R H | The Prince of Wales'. Ht extant: 214mm; D: 75mm. Mid- to late 19th century.	
10			vessel	body of a 'torpedo' bottle, lacks neck and finish. Embossed: 'FLEET'S | LEMONADE | DOUBLE SODA | & MINERAL WATERS | WALWORTH | to H R H | The Prince of Wales'. Ht extant: 180mm; D: 75mm. Pale green metal. Mid- to late 19th century.	
10			vessel	lower body of 'torpedo' bottle. Embossed inscription: '. . .]T'S | . . .]ADE | . . .] SODA | .	

Context	SF No	Sample No	glass type	Comments	recommendations
				. .] WATERS | . . .]ORTH | . . . R H | . . .]e of Wales'. Ht extant: 102mm; D: 77mm. Pale green metal.	
10			vessel	body of a 'torpedo' bottle, lacks neck and finish. Embossed: J M TAYLOR | WALWORTH | . . . RREY'. Ht extant: 188mm; D: 71mm. Pale green metal.	
10	179		vessel	Complete tapered cylindrical phial in green metal, moulded with hand finished rim. Corked closure. Paper label: 'HARP BRAND', 'EAU [DE] COLOGNE'; 'S .X .. BROS'. Ht: 108mm; D: 25mm. Late 19th century.	
10	180		vessel	complete glass lid for a jar. Has groove across for spring clip. Worn paper label in salmon pink. Part inscription: 'SHA . . .'; 'SERVE WITH . . .' D: 67mm; Pale green metal. Late 19th or early 20th-century.	
10	181		other	thick glass with traces of gold tinged silvering. Mirror or mirror tile. 101mm x 99mm; Th: 8mm. Colourless.	
12		1		13 x small very thin-walled body sherds. Undiagnostic. Pale olive green.,	
12		1	vessel	1 x small very thin-walled body sherd. Blue green. Undiagnostic.	
12		1	vessel	small curved sherd. Blue green. Undiagnostic.	
12		1	uncertain	possible vessel sherd with bubbles. Blue green metal.	
12		1	vessel	body sherd from a free blown wine bottle. Green metal. 18th-century.	
12		1	window	window glass. Triangular sherd with one straight edge with evidence of leading. 27mm x 19mm; Th: 1.8mm. Pale green.	
12		1	waste	2 x small glass fragments. Waste? Olive green.	
13		0	vessel	complete small free blown cylindrical pharmaceutical bottle with short neck and out turned horizontal rim. Green metal. Ht: 65mm; D: 29mm. Green metal. 19th-century.	
13		0	vessel	neck from a squat free blown wine bottle. Short neck, cracked-off finish and applied horizontal string rim. Green metal. Early 18th-century.	
13		0	vessel	neck from a squat free blown wine bottle. Short neck, cracked-off finish and applied horizontal string rim. Green metal. Early 18th-century.	
13		0	vessel	base from a free blown squat wine bottle, with deep kick. D: c 140mm. Green metal. Early 18th-century.	
13		2	vessel	4 x small very thin-walled body sherds. Pale olive green. Undiagnostic.	
13		2	vessel	small body sherd probably from a wine bottle. Olive green. Not closely dateable.	
13		2	uncertain	3 x very small and thin fragments, metallic looking. Undiagnostic	
13		2	window	Window glass. weathered triangular sherd. Th: 1.5mm. Colourless.	
13		2	window	window glass. mall weathered sherd. Th: 1.2mm. Colourless.	
13		2	window	tiny chip of weathered window glass. Th: 0.9mm. Probably colourless.	
61			window	Window glass. Small fragment of the corner of a probable quarry, with traces of leading on 2 edges. 32mm x 20mm; Th: 1.5mm. Green metal. Post-medieval	
61			window	Window glass. Small fragment of colourless glass. 44mm x 12mm; Th: 1.3mm. Colourless. Modern rather than post-medieval?	
61			window	triangular fragment of window glass on edge has signs of lading. Weathered and laminated. 59mm x 33mm; Th: 2mm. Colourless. Post-medieval	
61	184		waste	small irregular block of waste glass (2 x fragts). (i) 41mm x 16mm x 17mm. Opaque blue grey metal.	

Context	SF No	Sample No	glass type	Comments	recommendations
61	185		waste	large twisted blob or lump of melted glass waste. Ht: 63mm; 55mm x 47mm. Opaque, possibly dark green.	
80			window	Window glass. Irregular fragment, weathered surfaces. 44mm x 42mm; Th 1.1mm. Very pale blue metal.	
80			window	small fragment of thin window glass, weathered. Has traces of leading on one long edge. 23mm x 17mm; Th: 0.7mm. Very pale green metal.	
95			vessel	part of the kick from a small free blown bottle,. Possibly part of a pharmaceutical bottle. Very pale green metal.	
95			other	fragment of probably glass spillage or waste. Blue green metal.	
95			vessel	sherd from base of a thick-walled squat free blown wine bottle. Green metal. Early to mid 18th-century	
224	197		vessel	tapered facetted stem (7 facets) and simple conical foot. Similar to SF 198. Ht extant: 57mm; D of foot: 62mm. Colourless metal.	
224	198		vessel	tapered facetted stem (7 facets) and simple conical foot. Similar to SF 197. Ht extant: 56mm; D of foot: 62mm. Colourless metal.	
224	5		vessel	cone-shaped bowl, lower portion facetted (7 facets), facets continue down stem. Cut/ground border, with some gold paint. Body decorated with pattern of stars. Ht extant: 91mm; D: 55mm. Colourless metal.	
224	199		vessel	Firing glass. complete base and stem with broken bowl. Base D: 86mm. Mid to late18th century.	
224	200		vessel	possible bowl with folded rim, D: 280-290mm. Colourless. Date uncertain.	

APPENDIX 8: ROMAN SMALL FINDS & METAL FINDS ASSESSMENT

Ian R. Scott

Introduction (Tables 1-2)

The small find assemblages considered here come from the archaeological work at the rear of the Wheatsheaf (BVE11) and at the rear of 7 Stoney Street (BVT09), Southwark. The assemblage from the rear of the Wheatsheaf (BVE11) comprises 88 objects (153 fragments), and the assemblage from the work at the rear of 7 Stoney Street (BVT09) comprises 117 objects (205 fragments). The finds reported here are those from Roman contexts (Phases 3b-3f) and late Roman and post Roman contexts (Phase 4). A small number of residual Roman finds from medieval contexts (Phases 5a-5b) has also been recorded.

The finds from BVE11 were recovered from contexts assigned to Roman Phases 3c-3f and from late Roman /post Roman Phase 4. There are just 2 finds from Phases 5a-5b.

Stratified Roman finds from BVT09 are largely from contexts assigned to Phases 3b-3c and 3e-3f, with a very small number of finds from Phase 3d. There are small numbers of finds from late Roman/post Roman contexts (Phases 4 and 4a), and 2 possibly residual Roman finds from medieval Phase 5b.

Methodology

The metal and other small finds have been fully recorded. They have been quantified both by object and fragment numbers. Complete nails and nail heads have been counted to give a minimum number of nails, and all fragments of nails including stem fragments were counted to give a maximum number. Undiagnostic metal fragments (Tables 1-3: 'Undiag') are only counted as fragments and are not included in the Catalogue below.

Phase Assemblages (Tables 1-2)

Roman

Phase: 3b

BVE11 – no small finds or metals from Phase 3b contexts

BVT09 – there are 9 objects (18 fragts) from Phase 5b contexts. These comprise nails and nail fragments (n = 7; n fragts = 14) and miscellaneous pieces (n = 2) and waste/slag fragments (n fragts = 2). The finds are all from pit and ditch fills (see Table 2).

Phase: 3c

BVE11 – There are 19 objects (31 fragts) from Phase 3c contexts including 28 nails (28 fragts). The only personal item is a single hobnail. Finds came mainly from burnt layers

[843] and [882] and from occupation layers [848] and [880]. None of the contexts produced large numbers of finds and those that were recovered comprise almost solely nails.

BVT09 – There are 19 objects (38 fragts) from Phase 3c. These include 8 nails (23 fragts) and 5 miscellaneous items (7 fragts). There are also 2 hobnails. The one item of interest is a small cast copper alloy oil lamp (SF270). Most of the finds came from burnt layers [495] and [539], brickearth layer [559] and from pit fills. There are very few finds from dump/levelling layers [546] and [551]

Phase: 3d

BVE11 – There are 12 objects (18 fragts) from Phase 3d contexts including 7 nails (11 fragts), 2 miscellaneous pieces of metal, 2 objects of uncertain identification and waste fragments. The only personal item is a single hobnail. The finds came mainly from occupation levels and brickearth layers. None of the contexts produced large numbers of finds.

BVT09 – There are just 1 nail (3 fragts) and 1 piece of waste from Phase 3d. The nail and nail fragments came from pits [462] and [536]. The waste fragment came from burnt layer [442].

Phase: 3e

BVE11 – There are 16 objects (39 fragts) from Phase 3e contexts. The finds include a melon bead (SF126) from brickearth layer [644], and a copper alloy hairpin (SF133) and a possible belt or buckle plate (SF137) from brickearth layer [751]. There are 1 nail, 2 hobnails, a small piece of slag and a piece of melted copper alloy waste from hearth [778]. There is just 1 nail from this phase. The finds otherwise comprise miscellaneous pieces.

BVT09 – There are 34 objects (57 fragts) from Phase 3e. These finds include a bone needle stem (SF297) from pit [378] context [377]. There are similar bone needles from Phase 3f (SF295 and 239) and from Phases 4 and 4a (SF114, SF293-SF294). A small Colchester derivative brooch (SF263) and parts of a Nauheim derivative brooch (SF262) were recovered from brickearth layer [408] and a small hammer head (SF 371) was recovered from brickearth layer [424]. Two glass counters or gaming pieces were found, one (SF238) came from dump layer [426] and the second (SF377) came from dump layer [427]. There is also a copper alloy stud (SF267) with a domed head from layer [427]. Pit [405] fill context [404] produced a small number of hobnails and nail, but also a flat rectangular copper alloy object with a stem or spike at one end (SF261). The function of this object is uncertain.

Table 1: BVE 11: Small finds and metal finds: Summary by Phase, Context and Function (object and fragment counts)

				Function								
Phase	**Feature**	**Context**		**Personal**	**Religious / Cult**	**Structural**	**Nails**	**Misc**	**Query**	**Undiagnostic**	**Waste**	**Totals**
3c	burnt layer	843	Count				1					1
			Fragt				3					3
	occupation layer	848	Count				6			0		6
			Fragt				9			2		11
	brickearth layer	867	Count				2					2
			Fragt				3					3
	fill, posthole 869	868	Count				1					1
			Fragt				2					2
	fill, pit 875	874	Count				1					1
			Fragt				1					1
	occupation layer	880	Count				2					2
			Fragt				2					2
	burnt layer	882	Count	1			5					6
			Fragt	1			8					9
			Count	1			18			0		19
			Fragt	1			28			2		31
3d	dump/ levelling	784	Count						1			1
			Fragt						1			1
	brickearth layer	788	Count								1	1
			Fragt								1	1
	fill, posthole 795	794	Count				2				0	2
			Fragt				2				1	3
	brickearth layer	804	Count								0	0
			Fragt								1	1
	occupation layer	830	Count				1	2	1			4

Phase	Feature	Context		Function								Totals
				Personal	Religious / Cult	Structural	Nails	Misc	Query	Undiagnostic	Waste	
3e			Fragt				1	2	1			4
	brickearth layer	844	Count				4					4
			Fragt				7					7
	fill, pit 903	902	Count				0					0
			Fragt				1					1
			Count				7	2	2		1	12
			Fragt				11	2	2		3	18
	fill, stakehole 643	642	Count								1	1
			Fragt								1	1
	brickearth layer	644	Count	1								1
			Fragt	1								1
	brickearth layer	751	Count	1				6	1		1	9
			Fragt	1				22	1		7	31
	hearth within cut 783	778	Count	2			1				1	4
			Fragt	2			1				2	5
	brickearth layer	793	Count								1	1
			Fragt								1	1
			Count	4			1	6	1		4	16
			Fragt	4			1	22	1		11	39
	fill, pit 567	566	Count								1	1
			Fragt								1	1
	dump/ levelling	584	Count				0			0		0
			Fragt				2			1		3
	dump/ levelling	602	Count				2		1	0	1	4
			Fragt				4		1	4	1	10
	fill, posthole 611	610	Count				4					4

Phase	Feature	Context		Function								Totals
				Personal	Religious / Cult	Structural	Nails	Misc	Query	Undiagnostic	Waste	
			Fragt				4					4
	fill, posthole 624	623	Count				1					1
3f			Fragt				1					1
	posthole	630	Count				2					2
	(fill 629)		Fragt				2					2
	fill, posthole 632	631	Count				3					3
			Fragt				3					3
	fill, posthole 638	637	Count								1	1
			Fragt								1	1
	fill, pit 749	748	Count						1			1
			Fragt						1			1
	fill, pit 749	769	Count				3		1		1	5
			Fragt				6		1		1	8
			Count				15		3	0	4	22
			Fragt				22		3	5	4	34
	brickearth layer	466	Count								1	1
3d - 3f			Fragt								2	2
			Count								1	1
			Fragt								2	2
	fill, pit 574	573	Count					1				1
			Fragt					1				1
	fill, pit 579	578	Count					1			2	3
			Fragt					1			2	3
	fill, pit 592	591	Count							0	1	1
			Fragt							4	1	5
4	fill, pit 636	635	Count				1				1	2

Phase	Feature	Context		Function								Totals
				Personal	Religious / Cult	Structural	Nails	Misc	Query	Undiagnostic	Waste	
			Fragt				1				1	2
	fill, robber cut 737	639	Count				5					5
			Fragt				9					9
	fill, robber cut 737	647	Count			1	2					3
			Fragt			1	3					4
			Count			1	8	2		0	4	15
			Fragt			1	13	2		4	4	24
5a	fill, pit 590	589	Count	1								1
			Fragt	3								3
			Count	1								1
			Fragt	3								3
5b	fill, pit 424	423	Count		1							1
			Fragt		1							1
			Count		1							1
			Fragt		1							1
U/S			Count						1			1
			Fragt						1			1
			Count						**1**			**1**
			Fragt						**1**			**1**
		Total	**Count**	**6**	**1**	**1**	**49**	**10**	**7**	**0**	**14**	**88**
		Total	**Fragt**	**8**	**1**	**1**	**75**	**26**	**7**	**11**	**24**	**153**

Table 2: BVT 09: Small finds and metal finds: Summary by Phase, Context and Function (object and fragment counts)

				Function										
Phase	**Feature**	**Context**		**Tools**	**Personal**	**Leisure**	**Household**	**Structural**	**Nails**	**Misc**	**Query**	**Undiagnostic**	**Waste**	**Totals**
	fill, pit 608	606	Count						4				0	4
			Fragt						6				1	7
	fill, ditch 586	607	Count						3	2				5
			Fragt						6	2				8
3b	fill, pit 614	609	Count						0				0	0
			Fragt						1				1	2
	fill, pit 616	615	Count						0					0
			Fragt						1					1
			Count						**7**	**2**			**0**	**9**
			Fragt						**14**	**2**			**2**	**18**
	burnt layer	495	Count						2	2				4
			Fragt						4	4				8
	burnt layer	539	Count						1					1
			Fragt						2					2
	dump/levelling	546	Count						0					0
			Fragt						1					1
	dump/levelling	551	Count						1					1
			Fragt						2					2
	brickearth layer	559	Count				1			2	2		1	6
			Fragt				1			2	3		1	7
3c	fill, furnace 569	568	Count						0					0
			Fragt						5					5
	fill, pit 584	583	Count		1				1				0	2
			Fragt		1				4				1	6
	burnt layer	591	Count						1					1
			Fragt						1					1

Phase	Feature	Context		Function										Totals
				Tools	Personal	Leisure	Household	Structural	Nails	Misc	Query	Undiagnostic	Waste	
	fill, pit 611	610	Count							1				1
			Fragt							1				1
	fill, pit 613	612	Count		1				2					3
			Fragt		1				4					5
			Count		**2**		**1**		**8**	**5**	**2**		**1**	**19**
			Fragt		**2**		**1**		**23**	**7**	**3**		**2**	**38**
	burnt layer	442	Count										1	1
			Fragt										1	1
	fill, pit 462	461	Count						1					1
3d			Fragt						2					2
	fill, pit 536	535	Count						0					0
			Fragt						1					1
			Count						**1**				**1**	**2**
			Fragt						**3**				**1**	**4**
	occupation layer	366	Count						2					2
			Fragt						3					3
	fill, pit 378	377	Count	1										1
			Fragt	1										1
	fill, pit 405	404	Count		6				3		1	0		10
			Fragt		2				5		1	3		11
	brickearth layer	408	Count		2					1				3
			Fragt		4					2				6
	fill, pit 413	411	Count						1	1				2
3e			Fragt						1	1				2
	brickearth layer	424	Count	1					1					2
			Fragt	1					1					2
	dump/levelling	426	Count			1								1

Phase	Feature	Context		Function										Totals
				Tools	Personal	Leisure	Household	Structural	Nails	Misc	Query	Undiagnostic	Waste	
			Fragt			1								1
	dump/levelling	427	Count		2	1			4	2	3	0		12
			Fragt		2	1			7	2	3	14		29
	brickearth layer	445	Count						1					1
			Fragt						2					2
			Count	**2**	**10**	**2**			**12**	**4**	**4**	**0**		**34**
			Fragt	**2**	**8**	**2**			**19**	**5**	**4**	**17**		**57**
3f	fill, pit 281	280	Count	1										1
			Fragt	1										1
	metalled surface	297	Count	1						1	1		1	4
			Fragt	1						1	1		1	4
	fill, posthole 300	299	Count						1	1				2
			Fragt						1	1				2
	posthole	316	Count						1		1			2
			Fragt						1		1			2
	brickearth layer	323	Count										3	3
			Fragt										3	3
	burnt layer	328	Count								1			1
			Fragt								1			1
	brickearth layer (burnt)	337	Count						2			0		2
			Fragt						2			2		4
	fill, multiple postholes 344	343	Count						1					1
			Fragt						2					2
	fill, beam slot 352	351	Count		1			1	9	2	1	0		14
			Fragt		1			3	23	2	1	13		43
	dump/levelling	361	Count						0					0
			Fragt						1					1

Phase	Feature	Context		Function										Totals
				Tools	Personal	Leisure	Household	Structural	Nails	Misc	Query	Undiagnostic	Waste	
3f	dump/levelling	364	Count	1			1							2
			Fragt	1	1									2
	brickearth layer	371	Count								1			1
			Fragt								1			1
	brickearth layer	431	Count							1				1
			Fragt							1				1
	fill, multiple postholes 661	660	Count						1					1
			Fragt						1					1
			Count	**3**	**2**			**1**	**15**	**5**	**5**	**0**	**4**	**35**
			Fragt	**3**	**2**			**3**	**31**	**5**	**5**	**15**	**4**	**68**
4	fill, pit 249	248	Count		1					2	2			5
			Fragt		1					2	2			5
	brickearth layer (burnt)	258	Count						1					1
			Fragt						1					1
	fill, robber cut? 276	275	Count	2										2
			Fragt	2										2
			Count	**2**	**1**				**1**	**2**	**2**			**8**
			Fragt	**2**	**1**				**1**	**2**	**2**			**8**
4a	fill, robber cut? 251	250	Count	1						1				2
			Fragt	1						1				2
	fill, pit 261	260	Count						1					1
			Fragt						1					1
	fill, robber cut 266	265	Count		1				3	1				5
			Fragt		1				5	1				7
4a			**Count**	**1**	**1**				**4**	**2**				**8**
			Fragt	**1**	**1**				**6**	**2**				**10**
	garden soil	181	Count		1									1

Phase	Feature	Context		Function										Totals
				Tools	Personal	Leisure	Household	Structural	Nails	Misc	Query	Undiagnostic	Waste	
5b			Fragt		1									1
	garden soil	232	Count		1									1
			Fragt		1									1
			Count		**2**									**2**
			Fragt		**2**									**2**
		Total	**Count**	**8**	**17**	**2**	**2**	**1**	**48**	**20**	**13**	**0**	**6**	**117**
		Total	**Fragt**	**8**	**15**	**2**	**2**	**3**	**97**	**23**	**14**	**32**	**9**	**205**

Phase: 3f

BVE11 – There are 22 objects (34 fragts) from Phase 3f contexts. The finds comprise mainly nails, but also a small number of unidentified objects and pieces of waste. The finds come from dump layers [584] and [602], from the fills of postholes [611], [624], [629], [632] and [638], and from the fills of pit [749].

BVT09 – The finds from Phase 3f number 35 objects (68 fragts). The largest single group (n = 14; n fragts = 43) comes from the fill [351] of beamslot [352]. This group includes a number of nails and undiagnostic fragments, also miscellaneous pieces, a single hobnail and a possible washer but no objects of intrinsic interest. Amongst the other finds from Phase 3f contexts are 2 bone needle stems (SF295 and SF239). These come respectively from pit [281] context [280] and from metalled surface [297]. These are similar to needles from Phase 3e (SF297) and from Phases 4 and 4a (SF114, SF293-SF294). Other finds include a small fragmentary suspension loop (SF259) from burnt layer [328], a possible drill bit or gouge (SF280) and cast copper alloy handle binding (SF260) both from dump layer [364], and part of a plain polished bone ring (SF296) from brickearth layer [371].

Phase: 3d-3f

BVE11 – the only finds assigned to this broader phase are 2 fragments of melted copper alloy waste from brickearth layer [466].

Phase: 4

BVE11 – The 16 objects (24 fragts) from this phase and all the finds are from the fills of pits [574], [579], [592], [636] and robber cut [737]. The finds themselves comprise nails and miscellaneous pieces, undiagnostic fragments and metal waste.

BVT09 – There are 8 objects (8 fragts). The finds from Phase 4 features in BVT 09, by contrast to those from BVE 11, include a possible copper alloy earring (SF42), knee brooch (SF43), and copper alloy suspension bar or loop (SF44) from pit [249] context [248], and 2 bone needle stem (SF293-SF294) from possible robber cut [276] context [275]. The needle stems are similar to examples from Phases 3e (SF297), 3f (SF295 and SF 239) and 4a (SF114).

Phase: 4a

BVE11 – no finds from this phase

BVT09 – There are 8 finds (10 fragments) from this phase. They include nails and miscellaneous pieces, but also a bone needle stem (SF114) from possible robber cut

[251] context [250]. This is comparable to needle stems already noted from Phase 3e (SF297), Phase 3f (SF295 and SF239) and Phase 4 (SF293-SF294).

Phase: 5a

BVE11 – The only recorded find from this phase is a small fragmentary penannular brooch (SF104) from pit [590] context [589] which is a residual or re-deposited Roman object.

BVT09 – no finds of this phase.

Phase: 5b

BVE11 – the only recorded find is the base of a pipeclay Venus figurine (SF275) from pit [424] context [423]. This is a residual or re-deposited Roman object.

BVT09 – there are 2 recorded objects from Phase 5b. There is part of a bone pin with plain spherical knob (SF111) from garden soil [181], and a bone hairpin or needle stem (SF113) from garden soil [232]. These may be residual Roman objects.

Distribution of Finds (Table 3)

The finds from Roman contexts from both BVE11 and BVT09 are sparsely spread with few concentrations of finds. The finds from BVE11 contexts comprise for the most part nails and miscellaneous pieces. The only items of more interest are a melon bead (SF126) from brickearth layer [644] and a hairpin (SF133) and a possible belt plate (SF17) from brickearth layer [751]. Both contexts are from Phase 3e. There are two other items of interest: a small fragmentary penannular brooch (SF104) from pit [590] context [589] and the base of pipeclay Venus figurine (SF275) from pit [424] context [423]. Both pits are dated to the medieval period and the objects are residual. The range of finds is very limited with no household items, craft tools and very limited personal items.

The finds Roman finds from BVT09 are similarly composed largely of nails and miscellaneous pieces, but there are a few more interesting items. A complete small copper alloy oil lamp (SF270) came from Phase 3c brickearth layer [559]. From Phase 3e there are 2 glass gaming pieces (SF238 and SF377) from dump layers [426] and [427] respectively, pieces of 2 brooches (SF281-282) from pit [405] context [404] and a hammer head (SF371) from brickearth layer [424]. There is also a broken bone needle (SF297) from pit [378] context [377]. The latter is one of number of similar bone needles found in contexts of Phase 3e, 3f, 4 and 4a. From Phase 3f there are a number of finds including a copper alloy knife handle binding (SF250) and a drill bit or gouge (SF280) found in dump layer [364] and bone needles (SF239 and SF295) respectively from metalled surface [297] and pit [281] context [280]. From Phase 4 there are a Knee brooch (SF43) and a possible cu alloy earring (SF42) from pit [249] context [248], and 2 bone needles (SF293-SF294) from possible robber cut [276] context

[275]. Another bone needle (SF114) came from possible robber cut [251] context [250] in Phase 4a. Two bone hairpins (SF111 and SF113), probably Roman in date, came from garden soils [181] and [232] of medieval Phase 5b. Although there are more diagnostic finds from BVT09 than there are from BVE11, the range of finds is still restricted. Household or domestic finds are limited and personal items are very few in number. There are some craft tools, notably the hammer head and gouge or drill bit from Phases 3e and 3f respectively, and more especially the 6 distinctive bone needles from Phases 3e to 4a.

Recommendations

The finds from Roman contexts in BVE11 and BVT09 form sizeable assemblages, but assemblages with strictly limited range of object types. All the finds bar one object are stratified. However, many of the finds are from brickearth layers and dumped levels and many finds are clearly residual and/or re-deposited. The finds assemblages should be published in summary form characterising their composition and cataloguing and illustrating selected items including the bone needles, oil lamp, hammer head and others. Recommendations for cataloguing and illustration are noted in the catalogue below.

Table 3: BVE 11 and BVT 09: Summary quantification of Small finds and Metals, by Phase and Object function (Object and Fragment counts)

Trench	Phase		Function											Totals
			Tools	Leisure	Religious/ Cult	Personal	Household	Structural	Nails	Misc	Query	Undiag	Waste	
BVE 11	3c	Count				1			18			0		19
		Fragt				1			28			2		31
	3d	Count							7	2	2		1	12
		Fragt							11	2	2		3	18
	3e	Count				4			1	6	1		4	16
		Fragt				4			1	22	1		11	39
	3f	Count							15		3	0	4	22
		Fragt							22		3	5	4	34
	3d - 3f	Count											1	1
		Fragt											2	2
	4	Count						1	8	2		0	4	15
		Fragt						1	13	2		4	4	24
	5a	Count				1								1
		Fragt				3								3
	5b	Count			1									1
		Fragt			1									1
	unstrat	Count									1			1
		Fragt									1			1
	Total	**Count**			**1**	**6**		**1**	**49**	**10**	**7**	**0**	**14**	**88**
	Total	**Fragt**			**1**	**8**		**1**	**75**	**26**	**7**	**11**	**24**	**153**
BVT 09	3b	Count							7	2			0	9
		Fragt							14	2			2	18
	3c	Count				2	1		8	5	2		1	19
		Fragt				2	1		23	7	3		2	38
	3d	Count							1				1	2
		Fragt							3				1	4

3e	Count	2	2		10			12	4	4	0		**34**
	Fragt	2	2		8			19	5	4	17		**57**
3f	Count	3			1	1	1	15	5	5	0	4	**35**
	Fragt	3			1	1	3	31	5	5	15	4	**68**
4	Count	2			1			1	2	2			**8**
	Fragt	2			1			1	2	2			**8**
4a	Count	1			1			4	2				**8**
	Fragt	1			1			6	2				**10**
5b	Count				2								**2**
	Fragt				2								**2**
Total	**Count**	**8**	**2**		**17**	**2**	**1**	**48**	**20**	**13**	**0**	**6**	**117**
Total	**Fragt**	**8**	**2**		**15**	**2**	**3**	**97**	**23**	**14**	**32**	**9**	**205**

CATALOGUE - BVE 11

Roman

Phase: 3c

Context	SF No	Sample No	Comments	recommendations
843		35	Type 1 head fragment; 2 x stem fragments. Fe.	
848		36	6 x Type 1 nails, 4 x incomplete, 2 x complete (L: 74mm & 41mm); 3 x small stem fragments, no refits. (9 x fragts.) Fe.	
848		36	2 x undiagnostic fragments. Fe.	
867		37	1 x Type 1 head fragment; 1 x possible head fragment encrusted type uncertain; 1 x stem fragment. Fe.	
868			1 Type 1 nail complete, bent or clenched twice. L: c 80mm; 1 x small stem fragment from separate nail. Fe.	
874			nail, possibly Type 1, Fe.	
880			2 x nails, head type uncertain, encrusted, incomplete. Fe.	
882		40	4 x Type 1 nails, almost complete (L: 50mm, 46mm & 2 x 40mm); 1 x Type 1 head fragment; 3 x small stem fragments. (8 x fragts.) Fe.	
882		40	hobnail, encrusted. Fe.	

Phase: 3d

Context	SF No	Sample No	Comments	recommendations
784	129		needle or pin stem with point. L: 58mm. Cu alloy.	
788	138		tapering pointed offcut of lead. Waste. L: 120mm. Pb.	
794			1 x complete Type 1 nail (L: 45mm); 1 x Type 1 larger but incomplete. Fe.	
794	131		small fragment of melted waste. Cu alloy.	
804	136		flat fragment of melted waste enclosing small ?ceramic fragment. Cu alloy.	
830			curved tapered spike (?square section). L: 103mm. Fe.	
830			possible Type 1 hail, incomplete. Fe.	
830			short length of bar. L: 68mm; W: c 15mm x 15mm. Fe.	
830	298		fragment of worked antler. Complete object originally circular, with domed or raised centre with large hole. Ht: 24mm; D: 44mm. Antler.	catalogue and illustrate?
844		33	3 x (possibly 4 x) Type 1 nail head fragments; 3 x small stem fragments. (7 x fragts.) Fe.	
902		43	nail stem fragment. Fe.	

Phase: 3e

Context	SF No	Sample No	Comments	recommendations
642	123		small wire-like waste or scrap fragment. Cu alloy.	
644	126		melon bead. Turquoise. D: 16 x 17.2mm. Fritt.	catalogue and illustrate
751			2 x rod fragments. Fe.	
751	291		2 x refitting strip fragments, no nail holes. Narrowed at one end. L: 187mm; W: 15mm. Fe.	
751	124		roughly rectangular strip or plate (2 x fragts). No obvious nail holes. L: 30mm; W: 16mm. Cu alloy.	
751	128		2 x refitting irregular flat fragments of possible melted waste or scrap. Cu alloy.	
751	133		hairpin with point missing. Cu alloy. Decorated head, with 3 mouldings: barrel-shaped middle moulding and small onion head moulding. L extant: 81mm. Cu alloy.	catalogue and illustrate
751	134		1 x long curved fragment and 2 x small fragments of melted waste. Cu alloy.	
751	135		melted waste. Cu alloy.	

Context	SF No	Sample No	Comments	recommendations
751	137		rectangular plate with 5 nail holes in quincunx pattern. Possible belt plate. 46mm x 37mm. Cu alloy.	catalogue and illustrate
751	288	30	8 x tiny fragments of wire, most straight or lightly bent, 1 x strongly curved; plus 2 x tiny flat fragments. Cu alloy.	
751	288	30	6 x tiny fragments of wire, 5 x straight, 1 x strongly curved. Cu alloy.	
751	288	30	small lump, ?melted waste. Cu alloy.	
778		31	2 x hobnails. Fe	
778		31	1 x cut nail, small head, incomplete. Fe.	
778			small piece of slag. Fe?	
778	290	31	melted waste. Cu alloy	
793	132		cut sheet, possibly two layers. Offcut? 25mm x 16mm. Cu alloy	

Phase: 3f

Context	SF No	Sample No	Comments	recommendations
566	260		possible offcut or waste. Cu alloy.	
584		20	2 x small nail stem fragments. Fe.	
584		20	small undiagnostic fragment. Cu alloy.	
602		24	2 x Type 1 nails incomplete, 2 x stem fragments. No refits. Fe.	
602		24	4 x tiny undiagnostic fragments. Cu alloy.	
602	118		melted waste fragment. Cu alloy	
602	119		large egg-shaped knob head with short broken stem.. Large pin head? L extant: 29mm. D of head: 16mm. Cu alloy.	
610			3 x Type 1 nails complete or almost complete (L: 58mm; 55mm; 52mm); 1 x Type 1 nail incomplete and encrusted. Fe.	
623			Type 1 nail incomplete and encrusted (not measured). Fe.	
630			2 x probable Type 1 nails, 1 x complete (L: 53mm); 1 x incomplete (not measured). Fe.	
631			3 x Type 1 nails, 1 x complete but bent (L: c 65mm); 2 incomplete (not measured). Fe.	
637	122		small fragment of melted waste or scrap. Cu alloy.	
748	130		possible but unlikely buckle frame formed of rod tapered to a point at each end and folded or rolled into a rough loop. 36mm x 23mm. Cu alloy.	
769		27	3 x Type 1 head fragments; 3 stem fragments, no refits. Fe.	
769	125		curved strip, slight notches at each end. L: 36mm; W: 8mm. Cu alloy.	
769	289	27	melted waste fragment. Cu alloy.	

Phase: 3d - 3f

Context	SF No	Sample No	Comments	recommendations
466	106		2 x melted waste fragments. Cu alloy	

Late Roman or Post Roman

Phase: 4

Context	SF No	Sample No	Comments	recommendations
573	112		trapezoidal block or strip. No distinctive features, no holes. 40mm x 17mm x 6mm. Scrap or offcut? Cu alloy.	
578	279	19	2 x fragments of melted cu alloy waste	
578	286	19	tiny length of very thin wire. Cu alloy.	
591	105		very small undiagnostic fragment. Cu alloy.	
591	108		2 x small undiagnostic flat fragments. Cu alloy.	
591	283	22	1 fragment of melted lead waste.	
591		22	small undiagnostic lump or fragment. Cu alloy.	
635			Type 1 nail incomplete (not measured). Fe.	

Context	SF No	Sample No	Comments	recommendations
635	120		small roughly square fragment of melted waste or scrap. Cu alloy.	
639			5 x Type 1 nails, 1 complete but bent (L: c 90mm); 1 possibly complete but encrusted (L: c 65mm); 3 incomplete (not measured); 4 x stem fragments, no refits. Fe.	
647			2 x Type 1 nail head fragments, one from large nail; 1 stem fragment. None measured. Fe.	
647			small rivet with circular flat head at each end, bent. L: 38mm. Fe.	

Medieval

Phase: 5a

Context	SF No	Sample No	Comments	recommendations
589	104		penannular brooch (3 x fragts). Plain hoop with folded back terminals. D: 27mm x 25mm. Cu alloy.	catalogue and illustrate
423	275		hollow domed base of a pipe clay Venus figurine. Ht extant: 30mm; D of base: 44 x 45mm. Only feet and part of cloak survive of Venus figurine. Ceramic	catalogue and illustrate

Unstratified

Context	SF No	Sample No	Comments	recommendations
	252		pivoting buckle tongue? Post-medieval? L: 23mm; W: 19mm. Cu alloy. ID 598	

CATALOGUE - BVT 09

Roman

Phase: 3b

Context	SF No	Sample No	Comments	recommendations
606		30	4 x nails incomplete and encrusted (including one nail in 2 pieces); one might be cut nail, but others uncertain head form. 1 x nail stem fragment that does not join. Fe.	
606		30	1 x fragment possible tap slag or cinder. Fe?	
607		32	3 x Type 1 head fragments; 3 x stem fragments. No certain refits. Fe.	
607	271	0	1 x fragment of strip 36mm x 7mm; 1 x fragment of rolled strip (L extant: 10mm). Cu alloy.	
609		34	possible nail stem fragment, bent. Fe.	
609		34	slag or cinder. Fe?	
615		36	nail stem fragment. Fe.	

Phase: 3c

Context	SF No	Sample No	Comments	recommendations
495	361		encrusted bar or thin strip fragment with possible fused nail stem fragments. Joins SF362. Fe.	
495	362		encrusted bar or thin strip fragment. Part of SF361. Total L: *c*.70mm. Fe.	
495	363		thin tapering strip, encrusted (2 x fragts). L: 43mm. Fe.	
495	0	23	2 x Type 1 nails, incomplete; 2 x stem fragments. Fe.	
539	374		Type 1 nail (2 fragts) almost complete. Heavily encrusted. L: 65mm. Fe.	
546	286		thin nail stem fragment or wire. Fe.	
551	285		1 x Type 1 nail incomplete;1 x nail stem or spike, bent. Both heavily encrusted. Fe.	

559	287		strip, curved and of lenticular section. Possibly a blade. Very poorly preserved and heavily encrusted. L: 105mm; W: 25mm. Fe.	
559	288		2 x pieces of strip of similar shape and size. Slightly tapered with one curved edge. L: 75mm; W: 40mm. Fe.	
559	289		apparently circular object formed from thin iron plate or sheet with a central hole with a thin lining (D: 10mm). Poorly preserved and encrusted. Function uncertain. D: 48mm x 45mm. Fe.	
559	292		irregular encrusted block of lead, possibly waste. L: 90mm; W: 60mm.	
559	270		small cast cu alloy oil lamp. No handle. L: 73mm; W: 65mm; Ht: 26mm. Roman	catalogue and illustrate. Some cleaning might be advisable prior to illustration.
568		28	5 x possible nail stem fragments, no refits. Fe.	
583	290		nail stems, poorly preserved and encrusted. Fe.	
583		29	3 x possible nail stem fragments, no refits. Fe.	
583		29	1 x hobnail. Fe.	
583		29	slag or waste. Fe?	
591		31	Type 1 small complete and bent. L: *c.*40mm. Fe.	
610	339		fragment of folded strip with single nail/nail hole. L: 50mm; W: 45mm. Fe.	
612		33	2 x possible Type 1 heads encrusted; 2 x possible nail stem fragments. Fe.	
612		33	1 x hobnail. Fe.	

Phase: 3d

Context	SF No	Sample No	Comments	recommendations
442	291		melted waste. Pb.	
461		22	1 x Type 1 nail, small encrusted. L: 30mm; 1 x nail stem fragment. Fe.	
535	284		tapering nail stem fragment or spike. Very heavily encrusted. Fe.	

Phase: 3e

Context	SF No	Sample No	Comments	recommendations
366			1 x, possibly 2 x, nails and 1 x, or 2 x, nail stem fragments, encrusted. Fe.	
377	297		needle stem, tapered and polished, broken both ends. Circular section throughout. L extant: 69mm; max D: 4mm. Bone.	catalogue and illustrate
404	281		2 x nail stem fragments. Fe.	
404	281		2 x clumps of hobnails, one clump encrusted (c 6 x hobnails). Fe.	
404	281		3 x undiagnostic lumps or fragments. Fe.	
404	360		nail or possibly bolt head. Heavily encrusted. Fe.	cleaning
404		17	1 x Type 1 nail complete, L: 55mm; 1 x Type nail head. Fe.	
404	261		rectangular flat object with spike or stem. L: 35mm; body: 21mm x 17mm. Function uncertain. Cu alloy.	catalogue and illustrate?
408	262		4-coil spring and brooch pin (3 fragts) from a simple bow brooch (Nauheim derivative). L: 41mm. Cu alloy. Early Roman	catalogue and illustrate
408	263		small ?Colchester or Colchester ?derivative brooch. Wings protecting spring, L: 42mm; W: 22mm. Cu alloy. Mid to late 1st century.	catalogue and illustrate
408	264		2 refitting plate fragments, poorly preserved. 28mm x 24mm. Cu alloy	
411	282		Type 1 nail. L extant: 58mm. Heavily encrusted. Fe.	

Context	SF No	Sample No	Comments	recommendations
411	265		block or thick strip fragment, curve in long section. One long edge is rounded, the other is broken? Broken ends. Apparent cut in round edge. 33mm x 18mm x 9mm. Cu alloy.	
424	371		cross-pane hammerhead with circular eye. L: 210mm; W: 54mm. Fe.	catalogue and illustrate
424	351	24	tack with flat circular head and square section stem (incomplete). Head D: 14mm. Cu alloy.	
426	238		circular domed gaming piece. Weathered to a mottled grey green finish, but probably black or near black originally. D: 16mm; Ht: 7mm. Glass.	catalogue and illustrate
427	283		bar fragment, heavily encrusted. L: 60mm. Fe.	
427		19	4 x Type 1 heads or head fragments; 3 x stem fragments. Fe.	
427		19	2 x hobnails. Fe.	
427		19	2 x undiagnostic fragments. Fe.	
427	266		simple thin ring, heavily encrusted. D: 18mm. Cu alloy.	
427	267		stud with hollow hemispherical domed head with stem, heavily encrusted. D: 17mm. Cu alloy.	catalogue and illustrate?
427	268		curved fragment from a flat ring or washer. D: 24mm. Cu alloy.	
427	352	19	12 x small undiagnostic fragments. Cu alloy.	
427	377		circular domed gaming piece, incomplete. Weathered grey green metal. D extant: 15mm; Ht: 7mm. Glass.	catalogue and illustrate
445			Type 1 nail complete (2 fragts), L: 68mm. Fe.	

Phase: 3f

Context	SF No	Sample No	Comments	recommendations
280	295		needle stem, tapered and polished. Broken both ends. Oval section at wider end changing to circular. Has remains of an eye at wider end. L extant: 107mm; max W: 4mm. Bone	catalogue and illustrate
297	254		small irregular block of cu alloy. 22mm x 12mm x 10mm. Cu alloy	
297	255		curved tapered fragment of wire. Possibly from a ringer ring or bracelet. L: 22mm. Cu alloy	
297	256		small irregular fragment of ?melted waste. Cu alloy.	
297	239		needle stem, tapered and polished. Broken both ends. Oval section at wider end changing to circular. Has remains of a large eye at wider end, with a small hole adjacent. L extant: 129mm; max W: 8mm. Bone	catalogue and illustrate
299			Type 1 nail, bent, almost complete. L: c 55mm. Fe.	
299	257		small fragment of plate. 20mm x 7mm. Cu alloy	
316			nail head, encrusted, may be Type 1 but form not certain. Fe.	
316	337		pin or bolt with square section stem and domed head? Encrusted. L: 29mm. Cu alloy	
323	258		3 x pieces of copper working waste. One appears to have been cast or accidently shaped. Cu alloy	
328	259		suspension loop - perhaps a belt fitting. 11mm x 16mm. Cu alloy	catalogue and illustrate
337		13	2 x Type 1 nails, complete. L: (bent) c 70mm; c 50mm. Fe.	
337		13	2 x undiagnostic fragments. Fe.	
343			1 x Type 1 nail head fragment; 1 x nail stem or bar fragment. Fe.	
351	278		heavily encrusted flat circular object. X-ray shows faint circular shape. Possibly loop of split spike loop. 39mm x 36mm. Fe.	investigate / clean
351	279		probable bar fragment, mineralised and heavily encrusted. L: 60mm. Fe.	

Context	SF No	Sample No	Comments	recommendations
351		15	3 x Type 1 nails. Encrusted and almost complete, L: 55mm, 37mm & 36mm; 2 x Type 1 nails incomplete; 1 x Type 1 nail head only; 12 x nail stem fragments. Fe.	
351		15	1 x hobnail. Fe.	
351		15	13 x undiagnostic fragments. Fe.	
351		15	possible washer. Laminated into 3 pieces/layers. Fe.	
351			2 x Type 1 nails incomplete; 1 x nail with small head, complete, L: 85mm; 2 x nail stem fragments. Fe.	
351	338		strip or bar fragment 17mm x 7mm x 3mm. Cu alloy.	
361			nail stem fragment. Fe.	
364	280		drill bit or gouge, mineralised and encrusted. L: 110mm. Fe.	catalogue and illustrate? Cleaning to facilitate identification.
364	260		cast knife handle binding with looped terminal. L: 34mm; W: 17mm. Cu alloy. Roman.	catalogue and illustrate
371	296		plain polished bone ring with circular section hoop. Incomplete. D: 29mm. Bone.	catalogue and illustrate?
431	269		length of wire or needle stem fragment. L: 30mm. Cu alloy.	
660			Type 1 nail, encrusted and incomplete. Fe.	

Late Roman or Post Roman

Phase: 4

Context	SF No	Sample No	Comments	recommendations
248	40		curved fragment of wire or strip of oval section. L: 20mm. Cu alloy	
248	41		small irregular fragment of cast plate. L: 26mm. Cu alloy.	
248	42		possible ear ring. Tapered strip, rolled over at the wider end, and formed into small loop at the narrower end. Strip tapers uniformly for much of length than narrows and thickens near narrow end with loop. 20mm x 19mm. Cu alloy. Roman? :	catalogue and illustrate
248	43		Knee brooch with hinged pin. L: 36mm; W: 16mm. Cu alloy. 2nd century AD	catalogue and illustrate
248	44		suspension bar or loop formed from wire with flattened pierced terminals. L: 40mm; W: 20mm. Cu alloy	TR catalogue and illustrate UE
258			Type 1 nail, bent. L: 45mm. Fe.	
275	293		needle stem fragment, broken both ends, tapered and polished. Circular section throughout. Has remains of eye at wider end. L extant: 50mm. Bone	catalogue and illustrate
275	294		needle stem fragment, broken both ends, tapered and polished. Oval section at wider end changing to circular. Has remains of an eye at wider end. L extant: 55mm; max W: 5mm. Bone	catalogue and illustrate

Phase: 4a

Context	SF No	Sample No	Comments	recommendations
250	45		curved strip fragment, encrusted. 27mm x 16mm. Cu alloy	
250	114		needle or pin stem, broken at both ends, tapered and polished. L extant: 54mm; max D: 4mm. Bone	catalogue and illustrate
260			Type 1 nail, encrusted. L: 92mm. Fe.	
265		11	3 x Type 1 nail heads; 2 x nail stem fragments. Fe.	
265		11	ring or chain link fragment. D: 24mm. Fe.	
265		11	1 x hobnail. Fe.	

Phase: 5b

Context	SF No	Sample No	Comments	
181	111		hair pin with almost circular plain knob, broken thin stem. D of head: 6mm. L extant: 32mm. Bone.	catalogue and illustrate
232	113		hair pin, or needle, stem, tapered. L extant: 72mm; max D: 5.5mm. Polished bone.	catalogue and illustrate

APPENDIX 9: POST-ROMAN METAL & SMALL FINDS ASSESSMENT

Märit Gaimster

In all, nearly 500 individual metal and small finds were retrieved from post-Roman contexts; they are listed below (as BVT09 and BVE11). Inevitably, a large proportion of the finds consist of iron nails and indeterminate fragments, and the discussion of finds by phase, below, will concentrate on the identifiable objects. In the east part of the site (BVE11), however, Phase 5b and Phase 5c are characterised by a large number of corroded and indeterminate lumps of copper alloy and some possible copper-alloy slag that may be indicative of copper-alloy working. A small number of similar finds were also recovered from Phase 6a and Phase 6b in this area.

Phase 4: post-Roman

Post-Roman Phase 4 finds included a Roman coin and it is perhaps most likely that the other metal finds from this phase, including lead melting waste and fragments of copper-alloy pins or wire, are also residual as coins and other Roman objects occurred throughout Phase 5a and Phase 5b (See Appendix 8). A copper-alloy pennanular brooch (SF107) in Phase 5a is of a type used in the Iron Age and through to the Early Anglo-Saxon period (cf. McGregor and Bolick 1993, 93-95); in the context of the Stoney Street excavation, this is most likely residual also. However, a residual coin in Phase 6a (SF15), and discussed below, may be a debased Anglo-Saxon silver coin of the 8th century.

Phase 5a: 11th-13th centuries

Finds from Phase 5a came almost exclusively from the east part of site, with only three iron nails from the west portion. These finds (19 in all) included a possible U-eyed hinge strap for a door or shutter (SF111; cf. Ottaway and Rogers 2002, fig. 1418) and two decorative copper-alloy rivets (SF97 and 280). The same pit BVE-[577] also produced a near-complete copper-alloy needle (SF103) and two pieces that may be associated with non-ferrous metalworking: a substantial copper-alloy melt (SF101) and a piece of tapering copper-alloy sheet that may be an offcut (SF281). A short length of possible lead window came is interesting, as glazed windows are highly unusual in secular contexts before the late 13th century (cf. Egan 1998, 51). Two finds are clearly later than the date suggested for Phase 5, and may be intrusive. One is the fine bone scale with shaped end from a knife handle (SF297), a type that does not appear until the late 14th century. With the introduction of the scale-tang handle, knives also became more slender and elegant with frequent decoration (cf. Cowgill *et al.* 2000, 25 and fig. 63-65). The second object (SF91) is the skeleton of a double-sided ivory comb, of a type dating from the 16th-17th centuries (cf. Galloway 1990, fig. 185 no. 2178). The comb has one remaining end plate and only faint traces of the sawn teeth along the centre. The finials of the end plate have been cut into a deep slit and a concave hollow respectively; the practical

function for this must have been to wind and hold thread, suggesting the object was used as a textile tool. The row of drilled and symmetrically placed dots along the centre evokes the rivets on earlier composite combs, where a side plate was required to hold individual tooth segments together (cf. MacGregor 1985, 74-75). On the reworked comb from Stoney Street, the dots would have served a different function, perhaps as a measure. Finally, a hone of Norwegian schist (SF85), may be residual in Phase 5b. A further slender hone of the same material (SF224), furnished with a hole for suspension, came from Phase 6c and is also likely to be a residual Late Saxon object or Norman-period (cf. Gaimster 2005, fig. 84.2).

Phase 5b: 13th-14th centuries

Nearly forty objects came from Phase 5b contexts, again dominated by finds from BVE11. As already mentioned, a substantial proportion of the finds from this phase consist of indeterminate copper-alloy lumps and fragments (SF60, SF61, SF62, SF81, SF82, SF83, SF89, SF110 and SF259); there is also some possible copper-alloy slag (SF109 and context BVE-[423]). While x-rays of these objects have been inconclusive, it is possible that these objects relate to non-ferrous metalworking on site, something that was indicated by the copper-alloy melt in Phase 5a. There is also a piece or offcut of copper-alloy sheet and a fragment of very fine copper-alloy wire (SF300). In contrast to this material, few identifiable objects were recovered. Besides an incomplete copper-alloy bar mount, from a belt or girdle (SF278; cf. Egan and Pritchard 1991, 209-15), there is the probable foot of a copper-alloy vessel (SF54) and a stone hone of Norwegian schist (SF85), a choice of stone more characteristic for the late Saxon period or early post-Conquest periods. Interesting are the three conjoining pieces of a vessel of Purbeck marble (SF67 and SF77); the function of this vessel was almost certainly ecclesiastical (see Appendix 11).

The small group of finds from the west part of site (BVT09) include part of an iron knife blade with whittle-tang haft (SF103) and a copper-alloy mount (SF38). A double-oval copper-alloy buckle with lobed knops at either end of the central bar has parallels in buckles from the late 14th century onwards (cf. Egan and Pritchard, fig. 54 no. 386; Whitehead 2003, 53); however, the majority of these buckles date from the 16th or early 17th centuries (cf. Whitehead 2003, 54 nos 303-9)

Phase 5c: late 14th-15th centuries

Again, finds from Phase 5c (44 in all) included a number of indeterminate copper-alloy lumps and fragments (SF53, SF64, SF74, SF93, SF94, SF95 and SF258) from the east part of site. These may relate to metalworking, as may some fragments of copper-alloy pin or wire (SF73 and SF301). Non-ferrous metalworking is more conclusively reflected in the few finds retrieved from the west part (BVT09), comprising three small copper-alloy droplets (SF347) and a piece of copper-alloy sheet waste (SF31). In addition to this material, identifiable objects include two iron rowel spurs (SF263 and SF265), one a characteristic late medieval

long spur with crested neck (cf. Margeson 1993, 220 no. 1798; Ellis 1995, fig. 103 no. 348), and part of an iron horseshoe (SF266). There is also a small circular iron buckle with central bar (SF264) and an incomplete copper-alloy toilet implement with twisted body and a pointed end for use as a toothpick (SF71; cf. Egan and Pritchard 1991, fig. 251 nos 1758-60). A possible copper-alloy jeton (SF121) would relate to account-keeping, while a U-shaped iron staple together with numerous nails represent structural fittings. To this phase also belongs a 15th-century lead token (SF341), residual in Phase 6a and discussed below, and the bone scale handle (BVE11: SF297) that was intrusive in Phase 5a, above.

Phase 6a: late 15th to early 17th centuries

The transition to the early modern period is represented by the largest assemblage from the site, with 95 finds from the east part of site (BVE11) and 115 from the west part (BVT09). In total, the assemblage represents a range of finds categories, including structural fittings, kitchen and household furnishings, dress accessories and material relating to production and trade.

In the east part of site (BVE11) structural fittings were represented by three probable iron chain links of different type (SF21, SF22 and SF270), while kitchen furnishings were present in the form of a possible iron pot hook (SF262; cf. Margeson 1993, fig. 55 no. 560) and fragments of a copper-alloy vessel (SF251). The substantial part of a cast-iron vessel with tall, straight neck (SF267) is interesting, as cast-iron vessels are unusual before the 18th century (cf. Eveleigh 2001, 15-16; Fearn 2001, 5); however, a very similar vessel was recovered from Southchurch Hall in Essex even if this was at the time presumed to be later in date (Brown 2006, fig. 37 no. 27). Numerous dress accessories were retrieved, mainly copper-alloy pins (SF24, SF25 and SF256) and lace chapes (SF26, SF37 and SF257), but also iron buckles (SF50) and mounts and belt fittings of copper alloy (SF27 and SF45). A Venetian chevron bead of glass (SF44) represents an attractive import during the 15th and 16th centuries. A smaller group of finds are objects relating to horse equipment, armour and military action. Besides another long-neck rowel spur (SF269) and a harness buckle (SF268) there is a copper-alloy dagger scabbard-chape (SF23) with openwork decoration, characteristic of the late 15th to 16th centuries (Ward Perkins 1940, fig. 87 type III). The quarter segment of a cannon ball (SF17) is representative of the first applications of iron-casting in the late Middle Ages and early modern period (Fearn 2001, 4). As in the previous phase there is an occurrence of indications of non-ferrous metalworking in the form of indeterminate copper-alloy lumps (SF19, SF49, SF51 and SF66) and sheet offcuts (SF276), as well as a small and possibly hammered strip (SF70). Other small-scale industry is suggested by a piece of ivory-working waste (SF284) and three possible tools of unknown function (SF41, SF285 and SF302). To this group also belongs the ivory comb, reworked into a probable textile tool (SF91), that was intrusive in Phase 5a. Finally, a group of trade related finds are present in the form of copper-alloy jetons (SF28 and SF39), at least one coin in the form of a private

farthing token dated 1663 (SF69) and a copper-alloy coin weight (SF20), probably for ducats (cf. Biggs 1992, 27). A farthing of Charles I (SF6) was residual in Phase 6d.

The finds from the west part of site (BVT09) concurs well with those above, but presents a far broader selection of household fittings and furnishings. These include a possible winch hook (SF64), a wall hook (SF63), lock furniture in the form of a possible copper-alloy back plate for a mounted lock (SF22) and an iron rotary key (SF94); two clenchbolts may originate from a door (SF76 and SF77), as may a possible iron door bolt (SF79; cf. Margeson 1993, fig. 113 nos. 1204-6). A pinned hinge with rectangular plates (SF70) more likely comes from a smaller structure, like a cupboard door or shutters, while furniture is represented by an iron loop handle (SF385) and a possible iron casket mount (SF383; cf. Egan 1998, fig. 50 no. 147). A short copper-alloy nail (SF33) might also relate to furniture such as chests and caskets. Kitchen furnishings can be seen in a fragment of copper-alloy vessel (SF380) along with the possible foot of a vessel of cast iron (SF83) and what may be part of an iron trivet (SF276). Not directly related to the kitchen are two cutlery handles of ivory (SF240) and ?wood (SF115; cf. Brown 2001, 74, no. 27 c), and a slender iron knife with a bone-scale handle (SF99; cf. Brown 2001, 70–71 (15th c); Moore 2006, 13, top image). Some household furnishings are also represented, with a copper-alloy curtain ring (SF26), a lead bird feeder (SF235) and fragments of a baluster-shape candlestick of copper alloy (SF384); the latter, like the cast-iron vessel above, has a parallel in a find from Southchurch Hall in Essex, thought to date from the 17th century (Brown 2006, fig. 37 no. 29; cf. Lindsay 1970, 46–47 and fig. 262). Related to household activities are also the head of a two-pronged iron garden fork or hoe (SF67) and a small bone dice (SF236).

The west part of the site also produced dress accessories in the form of copper-alloy pins (SF27, SF348 and SF350) and head-dress pins (SF29, SF34 and SF253; cf. Egan 2005, 51), lace-chapes (SF28) and studs or buttons (SF25 and SF30). Footwear is represented by a heel iron (SF62) and two shoe buckles. One of the latter (SF23), with moulded decoration and traces of now-black lacquer, is characteristic of the period *c.*1550-1650 (cf. Whitehead 2003, 10 no. 13; Egan 2005, fig. 17 no. 88); the other (SF21), with a drilled frame for a separate spindle, is a type dating from the late 17th and early 18th centuries (cf. Whitehead 2003, 102-3 nos 660-62; Egan 2005, fig. 19 no. 121). A rectangular copper-alloy buckle (SF36) with oblique, engraved lines on the frame may be from a sword belt, a type known from both late medieval and early modern finds (cf. Whitehead 2003, 78 no. 479; Egan and Pritchard 1991, fig. 62 no. 447). Other elements of armour here are a sword or dagger scabbard chape with serrated edge (SF24), a fragment of possible armour plate (SF68; cf. Egan 2005, 194-96) and a small iron ?swivelling hook that may also be from armour plate (SF87; cf. Egan 2005, fig. 186 no. 1099).

The handful of production related finds from this part of the site include lead waste in the form of a melt or puddle (SF105) and a piece of lead ore (SF80; see Appendix 11); there is also a

fragment of lead or heavily leaded bronze (SF35), and an oval-shaped lead disc with unknown function (SF106). In addition, a pinner's bone (SF378) was also retrieved. Objects relating to trade comprise a possible iron steelyard weight (SF381), two copper-alloy jetons (SF13 and SF14) and a 1567 silver ?threepence of Elizabeth I (SF243); two farthings of Charles I are residual in Phase 6c (SF340) and 6e (SF12). A further thick-flan coin (SF15) may be a debased Anglo-Saxon 8th-century silver coin, or a residual Roman base-metal coin; this will require cleaning. Also residual in this phase is a fine lead token (SF341), belonging to the late medieval cross-and-pellets series; dating from the period *c.*1425-1490, these tokens carry a range of pictorial or inscriptional designs on the obverse (Mitchiner and Skinner 1985, 94-102 and pl. 4-5). The designs relate some of these tokens to the Church and others to merchant, while those with representations of male or female genitalia have led to an interpretation as possible brothel tokens (Mitchiner and Skinner 1985, 101; cf. Egan 2001, 100-1). This object to would require cleaning for further identification.

Phase 6b: mid- to late 17th century

Only a dozen finds were retrieved from this phase, again with a lump of indeterminate copper alloy from the east part of site (BVE11 SF65). The west part produced a section of bone-working waste from cattle longbone (BVT09 SF379).

Phase 6c: late 17th century

The just over 30 finds from Phase 6c came predominantly from the west part of site (BVT09). In contrast to earlier phases, few finds related to trade or production on site during this period. There is a conical lead weight (SF104), but the only coin retrieved was a residual farthing of Charles I (SF340) and a slender stone hone (SF224) that is likely to be residual from Phase 5a. The finds are instead dominated by dress accessories and personal belongings in the form of copper-alloy pins (SF344 and SF345), glass beads (SF366 and SF67), fragments of a bone comb (SF368) and an eye glass (SF183). At least one iron patten, serving to keep the shoes out of wet and mud, was retrieved (SF54 and SF272); this is of a characteristic crinkle-edge ring type with rivets for fixing at either end, common during the 17th and early 18th centuries (cf. Margeson 1993, 60 and fig. 31 no. 392). Playthings are represented by a stone alley (SF222).

Fragmentary remains of household fixtures and fittings are a possible iron lock bolt or latch rest (SF104; cf. Goodall 1993; figs. 114 and 117, no. 1257; Egan 1998, fig. 82) part of an iron vessel handle (SF356) and an iron pintle (SF274) for a door or shutters. The east part of site yielded a composite button with a domed front of copper alloy and iron backing (BVE11 SF52), almost certainly intrusive in this phase.

Phase 6d: late 17th to 18th centuries

Phase 6d, too, yielded around 30 finds, mostly from the east part of site (BVE11). These finds include two iron hinges (SF271 and SF273), a horseshoe (SF272) and three copper-alloy pins (SF31, SF32 and SF33). An interesting find is the copper-alloy medal of Queen Anne, struck to celebrate the Battle of Vigo Bay (Spain) in 1702 (SF35). Besides an illegible copper-alloy coin (SF4), there is also another residual farthing of Charles I (SF6). From the west part of site (BVT09) came a copper-alloy coat or livery button (SF19) and two ivory cutlery handles (SF241 and SF42). A copper-alloy shoe buckle (SF21), of a type dating from the late 17th and early 18th centuries, was intrusive in Phase 6a.

Phase 6e: 18th to mid-19th centuries

Just over 50 finds were retrieved from this phase, now mostly from the west part of site (BVT09). Here a group of earlier finds, associated with 18th-century pottery, mirror the assemblages from previous phases with elements of dress accessories, household objects and playthings. This is reflected in copper-alloy pins (SF342 and SF43), a glass bead (SF365) and facetted glass setting (SF364), a corroded ?wooden cutlery handle (SF386) and a stone alley (SF370). Again, there is a residual farthing of Charles I (SF12). A later assemblage, dating from the 19th century, includes structural fittings in the form of an iron drain cover (SF46) and a possible iron key or drain lifter (SF48). Household furnishings are reflected in the fragments of a possible copper-alloy candlestick (SF18) and a plaster-cast figurine (SF220). The white plaster figurine (context [10], SF220) has weathered surfaces probably resulting from burial conditions. The item survives as a headless female figure in a full length dress, kneeling in a praying position and its hands are clasped at neck height. A possible knife or musical instrument is held by the figurine at the level of and connected to its throat. The 'knife' may possibly represent material intended to be removed by the manufacturer of this item. The figurine kneels upon a base, 45mm square with concave sides. The item survives to height of 69mm and weighs 68g. Associated clay tobacco pipes date the figurine to *c.*1820-60, although it is possible that it dates to an earlier period. The function of the plaster figurine is uncertain; it may represent a religious, devotional item depicting a martyr or something more innocuous, perhaps a cheap display item. The item requires further research to understand its dating and meaning (figurine information supplied by C. Jarrett). An iron food-tin (SF47) and an enamelled vessel lid (SF51) also came from this group, associated with a brick soakaway, while part of a bone syringe (SF112) was retrieved from a cesspit.

In the east part of the site (BVE11), finds included copper-alloy pins (SF5 and SF303) and a small iron hinge (SF8). Among a handful of coins is a halfpenny of George III (SF2), a probable farthing of Victoria (SF274) and a possible silver coins (SF29); residual may be a copper-alloy jeton (SF15) and a possible 17th-century private farthing token (SF1).

Recommendations

The metal and small finds form an integral component of the finds and should, where relevant, be included in any further publication of the site. Throughout the different phases of occupation, the assemblage offers a broad selection of objects relating to the structures on the site, its inhabitants and their daily lives. Besides the many household fittings and fixtures, dress accessories and personal belongings representative of life in medieval and early modern Stoney Street there are also some unusual and particularly significant finds, such as the late medieval lead token (BVT09: SF341), the ivory implement apparently reused as a textile tool (BVE11: SF91) and the early example of cast-iron vessel (BVE11: SF267), both from the early modern Phase 6a. Finds from this phase also include dagger scabbard chapes (BVE11: SF23; BVT09: SF24), as well as possible elements of body armour (BVT09: SF68 and SF87). Other finds are indicative of activities relating to production, in particular the many indeterminate fragments of copper alloy, and trade, where finds include a copper-alloy coin weight of the 15th/16th centuries (BVE11: SF20), a 17th-century private farthing token (BVE11: SF69) and three farthings of Charles I (BVE11: SF6: BVT09: SF12 and SF340). For the purpose of publication, a number of finds will require further study and in some cases cleaning to aid identification; this is particularly the case for coins, which may include a possible Anglo-Saxon issue (BVT09: SF15), tokens and jetons, and has been noted in the accompanying finds tables. The possible copper-alloy waste and slag from non-ferrous metalworking should be investigated by a non-ferrous metalworking specialist. Following publication, iron nails and indeterminate fragments may be discarded.

BVT09 Catalogue

	PHASE 5a: 11th–13th centuries				
	context	sf	description	pot date	recommendations
BVT09	248	bulk	iron nails; three incomplete	1080-1200	

	PHASE 5b: 13th–14th centuries				
	context	sf	description	pot date	recommendations
BVT09	232	102	iron disc; diam. 65mm; thickness 1mm	1240-1350*	
BVT09		103	iron knife; tang and fragment of blade only; L 75mm; blade W 16mm	1240-1350*	
BVT09		38	copper-alloy mount; circular with slightly downturned edge and ?integral rivet; diam. 20mm	1240-1350*	
BVT09		39	copper-alloy buckle; double-oval with plain D-section frame and strap bar finished with lobed knops; ht. 22mm; W 40mm; *c.*1500–1650	1240-1350*	

	PHASE 5c: 14th–15th centuries				
	context	sf	description	pot date	recommendations
BVT09	181	31	copper-alloy ?sheet waste; irregular-shaped and heavily corroded; *c.* 20 x 55mm	1270-1350	
BVT09		347	copper-alloy droplets; three minute	1270-1350	

	PHASE 6a: mid- to late 16th century				
	context	sf	description	pot date	recommendations
BVT09	85	60	iron strap; delicate and highly degraded; W 10mm; L 110mm+	1612-1630	
BVT09		61	iron bar/spike; triangular-section and slightly tapering; L 215mm+	1612-1630	
BVT09	116	62	heel iron; two incomplete; W 55mm	1580-1600	
BVT09		240	ivory handle; diamond-section for through-tang knife; W *c.* 15mm; L 55mm	1580-1600	
BVT09		380	copper-alloy vessel; curved fragment only; vessel diam. *c.*50mm	1580-1600	
BVT09		381	iron ?steelyard weight; heavily corroded; round/biconical with rounded base; diam. 40mm; ht. 40mm; wt. 69g	1580-1600	
BVT09		382	iron mount; incomplete; curved strap with two holes for fixing extant; W 20mm; L 65mm+	1580-1600	
BVT09		bulk	iron nails; four; L 40–70mm	1580-1600	
BVT09	120	20	copper-alloy ?sheet/mount; highly corroded and indeterminate oval piece; 17 x 20mm	1580-1650	
BVT09		21	copper-alloy two-piece shoe buckle with concave frame drilled for separate spindle; incomplete frame only; ht. 25mm; W 35mm; late 17th/early 18th centuries	1580-1650	
BVT09		22	corner of square or rectangular copper-alloy casing with simple folded edge; one hole for fixing, pierced from inside, present; ht. of fold 12mm; ?backplate for mounted lock	1580-1650	further ident
BVT09		bulk	iron nail; incomplete	1580-1650	
BVT09	124	13	copper-alloy jeton; Nuremberg rose//orb; complete but corroded; diam. 24mm	1550-1610	clean to ident
BVT09	126	105	lead waste; melt/puddle; 40 x 45mm	late 16th-early 17th c	
BVT09	130	bulk	iron nails; three incomplete	1580-1600	
BVT09	132	23	copper-alloy shoe buckle; double-oval with moulded rosette on each loop; strap bar finished with lobed knops; traces of now-black lacquer; ht. 25mm; W 50mm; *c.* 1550–1650	n/a	
BVT09	134	63	iron ?wall hook; substantial with rectangular back plate; W 30mm; L 150mm+	n/a	
BVT09		64	iron flat-section hook with angled support end; L 125mm; ?winch hook	n/a	
BVT09		65	iron ?object; indeterminate slightly curved piece; 20 x 75mm	n/a	
BVT09		66	iron circular-section ring; diam. 30mm; gauge *c.* 2mm	n/a	
BVT09		72	iron ?object; indeterminate fragment; 35 x 60mm	n/a	
BVT09		378	pinner's bone of cattle metatarsal; working end, with horizontal grooves for pins, mostly broken off; L 145mm	n/a	
BVT09		bulk	iron nail; incomplete	n/a	
BVT09	149	24	copper-alloy ?sword/dagger scabbard chape; cast tongue-shaped front with traces of serrated edge; two holes, at either end, for fi, SF70, xing; heavily corroded but traces of decoration visible on x-ray; W 23mm; ht. 55mm	early 17th c	?clean for ident
BVT09		67	iron gardening fork/hoe; two-pronged with tang for hafting; W 65mm; L 165mm	early 17th c	
BVT09		68	iron vessel/plate; slightly curved fragment with one original simple, thinned edge; 50 x 80mm; thickness 1–2 mm; ?possibly armour plate	early 17th c	
BVT09		bulk	iron nail; incomplete	early 17th c	
BVT09	152	106	lead ?weight or waste; irregular oval-shaped disc with slightly thickened centre; 43 x 47mm; 8mm thick; wt. 49 g	1580-1600	
BVT09		26	copper-alloy flat-section curtain ring; diam. 30mm	1580-1600	
BVT09		69	iron London Type 4 horseshoe; one side only with three square nail holes and no caulkin; W 30mm; L 110mm+	1580-1600	
BVT09	153	25	heavily degraded stud or button of ?copper-alloy; domed with traces of central pin/loop;	1580-1650	material ident

			traces of ?silver or tin on surface; diam. 15mm		
BVT09		70	iron pinned hinge with rectangular plates; heavily corroded and mineralised; ht. 40mm; W 35mm	1580-1650	
BVT09		383	iron curved strap/mount; incomplete; W 12mm; L 80mm+; ?casket mount	1580-1650	further x-ray
BVT09	155	71	numerous fragmented and indeterminate iron objects, corroded to stone and brick	1550-1600	
BVT09		384	copper-alloy ?baluster shape candlestick; fragment only, encased in heavy iron corrosion; diam. 30mm; ht. 85mm+		further x-ray
BVT09		385	iron plain loop furniture handle; W 33mm; L 35mm		
BVT09	157	27	copper-alloy pin; long and fine with small, flat and slightly domed head; L 72mm	early 17th c	
BVT09		28	copper-alloy lace-chapes; one complete, L 30mm; one partly unrolled/unfinished, L 45mm; both very fine with a diam. of *c.* 1mm	early 17th c	
BVT09		29	copper-alloy head-dress pin; short with large bulbous head; L 42mm	early 17th c	
BVT09	159	30	heavily degraded stud or button of ?copper-alloy/glass; domed with traces of central pin/loop; diam. 14mm	1580-1600	material ident
BVT09		73	iron ?pin with narrow head at an angle; L 55mm+	1580-1600	
BVT09		74	iron ?buckle; heavily mineralised with narrow rectangular frame and traces of buckle plate with at least two holes along the centre for fixing; W *c.* 35mm; L *c.* 20mm	1580-1600	
BVT09		75	iron ?object; heavily corroded and indeterminate lump; 45 x 60mm	1580-1600	
BVT09		bulk	iron nails; two incomplete	1580-1600	
BVT09	161	bulk	iron nail; incomplete	1580-1600	
BVT09	162	76	iron clench bolt with lozenge-shaped rove; L 60mm; rove 25 x 40mm	1580-1600	
BVT09		77	iron ?clench bolt; heavily corroded; L 45mm	1580-1600	
BVT09		78	iron ?pin; incomplete; L 75mm+; gauge 3mm	1580-1600	
BVT09	166	bulk	iron nail; L 140mm	1575-1600	
BVT09	180	79	iron ?door bolt; heavily mineralized and encased in large lump of corrosion; x-ray indicates circular-section bar with a central transverse projection; L 125mm+; gauge 12mm	1480-1600	
BVT09	183	bulk	iron nail; incomplete	n/a	
BVT09	185	14	copper-alloy jeton; Nuremberg rose//orb; complete but corroded; diam. 22mm	1580-1600	clean to ident
BVT09		32	copper-alloy ?object; heavily incrusted thin oval-shaped and dished piece; fragments of ?textile adhering to the outside; 44 x 60mm	1580-1600	further ident
BVT09		33	copper-alloy nail; short and sturdy with offset head; L 35mm; head 15 x 20mm	1580-1600	
BVT09		80	lead ore; considerable lump (see Appendix 12)	1580-1600	
BVT09		81	iron mount/sheet; heavily corroded piece only; 60 x 140mm	1580-1600	
BVT09		82	iron tubular object; heavily encased in corrosion; W 10mm; L 45mm+	1580-1600	
BVT09		341	lead token; late medieval cross-and-pellets series; complete; diam. 11mm	1580-1600	clean to ident
BVT09		348	copper-alloy pin; Caple Type B; three pieces	1580-1600	
BVT09		bulk	iron nails; numerous incomplete	1580-1600	
BVT09	194	83	iron ?vessel foot; tapering piece of solid cast iron; top diam. 40mm; ht. 80mm+	1580-1600	
BVT09		84	iron ?object; heavily encased in corrosion; triangular lump with 25-mm ?copper-alloy hook on surface, visible on x-ray; 65 x 90mm	1580-1600	
BVT09		85	iron ?sheet mount; D-section, now completely mineralized and encased in corrosion; W 20mm; L 90mm+	1580-1600	
BVT09		86	iron ?sheet/vessel; heavily corroded fragment only; 50 x 80mm	1580-1600	
BVT09		87	sheet iron ?swivelling hook; right-angled with curved edge; ?rivetted to rectangular sheet/mount; ht. 90mm; W 70mm; mount 25 x	1580-1600	further ident

			65mm		
BVT09		88	iron plate and nails; several corroded pieces	1580-1600	
BVT09		89	iron ?object; fragmentary piece with several layers of ?rivetted plate; W 40mm; L 95mm	1580-1600	
BVT09		90	iron ?nails/clenchbolts; two heavily corroded and indeterminate pieces; L 50mm	1580-1600	
BVT09		91	iron ?object; heavily corroded and indeterminate lump; 40 x 65mm	1580-1600	
BVT09		235	lead bird feeder; complete D-section vessel with straight sides and folded-out edge on convex part; small embossed quatrefoil flower with central pellet at the front; cobweb-like traces of ?fabric under the base; 60 x 30mm; ht. 33mm	1580-1600	
BVT09		243	silver coin; Elizabeth I ?threepence, 1567; near-complete but heavily worn; diam. 19mm	1580-1600	further ident
BVT09	208	15	?copper-alloy coin; thick and dumpy flan with heavily worn surface; ?clipped at edge; diam. 10mm; ?possibly Anglo-Saxon debased silver, or Roman	1580-1600	clean to ident
BVT09		34	copper-alloy head-dress pin with head of two domed discs soldered together; upper half with embossed with a crosshatch pattern; L 66mm; head diam. 9mm	1580-1600	
BVT09		92	iron nail; incomplete	1580-1600	
BVT09		93	iron strap/mount; incomplete; W 20mm; L 60mm+	1580-1600	
BVT09		bulk	iron nail	1580-1600	
BVT09	213	35	?lead or heavily leaded bronze; very corroded and indeterminate flat piece; 32 x 37mm	1580-1600	
BVT09		36	copper-alloy rectangular belt or sword-belt buckle; engraved with oblique double lines within a linear border; ht. 45mm; W 45mm; *c.* 1450–1600	1580-1600	
BVT09		108	aluminium ?bottle cap, now flattened; rolled edge and two horizontal embossed ridges; stamped MADE IN ENGLAND; residual modern	1580-1600	
BVT09		275	iron strip/waste; tapering irregular piece; W 15mm; L 130mm	1580-1600	
BVT09		276	iron fitting; tapering strip with narrowed shoulder and short ?ferrule; tip slightly curved outwards; W 20mm; L 110mm+; thickness 2–3mm; ?trivet foot	1580-1600	further ident
BVT09	215	94	iron rotary key with hollow shank enk; kidney-shaped bow finished with central pointed projection; bit distorted by corrosion	1550-1580	
BVT09		95	iron ?sphere/shot; completely mineralised; diam. *c.* 50mm	1550-1580	further ident
BVT09		96	iron ?object; heavily corroded and indeterminate lump; 80 x 140mm	1550-1580	
BVT09		97	iron ?object; fragment of slightly angled sheet with ring/ferrule adhering; 35 x 50mm; ring diam. 22mm	1550-1580	
BVT09		98	iron ?object/s; heavily corroded and indeterminate lump; 50 x 110mm	1550-1580	
BVT09		99	slender iron knife with long bolster and slightly angled incomplete blade; metal ?cap/finial obscured by corrosion; flat tapering bone-scale handle with four iron rivets; handle L 60mm; blade W 11mm	1550-1580	clean finial and bolster for ident
BVT09		100	iron ?objects; heavily corroded and indeterminate lump; 70 x 90mm	1550-1580	
BVT09		101	Iron sheet/straps; three heavily corroded pieces; W 10–30mm	1550-1580	
BVT09		107	lead sheet waste; small folded piece 15 x 15mm	1550-1580	
BVT09		115	composite cutlery handle with tapering ?wooden scales and iron pins; heavily decayed finished with ?cap and finial: L *c.* 70mm; W 25mm	1550-1580	further x-ray
BVT09		236	bone dice; 8 x 8mm with simple drilled numerals	1550-1580	
BVT09		253	copper-alloy head-dress pin with head of two dished sheet discs soldered together; L 54mm;	1550-1580	

			head diam. 15mm		
BVT09		349	copper-alloy ?sheet/mount; highly corroded and indeterminate piece; 10 x 15mm	1550-1580	
BVT09		bulk	iron nails; eight small incomplete	1550-1580	
BVT09	217	237	copper-alloy head-dress pin with Caple Type C wound-wire head; L 64mm	1580-1600	
BVT09		277	Iron sheet/mount; heavily corroded fragment only; 40 x 50mm	1580-1600	
BVT09		bulk	iron nail; incomplete	1580-1600	
BVT09	234	350	copper-alloy pin; Caple Type B; two pieces	1480-1600	
BVT09		bulk	iron nail; incomplete	1480-1600	

	PHASE 6b: mid- to late 17th century				
	context	sf	description	pot date	recommendations
BVT09	45		iron nail; incomplete	1580-1650	
BVT09	123	379	bone-working waste; square-section 10 x 10mm piece cut from cattle longbone; worked on all four sides; L 145mm+	ctp 1660-1680	

	PHASE 6c: late 17th century				
	context	sf	description	pot date	recommendations
BVT09	40	52	iron ?lid/vessel; diam. 40mm; ht. 15mm	1680-1690	
BVT09		104	lead weight; conical with flat base and ?embedded iron wire loop for suspension; ht. 35mm; base diam. 23mm; wt. 74 g	1680-1690	
BVT09		183	eye glass; oxidized surface; diam. 30mm	1680-1690	
BVT09		344	copper-alloy pins; Caple Type B and C, numerous corroded fragments	1680-1690	
BVT09		353	iron ferrule; tapering, of plain overlapping sheet; now squashed; L 43mm; W at mouth 15mm	1680-1690	
BVT09		366	glass bead; slightly drop-shaped with heavily oxidized surface; diam. 7mm; ht. 8mm	1680-1690	
BVT09		367	glass bead; minute white for ?beading/embroidery; diam. 2.5mm; ht. 1mm	1680-1690	
BVT09		bulk	iron nails; numerous incomplete	1680-1690	
BVT09	46	53	iron ferrule; long and tapering of simple overlapping sheet; L 185mm; upper diam. 23mm; ?tip/reinforcement for thin wooden pole	1670-1700	
BVT09		54	iron patten; two lengths of crinkled iron ring; L 80 and 95mm; ?part of SF272	1670-1700	
BVT09		55	iron mount/binding; curved strap; W 15mm; L 130mm+	1670-1700	
BVT09		272	iron patten; one half of type with crinkled iron ring; semicircular terminal with two holes for fixing; W 115mm; L 100mm+; ?part of SF54	1670-1700	
BVT09		340	copper-alloy coin; Charles I farthing, 'Maltravers'; complete; diam. 16mm	1670-1700	further ident
BVT09		345	copper-alloy pins; Caple Type C, fifteen corroded fragments	1670-1700	
BVT09		346	copper-alloy ?object; highly corroded and indeterminate rectangular piece; 7 x 50mm	1670-1700	
BVT09		354	iron fitting; incomplete; rectangular-section strap with triangular projection; part of strap double-bent; ?lock bolt or latch rest	1670-1700	
BVT09		355	iron ?sheet/mount; indeterminate fragment only; 45 x 60mm	1670-1700	
BVT09		356	iron vessel handle; terminal only; curved, strap tapering to loop for fixing; W 15mm; L 105mm+	1670-1700	
BVT09		357	iron ?hook/loop; fragment only of flat-section strap; W 6mm	1670-1700	
BVT09		358	iron ferrule; diam. 18mm; L 13mm	1670-1700	
BVT09		359	iron ?sheet/mount; indeterminate fragment only; 15 x 30mm	1670-1700	
BVT09		368	bone comb; tooth fragment only	1670-1700	
BVT09		bulk	iron nails; numerous incomplete	1670-1700	

BVT09	75	222	stone alley; diam. 16mm	1550-1600	
BVT09		273	iron; tapering strap; W 30mm; L 180mm+	1550-1600	
BVT09		274	iron pintle; spike L 75mm; pivot ht. 70mm	1550-1600	
BVT09	83	224	slender hone of Norwegian schist; incomplete with hole for suspension; W 25mm; L 100mm+; residual Saxon/early Norman	late 17th century	

	PHASE 6d: late 17th to 18th centuries				
	context	sf	description	pot date	recommendations
BVT09	66	19	copper-alloy coat button; plain disc with applied wire loop; diam. 25mm	1720-1780	
BVT09	187	241	ivory whittle-tang cutlery handle; tapering round-section with straight end; L 75mm; diam. 22mm	1700-1720	
BVT09		242	ivory whittle-tang cutlery handle; tapering round-section with bulbous end; L 80mm+; diam. 18mm	1700-1720	
BVT09		251	copper-alloy ?sheet/mount; highly corroded and indeterminate rectangular piece; 30 x 40mm	1700-1720	
BVT09		252	copper-alloy ?slag; 20 x 30mm	1700-1720	further ident

	PHASE 6e: 18th to mid-19th centuries				
	context	sf	description	pot date	recommendations
BVT09	10	18	copper-alloy fitting; symmetrical with two slightly conical discs joined by a round-section bar; traces of iron element passing vertically through the bar; L 25mm; disc diam. 12 and 14mm respectively; ?part of candlestick	late 19th c	further ident
BVT09		46	iron drain cover; circular with evenly spaced circular perforations; diam. 140mm	late 19th c	
BVT09		47	iron food-tin can; incomplete; diam. 75mm; ht. 75mm	late 19th c	
BVT09		48	iron?key or drain-lifter; rectangular aperture with ?two vertical bits; round section handle finished with simple wrought loop for hanging; L 270mm; aperture 30 x 45mm	late 19th c	
BVT09		49	iron vessel with straight walls; several pieces; diam. *c.* 60mm; ht. 70mm+	late 19th c	
BVT09		50	iron ?implement handle; square-section tang with remnants of mineralized wood, tapering to slightly domed circular end plate; iron ferrule with remnants of ?blade; L 130mm; end plate diam. 25mm	late 19th c	further ident
BVT09		51	enamelled iron?lid; circular and slightly dished; white enamel; diam. 130mm	late 19th c	
BVT09		109	bone waste; sawn-off ring of ?sheep longbone; diam. *c.* 25mm; ht. 10mm	late 19th c	
BVT09		220	?plaster-cast figurine; kneeling and praying human figure on square base; incomplete; ht. 69mm+	late 19th c	
BVT09	12	342	copper-alloy pins; Caple Type C, eleven corroded fragments; fragment of small copper-alloy ?wire dress hook	1700-1720	
BVT09		bulk	iron nails; numerous incomplete	1700-1720	
BVT09	13	343	copper-alloy pins; Caple Type B and C, numerous corroded fragments	1700-1720	
BVT09		364	glass setting; facetted; diam. 8mm; ht. 5mm	1700-1720	
BVT09		365	glass bead; barrel-shaped with heavily oxidized surface; diam. 4mm; ht. 4mm	1700-1720	
BVT09		370	stone alley; diam. 9mm	1700-1720	
BVT09		386	composite handle; corroded fragment with ?wood plates ; two copper-alloy pins extant; W 12mm	1700-1720	
BVT09		bulk	iron nails; fourteen incomplete	1700-1720	
BVT09	61	12	copper-alloy coin; Charles I farthing; complete but corroded; diam. 13mm	1710-1720	clean to ident
BVT09		56	copper-alloy oval ?pipe/fitting; heavily	1710-1720	

			corroded and fragmented with ?iron collar; opening 35 x 45mm; L 60mm+		
BVT09		57	iron ?sheet/vessel; indeterminate fragment only; 50 x 70mm	1710-1720	
BVT09	80	58	iron ?object; indeterminate fragment; copper-alloy object with circular ?rivets adhering to surface; 30 x 30mm; 15mm thick	1550-1600	
BVT09		59	iron mount/binding; curved strap; W 15mm; L 90mm+	1550-1600	
BVT09	224	112	bone syringe; part only; threaded end disc with central hole for plunger; diam. 23mm	1800-1830	
BVT09		37	copper-alloy wire ring; incomplete; gauge *c.* 1mm; diam. *c.* 30mm	1800-1830	

BVE11 Catalogue

	PHASE 4 post-Roman				
	context	sf	description	pot date	recommendations
BVE11	452		iron nail; incomplete		
BVE11	578	279	lead melting waste; 20 x 25mm		
BVE11		287	copper-alloy pin/wire; fragment only		
BVE11			iron nails; five incomplete		
BVE11	591	105	copper-alloy ?twisted wire; fragment only		
BVE11		108	copper-alloy; two indeterminate fragments		
BVE11		283	lead melting waste; 15 x 225mm		
BVE11			copper-alloy ?slag; small lump		
BVE11			iron nails; three incomplete		
BVE11	595		iron nails; five incomplete		

	PHASE 5a: 11th –13th centuries				
	context	sf	description	pot date	recommendations
BVE11	221	297	fine and slender tapering bone scale from knife handle; rounded end finished in downwards point; three evenly spaced holes for iron rivets; L 72mm; W 9mm	n/a	
BVE11	427	90	copper-alloy pin; incomplete	1140-1200	
BVE11	450	91	double-sided comb of elephant ivory; reworked for use as ?textile tool; very faint traces of sawn tooth marks and a row of drilled and symmetrically placed dots along the centre; finials of remaining end plate carved into concave hollow and a deep slit respectively; L 90mm; W 63mm; 16th/17th -centuries	n/a	further ident
BVE11	575	97	copper-alloy rivet; flat head with moulded edge and double collars; diam. 15mm; ht. 10mm	1170-1200	
BVE11		102	copper-alloy ?sheet/offcuts; numerous indeterminate fragments	1170-1200	
BVE11		103	copper-alloy needle; oval eye; point broken off; L 60mm	1170-1200	
BVE11			iron nails; three incomplete	1170-1200	
BVE11	576	101	copper-alloy melt; 25 x 40mm	n/a	
BVE11		111	iron ? hinge; incomplete strap with end forged into a U-bend; W 28mm	n/a	
BVE11			copper-alloy; five small fragments	n/a	
BVE11			iron nails; three incomplete	n/a	
BVE11	586	280	copper-alloy rivet; complete with pointed domed head and flat back plate; diam. 6mm; ht, 8mm	n/a	
BVE11		281	copper-alloy strap/offcut; tapering; W 5mm; L 37mm	n/a	
BVE11		282	lead ?window came; fragment/waste of ?reeded came; L 25mm	n/a	further ident
BVE11			iron nails; five fragments	n/a	
BVE11	589	104	copper-alloy penannular brooch with	1050-1100	

			recurved terminals; complete but in three pieces; diam. 25mm; likely Iron Age/Roman		

	PHASE 5b: 13th –14th centuries				
	context	sf	description	pot date	recommendations
BVE11	+	77	stone vessel of Purbeck marble; two pieces that conjoin with SF67; see Hayward, this volume	n/a	
BVE11	230	54	copper-alloy ?tripod vessel foot; round-section with thickened base; diam. 20mm; ht. 25mm+	1270-1500	
BVE11	241	57	copper-alloy sheet/offcut; 15 x 25mm	1270-1500	
BVE11	247	59	iron nail; L 75mm	1270-1300	
BVE11		60	copper-alloy; two corroded and indeterminate fragments	1270-1300	
BVE11		61	copper-alloy ?object; indeterminate lump; 15 x 20mm	1270-1300	
BVE11		62	copper-alloy ?object; indeterminate lump; 15 x 20mm	1270-1300	
BVE11	379	67	stone vessel of Purbeck marble; incomplete with lug/handle extant; diam. *c.*400mm; ht. 125mm; conjoins with the two unstratified pieces SF77; see Hayward, Appendix 11	n/a	
BVE11	417	81	copper-alloy ?object; two indeterminate lumps; diam. 15mm and 15 x 25mm	1240-1350	
BVE11		85	stone hone; flat and slander with part of suspension hole extant at one end; Norwegian schist; W 23mm; L 150mm+	1240-1350	
BVE11	419		copper-alloy; fragment of very fine wire; L 12mm	1250-1280	
BVE11			iron nails; nine incomplete	1250-1280	
BVE11	420		iron nail; incomplete	n/a	
BVE11	423	82	copper-alloy ?object; indeterminate lump; 18 x 30mm	1240-1300	
BVE11		83	copper-alloy ?object; indeterminate lump; 10 x 15mm	1240-1300	
BVE11		89	copper-alloy ?object; indeterminate lump; 25 x 30mm	1240-1300	
BVE11			iron ?objects; seven lumps and fragments	1240-1300	further x-ray
BVE11			copper-alloy ?slag; small lump	1240-1300	
BVE11			iron nails; two incomplete	1240-1300	
BVE11	425	109	copper-alloy ?slag; two small lumps	1270-1350	
BVE11		110	copper-alloy ?objects; four indeterminate lumps; largest 35 x 40mm	1270-1350	
BVE11	429	277	lead melting waste; small rectangular drip	1080-1200	
BVE11	437	259	copper-alloy ?object; indeterminate lump; 8 x 15mm	1240-1350	
BVE11	439	278	copper-alloy ?bar mount; incomplete with d-section strap and small iron rivet extant; L 13mm+	1240-1350	

	PHASE 5c: late 14th –15th centuries				
	context	sf	description	pot date	recommendations
BVE11	182	64	copper-alloy ?object; indeterminate lump; diam. 20mm	1480-1500	
BVE11	225	53	copper-alloy ?object; indeterminate lump; 10 x 25mm	1400-1500	
BVE11		264	iron buckle; circular with central bar and ?sheet pin; diam. 22mm	1400-1500	
BVE11			iron ?fitting; angled and heavily corroded flat object; 55 x 65mm	1400-1500	
BVE11			iron nails; two incomplete	1400-1500	
BVE11	229	263	iron rowel spur with long neck; deeply curved sides and pointed crest;	1400-1500	further x-ray

			incomplete; neck L 75mm; ?15th-century		
BVE11		301	copper-alloy pins/wire; two short lengths	1400-1500	?further x-ray
BVE11			iron nails; two incomplete	1400-1500	
BVE11	242	58	copper-alloy ?coin; heavily corroded fragment	1440-1500	?clean for id
BVE11	249	265	iron rowel spur; incomplete; neck L 43mm	1450-1500	
BVE11		266	iron horseshoe; London Type 4; toe part and end of one branch ?with caulkin; web W 28mm	1450-1500	
BVE11			iron nails; four incomplete	1450-1500	
BVE11	305	258	copper-alloy ?object; small indeterminate lump; diam. 15mm	1480-1600	
BVE11	312		iron nails; two incomplete	1480-1500	
BVE11	315	71	copper-alloy ?toilet implement; strip with twisted body and pointed end: two pieces; L 20 and 40mm	1350-1500	
BVE11	338	72	copper-alloy wire ring/fitting; now bent out of shape; diam. *c.*20mm	1350-1500	
BVE11		73	copper-alloy ?pin/wire; small fragment only	1350-1500	
BVE11		74	copper-alloy ?object; small indeterminate lump; 7 x 10mm	1350-1500	
BVE11	375		iron nails; three incomplete	1400-1500	
BVE11	413		iron nail; incomplete	1340-1350	
BVE11	446	93	copper-alloy; three indeterminate fragments	1400-1500	
BVE11		94	copper-alloy ?object; indeterminate fragment only	1400-1500	
BVE11		95	copper-alloy ?object; indeterminate fragment only	1400-1500	
BVE11			iron U-shaped staple; incomplete; W 35mm; L 80mm	1400-1500	
BVE11			iron nails; eight incomplete	1400-1500	
BVE11	448	121	copper-alloy ?jeton; heavily corroded and pierced in centre; diam. 30mm	1240-1350	clean to investigate
BVE11			iron nail; incomplete	1240-1350	

	PHASE 6a: late 15th to early 17th centuries				
	context	sf	description	pot date	recommendations
BVE11	38	11	iron nail; incomplete	1580-1700	
BVE11	56		iron nail; incomplete	1580-1700	
BVE11	86		iron nail; incomplete	n/a	
BVE11	87		iron nails; five incomplete	1630-1700	
BVE11	94		iron ?strap; heavily corroded fragment only W 15mm	1580-1650	
BVE11			iron nails; three incomplete	1580-1650	
BVE11	102	17	iron cannon ball; quarter segment only; diam. 130mm	1580-1660	
BVE11	116	19	copper-alloy ?object; two corroded and indeterminate fragments	1580-1600	
BVE11		251	copper-alloy ?vessel/ container; three corroded and indeterminate fragments; diam. *c.*50mm; ht. 50mm+	1580-1600	
BVE11		302	iron ?tool; heavily corroded oval-section and tapering object with recessed flat ?tang for handle; W (top end) 18mm; L 95mm+	1580-1600	
BVE11			iron strap; two short lengths; W 4 and 6mm	1580-1600	
BVE11			iron nails; two incomplete	1580-1600	
BVE11	117	21	iron ?staple/chain link; corroded and indeterminate fragment with parallel protruding arms; W 25mm; L 55mm	1580-1600	
BVE11		284	ivory waste; rectangular fragment, cut on three sides; 34 x 44mm	1580-1600	
BVE11			iron strap; fragment only; W 8mm; L 80mm	1580-1600	
BVE11			iron strap; fragment only; W 10mm; L	1580-1600	

			50mm+		
BVE11			iron tin/vessel; three heavily corroded fragments	1580-1600	
BVE11			iron ?object; solid but indeterminate fragment; 20 x 50 x 10mm	1580-1600	
BVE11			iron nails; ten incomplete	1580-1600	
BVE11	119	20	copper-alloy coin weight; circular ?with fleur-de-lis for ducats; ?*c.* 1500 AD; diam. 12mm	1480-1600	clean for id
BVE11			iron nails; two incomplete	1480-1600	
BVE11	121		iron strap/fitting; flat-section fragment only; W 10mm; L 90mm	1480-1600	
BVE11	128	22	iron ring/link; oval 48 x 63mm	1830-1900	
BVE11		285	bone ?tool; cattle-size rib, polished from handling; worked and smoothed at broken end; L 145mm	1830-1900	
BVE11	130	268	iron harness buckle; complete circular with central bar and pin; diam. 50mm	1630-1700	
BVE11		269	iron rowel spur; neck and part of sides only; neck L 40mm	1630-1700	
BVE11			iron strap; fragment only; W 13mm	1630-1700	
BVE11			iron nails; four incomplete	1630-1700	
BVE11	133	23	copper-alloy dagger scabbard chape; rectangular with serrated top edge and central openwork quatrefoil; lobed end with cast radial grooves and knop; overall coating of now-black laquer; L 40mm W (top) 25mm; Museum of London Type III; late 15th to 16th centuries	1550-1600	
BVE11		24	copper-alloy pin; Caple Type B; L 25mm	1550-1600	
BVE11		25	copper-alloy sturdy 'head-dress' pin with flattened ?triangular head; L 60mm	1550-1600	
BVE11		26	copper-alloy lace-chape; L 21mm	1550-1600	
BVE11		27	copper-alloy bar mount; complete with rounded finial and copper-alloy rivet extant; W 4mm; L 28mm	1550-1600	
BVE11		28	copper-alloy jeton; ?Nuremberg; fragment only	1550-1600	clean for id
BVE11		270	iron figure-of-eight chain link; W 20mm; L 65mm	1550-1600	
BVE11			iron nails; three incomplete	1550-1600	
BVE11	163	37	copper-alloy lace-chape; fragment only	1550-1580	
BVE11		38	copper-alloy jeton; heavily corroded; ?French, fleur-de-lis in lozenge	1550-1580	clean for id
BVE11		39	copper-alloy ?jeton; incomplete	1550-1580	clean for id
BVE11		40	copper-alloy ring; two pieces; diam. 25mm	1550-1580	
BVE11		41	antler ?tool; beam and lower part of one tine forming angled handle; large perforation in beam and smaller drilled hole in tine end; beam ht. 90mm	1550-1580	further ident
BVE11		42	copper-alloy pin/handle; rounded end; gauge 3mm; L 85mm+	1550-1580	
BVE11			iron ?nails/pins; two indeterminate shafts only	1550-1580	
BVE11	175	51	copper-alloy ?object; ten corroded and indeterminate lumps	1550-1580	
BVE11		255	copper-alloy ?sheet/mount; folded in tapering shape around ?iron core; W 30mm; L 75mm	1550-1580	further ident
BVE11		262	iron ?pot hook; long narrow bar with simple curved-back hook; L 160mm+	1550-1580	
BVE11	177	44	glass bead; fragment of large seven-layer Venetian chevron bead; ht. 20mm+; diam. *c.* 26mm; ?late 15th/16th centuries	1580-1600	
BVE11		45	copper-alloy ?mount/strap loop; lozenge shaped with transverse bar at the back for fixing; 20 x 20mm	1580-1600	further ident
BVE11		50	iron buckles; two rectangular, corroded together; 22 x 28mm	1580-1600	
BVE11		267	iron vessel; incomplete; cast globular	1580-1600	further ident

			with tall, straight neck; one round-section angular handle present; horizontal and vertical ?flashing; neck diam. *c.*240mm; neck ht. 80mm; copper-alloy ?wire round base of handle		
BVE11			iron strap; incomplete fragment; W 15mm	1580-1600	
BVE11			iron nails; seven incomplete	1580-1600	
BVE11	184	276	copper-alloy sheet/offcut; 15 x 25mm	1240-1300	
BVE11			iron nails; numerous fragments	1240-1300	
BVE11	200	47	copper-alloy ?sheet/vessel fragment; 20 x 60mm	mid-16th c	
BVE11		48	copper-alloy ?sheet/vessel fragment; 23 x 55mm	mid-16th c	
BVE11		49	copper-alloy ?object; indeterminate lump; 10 x 20mm	mid-16th c	
BVE11		256	copper-alloy pin; Caple Type C; L 27mm	mid-16th c	
BVE11		257	copper-alloy lace-chape; Oakley Type 2; L 20mm	mid-16th c	
BVE11	343		iron nail; sturdy with large head; L 145mm; head diam. 40mm	1550-1600	
BVE11	355	66	copper-alloy ?object; indeterminate lump; 15 x 35mm	1612-1650	
BVE11	386	69	copper-alloy coin; private farthing token; 'WD 1663'	1612-1650	clean for further id
BVE11		70	copper-alloy; small ?hammered strip; W 1.5mm; L 25mm	1612-1650	
BVE11		75	copper-alloy ?coin/button; heavily corroded disc; diam. 21mm	1612-1650	
BVE11			iron nail; incomplete	1612-1650	

	PHASE 6b: mid- to late 17th century				
	context	sf	description	pot date	recommendations
BVE11	316		iron nails; eight incomplete	1630-1650	
BVE11	354	65	copper-alloy ?object; indeterminate lump; 20 x 25mm	1550-1700	

	PHASE 6c: late 17th century				
	context	sf	description	pot date	recommendations
BVE11	25		iron vessel; curved triangular fragment only; L 80mm; thickness 2mm	1580-1600	
BVE11	29		iron nails; two incomplete	1580-1700	
BVE11	96		iron ?nail; indeterminate shaft only; W 9mm	1580-1630	
BVE11	208		iron nail; incomplete	n/a	
BVE11	226	52	composite button; hollow with domed copper-alloy front and iron backing with applied iron wire loop; diam. 12mm	n/a	

	PHASE 6d: late 17th to 18th centuries				
	context	sf	description	pot date	recommendations
BVE11	27	3	copper-alloy mount/button; machine-made with raised centre and edges on the reverse; diam. 15mm	1720-1760	
BVE11		4	copper-alloy coin; heavily corroded and illegible; ?halfpenny	1720-1760	
BVE11			iron strap/fitting; tapering but incomplete; W 25mm; L 12mm	1720-1760	
BVE11	33	6	copper-alloy coin; Charles I ?rose farthing	1630-1650	clean for id
BVE11		12	copper-alloy sheet ?object; fragment only; 15 x 20mm	1630-1650	
BVE11	48	14	iron ?tin/vessel; six heavily corroded fragments	1580-1700	
BVE11	58		iron nail; incomplete	1710-1760	
BVE11	157	31	copper-alloy 'head-dress' pin; Caple Type C;	1700-1720	

			L 85mm		
BVE11		32	copper-alloy pin; Caple Type C; L 24mm	1700-1720	
BVE11		33	copper-alloy pin; Caple Type B; incomplete	1700-1720	
BVE11		34	copper-alloy strap/mount; decorated with embossed ridges along the edges; fragment only; W 17mm	1700-1720	
BVE11		35	copper-alloy medal; Queen Anne, Battle of Vigo Bay 1702	1700-1720	clean for further id
BVE11		271	iron hinge; incomplete; ht. 40mm; rectangular plates; 40 x 60mm	1700-1720	
BVE11	165	36	copper-alloy tapering strip/offcut; W 10cm; L 90mm	1700-1720	
BVE11		272	iron horseshoe; London Type 3; toe part only; broad web with nail holes placed close to edge; web W 25mm	1700-1720	
BVE11		286	bone ?tool; split cattle metatarsal, shaved down and polished from handling; L 155mm	1700-1720	
BVE11			iron strips/fittings; two corroded and indeterminate fragments	1700-1720	
BVE11			iron nails; six incomplete	1700-1720	
BVE11	167	273	iron strap hinge; incomplete; W 35mm	18th century	
BVE11	412	80	copper-alloy ?ferrule/chape; sheeting tapering to solid tip finished with knop; diam. (upper) 12mm; L 70mm	late 17th – 18th c	further ident

	PHASE 6e: 18th to mid-19th centuries				
	context	sf	description	pot date	recommendations
BVE11	8	1	copper-alloy coin; ?private farthing token	1830-1900	clean for id
BVE11		2	copper-alloy coin; George III halfpenny; date illegible	1830-1900	
BVE11	31	13	iron nails; four incomplete	1850-1900	
BVE11	32	303	copper-alloy pin; incomplete	19th century	
BVE11			iron nail; incomplete	19th century	
BVE11	34	5	copper-alloy pin; Caple Type B; L 33mm	1830-1900	
BVE11		8	iron hinge with narrow rectangular plates; ht. 60mm; plate W 20mm with three holes for fixing	1830-1900	
BVE11		261	lead strip mount; W 22m; L 50mm+; one nail hole extant	1830-1900	
BVE11			iron strips/fittings; three corroded and indeterminate fragments	1830-1900	
BVE11	52	15	copper-alloy ?jeton	1270-1500	clean for id
BVE11	103	16	iron nail; incomplete	1580-1600	
BVE11	136	29	?silver coin; heavily corroded	1830-1900	clean for id
BVE11		274	copper-alloy coin; heavily corroded and illegible; ?Victoria farthing	1830-1900	
BVE11	158	254	copper-alloy mount; fragment only; circular and deeply embossed with raised edge and centre	1820-1830	

	UNSTRATIFIED FINDS		
	sf	description	recommendations
BVE11	7	iron horseshoe; fragment only	
BVE11	10	copper-alloy ?object; small indeterminate lump; diam. 10mm	
BVE11	46	copper-alloy; heavily corroded lump of twisted, flattened wire; clearly visible on x-ray; 35 x 65mm	
BVE11	56	copper-alloy ?object; small indeterminate lump; diam. 10mm	
BVE11	76	copper-alloy ?object; indeterminate lump; 20 x 35mm	
BVE11	115	copper-alloy ?object; three small indeterminate fragments	
BVE11	116	copper-alloy ?object; small twisted fragment; L 24mm	
BVE11	117	copper-alloy ?bar/handle; fragment only; diam. 7mm; L 55mm	
BVE11	139	copper-alloy ?object; small indeterminate lump; 8 x 12mm	
BVE11	140	copper-alloy coin; heavily corroded and illegible; ?late 19th/20th-century halfpenny	
BVE11	141	copper-alloy ?vessel; heavily corroded and indeterminate fragment; 8 x 15mm	
BVE11	142	copper-alloy ?vessel; heavily corroded and indeterminate fragment; 30 x 30mm	

BVE11	143	copper-alloy ?vessel; heavily corroded and indeterminate fragment; 20 x 30mm	
BVE11	144	copper-alloy ?object; small indeterminate lump; 15 x 25mm	
BVE11	145	copper-alloy ?object; heavily corroded and indeterminate with shape similar to an incomplete tanged knife blade; W 18mm; L 85mm	
BVE11	253	copper-alloy ?vessel; two heavily corroded and indeterminate fragments; 40 x 60mm	
BVE11		iron nails	

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APPENDIX 10: METAL WORKING DEBRIS ASSESSMENT

Lynne Keys

A medium to large assemblage (just over 49kg), initially described as 'slag', was examined and quantified for this report. The assemblage was recovered by hand on site and from soil samples processed after excavation.

Methodology

For this report it was examined by eye and categorised on the basis of morphology; a magnet was used to test for iron-rich material and detect smithing microslags in the soil adhering to slags. Each slag or other material type in each context was weighed except for smithing hearth bottoms, which were individually weighed and measured for statistical purposes. During quantification a magnet was run through soil adhering to slags and thus some hammerscale was detected. Quantification data and details are given in the table below in which weight (wt.) is shown in grams, and length (len.), breadth (br.) and depth (dep.) in millimetres.

Explanation of terms

Activities involving iron can take two forms, smelting or smithing:

Smelting is the manufacture of iron from ore and fuel in a smelting furnace. In periods up to the advent of the blast furnace and iron casting, the products of smelting were a spongy mass called an unconsolidated bloom consisting of iron with a considerable amount of slag still trapped inside, and slag (waste).

Smithing involves the hot working (using a hammer) of the bloom to remove excess slag (primary smithing) or, more commonly, the hot working of one or more pieces of iron to create or to repair an object (secondary smithing). As well as bulk slags, including the smithing hearth bottom (a plano-convex slag cake which builds up under the tuyère hole where the air from the bellows enters), smithing generates micro-slags. These can be hammerscale flakes from ordinary hot working of a piece of iron (making or repairing an object) and/or tiny spheres from bloom smithing or high temperature welding used to join or fuse two pieces of iron.

Slag described as undiagnostic cannot be assigned to smelting or smithing either because of morphology or because it has been broken up during deposition, re-deposition or excavation. Other types of debris in the assemblage may derive from variety of high temperature activities - including domestic fires - and cannot be taken on their own to indicate iron-working was taking place. These include fired clay, vitrified hearth lining, cinder (the very porous, highly vitrified material formed at the interface between the alkali fuel ashes and siliceous material of

hearth lining) and fuel ash slag. If found in association with iron smelting and/or smithing slag they are almost certainly products of the process.

Quantification tables

cxt	^s^	BVE 11 identification	wt	len	br	dp	comment	pcs
025		undiagnostic	68					
027		kiln cinder	30					
032	01	cinder	3					
032	01	ferruginous concretion	6					
032	01	iron	12					
032	01	sample residue	1586				very tiny undiagnostic, grit, stones	
069		undiagnostic	233				voids from large burnt-out inclusions	
069		undiagnostic	230					2
101		smithing hearth bottom	253			45	incomplete	
101		undiagnostic	936				and ferruginous concretion	
102	17	slagged stone	2299					
102	18	undiagnostic	112					
116		iron	72					4
133		undiagnostic	12					
157		undiagnostic	345					3
158	02	burnt charcoal	22					
158	02	fuel ash slag	4					
163		stone	18					
176	03	burnt coal	11					
176	03	fuel ash slag	11					
176	03	sample residue	815				4-2mm. Fired white & red clays, burnt coal, tobacco pipe stem frags, very occ. hammerscale flake	
176	03	sample residue	1135				2-0.5mm. Tiny frags white & red clays, burnt coal, very occ. Broken hammerscale flake & spheres	
177		undiagnostic	102					
184	04	burnt coal	8					
184	04	copper alloy	113					
184	04	hammerscale	1654				concreted together	
184	04	iron	21				flat	
184	04	sample residue	3978				packed with flake hammerscale, very occasional tiny spheres	
184	04	sample residue	1283				grit, stones, some hammerscale flake	
184	04	sample residue	630				pebbles, fired clay, coal & charcoal, lots hammerscale flake & spheres	
184	04	smithing hearth bottom	192	80	60	35		
184	04	undiagnostic	1091					lots
184	04	vitrified hearth lining	64					
184		undiagnostic	259				possible fragment smithing hearth bottom with dribbles	
224		undiagnostic	94					
229	06	magnetic residues	19					
229	06	undiagnostic	14					
247		clay concretion	34				with copper-alloy waste inclusions	
247		undiagnostic	253					
249	07	burnt coal	3					
249	07	iron-rich undiagnostic	15					

249	07	magnetic residues	8		
249	07	microslags	3	includes flake & some large spheres	
249	07	undiagnostic	12		
253	08	burnt coal	3		
253	08	fuel ash slag	6		
253	08	sample residue	124	no slag	
253	08	sample residue	191	only a few microslags	
316	09	burnt charcoal	94		
316	09	cess	2		
316	09	copper alloy	5		
316	09	fuel ash slag	14		
316	09	industrial sample	371	lots broken flake & spheres, some fired clay, grit etc.	
316	09	sample residue	2198	2-0.5mm. Fired clay, grit, lots broken flake	
316	09	sample residue	1125	4-2mm. Fired white & red clays, burnt coal, tobacco pipe stem frags, very occ. hammerscale flake	
316	09	slag runs	3		
324	10	burnt coal	160		
324	10	coal	35		
324	10	hammerscale	3	lots broken flake in soil	
324	10	iron-rich undiagnostic	96		
324	10	sample residue	2524	coal, cinder, fired clay, grit, undiagnostic, flake hammerscale	
324	10	sample residue	1302	includes lots hammerscale flake	
324	10	smithy trample	178	concreted hammerscale included	
324	10	sub-sample residue	512	undiagnostic, cinder, burnt coal, hammerscale flake, coal etc.	
324	10	undiagnostic	4914		lots
324	10	vitrified hearth lining	769		
324		magnetic residues	37	hammerscale flake, some spheres, small undiagnostic	
324		slag dribbles	24		
324		stone	110	shale or burnt stone?	
324		undiagnostic	406		lots
324		undiagnostic	9	very ferruginous	
324		vitrified hearth lining	227	slagged	
388		undiagnostic	15		
413	12	sub-sample residue	839	grit, undiagnostic, pot	
415		undiagnostic	478		1
419	13	iron-rich undiagnostic	22		
419		iron	57		4
423	14	iron-rich undiagnostic	22		
423	14	sample residue	18	cinder, undiagnostic, cess	
423	14	sub-sample residue	357	grit, stones, some hammerscale flake	
429	16	iron	3		
429	16	sample residue	14	some microslags	
429	16	undiagnostic	14		
431		undiagnostic	128		
439	17	iron-rich undiagnostic	76		
439	17	sample residue	18	mixed undiagnostic, cinder etc.	
439	17	undiagnostic	16		
446		undiagnostic	240		1
446		undiagnostic	46		

448		iron-rich undiagnostic	35		
448		undiagnostic	52		
575		cinder	93		
576	21	hammerscale	2	flake & spheres	
576	21	iron-rich undiagnostic	14		
576	21	sample residue	44	undiagnostic, runs, fired clay, cinder	
578	19	cinder	1		
578	19	iron-rich undiagnostic	15		
578	19	magnetic residues	25	occasional flake; grit, sand	
580		cinder	34		
584	20	iron	4		
584	20	magnetic residues	6	nothing relating to ironworking	
584	20	undiagnostic	11		
586	25	iron	24		
586	25	undiagnostic	36		
591	22	cinder	8		
591	22	magnetic residues	14		
595	23	cinder	20		
595	23	magnetic residues	26	some microslags	
595	23	undiagnostic	36		
602	24	hammerscale	3	flake & spheres	
602	24	iron-rich undiagnostic	12		
602	24	sample residue	8	mixed material: cinder, undiagnostic	
602	24	undiagnostic	13		
699	26	iron-rich undiagnostic	3		
699	26	vitrified hearth lining	3		
748		iron-rich undiagnostic	18		
748		undiagnostic	38	very cindery	2
751	30	hammerscale	4		
751	30	iron	23		
751	30	magnetic residues	12		
751	30	undiagnostic	20		
769	27	cinder	57		
769	27	iron	5		
769	27	iron-rich undiagnostic	20		
769	27	sub-sample residue	454	grit, stones, some hammerscale flake	
769	27	vitrified hearth lining	4		
769		kiln lining	11	with green glaze	
769		undiagnostic	38		
776		iron	8	nail?	
776		undiagnostic	33		
777	28	hammerscale	0	four flakes	
777	28	magnetic residue	27	grit, fired clay, painted plaster, microslags, broken flake & spheres	
778	31	fuel ash slag	2		
778	31	magnetic residue	42	50% hammerscale flake & spheres, small pebbles, fired clay, grit	
778	31	magnetic residues	38	grit, stones, no slag	
778	31	undiagnostic	4		
780	29	cinder	44		
780	29	magnetic residue	210	grit, fired clay, painted wall plaster, charcoal, some microslag spheres	
780	29	magnetic residue	331	fired clay, grit, charcoal, tiny broken flake & spheres	
780	29	metalworking residue	2345	grit, fired clay, painted wall plaster, charcoal, some microslag spheres	

780	29	sample residue	2468	grit, fired clay, charcoal, mod. quantity microslag spheres
822	32	ferruginous concretion	3	
843	35	iron	2	
844	33	fuel ash slag	4	
844	33	iron-rich undiagnostic	8	
844	33	magnetic residue	52	lots broken hammerscale flake & very tiny spheres
844	33	microslags	0	includes hammerscale flake
844	33	undiagnostic	1	
845	34	iron-rich undiagnostic	6	
848	36	iron-rich undiagnostic	14	
848	36	undiagnostic	12	
851	38	cinder	2	
851	38	magnetic residues	3	
851	38	sample residue	2	undiagnostic & hammerscale flake
867	37	hammerscale	3	flake & one sphere
867	37	magnetic residue	40	most is small hammerscale flakes (not much broken) and tiny spheres
867	37	magnetic residues	33	
867	37	undiagnostic	70	
874	42	iron	4	
874	42	magnetic residue	0.5	2-0.5mm. 50% broken flake; rest is tiny fired clay
874	42	microslags	0.5	
882	40	iron-rich undiagnostic	8	
902	43	magnetic residues	0.5	includes broken flake
902	43	undiagnostic	3	
u/s		cinder	13	
u/s		copper alloy	9	
u/s		sample residue	0.5	iron flakes, copper alloy, charcoal
u/s		slag run	13	smelting?
u/s		vitrified hearth lining	69	
UP11 B		clay concretion	619	with Cu waste, bone frags etc.
UP11 B		copper alloy	121	and fired clay
UP19		cinder	19	
UP19		undiagnostic	68	
		total wt. = 43.87kg		

Table 1: Slag from BVE 11

BVT 09

cxt	^s^	identification	wt	len	br	dp	comment	pcs
012	01	cinder	11					
013	02	cinder	1					
013	02	coal	98					
046	04	iron-rich cinder	30					
090		undiagnostic	187					
095		undiagnostic	175					
126		coal	134					
159		cinder	5					
159		coal	32					
181	07	undiagnostic	16					

185	06	cinder	4					
213		undiagnostic	172					1
215	08	cinder	17					
215	08	vitrified hearth lining	22					
215		fired ceramic	120				fire brick?	
215		smithing hearth bottom	561	110	90	45		
215		undiagnostic	448					
248	10	cinder	9					
248	10	iron	4					
248	10	undiagnostic	97					lots
265	11	undiagnostic	50					3
315		smithing hearth bottom	118	65	60	30	hammerscale in soil adhering	
323	12	cinder	10					
351	15	cinder	15					
351	15	hammerscale	0				one sphere	
351	15	microslags	0					
351	15	undiagnostic	23					
351	15	vitrified hearth lining	16					
351		cinder	10					
351		ferruginous concretion	40				with hammerscale flake; floor trample	
375		cinder	14					
387		iron-rich cinder	27					
400	16	sample residue	1150				cindery runs, undiagnostic, charcoal, cinder, non-magnetic spheres	
400	16	sample residue	927				lots hammerscale & microslags, slag spheres, grit, tiny charcoal, fired clay	
400		undiagnostic	178				cindery	
400		undiagnostic	180					
404	17	cinder	12					
404		hammerscale	0				very broken flake in soil	
404		iron-rich cinder	180					1
404		smithing hearth bottom	744	140	110	60		
404		undiagnostic	68				cindery	
404		undiagnostic	103					
419		cinder	11					
419		iron-rich cinder	13				and charcoal	
419		undiagnostic	5					
419		vitrified hearth lining	22					
427	19	cinder	2					
427	19	vitrified hearth lining	8					
452	21	cinder	8					
461	22	cinder	13					
461		undiagnostic	62					1
495	23	undiagnostic	65					
547	26	vitrified hearth lining	4					
568	28	cinder	2					
615	36	undiagnostic	12					

Total wt. = 6.235kg

Table 2: Slag from BVT 09

slag type	wt (g)	process
hammerscale	2907	iron smithing
smithing hearth bottom	1868	iron smithing
ferruginous concretion	49	iron working
iron-rich cinder	250	iron working
iron-rich undiagnostic	384	iron working
slag dribbles	24	iron working
slag runs	16	iron working
undiagnostic	12303	iron working
charcoal	116	not diagnostic
cinder	438	not diagnostic
coal	484	not diagnostic
fuel ash slag	41	not diagnostic
iron	239	not diagnostic
vitrified hearth lining	1208	not diagnostic

Table 3: Slag types present in TAA6 assemblages

	5 examples; total wt. 1868g range (g/mm)	median	standard deviation
weight	118 - 744	374	267
length	65 - 140	99	33
breadth	60 - 110	80	24
depth	30 - 60	43	12

Table 4: Smithing hearth bottoms – statistical data

Key Groups

The key groups identified at this stage comprise:

BVT09 & BVE11 - Roman Phases 3d and 3e

BVE11 - medieval Phase 5c pit BVE-[325]

BVE11 - post-medieval Phase 6a pit BVE-[180]

BVE11 – post-medieval Phase 6b hearth grate BVE-[259] and its rake-out BVE-[317].

Discussion

The most frequently occurring diagnostic slags (microslag flakes and spheres) from the sites are products of secondary smithing. Given the quantities recovered from samples and found adhering to slag it is apparent that smithing was either taking place on site or immediately nearby.

In contrast with the quantities of microslags present (these generally remain near the focus of smithing) the absence of bulk slags – in particular, smithing hearth bottoms – is noticeable. Only five smithing hearth bottoms were recovered from the sites: two from Roman levels,

three from post-medieval deposits. This can be explained for the Roman period by the fact that larger slags were often removed and taken elsewhere for re-use as metalling in yards and on roads or as reclamation or levelling material. Such re-use could occur in the medieval and post-medieval periods but the absence of these slags, which are usually dumped in the nearest cut features to a smithy in most periods, is worth highlighting.

On the basis of the microslags and smaller evidence, smithing activity - for the Roman period in particular - is chiefly focussed on site BVE11 with some limited activity in BVT09. Three of the five smithing hearth bottoms, however, were found on site BVT09 in different phases.

Phase 3c

BVE11: The layer of burnt brickearth BVE-[867] produced quantities of small undamaged smithing flakes and tiny spheres. Occupation layer BVE-[848] contained just 26g of undiagnostic slag whereas a sample from pit BVE-[875], fill BVE-[874], was almost 50 percent broken smithing flakes. This quantity of microslags and lack of large slags indicates smithing was already occurring nearby, with bigger slag chunks being taken elsewhere for recycling.

BVT09: Furnace BVT-[569], fill BVT-[568] contained just 28g of cinder, a slag produced in any hearth, including domestic. At the moment it does not appear to be related to the ironworking evidence in BVE11 in this phase.

Phase 3d

BVE11: Brickearth layer BVE-[844], S33, contained a great deal of broken hammerscale flake and very tiny spheres. This layer is just above the Phase 3c burnt layer BVE-[867] which lends support to theory that smithing was focused in this area.

Phase 3e

BVE11: Samples from hearth BVE-[778] fill BVE-[777] contained quantities of broken hammerscale flakes and spheres. The other fill, BVE-[780], also contained flakes and spheres. A sample from hearth cut BVE-[783], fill BVE-[778] was 50 percent hammerscale flakes and spheres, indicative of smithing in the vicinity.

BVT09: A large smithing hearth bottom was found in pit BVT-[405], fill BVT-[404] but was accompanied by only a tiny quantity of broken hammerscale flakes. Burnt layer BVT-[400] contained a significant quantity of microslags and 258g of undiagnostic slag.

Phase 3f

BVE11: In this phase the evidence begins to taper off. Pit BVE-[749], fill BVE-[748] contained some undiagnostic slag while fill BVE-[769] was a mixed deposit of iron, iron-rich undiagnostic and some hammerscale flake.

BVT09: Cut BVT-[316], fill BVT-[315], produced one smithing hearth bottom with hammerscale pieces adhering. Fill BVT-[351] of beamslot BVT-[352] contained material likely to have come from a smithy floor, albeit in smaller quantities than one might expect if the building was itself a smithy. The material consisted of cinder and ferruginous concretion mixed with quantities of hammerscale flake; these materials had been so heavily crushed together they had remained as a lump.

Phase 4b

BVE11: Pit BVE-[579] - fill BVE-[578], pit BVE-[592] - fill BVE-[591] and pit BVE-[596] - fill BVE-[595] are all roughly in the area which previously produced ironworking evidence. There is not much now, however, so it may be residual material.

Phase 5a

BVE11: Pit BVE-[577]- fills BVE-[575], BVE-[576] and BVE-[586] - contained a small quantity of slag which is probably residual.

Phase 5b

BVE11: Pit BVE-[424], fills BVT-[423] and BVT-[439] produced a little undiagnostic iron slag and some flake hammerscale, neither of which is significant.

Phase 5c

BVE11: Pit BVE-[250], fill BVE-[249] contained small quantities of hammerscale flake and one sphere as well as a small quantity of undiagnostic slag. Pit BVE-[325], fill BVE-[324], however, contained over 11kg of undiagnostic slag, much hammerscale flake and some spheres, including a chunk of what may be trample from a smithy floor, as well as slagged vitrified hearth lining and coal. The latter is indeed indicative of smithing activity, mostly ordinary hot working of iron rather than high temperature welding.

Phase 6a

BVE11: Pit BVE-[180], fill BVE-[184] contained 8.2kg of slag including a smithing hearth bottom and large quantities of hammerscale flake and some spheres.

Phase 6b

BVE11: Hearth grate BVE-[259] (fills BVE-[176] and BVE-[253]) contained tobacco pipe fragments as well as some residual broken hammerscale flake and spheres. The rake-out BVE-[317], fill BVE-[316], contained much broken flake and spheres as well as fragments of tobacco pipe stems. Beyond this period the smithing evidence peters out and any slag recovered is probably residual.

Significance of the Assemblage

The assemblage is significant as it reinforces the evidence for smithing in this area of Southwark in the Roman period – in particular – and in the medieval and post-medieval periods.

The large site at the Jubilee Line excavation (Drummond-Murray & Thompson 2002), where two Roman smithies were excavated, is immediately nearby and provides ample parallels for intensive smithing and for removal of the larger slags for re-use elsewhere.

The site is of local and regional importance and should be examined in relation to ironworking in Southwark in the Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods.

Recommendations for further work

The phasing and relationship of buildings and features currently in the various sub-divisions of Phase 3 should be given particular attention in view of the strong possibility that a smithy was located here during the Roman period. Detailed plans and descriptions will be needed in order not only to locate the smithy but to reconstruct the spatial layout of the activity within the building.

All iron objects related to Phase 3 smithing require x-radiography and examination by a specialist to see whether any are tools or are products of or waste from the process.

The iron working activity should be further analysed, placing it in context and a publication text should be prepared.

Bibliography

Drummond-Murray J. & Thompson P., 2002. *Settlement in Roman Southwark. Archaeological Excavations (1991-8) for the London Underground Limited Jubilee Line Extension Project*. MoLAS Monograph 12.

APPENDIX 11: BUILDING MATERIAL ASSESSMENT

Kevin Hayward

Introduction

Eleven shoe boxes and 29 crates of stone, ceramic building material, mortar and daub together with 29 large loose items of stone were retained from 'Thameslink Assessment Area 6 - Stoney Street'.

This assessment also takes into account the results obtained from a number of site visits to BVE11 conducted during 2011. These visits served three purposes. Firstly, to examine the in-situ fabric and form of the post-medieval walls in order to provide spot dates. Next, to assess and rationalise the large quantities of whole brick recovered from these structures as the excavation progressed. Finally, to review the fabric and form of the stone and brick from a whole section of wall BVE-[24] that was dismantled. The results from this study have been placed in an accompanying appendix (see Appendix 12).

This very large sized assemblage, 4,829 examples 1,363.2kg, (including the 75 examples 261kg retained from a single wall BVE-[24]) was assessed in order to:

- Identify (under binocular microscope) the fabric and forms of the Roman, medieval and post-medieval ceramic building material, (brick, roofing tile, floor tile; mortar; daub; painted wall plaster) in order to verify, refine or revise the phasing of the site and to produce a list of spot dates.
- Use the fabrics and forms to correlate an archaeological sequence between both Stoney Street sites and where possible to link it with other Thameslink Borough Viaduct sites (i.e. Hayward 2012a).
- Identify (under binocular microscope) the fabric and forms of stone samples to determine the geological character and source and (where possible) the function of the stone.
- Set up four access catalogues that accompany this document: 'BVT 09 cbm and daub database .accdb; 'BVE 11 cbm and daub database.accdb'; 'BVT 09 Stone database.accdb'; 'BVE11 Stone database.accdb'. Excel versions of these documents are also available.
- Place the findings from a single wall BVE-[24] in an appendix (n.b. from this point on the total material from this structure; 75 examples; 261kg will not be used as a quantifiable group within the assessment as the data will render the proportions of the rest of the building material statistically meaningless (wall 24 database. accdb).
- Make recommendations for further study, illustration and publication.

Methodology

Where possible, two whole brick sample was retained from each structure in order to determine their construction date. For the remaining contexts, especially from the earlier Roman, medieval and post-medieval features, tile, brick, stone, plaster, mortar and daub was retained.

The application of a 1kg mason's 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). The building material was examined using the London system of classification with a fabric number allocated to each object

Ceramic Building Material (4,570 examples 804.1kg)

Roman (1,833 examples 366.1kg)

Compared to the ceramic building materials recovered from other Thameslink sites (e.g. TAA1 (78%); TAA4 (71%) (Hayward 2011; 2012a), the proportion (45.6% by weight) of Roman ceramic building material is considerably less. The greater post-medieval structural fingerprint along Stoney Street, accounts for these differences. There is discrepancy too between BVE11 (42.5% by weight) and BVT09 (50.6% by weight), which can be explained by the much larger quantities of complete large Roman brick (bessalis; Lydion; pedalis) recovered from the kiln structure (BVT-[338] & BVT-[339]) in BVT09 as well as by truncation of earlier Roman levels by the greater post-medieval cellar development and medieval pitting in BVE11.

Fabrics

The key fabrics and their proportion summarised below (see Figure 1) are broadly consistent with the percentages from other sites at Southwark (Pringle 2009, 191) but with one major difference - the large proportion (20%) of distinctive early (AD50-80) white, grey and pink Eccles fabric. Overall, earlier mid-1st to mid-2nd century fabrics dominate with later 2nd and 3rd century sandy and calcareous fabric groups nos 5. and 6 forming only a tiny component (<1%) by number of fragments). The proportion of Eccles fabric is even greater than the high figure (9%) for TAA4 (Hayward 2012a). Proportion varies too, according to which part of the Stoney Street excavation was dug. At 7 Stoney Street BVT09 the proportion increases to 40% by number of fragments. This may suggest that a very early Roman building lies in this part of the excavation which could be, substantiated by the number of rare Eccles complete bricks identified from BVT09 (see below). This, however, does not take into account the truncation of earlier Roman levels by the greater post-medieval cellar development and medieval pitting in

BVE11. Nevertheless the fingerprint for the Eccles fabric at Stoney Street is exceptionally high for London and clearly points to an early major roofed structure in the vicinity.

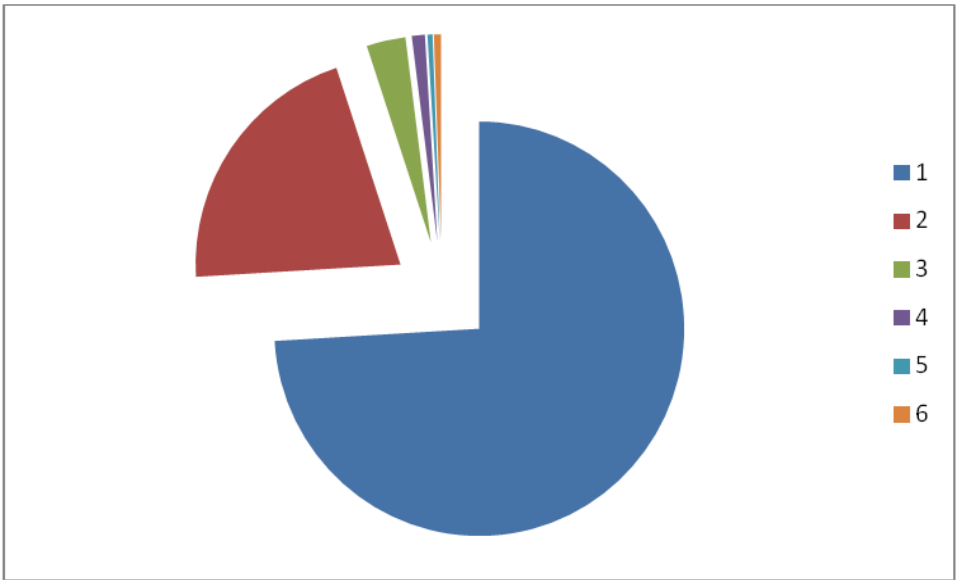

Figure 1: proportions of Roman fabric (by number of fragments) at 6 and 7 Stoney Street

1= Early London sandy group 2815 (AD50-160)
2= Eccles fabric 2454 (AD50-80)
3= Radlett group 3023 (AD50-120)
4= Silty/Hampshire Groups (AD50-140)
5= Late London sandy fabrics 2459b (AD120-250)
6= Late Calcareous fabrics (AD140-300)

Early London Sandy Fabric Group 2815 (AD55-160); (1,399 examples 284.1kg); 2452; 2459a; 3004; 3006

By far the most common fabric (78% by weight) both here and Roman London are the early (AD50-160) 2815 red group using local brickearth with coarse moulding sand. The very fine vitrified fabric 2452 is especially common – an observation also seen in an adjacent sites of TAA4 (Hayward 2012a) and at TAA2 where complete bessalis bricks made from this make up the apsidal structure at 11-15 Borough High Street (Hayward pers. obs.).

The fabric is well represented in all types of ceramic building material. The broken up roofing tile (73%); imbrex; (75%) tegulae (71%); box flue (67%) and especially brick (76%). As expected the discrepancy seen between the BVT09 and BVE11 in the Eccles fabric (see above) is reflected by the much lower proportion of 2815 in BVT09 (62.4%) compared to BVE11 (78%). This fabric is also the only used in the fabric of the oven BVT-[339] BVT-[340] structure of BVT09.

Later London Sandy Fabric Group 2459b (AD120-250*)*; (7 examples 3.2kg)

By contrast examples of ceramic building material with much finer moulding sand associated with the mica dusted rich later London group are poorly represented. Indeed it is a feature of the Roman sequence from the Thameslink sites at TAA4 and TAA6 that so little later Roman ceramic building material has been recovered. Here the fabric is limited to the occasional large brick such as the residual *pedalis* from an early post-medieval feature of BVT-[628] or tegula as with the example with flange profile 12 from BVE-[413].

Eccles Sandy Fabric 2454; 3022 (AD 50-80); (355 examples 51.7kg)

As has already been demonstrated (Figure 1) this very fine early cream-pink fabric manufactured around the area of the Eccles villa site in Kent during the mid-late 1st century forms a very important component of the assemblage at TAA6 (20%), especially from BVT09 (40%) in the Phase 3b and 3d features which were truncated by later post-medieval structural development. This proportion is much higher than what has been uncovered at many sites in the City and at Southwark (<5%).

In detail, the very thick imbrex (22-26mm) are manufactured out of the coarse Eccles fabric 3022, whilst the fresh tegulae with the distinctive undercut flange profiles 7 and 9 (60 examples) have the finer 2454 variant. Context BVT-[452] an early collapsed roof from Phase 3d BVT09 consists of entirely of imbrex and tegulae in this fabric, whilst other early Roman fills from this part of the excavation BVT-[461] BVT-[585] BVT-[660] and the Phase 3d brickearth layer from BVE-[801] are very well represented. It is of note too that in some early Roman contexts from TAA4 the proportion of this fabric can be 50% (Hayward 2012a).

Even more unusual are the complete, fresh bessalis bricks made from this fabric also from early Roman ditch and pit fills of BVT-[588] BVT-[606] BVT-[607]. Their crisp, complete form would suggest a short period of use either as *pilae* stacks from a mid-late 1st century hypocaust in the immediate vicinity. No box flue tile was identified from this fabric.

This evidence all points to the presence of a mid-late 1st century white roofed building in the area of Stoney Street and it is possible that the high quantity of Eccles fabric seen nearby at TAA4 may represent the selective dumping of this structure.

Radlett Iron oxide Group early 3023; 3060 (AD50-120); (54 examples 12.7kg)

Radlett Iron oxide Group early 3023b; 3060b (AD170-230); (1 example 0.1kg)

Roman ceramic building made from the very early Hertfordshire fabric group 3023 (AD50-120) with frequent black iron oxide and small lumps of silt forms the third most common group at Stoney Street (12.8kg). It is however, far more common from the BVE11 phase of the excavation (40 examples 10kg) than from BVT09 (14 examples 2.7kg). The material is often

in an abraded state and either has very fine moulding sand or has straw impressions. With the exception of the occasional brick from a post-Roman pit fill BVT-[283] from BVT09 and examples from medieval pit fills BVE-[417] BVE-[419] BVE-[423] of BVE11 the material consists of either roofing material or box flue tile.

With the roofing material, the tegulae profile is consistent with the assemblage seen at TAA4 with early forms 1 [576] [736] [769] and 2 [751] common

This fabric is represented in the intricately combed examples of box-flue from Phase 3e and 3f layers at BVT-[328] BVT-[408] and BVE-[748] BVE-[769] (see below) and what sets this group apart from the rest of the Radlett assemblage is their crisp condition. It is possible that these harder box flue tiles were produced at a different kiln, Hertfordshire, whilst the softer abraded brick and tile in this fabric with straw impressions may be from the Kent source mentioned above.

Just one example of the coarser later (AD170-230) iron oxide group 3060b was identified in a tubuli fragment (see below) from post-Roman fill of robber cut BVE-[265].

One final point of interest is that most of the iron oxide 3023/3060 fabrics seen at sites in Southwark have the same very fine moulding sand or straw impressions seen in tile, brick and box flue along the Darenth Valley (e.g. Fordcroft) and may in fact come from a Kent source rather than one to the north of city.

Silty Fabric 3018 (AD100-120); 3238 (AD71-100) 3018nr3025 (AD100-120); (14 examples 4.1kg)

Early banded silty Wealden and blocky silty fabrics Hartfield 3018 from Kent and Hampshire respectively are rare forming only a background component (0.8% by number of fragment) to the overall assemblage. This small quantity of just roofing and box flue has no discernible pattern within Roman, post-Roman and medieval features of BVT09 and BVE11.

Hampshire Grog 3054; 3057 (AD70-AD 140); (4 examples 2.5kg)

This group of early chaff grog tempered brick form only a minor component (4% by weight) of the brick assemblage. A very thick (81mm) (bipedalis sized) fragment of the chaff-tempered 3057 (AD70-100) is present in a Phase 3e brickearth layer from BVT-[408]. Whilst a small group of grog tempered brick 3054 (AD70-140) was present in another early brickearth layer from BVE-[804].

Calcareous Fabrics 2457; 3026 (AD140-300); (10 examples 1.1kg)

As with sites TAA1 (Hayward 2011) and TAA4 (Hayward 2012a), the small proportion of pale-grey to pale-yellow calcareous building material recovered from Stoney Street is restricted to

roofing material (imbrex and tegulae). These were manufactured in the later Roman period (AD140-300) for the London market from clays along the Thames estuary. They are identified only as residual material in post-Roman pits BVE-[595] BVE-[670] from BVE11 and medieval garden soil BVT-[181] BVT-[232] and pit fill BVT-[265] from BVT09. Tegulae form consists of a small, very round profile (26) with gently sloping upper cut-aways. Some of the tegulae and imbrex have a dusting of red brickearth moulding sand.

Reigate fabrics 3014; 3050 (AD140-230); (2 examples 0.3kg)

This busy late Roman fabric group with burnt angular flint inclusions, mica set within a cream core and thin red margin are represented by a single brick fragment from a post-medieval Phase 6a pit fill BVT-[126] and a curved flanged tegulae from a post-Roman pit fill BVE-[473].

Unidentified Fabrics; (4 examples 0.8kg)

It was not possible to match four fabrics with the LAARC reference collection. The first, consisting of very large (2-5mm) and numerous white calcareous inclusions set within a fine early London fabric in a tile from an early Phase 3e Roman brickearth horizon BVE-[793] from BVE11, may simply be a variant of the 2452 fabric (AD55-160) as seen at TAA4 (Hayward 2012a). Next, a coarse tile fragment with large fragments of black iron oxide from BVE-[437] has been identified elsewhere in Southwark at Bermondsey Square BYQ98-[9111] (Hayward 2010; Hayward in prep a) and TAA6 (Hayward 2012a). The third type is a very coarse silty Eccles type fabric from BVE-[437]. Finally, a striking, degraded box flue edge from a Phase 5a BVE11 pit BVE-[427] in a soft pale/cream white silty fabric with no quartz inclusions appears to be a variant of 3018nr3025. All require further analysis.

The Roman structures

Material recovered from a few Phase 3f foundation walls of the 2nd century masonry that cross over from BVE-[625] BVE-[736] into BVT-[381] consists almost entirely of reused roofing materials, and Kentish ragstone bonded in the same type of dense grey-brown gravel mortar (Type 7). The kiln walls BVT-[338] BVT-[339] from BVT09 on the other hand, which date to the same period, use very thick bipedalis, Lydion and complete bessalis bricks bonded in the same pink *opus signinum* mortar as seen in the plunge bath at TAA2 and may have derived from it.

Box Flue (36 examples 5.3kg)

A small, varied group of well-preserved early box flue dies, fabrics and forms were identified at both Stoney Street sites. Of particular interest are some crisp examples of the same intricately combed designs (see Table 1) from BVT09 Phase 3e burnt layer BVT-[408] and Phase 3f brickearth layer BVT-[328] as those identified at BVE11 as Phase 3f pit fills BVE-[748] BVE-[768]. On first impression this group appear to be a roller stamped design new to

London. However, these box flue designs have traces of moulding sand in the furrows and appear to taper – suggesting comb patterning of quite extraordinary complexity. The fabric, an early Hertfordshire Radlett iron oxide, places these early (AD50-120). These tiles do however turn up elsewhere in Southwark, at for example 15-23 Southwark Street (Crowley 1992, fig. 45, nos. 7a-c) and period 4 Masonry Building 13 BGH 95 (Pringle 2002, 155). They would have been used to circulate hot air in a very early heated structure in the vicinity, but given their great preservation would seem to have only been used for a short period only.

Another interesting collection is a large group (2kg 16 examples) of plain (half-box flue tiles) in the very coarse sandy fabric 3004 (AD50-160). These were identified in a BVT09 Phase 3e pit fill [404], again in fresh condition. This was in addition to an example of a box flue in a striking pale cream silty fabric 3018nr3025 (AD100-120) from the same feature and also identified from a BVE11 Phase 5a pit BVE-[427]. It is possible that this unusual box flue fabric may be the same as that identified from BVE11.

Other early box flue tiles are represented by recycled scored examples from a Phase 3f pit fill BVT-[316] and Phase 4a robber cut fill BVT-[265] from BVT09 and Phase 5a pit from BVE-[560]. Knife cut marked box flue tiles are often associated with 1st century cavity walling (Pringle 2002, 155).

Finally, just one indistinct chevron die from a Phase 3e brickearth layer BVT-[445] represents the sum total of roller stamped dies at Stoney Street.

Taken together, this is rather a nice group of well-preserved early box flue tiles that would suggest an early (1st-early 2nd century) heated building but not in the immediate vicinity.

Type of Die	**Context**	**Description**	**Fabric**	**Date**
Scored	BVT09 Phase 3f Pit fill BVT-[316]	Knife chevron marks burnt	2452	AD55-160
	Phase 4a Robber cut fill BVT-[265]	Scoring at 90 Degrees	2452	AD55-160
	BVE11 Phase 5a Pit Fill BVE-[560]	Irregular scoring	3238	AD71-100
Combed	BVT09 Phase 5b Garden soil BVT-[232]	CVVW	3023	AD50-120
	BVT09 Phase 3e burnt layer BVT-[408] and Phase 3f brickearth layer	Complex Intricate design of very regular prominent vertical ridges (4-5mm) across in	3023	AD50-120

	BVT-[328] and BVE11 Phase 3f Pit fills BVE-[748] BVE-[769] BVE11 Phase 5a Stake hole BVE-[448]	groups of six then 4 horizontal ridges either side of rhomb 33mm across also indented arrows (Pringle 2002 155) Narrow Straight lined	2452	AD55-160
Roller stamped	BVE11 Phase 3e brickearth layer [445]	Trace of Chevron design could be one of many types in Betts et al. (1997)	2452	AD55-160

Table 1: listing of combed, scored and roller stamped box flue tiles from Stoney Street (BVE11/BVT09)

Tegula Mammata and Voussoir Bricks (7 examples 4.9 kg)

Some purpose-made scored and curved bricks as well as those with clay projections, grouped as tegula mammata occur in small quantity at Stoney Street. They have been classed together, as they, like the tubuli and box-flue tile relate to underfloor heating.

They, like the TAA4 assemblage (Hayward 2012a), are all manufactured out of the early sandy fabric group 2815 (AD50-160). They include a scored brick fragment from a medieval pit at BVT-[568] which is similar to the bricks with diagonal markings from TAA2 (Hayward pers. obs.) and fragments seen at TAA4 (Hayward 2012a).

Similar shaped voussoir or cuneatus bricks to those seen at TAA4 (Hayward 2012a) which are often associated with heated rooms have been identified from BVT-[324] BVT-[326]. Both of these examples had a smooth angled edge as did a fresh example from an early Phase 3d Roman brickearth layer from BVE-[804] which is angled at 75 degrees.

Three tegula mammata bricks were identified. These were from an example from a Phase 3d brickearth layer at BVE-[801] and two reused examples from the foundation wall of the Phase 3f BVT09 masonry house in T15 mortar BVT-[381] and a Phase 3f demolition layer at BVT-[340] with *opus signinum,* derive from an earlier heated structure.

Tubuli (1 example 99g)

One small fragment of a water pipe or tubuli (Brodribb 1987), with a moulded sand interior and smooth exterior, was recovered from a post-Roman fill of robber cut BVE-[265]. This example is made from a late fabric 3060b (AD170-230). It is interesting that the only other tubuli fragment recovered in the vicinity, at TAA4 (Hayward 2012a), is also a late fabric 2459b

(AD120-250). This would indicate dumped 2nd-3rd century pipes perhaps belonging to a heated room in the vicinity.

Brick (133 examples 101.6kg)

Only one Roman structure, the Phase 3f 2nd century kiln walls from BVT-[338] BVT-[339], used complete and/or larger bricks. Here, 17kg of thick (50-80mm) bi-pedalis, pedalis and lydion bricks, all made from the early sandy group 2815 (AD 50-160) and bonded in the same pink *opus signinum* mortar as that of the plunge bath from TAA2 (Hayward pers. obs.), were used in its construction. A second cluster of the same thick bricks and pink *opus signinum* were found to group in medieval BVT-[232] garden soil and very early post-medieval pit BVT-[238], including part (8.5kg) of an enormous bipedalis, and were probably robbed from this structure, perhaps for incorporation into the foundations of the Abbott of Waverley's townhouse. A medieval wall from the adjoining TAA4 site (Hayward 2012a) reuses the same type of *opus signinum* coated bricks.

The foundation walls BVE-[625] BVE-[736] and BVT-[381] of the Phase 3f masonry building, instead use a combination of broken up tile and Kentish ragstone bonded in a T7 mortar.

Of particular interest too, are 4kg of rare complete or partly complete fresh *bessalis* tiles made from the early white Eccles fabric 2454 (AD50-80) from the Phase 3b BVT-[588] BVT-[606] BVT-[607] ditch and pit fills. These form some of the earliest features at Stoney Street. Their crisp, complete form would suggest a short period of use either as *pilae* stacks from a mid-late 1st century hypocaust in the immediate vicinity or less probably as levelling courses within a wall. Another complete Eccles *bessalis* brick together with 3 complete examples made from the early sandy fabric turn up in the earliest features from BVE11 in Phase 3d brickearth layers BVE-[788] BVE-[804] and may originate from a similar feature.

Brick only seems to concentrate in these discrete clusters within BVE11 and BVT09, elsewhere they are of secondary importance to roofing tile, with residual fragments dispersed within later post-Roman and medieval pit and ditch fills.

Roofing Material (1,535 examples 242.8kg)

Broken up roofing material, in the form of curved imbrex, flanged tegulae and undiagnostic fragments of thin tile account for over 84% (by number of fragments) and 66% (by weight) of the Roman assemblage at Stoney Street. The large quantity may be explained by the presence of timber framed wattle housing at the site which clearly use ceramic roof tile on their roofing, as with the collapsed tile roof of BVT-[452]. A second factor may be removal of any level bricks for selective stockpiling and subsequent reuse, leaving higher concentrations of curved imbrex and irregularly shaped tegulae behind. It is roofing material, however, rather

than brick, that is reused along with fragments of Kentish ragstone in the Phase 3f foundation walls from BVE-[625] BVE-[736] and BVT-[381] of the 2nd century masonry building.

Imbrex (213 examples 35.4kg)

It is a feature of the Roman ceramic building material assemblage both at Stoney Street (10% by number) and at TAA4 (7.2% by number) that so much early thick (22-26mm) rounded imbrex has been recovered. Overall, the early (AD50-80) Eccles fabrics constitute (21%) of the imbrex and as with the tegulae (see below) there is a marked discrepancy in their concentrations at BVT09 and BVE11. At 7 Stoney Street, upwards of 40% (by number) of the imbrex is Eccles but from the adjoining site the proportion drops to just 13% (by number). The very large concentrations of imbrex (79 examples 5.9kg) made from just the coarse Eccles fabric 3022 recovered the Phase 3d collapsed roof BVT-[452] of BVT09, no doubt account for this difference. As has already been mentioned much of the later post-medieval walling from BVE11 has truncated into the earlier Roman layers, effectively removing these early yellow tile and bricks.

With the sandy fabrics (AD50-160), the imbrex only begin to concentrate in later Phase 3e brickearth layers BVT-[408] and post-Roman and early medieval pits. This is a pattern seen with the 2815 fabric tegulae too and it is likely that at least some of the 30kg was used as roofing tile for the Phase 3f masonry building.

Tegulae (332 examples 117.6 kg)

Nearly 18% of the recovered Roman building material consists of fragmentary tegulae, 258 of which have definable profiles, consisting of 14 different forms (see Table 2). This percentage is greater than the totals from TAA4 (7.4%).

Two fabric groups stand out. The early sandy *2815* group accounts for 72% of definable profiles, of which the large straight profile 1, formed 80%. The other group, the cream coloured Eccles fabric 2454; 3022 (AD50-80) is represented by nearly 24% of tegulae, with the distinctive undercut flange profiles 7 and 9 especially common. Indeed, it is a feature of the roofing material assemblage from Stoney Street and nearby TAA4 (Hayward 2012a), that so much of this very early distinctive tegulae has survived.

By contrast the smaller, later 2nd to 3rd century Roman tegulae profiles 26 and 27 made from the distinctive calcareous fabric 2453 (AD140-300) are rare. Just three examples of the former were recovered from a medieval garden soil BVT-[232] from BVT09 and a post-Roman pit fill BVE-[595]. Brief comment needs to be made of a second late Roman tegulae recovered from another post-Roman pit in BVE-[473]. This is made from what appears to be a very rare Reigate type fabric 3014 (AD275-250) and as such deserves to undergo fabric comparison with the LAARC Reference Collection.

Within the Phase 3 Roman and Phase 4 post-Roman sequence, the distributions of tegulae in the Eccles fabric differ to that in the early sandy fabric and as such deserve further comment. The Eccles tegulae are seen to concentrate in the fills of earlier Roman 3b-3d pits BVT-[461], ditches BVT-[585] and post-holes BVT-[660], with a particularly large group (1.3kg) deriving from a late 1st century collapsed, burnt roof BVT-[452]. Indeed, this distinctive yellow fabric was the only material to be identified from this context, suggesting that the roof of what was probably large clay and timber lined building was clad in yellow tegulae and imbrex. Once again, like the imbrex, they form a smaller overall percentage in BVE11 (15.2%) to BVT09 (37%) apart from significant cluster identified in the early Roman 3d brickearth layer BVE-[801] where 2kg was identified, possibly from the same or adjoining building.

The sandy tegulae, however, only begin to become important during Phase 3e with nearly 7kg from a single brickearth layer BVT-[408] at BVT09 suggesting perhaps a single dumping episode from a sizeable first/early 2nd century masonry building. They are reused in the Phase 3f foundation walls of BVT-[381] and BVE-[736] and concentrate in late Roman/early post-Roman robber cuts from BVT-[262] BVT-[271] BVT-[282] BVT-[362], perhaps because all useable, flat Roman brick had been removed and utilised in the foundations of later medieval structures.

Flange Profile	1	2	3	4	7	8	9	10	12	13	14	15	26	27	TOTAL
Fabric															
Eccles	1	-		1	15	2	45		-		-		-	-	63
Early sandy	148	2	3	12	8	-	-	2	5	1	4	2	-	-	185
Radlett	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	4
Late sandy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Calcareous	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3
Other	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
TOTAL	152	3	3	13	24	2	45	2	6	2	4	2	3	1	258

Table 2: Range of tegulae flange profiles and fabrics recovered from Stoney Street

Tile (990 examples 89.8kg)

As well as accounting for the un-diagnostic tile, analysis of the ceramic building material obtained from environmental samples permitted a more accurate assessment of the fabric types and their distribution at Stoney Street.

First of all it was possible to identify fifteen of the Roman fabrics from Stoney Street, with the common sandy group 2815 accounting for 73% (by weight). The proportion of this fabric group however varied dramatically between 6 and 7 Stoney Street with low readings (42%) for BVT09, but upwards of 80% at BVE11. This change corresponds with a dramatic increase in the proportion of the early Eccles fabrics (AD50-80) from 10.3% at BVE11 up to 47.1% for BVT09, also seen in the tegulae and imbrex (see above). As has already been mentioned much of the later post-medieval walling from BVE11 has truncated into the earlier Roman layers, effectively removing these early yellow tile and bricks.

Tessera (33 examples 0.8kg)

Scattered throughout the site in Roman, post-Roman and medieval features are solitary examples of large (30mm x 26mm x 22mm) sub-rectangular red, pink and yellow border tesserae. As with TAA4 (Hayward 2012a) most are made out of the red sandy fabric group 2815*,* but unsurprisingly some too are cut out of tile belonging to the paler Eccles fabric 2454 (AD50-80), which has already been mentioned are exceptionally abundant at Stoney Street. Example of tile recut from a combed box-flue tile from a Phase 3f posthole fill BVE-[630]; Radlett 3023 (AD50120); Hartfield 3018 silty (AD100-120) and 2453 Calcareous fabrics (AD140-300) in post-Roman features BVT-[208] BVT-[227] at BVT09 BVE11 [595] suggest a number of fabrics and forms where used for mosaic flooring.

The absence of any mosaic fragments, their dispersal and infrequency would suggest that this group cannot be assigned to a particular pavement rather that it just represents background dumping.

Medieval Ceramic Building Material (557 examples 60.5kg)

Most of this large group of medieval ceramic building material (peg tile; bat tile and floor tile) was recovered from the eastern part of the excavations (93% by number of fragments.), where there was considerable pitting with occasional postholes.

Peg Tile (523 examples 52.7g)

2586 (1180-1800) - (73 examples 9kg)
2587 (1240-1450) - (71 examples 7kg)
early 2271 glazed and coarse moulded sand (1180-1450) - (332 examples 31.3kg)
2272; 2273 (1135-1220) - (11 examples 2.1kg)
3090 (1180-1800) - (2 examples 0.1kg)
3205; Wealden (1180-1800) - (17 examples 0.8kg)
3228 (1135-1220) - (2 examples 0.3kg)

There is a marked shift towards later medieval peg tile fabrics at Stoney Street, as shown by the importance of 2271 (1180-1450) (58%) and later iron oxide fabrics 2586/2587 (1240-1450) (29%), when compared to TAA4. The thicker coarse early group 2272/2273 (1135-1220), so prominent at TAA4 (60%) (Hayward 2012a), now only form a minor constituent (13%). The absence of the very large 12th/13th century ditch no doubt provides an explanation, coupled perhaps with the proximity of the Abbot of Waverley's Townhouse to Stoney Street, which may be later in date. In some of the 13th to 15th century pits from BVE11, such as BVE-[419] and BVE-[425], the quantities exceed 5kg.

A small group of Wealden type fabrics (1880-1800) characterised by the yellow 3205 and banded silt had been reused specifically for the Phase 6b mid-17th century kiln in BVE-[253] BVE-[316].

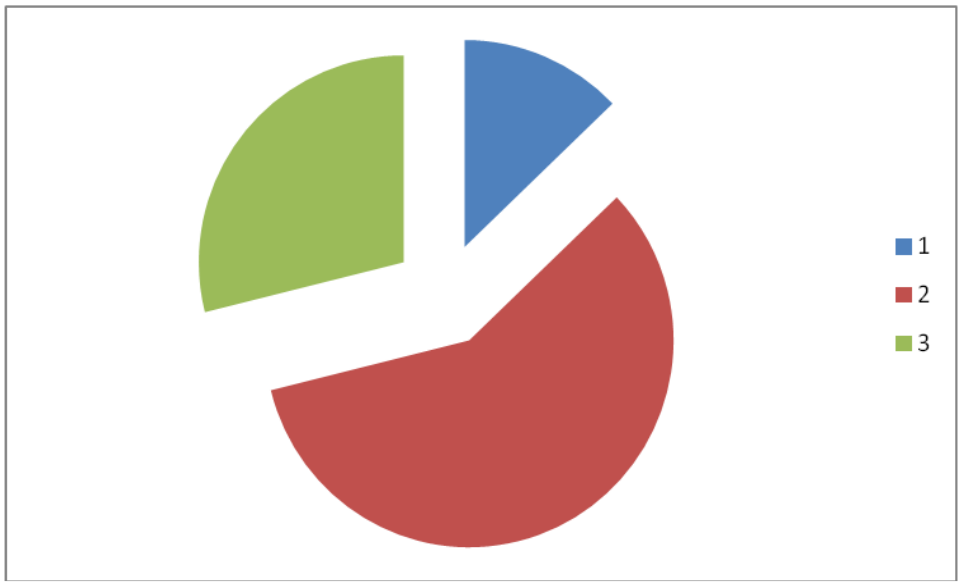

Figure 2: Pie chart illustrating the importance (by weight) of later medieval fabrics 2271 and 2586/2587 at Stoney Street

1= 2272/2273 (1130-1225) n= 7.1kg

2= 2271 (1180-1450) n= 32.3kg

3= 2586/2587 (1180-1450) n= 16kg

Bat, Curved and Flanged Tile (15 examples 6.1kg)

2271 (1180-1800) - (4 examples 1kg)

2272; 2273 (1135-1220) - (11 examples 5kg)

3205; Wealden (1180-1800) - (1 examples 0.1kg)

A sizeable group of glazed ridge and rare flanged tiles made from the early sandy fabric 2272 (1135-1220) are an indication that at least some of the medieval roofing tile is 12th century and contemporary with the material recovered from the ditch at TAA4. Of great interest are large quantities of extremely thick (26mm) green glazed curved roofing tile residual in a later post-medieval Phase 6e fill of a robber cut [90] from BVT09. Such thick glaze is unusual in ridge-tiles and the chances are this roofing material adorned a 12th to 13th century ecclesiastical building in the vicinity.

Flanged medieval peg tiles, which resemble Roman tegulae but were only identified in early 17th century post-medieval contexts from BVE-[117], represent some of the very earliest types of ceramic roofing in the medieval capital.

Floor Tile (11 examples 1.8kg)

3081 Westminster Floor Tile (1225-1275) - (2 examples 0.2kg)
1811; 2894 Penn Tile (1330-1390) - (7 examples 1.2kg)
1678; 2497 Calcareous Flemish Tile (1300-1550) - (2 examples 0.4kg)

This small group of 13th to 15th century plain and decorative glazed medieval floor tile was recovered from Phase 5c late medieval pits BVE-[242] and BVE-[249], through to early post-medieval demolition BVT-[116] and BVE-[116], and garden soils BVE-[86], BVT-[134] and BVT-[208].

Of particular interest are some decorative examples of the Westminster and Penn Tiles, designs which are comparable with the Eames (1980) and Betts (2002) catalogues (Tables 3 & 4)

Betts code	Site Code	Context	No.	Description Design
W1-15	BVE11	BVE-[86]	1	Horse or animal

Table 3: Westminster Floor Tile designs from Stoney Street

Design (Eames Number)	Site Code	Context	No.	Description Design
2223	BVE11	BVE-[242]	1	Floral Design
2821	BVE11	BVE-[249]	1	
1846	BVT09	BVT-[208]	2	Rosette Design

Table 4: Penn Floor Tile designs from Stoney Street

Transitional Brick; Floor Tile & Terracotta (1400-1550) (26 examples 15.4kg)

A small group of high-status items of ceramic building material dating from the late medieval to the early Tudor period including Flemish glazed silty Floor tile; moulded terracotta and late medieval brick are discussed separately.

Brick (7 examples 3.7kg)

3030 (1400-1660); 3031; 3031nr3042 (1350-1450); 3042 (1400-1900)

Small, earthy late medieval bricks, some of which have the same intermediate fabric 3031nr3042 as that recovered from early post-medieval demolition rubble [630] [631] from TAA4, also turn up at BVT09 in early 17th century Phase 6a layers BVT-[153] BVT-[180], demolition layer BVT-[116], pits BVT-[194] and BVE[11], and garden soil BVE-[127]. They are frequently burnt and have stack lines providing some indication of how these bricks were fired in kilns. One example from BVT-[194] has a nail rammed into its corner suggesting some sort of specialist use. Bricks of this size (160mm x 80mm x 43mm) and fabric were used extensively in Essex (Ryan 1996) – but also in later medieval ecclesiastical building (often used in drainage) throughout London. Examples include Bermondsey Abbey (Betts 2011; Hayward 2010) and Merton Priory (Miller & Saxby 2007). Similar bricks were also recorded at

other Thameslink sites such as TAA1 (Hayward 2011) and together may represent demolition or partial demolition of an ecclesiastical structure following the Dissolution or may have formed part of a wall.

An alternative explanation, given that so much of the material is burnt, is that this specialist group may have formed part of a brick kiln structure. Kilns have been excavated in the area from as early as 1613 at Montague Close (Dawson 1976) and later (Divers & Jarrett 2009).

Container (2 examples 0.5kg)

2586 (1180-1800)

The function of two small burnished containers, both recovered from the Phase 6a BVT09 pit fills BVT-[85] SF217 BVT-[111], has not been established. One possibility, given that it occurs on part of the site characterised by the same burnt earthy bricks mentioned above, is that they are items of kiln furniture e.g. Shelves (Divers & Jarrett 2009, 121). Further analysis is necessary.

Terracotta (6 examples 6.9kg)

TERR1; TERR2; (1450-1700)

An important group of decorated terracotta moulds was identified in the Phase 6a BVT09 pit fills BVT-[85] SF212; BVT-[152] BVT-[159] BVT-[195] and dumps BVT-[116] BVT-[149].

At least two fabric types could be identified, the first a quartz rich variegated pink and white fabric (TERR1) is present in two very fine panel designs. These are a highly decorative acanthus terracotta leaf design with plaster possibly for paint from BVT-[149] SF213 and an exquisitely carved intricate Fleur-de-Lys panel from BVT-[152] SF215, possibly a roundel. Both are executed in high relief. It is possible that these two examples form part of the same panel.

Next, TERR2, a pale yellow fabric somewhat comparable to brick fabric 3031 with small burnt inclusions of building material, is present in two worn architectural terracotta moulds: a cornice BVT-[85] SF212, together with a curved example BVT-[195] SF216. By colour at least they seem comparable with the yellow, Wolsey age (1515-1535) architectural terracotta from Hampton Court (Thurley 2003, 23).

Unstratfied terracotta was also identified nearby at TAA4 (Hayward 2012a) as a niched mould inset with leaf decoration but in a different earthy brown fabric.

Whether all these pieces relate to the Abbot of Waverley's Townhouse or that some at least are wasters from a suggested terracotta site in Southwark (cf. Thurley, 2003, 24) remains unclear. It is interesting to note, however, that Dutch immigrants have been associated with

Terracotta production at Hampton Court (Thurley 2003, 24) and these yellow fabrics are similar to those Low Country bricks from the 14th to 17th century.

All of these terracotta designs and fabrics require further analysis and comparison with published examples in London such as Hampton Court (Batchelor 1977, 45-47; Morris 1987, 125-138; plates 1-7; Thurley. 2003, fig. 22a, b, c) and St John's Clerkenwell (Smith 2004; 297-316). This may also determine whether they are window moulds or columns. Examination of the terracotta fragments recovered from nearby Suffolk Place, the earliest known courtyard building in London to have terracotta and held at the British Museum may further establish a link.

Floor Tile (11 examples 5 kg)

Flemish glazed silty tile fabrics 1977; 2850; 3063 *(*1450-1600)

This group of cream, black and green glazed tile imports, made from a fabric characterised by silty lenses and bands, was the flooring material of choice between 1450 and 1580, prior to the widespread production of locally produced tin-glaze tiles, for example the Rotherhithe and Pickle herring group (see below). They cluster in 16th century pit fills BVE-[177] BVE-[343] and BVT-[85] as well as the same garden soils BVT-[134] as the terracotta and brick. They are much thicker (30-40mm) than the earlier medieval Penn and Westminster, reflecting a much greater overall dimension up to 240mm x 240mm.

Taken together, this group of very late medieval to Tudor dumped high status flooring, terracotta, and stone (see below) may represent the later embellishment of the nearby Abbot of Waverley's Townhouse.

Post-Medieval Ceramic Building Material (653 examples 349kg)

The large quantity (43.2% by weight) of post-medieval ceramic building material recovered from both 6 and 7 Stoney Street, mostly as whole brick samples, is in marked contrast to the proportions seen at TAA4. (18.2%) (Hayward 2012a). This can be simply put down to the intensity of structural development in this part of Southwark, especially at BVE11, with successive phases of rebuild, repair and renovation over 300 years.

Brick (346 examples 310.3kg)

Most of the bricks recorded from these excavations had a fabric and form typical of manufacture during from the early 17th to the 19th centuries. This was verified by the types of mortar associated with them (see below).

Tudor Red Bricks 3033; 3039; 3046; 3065 (1450-1700); (181 examples 181.3kg)

A large proportion (58% by weight) of the brick assemblage at Stoney Street, consist of early post-medieval red bricks, not only used in the earliest Phase 6a and 6b structures, but their extensive reuse in later Phase 6c to 6e cellar rebuilds and soak-aways. The availability of so much high quality red brick, from these earlier structures, did not always necessitate fresh consignments of later post-Great Fire bricks to be brought in and probably accounts for the dearth of 19th century yellow Medway bricks (see below).

Nearly all of these Tudor-Stuart red brick fabrics recovered from excavation are poorly made, unfrogged, very red sandy 3046 or finer 3033 both made from London brickearth between 1450 and 1700. These large, flat, wide bricks typically 225mm x 115mm x 55mm, often had a crinkled appearance with occasional sunken margins. The exception is a solitary machine made Victorian red plinth brick used in the BVT09 Phase 6d brick yard BVT-[25].

Bricks associated with the early Phase 6a and 6b 17th century structures are nearly always bonded with the brown Type 2 mortar or the rare light grey Type 10 mortar (see below). These include walls BVE-[73] BVE-[76] BVE-[79] and BVT-[119] BVT-[129], brick edges BVT-[93] BVT-[94], partition wall BVE-[111] brick cellar walls BVE-[168] BVE-[185] and wall BVE-[66].

Their extensive reuse in mid-late Phase 6c later 17th century cellar rebuilds, as well as new cess pits and well construction, is evident by how few 3032 post-Great Fire bricks are present in these structures, for example in the rebuilt BVE11 cellar wall BVE-[24]. In this phase, red bricks are used along with a small consignment of maroon intermediate bricks (see below) and bonded with a Type 11 mortar. The rebuilt BVE11 wall BVE-[223] is a case in point where a reused red 3033 brick bonded in T2 mortar is overprinted or repointed in the T11 mortar. Structures having large consignments of reused red brick from this phase include the BVE11 chute BVE-[28]; rebuilt wall BVE-[40] BVE-[109] BVE-[208] BVE-[223]; staircase walls BVE-[41] BVE-[43]; rebuilt cellar walls BVE-[68]; fireplace BVE-[108] and BVT09 cess pit construction BVT-[14] BVT-[41] and rebuild BVT-[65] and brick wall collapse BVT-[56].

Reuse continues into the 18th and 19th century with their reincorporation into Phase 6d and 6e structures from BVT09 and BVE11. Here they are used with a much higher proportion of post-Great Fire brick and bonded in a Type 3 soft grey clinker mortar (see below). Examples include the area of BVE11 rebuilt cellar wall BVE-[113] including BVE-[12] BVE-[14] BVE-[15] and fireplace BVE-[13] as well as the fireplace block BVE-[90] and vaulted wall BVE-[89] and soak away BVE-[138]. From BVT09 they form a cluster around some walling from BVT-[32] BVT-[34] and BVT-[63].

Intermediate Brick 3032nr3033 (1664-1725) (13 examples 31.5kg)

Nearly all of the examples of this distinctive hard early post-Great Fire maroon brick were used in a particular set of structures at BVT09 and BVE11. These were from the mid-late 17th

century Phases 6b and 6c, e.g. wall BVE-[104] BVE-[154], fireplace block BVE-[90], hearth floor BVE-[169], and in other walls BVE-[40] including the staircase BVE-[41] from BVE11. Corresponding structures from BVT09 included the brick cess pit BVT-[41] and well builds BVT-[68], the oven kiln BVT-[76] and brick wall repairs BVT-[56] BVT-[99].

The limited production period (1664-1725) of these wide and shallow bricks 230mm x 111mm x 55mm, fits neatly into this mid-late 17th century structural episode at Stoney Street. Furthermore, all of these bricks are associated with a distinctive shelly gravelly charcoal mortar (type 11) that only seems to be used during this period.

Whether this structural link in mortar and brick during the mid to late 17th century between the two properties indicates single ownership cannot at this stage be ascertained.

Post-Great Fire Brick 3032; 3034 (1664-1900) (69 examples 96kg)

Only a third (by weight) of the brick assemblage at Stoney Street consists of post Great Fire bricks, most of which are associated with the late 18th and 19th century (Phase 6d and 6e) cellar builds from BVT09 and BVE11.

These consist of small, narrow (95-102mm) thick (62-68mm) purple spotted and streaked clinker rich fabrics, some of which have a defined frog. The introduction of the brick tax after 1780, a form of legislation that minimised the size of brick to those dimensions defined above place many of the these Phase 6d and 6e structures to the latter part of the 18th and into the 19th century. Frogging was also introduced after 1750 and this coupled with the fact that most of the mortar consists of either the later clinker rich dark grey mortar (Type 3) or the hard white Portland mortar (Type 12) (patented after 1840) most (but not all) of this group are late 18th to 19th century in date. Examples include BVE11 cellar BVE-[113] rebuilds including BVE-[91] BVE-[92] BVE-[98]; fireplace block BVE-[90]; vaulting and walling of cellar BVE-[9] BVE-[10] BVE-[11], and BVT09 brick walls BVT-[32] BVT-[34]. The small group of structures from BVT-[20] BVT-[23] BVT-[25], also with yellow stock and a Portland mortar bond, probably represented the latest construction phase (1840-1900).

Other structures containing these narrow post-Great Fire bricks, but which have been designated a Phase 6c date such as the BVE11 post pad [190] [195], buttress to cellar [113], [207] and tank [203], may represent late 18th century repairs.

There are exceptions, however, particularly those post-Great Fire bricks associated with BVE11 Phase 6b hearth [258] [259] [260]. These bricks are much larger 230mm x 108mm x 61mm than those that conform to the late 18th century brick tax and are likely to represent late 17th century proto-post-Great Fire bricks. The Phase 6b date designated to these bricks is a little too early and the hearth may instead be mid-late 17th century in date or at the very least represents late 17th century repairs to the existing hearth. These larger proto bricks are

also re-incorporated in to later structures such as BVT-[65] and BVE-[24]. The Phase 6c oven kiln from BVT-[76] is another example of the use of these bricks.

Yellow London Stock Brick 3034nr3035 (1780-1900) ***3035*** **(1780-1940)** (3 examples 6.9kg)

Almost no late 18th-20th century, Medway produced yellow London stock bricks were identified at Stoney Street. This was surprising given the extensive late 18th and 19th century development of this part of Southwark. Indeed, examples are only present from the latest construction Phases of BVT09 in an area delineated by a Phase 6d brick floor BVT-[20] BVT-[25] and a late post-medieval soak away BVT-[18].

Dutch paving brick 3036 (1600-1800) (2 examples 900g)

The two small 165mm x 71mm x 35mm imported Dutch paving bricks identified in 17th century features from BVT09, were from a Phase 6c brick lined cess pit BVT-[14] and demolition layer BVT-[45].

Roofing Tile (279 examples 36.3kg)

Peg Tile (264 examples 31.8kg)

Sandy 2276 (1480-1900)

The very common, locally produced London sandy peg tile fabric 2276 was identified in large 17th to 19th century dumps and structures at the rear of 6 and 7 Stoney Street. In addition to the quantity reused, probably as levelling courses in the rebuilt Phase 6c cellar wall BVE-[24] from BVE11, other 17th century structures such as the BVE11 Phase 6b wall BVE-[358], the hearth chute BVE-[28], grate fill BVE-[176] BVE-[253] and BVT09 oven kiln BVT-[76] utilised this material.

Pan Tile (15 examples 4.5kg)

2271; 2586 (1630-1800) 2279 (1630-1850)

Small groups of dumped, fresh, curved, nibbed tile – a style of roofing introduced from Holland from 1630- were found at Stoney Street from Phase 6a onwards in levelling layers at BVT-[149] and especially in 18th and 19th century features such as BVT09 Phase 6e pit BVT-[61], where 2kg of this material was identified.

Floor Tile (7 examples 2.3 kg)

Flemish Silt Tile 2850; 1977 (1600-1800) (3 examples 1.5kg)

All the identifiable unglazed Flemish imported floor tile was recovered from later post-medieval features such as the pits from BVE-[61] and BVT-[165].

Pickle herring Tin Glaze Tile 3076 (4 examples 0.7kg)

Thick, tin-glaze floor tiles produced locally from the Pickle herring Pot House during the late 16th to the early 17th century was recovered from Phase 6c BVT09 cess pit fill BVT-[43] and burnt layer BVT-[83]. Some of the designs such as BVT-[46] SF205 and BVT-[83] SF209 are comparable to known designs (Betts & Weinstein 2010, 124 & 106), and may have provided the flooring material for the initial 17th century structure at 6 Stoney Street.

Wall Tile (6 examples 475g)

Delftware Tin Glaze 3076 (1700-1750)

Four examples of an imitation delftware wall tile vase design from the Phase 6e BVT09 posthole BVT-[29] SF201, SF202, SF203 and SF204 are comparable to that produced from the 1720-1760 Gravel Lane pothouse or Lambeth High Street (Betts & Weinstein 2010, 172). It is of course possible that these items could have been produced from the nearby Montague Close Pothouse which produced delftware (Divers & Jarrett 2010, 101).

Belgic Brick, Daub, Mortar & Bitumen

Belgic Brick 3102 (1 example 91g)

One small Belgic brick fragment was recovered from the Phase 3d BVE-[823] occupation layer. The use of these LIA/ERB small daub rich hearth bricks is rare for London, although loomweight fragments in a similar fabric have been recovered from TAA4 (Hayward 2012a) and TAA1 (Hayward 2011).

Daub; Keyed Daub & Burnt Clay 3102 7kg

Over half of this sizeable group of daub can be traced back to the BVE11 Roman Phase 3e hearth BVE-[778] and associated features BVE-[777] BVE-[780]. Here, fist sized chunks were made from a light orange very sandy fabric DAUB1. Other daub, attesting perhaps to the presence of early clay and timber lined buildings during the early Roman Phase 3a to 3e development of BVE-[848] BVE-[867] BVE-[874] BVE-[882] and BVT-[461] BVT-[556] BVT-[591] BVT-[606] BVT-[609], are very common, often in association with very early Eccles fabric roofing tile *2454* (AD50-80). A characteristic pale cream yellow daub fabric DAUB 2 from these horizons BVE-[602] BVE-[780] is evident, consisting of numerous shell fragments.

A BVE11 Phase 3d burnt clay layer BVE-[822], consisting of a condensed daub fabric with numerous large red iron oxide inclusions, probably represents an area of intensive burning, perhaps remnants of an oven kiln.

Very little of the keyed daub seen at TAA4 (Hayward 2012a), was however, present at Stoney Street. Relief patterned daub was limited to a similar chevron or fern shaped die from both

BVT09 Phase 3e pit fill BVE-[404] and BVT09 Phase 4a fill of robber cut BVT-[265] (see Russell 1997, fig. 26b). The fabric found at both sites was pale cream orange with burnt red flint inclusions DAUB3. The survivability of relief patterned daub relates to the effect of intensive heat in accidental fires (Russell 1997, 47) on wattle and daub walling. It is also worth noting that relief pattern daub has not been identified in the province after AD200 (Russell 1997, 50) probably due to the preference (certainly in London) of building in stone after that date.

Mortar & Concrete

A summary of mortar types as well as their period of use from the excavations at BVT09/BVE11 are given below (Table 5) and provide a chronological framework, which along with the brick and other building materials help to subdivide the Roman, medieval and post-medieval phases at Stoney Street. It also serves to link the construction phases from adjoining properties from the two phases of excavation as well as the possibility of linking other adjoining Thameslink sites (e.g. TAA4).

For example Roman Gravel mortar types 6 and 7 and pink *opus signinum* 9 (14 examples 512g) have been identified at TAA4 (Hayward 2012a). Gravel mortar 6 is used in foundations walls of the masonry building from BVE-[438] BVE-[625] BVE-[736] and BVT-[381] confirming the stratigraphic evidence that walls belong to one contemporary construction. The pink *opus signinum* mortar, restricted to the building of the Roman Phase 3f kiln walls BVT-[338] BVT-[339] at Stoney Street is present in the TAA2 BVK11 plunge bath.

The lime rich white mortar 1 is associated only with medieval peg tile fragments from Phases 5b-6a at both BVE11 and BVT09, suggesting a link with its use in a structure dating to this period, e.g. the Abbot of Waverley's Townhouse.

As far as the post-medieval structural development of Stoney Street is concerned, the correlation between mortar type and the construction phases set out from the stratigraphy and archaeology is marked. Mortar type also permitted correlation between nos. 6 and 7 Stoney Street and to some extent TAA4. For example, the browner softer mortar (Type 2), relates not only to the early 17th century development between 6 and 7 Stoney Street but was also similar to that identified in early post-medieval structures at both TAA1 (Hayward 2011) and TAA4 (Hayward 2012a). Mid to later 17th century mortars (type 10 and 11) relate to the oven, builds and rebuilds at BVE11 and BVT09. Whilst type 3 and 12 mortars occur only in later 18th century and 19th century Phase 6d and 6e structures which are built from narrow frogged post-Great Fire bricks.

Mortar/Concrete Type	Description	Use at BVT09/BVE11
a) Roman		
Type 6 Earthy Brown gravel clinker mortar	Low density brown-pale grey tuffaceous gravel mortar with very large flecks of charcoal, shell, wood, Red and white 2815 and 2454 tile flecks grading into very gravelly BVE-[601] variant with large inclusions of burnt clay, Eccles tile and charcoal up to 50mm across	Present only at BVE11 in early Roman Phase 3d mortar layers BVE-[800] BVE-[881] and brick earth BVE-[789] and a later 3e pit fill BVE-[601] Possible mortar layer for clay and timber framed buildings
Type 7 Dense grey-brown gravel mortar	Dense grey-brown gravel mortar with variable amounts of flint (1-7mm across); common homogeneous quartz fragments (1-2mm) set within a fine lime mortar	Associated with Roman Phase 3f foundation walls from BVE-[438] BVE-[625] BVE-[736]; BVT-[381] attached to Roman tile.
Type 9 Pink *Opus signinum* (Op sig)	Roman concretionary material pink-white with numerous inclusions of red angular Roman brick and tile	Used in the bonding of the Roman Phase 3f kiln walls from BVT-[338] BVT-[339] to numerous very large pedalis + size bricks
b) Medieval		
Type 1 White gravel mortar	White lime rich sandy to gravel mortar	Commonly adhered to thin glazed medieval peg tile fabric 2271 in 13th/14thcentury Phase 5b pits BVT-[419] BVT-[423] and later 5c pits BVT-[413] and reused early Phase 6a post-medieval collapsed roof BVT-[88] and only in Phase 6a BVE11 demolition deposits BVE-[180] BVE-[185] This is the mortar used in the medieval Abbot of Waverley's Townhouse
c) Post-medieval		
Type 2 Friable brown mortar	Fine fawn sandy mortar with tiny chunks of chalk	This mortar present in the earliest 17th century Phase 6a and occasional 6b red brick and stone masonry structures from Stoney Street. At BVE11 the mortar found with large, wide, poorly made red Tudor bricks used in the early 17th century property boundary wall east BVE-[73] BVE-[76] BVE-[79]; wall within con cut for wall BVE-[66] brick cellar floors associated also with reused Purbeck marble BVE-[168] BVE-[185] and brick hearth BVE-[186] Masonry wall BVE-[303] BVE-[341]. Present in BVT09 to a lesser extent in brick flooring edging BVT-[93] boundary wall BVT-[119] and BVT-[123] cobble surface
Type 10 Soft light grey mortar with chalk inclusions	Soft light grey mortar with occasional chalk inclusions	Another early post-medieval mortar not identified at TAA4 but present in occasional early post-medieval Phase 6a and 6b red brick structures at just 7 Stoney Street E.g. BVT-[129] late 6a Phase wall and in a Phase 6a pit BVT-[235]
Now 6bType 11 Coarse, grey - woody shelly mortar	Encrusted sometimes loosely compacted pale grey shelly mortar with complete 5-10mm gastropod shells, wood, charcoal and occasional brick fragments	A very common mortar type in late 17th century Phase 6c brick walls from both BVE11 and BVT09. There is a strong correlation between the use of this mortar and the presence of intermediate wide early post-Great Fire bricks 3032nr3033 (1664-1725) with

		sunken margins e.g. at BVE11 it occurs in wall BVE-[154] extensive late 17th century rebuilding e.g. cellar BVE-[15] BVE-[24] chute BVE-[28] wall BVE-[40] BVE-[105] BVE-[109] BVE-[207] BVE-[208] BVE-[358] and staircase BVE-[41] BVE-[43] BVE-[68] and rebuilds to Phase 6b hearth related structures BVE-[246] BVE-[258] BVE-[260] BVT09 Phase 6c cess pits and soak-aways and wells BVT-[14] BVT-[18] BVT-[41] BVT-[68] BVT-[76] oven kiln rebuild repairs to boundary wall BVT-[119]
Type 3 Soft Dark Grey clinker mortar with flecks of chalk	Soft dark grey with many prominent black flecks of clinker and chalk	Present in the late 18th and 19th century (Phase 6d-e) development of 6 and 7 Stoney Street. In narrow, unfrogged and frogged post-Great Fire bricks from BVE11 including the fireplace block BVE-[9] BVE-[90], N-S BVE-[10] BVE-[11] and E-W vaulting BVE-[91] of cellar, rebuilds of cellar BVE-[92] BVT09 brick wall BVT-[32] BVT-[34] cess pit rebuild BVT-[65] back wall of cellar BVT-[206] possible oven kiln rebuild BVT-[76]
Type 12 White Portland type mortar	Hard concretionary white lime mortar	Portland mortar patented in 1830 associated with Phase 6d and 6e development of just BVT09 including brick floor BVT-[20] cess pit BVT-[23] brick yard BVT-[25] repairs to brick wall BVT-[32] BVT-[68]

Table 5: listing of mortar types BVT09/BVE11

Bitumen 11 examples 254g

Bitumen used as 20th century tarmacadam for road construction was recovered at both sites in an unstratfied context BVE11 and the fill of a 19th century soak away BVT-[9] at BVT09.

The Worked Stone (182 examples 253.8kg)

Excluding the 203kg of stone ashlar and moulding recovered from the single wall from BVE-[24], which together with the ceramic building material forms Appendix 12, there is still over 250kg of stone recovered from BVT09 and BVE11, forming 24% of the assemblage.

The much lower quantity (36 examples 57.8kg) of recovered stonework from BVT09 compared to BVE11 (146 examples 196kg) can in part be accounted for by the near absence of reworked stone within the post-medieval walls.

This is a very diverse worked stone assemblage in terms of fabric (33 lithotypes), and use, including important examples of medieval ecclesiastical church furniture and architectural mouldings as well as high status Roman inlays and mouldings. Some of these rock types

(Verde Antico; Bembridge Limestone; White Lias; Dundry Freestone; Lodsworth Greensand) are rare for London.

The 33 rock types identified are classified according to function.

Mouldings & Ashlar (36 examples 126kg)

It is appropriate in this petrological section to mention all the rock types used in ashlar and mouldings, regardless of whether they were identified from context BVE-[24]. This gives a better idea of stone material availability during Roman, medieval and post-medieval occupation.

Most of the materials below can be described as freestone, a fine grained, open porous limestone or sandstone that permits the rock to be worked or carved in any direction (Leary 1989; Stanier 2000; Sutherland 2003).

Roman

Dundry freestone 3120 Brown-yellow skeletal porous grainstone (Dunham 1962) with echinoid fragments Middle Jurassic (Bajocian – Bristol) (2 examples 485g)

Part of a small wedge shaped moulded stone recovered from the BVE11 Phase 3d occupation layer BVE-[830] has a striking petrological similarity with Dundry freestone, an echinoid rich Middle Jurassic limestone from near Bristol. This rock has been identified elsewhere in Roman Southwark including in column fragments from Calverts Building (Hayward 2006; 2009) and Trinity Street (Hayward in prep b), as well as Bermondsey (Hayward in prep a). Some are early, as at Calverts Building, where column fragments were reused in the foundation of the Flavian mansion (Cowan 1992), indicating that they once belonged to an important Claudio-Neronian building in Southwark.

Tufa 3118 coarse textured light cream limestone – Holocene spring deposits e.g. River Medway (2 examples)

A large 2kg fragment of ashlar was recovered from an early Phase 3b pit fill from BVT-[606] in association with rare Eccles bessalis bricks. These low density materials were ideal roof vaulting materials and are found throughout Roman Southwark in early levels (Crowley 2005; Pringle 2009; Hayward in prep b; in prep c). The fact they are associated with Eccles bessalis would indicate their use in a mid-late 1st century bath-house or important heated private house.

Medieval

The following suite of rocks, especially Caen stone, Reigate stone, Taynton stone and Kentish ragstone, are typical of the medieval construction materials in ecclesiastical projects

throughout London and Southwark. At Stoney Street, they are reused along with fresh brick in the post-medieval structural development at BVT09 and BVE11, including over 200kg from BVE-[24]. This is where most of the more unusual medieval materials have been identified.

Reigate stone 3107– Fine low density lime green glauconitic limestone. Lower Cretaceous (Upper Greensand) Reigate- Mertsham (33 examples 90kg)

It is a feature of the site that large quantities of reused Reigate stone ashlar and moulding have been re-incorporated in to the fabric of the 17th and 18th century walling especially in BVE11. As well as the examples from cellar wall BVE-[24] (see Appendix 12), significant concentrations were identified in Phase 6b wall BVE-[303] (39kg) and large (11kg) ashlar blocks were used in the Phase 6a Eastern Property Wall BVE-[76] and Phase 6c staircase wall BVE-[43]. Elsewhere, later gothic beaked keel mouldings are present from early Phase 6a post-medieval soil BVE-[133] and pit fills BVE-[177] BVE-[200] from BVE11 and mouldings from BVT-[85] BVT-[120] BVT-[213] and are likely to represent Dissolution material from St Thomas's or Southwark Cathedral (Divers *et al.* 2009). A zig-zag moulding from BVE-[24] is, however, likely to be 12th or early 13th century.

An olive green Reigate stone variant often associated with later medieval construction e.g. Bermondsey Abbey (Hayward in prep a) was also identified in BVE-[24].

Kentish ragstone 3105 hard dark grey calcareous sandstone (Kent Ragstone); - Hythe Beds. Lower Cretaceous (Lower Greensand) Maidstone area, North Downs (4 examples 20kg)

Reused examples of large (260 x 245 x 130mm), heavy (10kg) blocks of Kentish ragstone are not only a feature of the post-medieval Phase 6c wall BVE-[24] but also the slightly later Phase 6d vaulted wall BVE-[89]. The absence of *opus signinum* and Roman age mortar indicate that these would have come from a large medieval or early post-medieval construction in the immediate vicinity.

Taynton stone 3151 Banded orange shelly oolitic limestone (Middle Jurassic (Bathonian – West Oxfordshire) (1 example 4.5kg)

Large ashlar blocks (200mm x 190mm x 110mm) of this distinctive shelly freestone were found reused in post-medieval Phase 6b wall of BVE-[303]. They form an important component of medieval ecclesiastical construction throughout London including Bermondsey Abbey (Dyson *et al.* 2011; Hayward in prep a) and Merton Priory (Miller & Saxby 2007).

The remaining medieval freestone types come from the Phase 6c cellar wall BVE-[24] (see Appendix 12) and as such are commented on only by their petrological character.

Caen stone 3119 pale yellow dense pelletal limestone (Middle Jurassic – Caen, Departement Calvados)

Harder white Caen stone variant 3119V harder whiter pelletal limestone (Middle Jurassic - Caen, Departement Calvados)

These much harder, robust continental freestones were shipped in from Normandy and used throughout medieval London in huge quantities for medieval construction projects. In Southwark Cathedral (Divers *et al.* 2009) and Bermondsey Abbey (Dyson *et al.* 2011; Hayward in prep a) they are used in their mid-12th century foundation. The proximity of Southwark Cathedral, Winchester Palace or the Abbot of Waverley's townhouse would suggest that one of these large buildings may have supplied the stone for reuse in a 17th century wall.

Magnesian Limestone (Stapleton stone) *3*127 Very fine powdery white limestone with small laths of calcite spar White Packstone (Dunham 1962*)* Permian, South Yorkshire (1 example)

This white powdery limestone is a feature of later (14th and 15th century) medieval freestone supply and use in London (Salzmann 1952, 131; Hayward 2007; 2012b; Samuel 2004, 286-296).

Barnack stone *3143* Very hard yellow-brown shelly-oolitic grainstone (Dunham 1962) with high spired nerinoid gastropods and complete oyster Bajocian (Middle Jurassic) Barnack Village, Cambridgeshire (1 example)

Although a feature of later Roman monumental architecture and sarcophagi in London (Hayward 2009; in prep d), Barnack stone was also used in the later medieval period not only for grave slabs but later repairs to monumental architecture e.g. Westminster Abbey (Hayward pers. obs.). This crisply executed cornice BVE-[24] is more likely to have come from a later medieval feature in the vicinity

Stone vessels; altars; mortars and lugs (15 examples 14.3kg)

The large quantity of stone containers, pulpit fragments and altars is a feature of the early post-medieval Phase 6a assemblage at both 6 and 7 Stoney Street. All are made from high quality, polished native condensed limestone and calcareous sandstones, and with the exception of a Kentish ragstone Roman mortar handle or lug from a BVE11 Phase 3d dump BVE-[507] and a shallow Purbeck limestone mortar from a BVE11 Phase 6a ditch BVE-[128] are medieval ecclesiastical font and basin fragments, possibly from the Abbot of Waverley's townhouse. Indeed, the intricately carved pulpit fragment in hard Caen stone recovered from a 12th/13th century ditch [819] in nearby TAA4 (BVG10) may also have come from this building.

Purbeck marble 3112 condensed micritic limestone packed full of small freshwater gastropod Vivaparus carniferous Lower Cretaceous (Purbeckian) Isle of Purbeck e.g. Durlston Head, Swanage.

Conjoined parts of at least one, possibly two medieval fonts (both the side and the base) (total number of fragments 5; 10kg) turn up in early post-medieval Phase 6a demolition layers BVT-[162] SF230 and pits BVT-[194] SF234 and Phase 5b pits BVE-[379] SF67 and unstratified layers [+] SF77 from BVE11. The vessel base BVT-[162] SF230 has a diameter of 360mm, its circumference delineated by four lugs or protrusions. The vessel sides from BVT-[194] SF234 and [+] SF77 BVE-[379] SF67 rise steeply at an angle of 70 degrees and are 110-125mm high, suggesting an estimated diameter of 400mm. The interior surface of the font is characterised by deeply incised white grooves angled at 45 degrees that were probably made with an awl. The exterior surface is smoother but still roughly executed. Finally, the 4 lugs on the rim of the font are prominent with dimensions of 59mm x 27mm. It is likely too that the Purbeck marble bevelled mouldings from the Phase 5b medieval pit of BVE-[419] BVE-[423] form part of this font. They have the same incised chiselled markings as the font vessel base and sides and could have formed its base.

Kentish ragstone 3105 hard dark grey calcareous sandstone (Kent Ragstone); - Hythe Beds. Lower Cretaceous (Lower Greensand) Maidstone area, North Downs.

This versatile material has been used in the carving of a large octagonal bowl (85mm thick) recovered from a Phase 6a feature BVE11 [234] SF53.

Flooring and materials (Paving; Opus Sectile; Tesserae; Inlay; Cobbles) (36 examples 75 kg)

The large quantity of paving materials can be grouped into those incorporated within the fabric of the early post-medieval walling, and are probably medieval in date, and more degraded examples recovered from earlier phases that relate to Roman buildings in this part of Southwark.

Roman - Paving and Inlay (7 examples 6.3kg)

Purbeck marble 3112 condensed micritic limestone packed full of small freshwater gastropod Vivaparus carniferous Lower Cretaceous (Purbeckian) Isle of Purbeck e.g. Durlston Head, Swanage (4 examples 5.7kg)

The weathered paving slabs of Purbeck marble which cluster around the early Phase 3e pit fill of BVE-[404] and brickearth layer BVE-[408] would have adorned the pavement of a prestigious Roman building in the vicinity. Similarly a corroded inlay in a Phase 5b pit BVE-[425] was used for walling.

Bargate stone 3120 shelly oolitic glauconitic sandstone Lower Cretaceous (Lower Greensand) Farnham/Godalming area (2 examples 322g)

The thin grey paving stone slab made from Bargate stone that was recovered from an early Phase 3d brickearth layer BVE-[801] may not be the first occurrence of this material in Roman Southwark (Hayward in prep c), but as with TAA4 (Hayward 2012a) it is unusual for it to be used for paving.

Blue Lias 3153 hard dark grey calcareous mudstone Blue Lias Formation Lower Jurassic Somerset/Avon (1 example 32g)

A complete example of a Blue Lias opus sectile stone tile shaped into an isosceles triangle was identified from a BVE11 post-Roman pit fill BVE-[591]. The fashion of used shaped stone for flooring was essentially a 1st century phenomenon in the Roman Empire (Pritchard 1986), so its presence here adds to the growing body of evidence for an important mid to late 1st century masonry building in the vicinity.

Roman - Tessera (4 examples 8g)

As with the ceramic border tesserae, tiny quantities of stone tesserae are scattered throughout the site. These small, (8mm x 8mm x 8mm) design tessarae consist of two colours. The petrology of these dark-grey and white materials is listed below.

Kimmeridge Dolostone 3113 dark-grey calcareous mudstone Upper Jurassic (Kimmeridgian), Kimmeridge, Dorset (3 examples - 6g)

Indurated chalk –*3125* 1 example 2g Fine white calcareous micritic limestone – Upper Cretaceous chalk many possible sources Upper Cretaceous (chalk) Southern England.

Medieval paving (12 examples 48kg)

Like the architectural fragments, the origin of nearly all of the paved material recovered from the BVE-[168] BVE-[185] post-medieval Phase 6b flooring and walling BVE-[358] is likely to be medieval. Four materials types are represented: Purbeck marble; Kentish ragstone; Purbeck Limestone and White Lias. Most are bonded in brown mortar.

Purbeck limeston*e 3*126 dark shelly oyster fragments set in a fine dark micritic limestone matrix Upper Jurassic (Purbeckian) Isle of Purbeck e.g. Winspit Quarry/St Aldheim's Head *(*4 examples 14.5kg)

Complete paving slabs in different sizes of this shelly limestone are present from the Phase 6b flooring of cellar BVE-[185] as well as in a Phase 6c settling tank BVE-[202] and 6a post pad BVE-[356]. Like the Purbeck marble, these were quarried along the East Dorset coast from the medieval period (Stanier 2000).

Purbeck marble 3112M condensed micritic limestone packed full of small freshwater gastropod Vivaparus carniferous Lower Cretaceous (Purbeckian) Isle of Purbeck e.g. Durlston Head, Swanage (7 examples 29kg)

Chopped up elongate slabs of Purbeck marble some as big as 700mm were incorporated in to the flooring of the cellar BVE-[168] BVE-[185]. Given these dimensions it is possible that they are reused grave markers.

Kentish ragstone 3105 hard dark grey calcareous sandstone (Kent Ragstone); – - Hythe Beds. Lower Cretaceous (Lower Greensand) Maidstone area, North Downs.

A very large paving slab of grey Kentish ragstone was also present in the post-medieval flooring of the cellar BVE-[168]

White Lias 3154 Calcareous mudstone (Dunham 1962); Triassic (Langport Member; Penarth Group) Somerset/Avon.

One polished slab of a very fine white limestone with small grey mollusc fragments was recovered from a Phase 6a levelling layer BVT-[149]. This may either be a slab of White Lias or alternatively something more exotic such as Palumbino Limestone from northern Italy. Either way it is likely to have adorned the flooring of the Abbot of Waverley's Townhouse.

Fireplaces and Cobble stones

The following materials identified from Stoney Street were fashionable in the later post-medieval period for fireplaces, cobbling and paving.

Carrara marble 3114PM fine white saccharoidal metamorphosed limestone (4 examples 14.3kg)

Fresh moulded white marble recovered from the fill of a late 19th century soakaway from BVT-[10] probably originated from a late 18th to 19th century fireplace, perhaps associated with the Wheatsheaf pub.

York stone 3120 Olive green banded fine micaceous sandstone. Upper Carboniferous (Namurian-Westphalian) (1 example 15g)

Recovered from the fill of a late 19th century chute from BVE-[158].

Granite 3135 very coarse crystalline pink quartzose acid igneous rock Western or Northern Britain source (1 example 4kg)

This large paving cobble was reused in the Phase 6a partition wall from BVE-[111].

Rubble (52 examples 11.7kg)

In addition to Kentish ragstone and the associated softer Hassock stone, which was identified in the fabric of the Roman walls BVE-[625] BVE-[736] and BVT-[381], there are very small quantities of other poor quality, hard to work materials that can be classified as building rubble. These included:

Bembridge Limestone 3147 High density gastropod rich skeletal wackestone (Dunham 1962) Bembridge Limestone Formation Tertiary (Oligocene), Isle of Wight (4 examples 64g)

Very rare for London, are small chunks of this characteristic porcellaenous limestone from a Phase 5b BVT09 pit fill [461], which had only previously been identified in the walling of the 11th century White Tower (Harris 2008, 31) and Pyx Chamber from Westminster Abbey (Hayward pers. obs.).

Tufa 3118

Recorded from BVE11 5a pit fill BVE-[586] and BVT09 3d pit fill BVT-[461].

Chalk 3116 fine white micrite and Flint 3117 hard fine cryptocrystalline concretionary sandstone Upper Cretaceous (Upper Chalk) London Basin (22 examples 3.8kg)

Chalk was recorded from the BVE11 Phase 4b pit fill BVE-[591] and in unstratified broken up ashlar but also in the walling of the Abbot of Waverley's Townhouse BVT-[242] and flint just from a BVE11 3d brickearth layer BVE-[844].

Septarian Nodule 3122 Concretionary calcareous nodule within London Clay (Tertiary) London Basin (7 examples 184g)

Recorded from BVE11 3d brickearth layer BVE-[844].

Roofing (2 examples 42g)

Unlike nearby TAA4, where very large quantities of West Country roofing tile were identified in the period 5 12th to 13th century ditch fill (Hayward 2012a), only one context, a later Phase 6a BVE11 ditch fill BVE-[175], yielded stone roofing tile from the Stoney Street excavation.

North Wales slate 3115M dark grey slate; Palaeozoic North Wales

Palette (1 example 62g)

Verde Antico 3120 pale lime green brecciated polychrome marble with dark rock fragments Greece

This very rare rock type for London; the brecciated marble, Verde Antico from Greece (Borghini 2004, 292-293) came from a Phase 3f brickearth layer from BVT-[651]. This palette, has a sharp bevelled edge and was used for mixing dies.

Kimmeridge Shale 3113 dark grey, fissile shale. Upper Jurassic, Kimmeridge Bay, Dorset (1 example 15g)

The fragment of a second mixing palette was identified in Kimmeridge shale residual in a post- medieval construction cut fill BVT-[187]. This material has been identified in London for this purpose e.g. Tobacco Dock (Douglas *et al.* 2011).

Quernstone (3 examples 685g)

Very little quern material was recovered from both phases of the excavation.

Nediermendig lavastone 3123R– dark grey hard coarse vesicular lavastone – Tertiary Eifel Mountains, Rhineland (2 examples 625g)

Just two small weathered Roman lava stone quern fragments were identified in the Phase 6b cobbled surface BVE-[83] and Phase 6a pit BVT-[185].

Lodsworth Greensand 3156– medium grained greensand with hard, black chert-rich burrows Lower Greensand, Pulborough, West Sussex (1 example 65g)

Of greater interest, is a small quern fragment made out of Lodsworth Greensand. This was recovered from an early Roman Phase 3b pit fill BVT-[610] at BVT09. This quern type is very rare for London, this in spite of its widespread use throughout southern and eastern England during the Iron Age and Early Roman Period (Peacock 1987). Its (residual?) presence in a very early Roman pit would point to possible prehistoric use.

Whetstone and Rubstones (13 examples 14.9kg)

As well as some small hones, this sizeable assemblage contains examples of much larger medieval or early post-medieval rubstones (2-3kg) used in the sharpening of tools. Most of these were identified from early post-medieval layers from BVT09 and may relate to an assortment of industries perhaps affiliated with the Abbot of Waverley's Townhouse.

Hone stones

Norwegian ragstone - Fissile micacious banded phyllite schist; Palaeozoic source *(*2 examples 186g)

In addition to those examples recovered from the fill of the medieval ditch at TAA4 (Hayward 2012a) these metamorphic rocks were also identified in hones from Stoney Street from the

Roman stakehole fills at BVT-[417] and an example with an attachment hole in a post-medieval layer BVT-[83].

Ardingley sandstone – hard calcareous greensand – Wealden (Lower Cretaceous) Kent (1 example 147g)

Another example of this distinctive calcareous greensand, present in Roman hones from Southwark (Hayward 2012a) and the city (Hayward in prep e) turns up in a Roman pit fill BVT-[494] from BVT09.

Kent Ragstone (see above) (1 example 84g)

The most common whetstone material for Roman London; is also present in a Roman brickearth horizon BVT-[365] from BVT09.

Rubstones

York stone or related material – Upper Carboniferous; Yorkshire (9 examples 14.2kg)

This large group of 2-3kg worn rubstones, some of which contain cut marks from tools or weapons BVE-[572] and BVT-[93] have a distinctive undulating profile tapering down in thickness from 75mm to 25mm, They are all made of a greenish banded micaceous sandstone that looks comparable to examples of York stone. This group, most of which have been reused in early Phase 6a post-medieval brick floors such as BVT-[93] pit fills BVT-[85] and demolition layers BVT-[116] BVT-[213], almost certainly have a medieval origin. Further analysis is necessary in order to find parallels for such large objects.

Fuel (4 examples 145g)

Kimmeridge Oil Shale – Upper Jurassic (Kimmeridgian) Dorset coast fissile dark-grey-black carbonaceous shale

Associated with post-medieval layers from BVE11, small quantities of this burnt shale, which was used as fuel are associated with the raked material BVE-[316] from the hearth

Plaster raw material (1 example 2.8kg)

Calcite Crystal – 3140 large dog-tooth formed prismatic crystals (Scalenohedron) Mesozoic source southern England

This very well developed cluster of calcite crystals from an early Roman Phase 3e pit fill BVT-[404] was probably meant for use in the production of lime for wall plaster rather than having any ornamental value. Groups of calcite crystals, identified from other sites such as the

Silchester IX excavations (Allen 2011; Pringle 2009; Hayward in prep c) were used for this purpose

Ore (17 examples 67g)

Copper ore frags 3120 Unknown source (17 examples 67g)

Of interest is a small group of what appear to be blue/green copper ore (Malachite/Azurite?) fragments from a BVE11 5b pit fill BVE-[423] but also attached to slabs of Purbeck marble from the same context. At this stage it is not clear whether these are copper minerals or some kind of residue but further investigation will determine the outcome.

Galena *3120* Unknown source (1 example 316g)

A lump of very heavy silvery grey lead ore from BVT-[185] Phase 6a pit fill may relate to medieval or early post-medieval lead manufacture in the vicinity.

Stone Summary

The composition of the worked stone assemblage at Stoney Street can, on the basis of rock-type, moulding style and stratigraphic position be subdivided into two main categories: an Early Roman grouping and a later medieval component, supplemented by a minor group of what are essentially Victorian stone types.

The freestone types identified in ashlar from late 1st century layers, an echinoid rich Dundry freestone from a Phase 3d BVE11 occupation layer BVE-[830] and a low density tufa from a BVT09 Phase 3b pit fill BVT-[606] are beginning to turn up in some quantity from Roman Southwark, The former has also been identified as column fragments reused in the foundation of the Flavian mansio at Southwark (Cowan 1992) and at Trinity Street (Hayward in prep a). Tufa, probably associated with vaulting has turned up in large quantities in 1st century contexts at nearby Winchester Palace along with hypocaust fragments (Crowley 2005, 91) and at sites along Borough High Street (Pringle 2009, 187) and Tabard Square (Hayward in prep c). Supplementing this are small fragments of high status paving materials including a opus-sectile fragment in Blue Lias from BVE-[591]; Bleached Purbeck marble paving from BVE11 Phase 3e BVE-[404 BVE-[408]; Bargate stone from BVE11 Phase 3d brickearth layer BVE-[801] as well as a few individual cubes of design tesserae. This information adds to the growing body of evidence in stone for a very early high status public building in Roman Southwark. Small portable objects such as Wealden sand honestones; a Lodsworth Greensand quern; complete calcite crystals and a rare Verde Antico palette merely add to a picture of affluence in Southwark, bringing the total of different stone types from Stoney Street attributable to Roman activity to 19.

The much larger group of moulded stone, paving, ashlar and font fragments recovered from the medieval Phase 5b and Phase 5c and early post-medieval Phase 6a pits and demolition layers in BVT09, but more especially incorporated into the fabric of 17th century Phase 6b-6c walls are essentially late medieval in character. For example the 300kg of worked stone incorporated into Phase 6c walls of BVE-[24] (see Appendix 12) and BVE-[303] are made from rock types that were very common in medieval ecclesiastical projects throughout London (Reigate stone; Caen stone; Purbeck marble; Taynton stone; Kentish ragstone; Magnesian Limestone; Purbeck limestone). Furthermore the form of some of the moulds has a late gothic feel (e.g. beaked keel), a fact substantiated by the presence of Magnesian Limestone – a rock that was quarried and used in 14th and 15th century London (Salzmann 1952).

Perhaps most interesting of all are the 12kg or so of conjoined Purbeck marble and Kentish ragstone stone vessels from Phase 6a demolition layers at BVE11 and BVT09, that resemble parts of a small font. Such libation containers do not occur very frequently in London, but it is interesting to note that a small pulpit fragment in Caen stone was recovered from a medieval horizon at nearby TAA4 (Hayward 2012a).

A number of candidates need to be considered including the nearby medieval priory of St Mary Overie (Divers *et al*. 2009), Winchester Palace (Seeley *et al.* 2006) and perhaps the most likely, in view of the sheer size of some of the mouldings (40kg) the adjoining Abbott of Waverley's Townhouse.

Phase Summary

Phase 2: LIA/ERB

Although no material was recovered from the dumped sand horizons BVE-[884] BVE-[894] BVE-[895] that may relate to very late ephemeral prehistoric activity, there are a couple of items recovered from early Roman levels that were certainly important in southern England during the first half of the 1st century AD. The first of these a Belgic brick/loomweight fragment recovered from a Phase 3d BVE-[823] occupation layer, resembles those found throughout southern England e.g. Stone Castle (Sudds in prep). Next a quern fragment made from Lodsworth Greensand sourced to the Pulborough quarries in West Sussex was recovered from a Phase 3b BVT-[610] pit fill. This material is very rare for London and is certainly not the material of choice during the Roman period (German Lavastone). Instead its distribution and use (Peacock 1987) peaks in the Late Iron Age/Early Roman Period around Silchester and up through to East Anglia. It is possible that the early construction of Stane Street, which links London to Chichester (and runs close to these quarries), may account for its presence here.

Phase 3: Roman

A review of the building material from BVT09 and BVE11 has established that there is a very large (366.1kg) group of Roman ceramic building material, supplemented by a small quantity (20kg) but a great variety (19) of stone types. On the basis of building material fabric and form alone, it has, however, not been possible, to subdivide the sequence up into the six Roman sub-phases as defined from the pottery, coinage and stratigraphy. Rather a 1st century to early 2nd century group as defined by Phases 3a to 3d phase of pitting and clay and timber lined buildings, a later early 2nd century dumping episode 3e including some recycled early high status items and a later Phase 3f group relating to the construction of the masonry buildings. The near absence of late calcareous (AD140-300) tile and fine and other late fabrics reinforces the findings from elsewhere that the site was not occupied in the later Roman period.

Phase 3a-3d: Mid-Late 1st Century Building Materials associated with Clay and Timber Framed Constructions

Although there is a gradual increase in the quantity of Roman brick and tile, between phases 3a and 3d, ranging from just the occasional fragment from the earliest ephemeral Roman occupation to upwards of 50kg by the end of the 1st century, the composition of the ceramic building material remained essentially unchanged. This group is dominated by the very early cream Eccles fabric 2454 (AD50-80) accounting for as much as 85% (14kg by weight) from BVT09 alone. Much is roofing material, characterised by tegulae with the distinctive undercut flange profiles 7 and 9 and thick (22mm) imbrex. From one context alone BVT-[452], the collapsed roof from Phase 3d BVT, the Eccles roofing accounts for 7kg out of the 8kg recovered. Thus striking white tiled roofs would have been a feature of the mid - late 1st century buildings fronting Road 2.

Another feature of this earliest group is the near absence of common masonry materials (Red brick; Kentish ragstone rubble) that reinforce findings from elsewhere (brickearth slabs; postholes and partition sills) that all the structures at this time were clay and timber lined buildings. The much higher percentage of daub from these features provides yet another indication that these were wattle and daub structures.

The mortar from the flooring of these buildings e.g. Phase 3c BVE-[881] is also distinctive. This soft type 6 mortar, which is a low density brown-pale grey tuffaceous gravel recipe with very large flecks of charcoal, shell, wood, sandy and Eccles fabric tile fragments is quite different to that encountered in the later Roman period, utilising the large quantities of 2454 tile available in its composition.

One further feature that is unique to this early phase, and indeed with Roman London as a whole, are the large number of complete, crisp small Eccles bessalis bricks, recovered from some of the earliest features at Stoney Street (the Phase 3b BVT-[588] BVT-[606] BVT-[607] pit fills and a slightly later BVE11 Phase 3d brickearth layer BVE-[804]). Bricks made from this

fabric are rare, but to find fresh examples without any other fabrics so early on would point to their use in a short lived structure. It is probable that they formed pilae stacks for an early heated building in the vicinity.

The small quantity of stone recovered from these features also has a unique character. White Tufa ashlar also recovered from the same pit fill BVT-[606] as the bessalis brick and a Dundry Freestone ashlar from a Phase 3d BVE occupation layer BVE-[830] find parallels elsewhere in early Roman Southwark. The latter has also been identified (Hayward 2009) as column fragments reused in the foundation of the nearby Flavian mansio at Southwark (Cowan 1992) and at Trinity Street (Hayward in prep a), which makes some of the earliest examples of fine freestone carving in the capital. Tufa, probably associated with vaulting has turned up in large quantities in 1st century contexts at nearby Winchester Palace along with hypocaust fragments (Crowley 2005, 91) and at sites along Borough High Street (Pringle 2009, 187) and Tabard Square (Hayward in prep c).

Phase 3e: an early 2nd century High Status Dumping Episode

Although there is continuity in clay and timber lined building occupation between Phases 3d and 3e in this part of Southwark, there is a marked discrepancy in terms of the fabric type, form of the building material as well as its quantity that necessitates sub-division.

First, there is a marked increase of building material (84kg) during this phase compared with the previous 4 sub-phases combined (69kg), most of it reused. A large quantity of this is roofing tile which was deposited in dump or levelling layers where upwards of 10kg was deposited at BVE-[601] BVE-[602] or is present in brickearth layers BVE-[699] BVE-[750] BVE-[751] BVE-[781] BVE-[793]. Most of this material also had an entirely different fabric. There is a rapid increase (85-95%) in the later common red sandy fabric group 2815 (AD50-160) and a corresponding drop off of the distinctive early Eccles fabric group (AD50-80) with quantities falling to less than 5% in BVE11.

What is also a feature of this and slightly later 2nd century layers are an increase in dumped box-flue tile. This includes a chevron die from a Phase 3e brickearth layer BVE-[445], early scored box flue tile from a BVT Phase 3f pit fill BVT-[316] and a large fresh group (2kg 16 examples) of plain (half-box flue tiles) in the very coarse sandy fabric 3004 (AD50-160) in a Phase 3e pit fill BVT-[404]. Of particular interest are some crisp examples of the same intricately combed designs from BVT09 Phase 3e burnt brickearth layer BVT-[408] and Phase 3f brickearth layer BVT-[328] as those identified at BVE11 as Phase 3f pit fills BVE-[748] BVE-[768]. These tiles do however turn up elsewhere in Southwark, at for example 15-23 Southwark Street (Crowley 1992, fig. 45, nos. 7a-c) and period 4 Masonry Building 13 BGH95 (Pringle 2002, 155). Taken together, this is rather a nice group of well-preserved early box flue tiles that would suggest an early (1st - early 2nd century) heated building but not in the immediate vicinity.

The largest group of painted wall plaster (see Appendix 13), most of which has a distinctive Flavian-Trajanic character, also comes from this phase, including examples from BVT09 pit fills BVT-[377] BVT-[404] and a brickearth layer BVT-[408], from where some of the box flue comes from, suggesting perhaps a common high status source. A complete 3kg calcite crystal from pit fill BVT-[404] would have been used for the production of plaster.

Brickearth layer BVT-[408] has also revealed two well preserved paving slabs in Purbeck marble, a rock type commonly used to embellish the walling and flooring of high status public and private buildings in the capital. Other high status stone materials recovered include a rare Verde Antico palette from a Phase 3f brickearth layer from BVT-[651] and an opus-sectile triangular segment in Blue Lias, a fashion in stone flooring that discontinued after the 1st century.

The origin of this group of stone, wall plaster and box flue tile should be viewed as yet another example of high status demolition debris from a Southwark excavation that would have once adorned an important late 1st to early 2nd century building(s) of some pretension in the vicinity.

Only one feature of note, the large hearth BVE BVE-[778], was associated with the clay and timber lined building from this period. This contained large 250g chunks of a distinctive daub (DAUB 1) and the largest single group of wall plaster (see Appendix 13) which was fragmentary and difficult to reconstruct.

Phase 3f: Mid-late 2nd century - early 3rd century Masonry Structure

What sets the building material from this phase apart from the earlier 1st century occupation phases is the first appearance of masonry foundations from both BVE (BVE-[551] BVE-[625] BVE-[736] BVE-[742]) and BVT (BVT-[381] BVT-[406]). These are all orientated NNW/SSE suggesting that they all belong to one building. Furthermore, all the sampled walls had a very similar set of construction materials, consisting of Kentish ragstone and broken up reused red *2815* (AD50-160) roofing materials, rather than brick, and bonded in the same Type 7 dense grey-brown gravel mortar.

A second set of structures from BVT11 (BVT-[338] BVT-[339)] from this period that relate to the construction of a kiln wall within the masonry building have an entirely different character. They are constructed of a large quantity (17kg) of very large and thick (50-80mm) bipedalis, pedalis and lydion bricks all made from the same 2815 early sandy group (AD50-160) and bonded in the same (Type 9) pink *opus signinum* mortar as examples from TAA2 (Hayward pers. obs.). *Opus signinum* only becomes important after the 1st century in London.

Phase 4: Late Roman/Saxon

Other than the appearance of an occasional later Roman tile fabric such as the calcareous 2453 (AD140-300) imbrex from robber cut fill BVT-[271], the composition of the late Roman / post-Roman assemblage remains the same as Phase 3f. Ceramic building material recovered from the fills of the extensive robber cuts in both BVE and BVT dominates (34kg 55% by weight), reflecting the abandonment of the masonry buildings at this time. It was not possible to delineate the Late Roman 4a from the Saxon Phase 4b, as there was no Saxon building material. This reinforces existing studies that state the early mid-5th- mid 9th century activity in Southwark is largely absent (MoLAS/EH 2000, 191).

Phase 5: Medieval

Whereas most of this sizeable (60kg) group of medieval ceramic building material (peg tile; bat tile and floor tile) was contained within 11th-15th century Phase 5a to 5c medieval pits from the eastern part of the excavations (93% by number of fragments.), the much larger assemblage (74 fragments 191kg) of medieval ashlar, moulding, paving and rubstone had an entirely different distribution. Most of this was recycled into Phase 6b and 6c 17th century walling, all from BVE11. Indeed this figure does not include over 200kg of stone reused in the Phase 6c cellar wall BVE-[24].

In detail, when compared with the medieval assemblage recovered from nearby, there is a much lower proportion (13% as against 61%) of thick glazed coarse sandy 2272 late 12th/ early 13th century roofing material. Instead there is a shift towards later glazed medieval peg tile fabrics 2271 (1180-1450) and 2586/2587 (1240-1450). Where these earlier fabrics do occur, they are present as rare flanged profiles BVE-[117] or thick (26mm) green glazed curved roofing tile BVT-[90] residual in later post-medieval phases. The dearth of earlier medieval materials is reflected in just a few fragments of Bembridge Limestone from BVE11 pit BVE-[461], a rubble stone material associated with the 11th and 12th century development at Westminster Abbey (Hayward pers. obs.) and The Tower of London (Harris 2008, 31).

Like the peg tile, the small quantities of floor tile, also have a distinct late medieval flavour, with decorated Penn Tiles (1330-1390) the most common in these pits.

A later 14th and 15th century date is reinforced by the moulding fabric and style of the medieval stone both contained within these pits and their reuse in post-medieval brick walls. For example the 300kg of worked stone incorporated into Phase 6c walls of BVE-[24] (see Appendix 12) and BVE-[303] are made from rock types that were very common in medieval ecclesiastical projects throughout London (Reigate stone; Caen stone; Purbeck marble; Taynton stone; Kentish ragstone; Magnesian Limestone; Purbeck limestone). Furthermore the form of some of the moulds has a late gothic feel (e.g. beaked keel), a fact substantiated by the presence of Magnesian Limestone – a rock that was quarried in South Yorkshire and used in 14th and 15th century London (Salzmann 1952). It is also likely that the 12kg or so of

Purbeck marble font materials recovered from as early as Phase 5b BVT09 13th/14thcentury pits BVT-[379] SF67 come from a similar source.

A number of candidates need to be considered for a later 13th-15th century medieval building including the nearby medieval priory of St Mary Overie (Divers *et al.* 2009), Winchester Palace (Seeley *et al.* 2006) and perhaps the most likely, in view of the sheer size of some of the mouldings (40kg) the adjoining Abbot of Waverley's Townhouse. However, as with TAA4, the presence of any such medieval structure is limited to the occasional masonry wall such as BVT09 Phase 5c BVT-[242] and chalk tank BVT-[182] neither of which contained ceramic building material that could be dated.

Phase 6a: Early Post-Medieval (Transitional)

It is not clear whether or not a small group (26 examples 15kg) of high-status items of ceramic building material (Flemish glazed silty floor tile; moulded terracotta and late medieval brick) recovered from Phase 6a pits and demolition layers belong to a late developmental phase of the Abbot of Waverley's Townhouse (Phase 5c). The material all has a mid-15th to late 16th century flavour, so could all conceivably belong to the pre-Dissolution house. The terracotta, which all comes from BVT09, is of particular interest. A decorative acanthus terracotta leaf design BVT-[149] and intricate Fleur de-Lys design BVT-[152] may form part of the same panel, whilst architectural mouldings in a second yellow Flemish fabric BVT-[85] BVT-[195] are somewhat comparable with the yellow Wolsey (1515-1535) terracotta from Hampton Court (Thurley 2003, 23). Alternatively, it is possible that some of this material at least could be from a proposed terracotta production site at Southwark as proposed by Thurley (2003, 23).

Another item of interest from this phase are the small earthy late medieval bricks from BVT-[116] BVT-[153] BVT-[180] BVT-[194] and BVE-[127], which are also present at TAA4 (Hayward 2012a). Much of this brick is burnt which suggests that the brick may have formed part of a brick kiln structure. Kilns have been excavated in the area from as early as 1613 at Montague Close (Dawson 1976) and later (Divers & Jarrett 2009), though it is of course possible that they represent an earlier (terracotta?) kiln in the vicinity. Furthermore, the function of two small burnished containers from this phase have not been established and it is possible that they form items of kiln furniture e.g. shelves (Divers & Jarrett 2009, 121).

Early 17th- late 19th structural development of 6 and 7 Stoney Street

Enormous quantities of reused moulded stone (140kg) coupled with over 350kg of post-medieval whole brick and mortar recovered from numerous post-medieval walls at 6 and 7 Stoney Street, mark a period of intensive structural development along this part of Southwark Street.

As demonstrated above, it has been possible to subdivide up this plethora of post-medieval brick walled structures into three major construction phases using mortar analysis, brick fabric and form. Furthermore, similarity in mortar type, and to some extent brick type between walls at 6 and 7 Stoney Street serves to link them together, or at the very least provides comparable construction dates. It has also been possible to provide tentative links with the walled structures from nearby TAA4 (Hayward 2012a).

Phase 6a-6b: Late 16th-Early 17th century walling

This earliest phase of brick-walled construction is characterised by the sole use of flat, wide (typically 225mm x 111mm x 58mm) crinkled Tudor Red Bricks bonded with a distinctive loose sandy mortar with chalk inclusions (Type 2). Bricks of this fabric were manufactured between 1450 and 1700, which certainly dates these walls to the 17th century at the very latest. However, there are no post-Great Fire bricks or later 17th century fabrics included within the walls, a feature of later 17th century walls in London and Southwark (Hayward pers. obs.) With an earlier date in mind, one possible candidate for the numerous walls identified using this brick fabric and mortar, which include the east property boundary wall BVE-[73] BVE-[76] BVE-[79], partition walls BVE-[111] BVE-[66] and early brick walled cellars BVE-[168] BVE-[185], might be the alms houses built after 1584 by Thomas Cure for 16 poor parishioners. This seems quite logical given that these NNE/SSW walls orientate to form three tenements at the rear of 6 Stoney Street. Development of such red brick walling in the adjoining plot of 7 Stoney Street was far less advanced and was limited to a possible boundary wall BVT-[119], cobbled surface BVT-[123] and brick flooring edging BVT-[93]. Other than the occasional presence of a loose grey mortar type (Type 10) in Phase 6b walls from 7 Stoney Street, the combination of red brick and Type 2 mortar does not essentially change into Phase 6b e.g. BVE-[341] BVE-[342].

What is evident from the large quantity of reused early reds incorporated into the later late 17th century Phase 6c walling is that many still have the relict type 2 mortar adhered to them, suggesting that the development of these tenements was probably quite extensive. A case in point is the rebuilt BVE11 cellar wall BVE-[223] which has the T2 mortar overprinted by the later 18th century mortar type. Furthermore, from the Phase 6c wall section BVE-[24] 45% of the brick, as well as numerous examples of peg tile and some medieval moulding have relict T2 mortar, which also suggests that these early constructions reused the ready quarry of medieval stone, possibly the Abbot of Waverley's Townhouse, only for it to be reused a second time during the latter part of the 17th century.

Of note too was the identification of a similar combination of mortar and brick from TAA4 (Hayward 2012a). These came from brick cess pits [510] [513] [724] [801] and a wall foundation [503], suggesting one contemporary or near contemporary build towards Bedale Street.

Phase 6c: Late 17th century walling

As well as the widespread reuse of earlier red bricks and stone mouldings during a period of extensive alteration at the rear of 6 and 7 Stoney Street during the late 17th century, as seen above e.g. the repair to cellar wall BVE-[24], this phase also marks the first widespread use of fresh early post-Great Fire bricks. The fabric 3032nr3033 is a compact maroon brick again with a wide shallow form (230mm x 111mm x 55mm), which had a limited production time of 1664-1725 which fits nicely into this phase. What is more, this brick and the reused reds and stone mouldings are pointed with a distinctive coarse grey shelly, woody mortar (type 11) with fragments of charcoal, wood and very occasional brick flecks. It use at BVE11 in the lightwell wall BVE-[154], extensive late 17th century rebuilding of the cellar BVE-[15] BVE-[24,], hearth BVE-[246] BVE-[258] BVE-[260], other walls BVE-[40] BVE-[109] and new chutes BVE-[28], buttresses BVE-[207] BVE-[208] and a new brick staircase BVE-[41] BVE-[43] BVE-[68] indicates how significant this period of renovation was. What is more the adjoining property uses this combination extensively not only in BVT09 brick well repairs BVT-[68] and cess pits BVT-[41] but oven kilns and wall repairs BVT-[56] BVT-[119].

Whether this structural link in mortar and brick during the mid to late 17th century between the two properties indicates single ownership cannot at this stage be ascertained. These late 17th century brick types and mortar, however, could not be identified at TAA4

Phase 6d and 6e: Late 18th to early 19th century walling

Fresh consignments of narrow, frogged clinker rich post-Great Fire bricks bonded in a dark grey mortar type (Type 3) represent the last major cellar rebuild. Small, narrow (95-102mm) and thick (62-68mm) bricks used in the BVE11 cellar BVE-[113] rebuilds including BVE-[91] BVE-[92] BVE-[98]; fireplace block BVE-[90]; vaulting and walling of cellar BVE-[9] BVE-[10] BVE-[11] and BVT09 walls BVT-[32] BVT-[34] conform to the standards in brick size brought about by brick tax after 1780. Pronounced frogging was important only after 1750 and this clinker mortar is associated with late 18th century builds throughout London. Taking it together, this evidence suggests that these builds occurred in the early 19th century. Another small group of structures from BVT-[20] BVT-[23] BVT-[25] were constructed even later as these had frogged yellow London stock bricks (introduced after 1780) bonded in Portland mortar, only patented after 1840. This group are comparable with late 18th to early 19th century brick tanks and soak aways from TAA4, characterised by similar post-Great Fire bricks and T3 mortar (Hayward 2012a).

Distribution

a) BVT09

NB Please note spot dates for brick structures refer to the brick form and fabric. Structures are shaded grey.

The spot dates of mortar taken from these brick structures should be used as the final spot dates.

Site Code	Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date mortar
BVT09	9	Bitumen	Slab of Tarmac	1	1900	1950	1900	1950	1900+	
BVT09	10	3114PM	Modern Carrara Marble mouldings prob for fireplace	3	1800	1950	1800	1950	1800-1900+	
BVT09	12	2276; 2271; 3046	medieval, and early post-medieval peg tile and brick	3	1180	1900	1480	1900	1600-1800+	
BVT09	13	3046; 3102	Daub and early post-medieval brick frags	13	1500bc	1700	1450	1700	1600-1700+	
BVT09	14	3033; 3036; 3063 3101	Dutch paving brick; two large red Tudors; T11 (coarse T3)	4	1450	1800	1600	1800	1600-1700	1660-1700 6c
BVT09	15	3063	Reused glazed Flemish Tile	1	1450	1600	1450	1600	1450-1600+	Mortar not clear
BVT09	18	3033; 3101; 3032; 3035	Large red Tudor T11 mortar (coarse T3) but also frogged post Great Fire sharp arises T5 Port	3	1450	1900	1780	1900	1850-1900	1660-1700 repair 1840-1900 6b
BVT09	20	3034nr3035; 3032; 3101	Frogged post Great Fire stamp with unfrogged narrow post Great Fire T5	2	1664	1900	1780	br1900	1850-1900	1840-1900 6d
BVT09	23	3032; 3101	Narrow post Great Fire unfrogged brick T5	1	1664	1900	1664	1900	1775-1900	1840-1900 6e
BVT09	25	3032; 3046; 3035; 3101	Wedge shaped Victorian red; narrow post Great Fire brick T5	4	1450	1900	1664	1900	1780-1900	1840-1900 r 6d
BVT09	28	3032; 2271	Narrow post Great Fire bricks unfrogged and frogged (in-situ) no mortar; fresh pan tile	3	1630	1900	1664	1900	1775-1900	No mortar 6d
BVT09	29	3076	Delftware wall tiles fresh	4	1720	1760	1720	1760	1720-1760	No mortar
BVT09	31	3032; 3101	Narrow post Great Fire bricks T5 mortar	2	1664	1900	1664	1900	1775-1900	1840-1900 6d
BVT09	32	3046; 3032; 3101	Reused red brick and fresh Narrow post Great Fire	2	1664	1900	1664	1900	1775-1900	1775-1900 6d

Site Code	Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date mortar
			bricks T2/T5							
BVT09	33	3076	Pickleherring Floor Tile Fragment	1	1580	1700	1580	1700	1580-1700+	No mortar
BVT09	34	3032; 3065; 3101	Narrow post Great Fire bricks and reused early post-medieval T2 mortar in-situ	3	1450	1900	1664	1900	1775-1900	1775-1900 6d
BVT09	40	3046	Vitrified Early post-medieval brick	3	1450	1700	1450	1700	1600-1700	No mortar
BVT09	41	3032nr 3033; 3046; 3063 3101	Crinkly Stuart Red intermediate post Great Fire Reused Glazed Flemish Floor Tile T11 mortar	3	1450	1725	1664	1725	1664-1725	1660-1700 6c
BVT09	45	3036; 2276	Dutch paving brick and Reused early post-medieval peg tile T10 mortar	4	1480	1900	1480	1900	1600-1700	Residual med/epmed mortar
BVT09	46	3076; 2276; 2271; 3101; 3046	Reused medieval and early post-medieval peg tile T10 mortar; Pickleherring Floor Tile fragment; early post-medieval brick	14	1180	1900	1480	1900	1580-1700	Residual med/epmed mortar
BVT09	49	3076	Pickleherring Floor Tile Fragment	2	1580	1700	1580	1700	1580-1700	No mortar
BVT09	56	3033; 3032nr3033; 3101	Crinkly wide Tudor and intermediate post Great Fire brick; T11 mortar as [41]	2	1450	1725	1664	1725	1664-1725	1660-1700 6c not 6d
BVT09	57	3076	Victorian Encaustic Wall Tile fragment	1	1850	1900	1850	1900	1850-1900+	No mortar
BVT09	60	2586; 3101	Reused early post-medieval peg tile; T10 Mortar	7	1180	1800	1180	1800	1400-1800	Residual med/early pmed mortar
BVT09	61	2850; 2279; 2271; 2276; 2586	Unglazed Flemish Floor Tile; pan tile; early post-medieval peg tile	9	1180	1900	1480	1900	1630-1800	No mortar
BVT09	63	3033; 3034R; 3101	Crinkley Red proto post Great Fire brick T5 mortar Reused	2	1450	1900	1664	1900	1664-1750	1775-1900 6d
BVT09	64	2452	Imbrex Fragment	1	50	160	50	160	50-160+	No mortar
BVT09	65	3033; 3101	Chaff tempered early post Great Fire reused T2 mortar	1	1450	1700	1450	1700	1450-1700	1775-1900
BVT09	66	2279	Pan tile fresh well made no mortar	1	1630	1850	1630	1850	1750-1850	No mortar

Site Code	Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date mortar
BVT09	68	3032nr3033; 3101	Intermediate post Great Fire brick type 11 mortar	1	1664	1725	1664	1725	1664-1725	1660-1700 6c
BVT09	75	3120	Large rubstone made from York stone [85]	1	50	1950	50	1950	1500-1750	No mortar
BVT09	76	3032nr3033; 3046; 3032R; 2276; 3101	Intermediate post Great Fire brick type 11 mortar Stuart red and post Great Fire shallow pointed with T2 mortar also a Peg tile fragment T1 mortar	4	1450	1900	1664	1900	1664-1800	1600-1700 repointed late 18th century 6c
BVT09	80	3046	Glazed early post-medieval brick	1	1450	1700	1450	1700	1600-1700+	No mortar
BVT09	83	3076; 3120	Pickleherring Floor Tile; Whetstone made from a phyllite schist	1	50	1950	50	1950	1580-1700+	No mortar
BVT09	85	2194; 3063; Terracotta yellow mould; container burnished utilitarian object; 3107; 3120	Late medieval and early post-medieval glazed floor tiles; Terracotta and ceramic utilitarian object; large rubstone made from York stone see [75] [85]; Late medieval Reigate stone moulding	6	50	1950	50	1950	1450-1600+	No mortar
BVT09	88	2271; 3101	Late medieval/Early post-medieval peg tile with T10 mortar	4	1180	1800	1180	1800	1400-1600	1400-1600
BVT09	89	2271	Late medieval/Early post-medieval peg tile	4	1180	1800	1180	1800	1400-1700	No mortar
BVT09	90	2272	Glazed medieval ridge tile	4	1135	1220	1135	1220	1135-1220+	No mortar
BVT09	93	3046; 3120; 3101	Stuart bricks sunken margin large rubstone made from York stone see [75] [85] T1 mortar	3	50	1950	50	1950	1600-1700	1600-17006c
BVT09	99	3032nr3033; 3039	Intermediate post Great Fire brick and early post-medieval red brick no mortar	2	1450	1725	1664	1725	1664-1725	No mortar 6b
BVT09	111	2271; 1811; 2276; 3046; Daub utilitarian object	Early post-medieval peg tile; Penn Tile fragment; container like [85]; early post-	9	1180	1900	1480	1900	1480-1700	No mortar

Site Code	Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date mortar
BVT09	116	3031; 1811; 3120	medieval brick Rubstone York stone as [75] [85] [93]; Decorated Penn Tile; Late Medieval brick or possible Terracotta fragment	4	50	1950	50	1950	1400-1700	No mortar
BVT09	119	3033; 3046; 3101	Early post-medieval bricks and T1/3 mortar	2	1450	1700	1450	1700	1600-1700	1600-17006a
BVT09	120	3046; 3107	Early post-medieval brick sunken margin; Late medieval Tracery	1	1450	1700	1450	1700	1450-1700	No mortar
BVT09	123	3032; 3033; 3046	Early post-medieval sunken margin and proto post Great Fire brick T1 mortar	3	1450	1900	1664	1900	1664-1700	1600-1700
BVT09	126	3050; 2276	Early brick fabric and early post-medieval peg tile decorated	2	140	1900	1480	1900	1480-1700	No mortar
BVT09	129	3033; 3101	Early post-medieval bricks and T3 mortar	2	1450	1700	1450	1700	1450-1700	1600-1700 6a
BVT09	134	2850; 2815; 2452;; 1811	Decorated Penn Tile; Glazed Flemish Silty Floor Tile; Imbrex and Tegula Roman sandy no mortar	5	50	1600	1450	1600	1450-1600+	No mortar
BVT09	149	3154; 2586; 2279; Pink Terracotta	White Lias polished paving; Pan tile no mortar; Acanthus leaf Pink Terracotta as [153]	4	50	1950	50	1950	1630-1800	No mortar
BVT09	152	2452; Red Terracotta; 2273	Glazed early medieval ridge tile; Roman tegulae; Very large Fleur-de-Lys pink terracotta as [149] decoration in vase	3	55	1700	1450	1700	1450-1700	No mortar
BVT09	153	3031; 2276	Early post-medieval peg tile; late medieval brick no mortar	2	1350	1900	1480	1900	1480-1700	No mortar
BVT09	156	1678	Flemish Calcareous Glazed Floor Tile no mortar	1	1350	550	1350	1550	1350-1550+	No mortar
BVT09	158	2586	Medieval peg tile no mortar	1	1180	1800	1180	1800	1180-1450+	No mortar
BVT09	159	2587; Terracotta modern?	Medieval peg tile; modern looking	2	1240	1950	1850	1950	1850-1950	1775-1900 intrusive

Site Code	Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date mortar
			terracotta/roofing tile T2 intrusive?						intrusive	
BVT09	162	3112M	Purbeck marble Font Base	1	1050	1600	1050	1600	1200-1600	No mortar
BVT09	166	2452; 3046; 3101	Roman tegula and early post-medieval brick sunken margin T3 mortar	2	55	1700	1450	1700	1600-1700	1600-1700
BVT09	170	2271	Glazed medieval peg tile	1	1180	1800	1180	1800	1180-1450	No mortar
BVT09	175	3046	Early post-medieval brick with sunken margin no mortar	1	1450	1700	1450	1700	1600-1700	No mortar
BVT09	180	3042; 3065; 3101	Reused Late medieval and early post-medieval brick with sunken margin T10 mortar	3	1400	1700	1450	1700	1500-1700	1300-1700
BVT09	181	2452; 2453; 2455; 2459a	Early Eccles, sandy and late Roman tegulae and tile	13	50	300	140	300	140-300+	No mortar
BVT09	185	2271; 2276; 3033; 3046; 3123R; 3120; 3101	Late medieval and early post-medieval peg tile; early post-medieval brick; German Lavastone quern, fragments of Copper ore; Traces of T1 mortar	16	50	1900	1480	1900	1480-1700	Mortar med 1300-1700
BVT09	187	1977; 3022; 3126; 3113	Glazed Flemish silt floor tile; Eccles tegulae; Kimmeridge shale palette; Purbeck limestone paving no mortar	4	50	1950	50	1950	1450-1600+	No mortar
BVT09	194	3031nr3042; 3112M	Glazed medieval/early post-medieval brick no mortar; Medieval Purbeck marble font edge	2	1050	1800	1400	1800	1400-1600	No mortar
BVT09	195	Terracotta mould	Terracotta mould yellow	1	1450	1900	1450	1900	1450-1700	No mortar
BVT09	206	3046; 3101	Early post-medieval bricks Reused T2 mortar	3	1450	1700	1450	1700	1600-1700	1775-1900 6d
BVT09	208	2815; 2452; 2453; 3018; 2459a; 1811; 2271; 2586; 3090; 3101	Early and late Roman tile, brick; tesserae including silty fabric; medieval peg tile glazed and Penn Tile decorated T10	12	50	1800	1180	1800	1330-1450+	1300-1700
BVT09	213	3046; 2271; 3105;	Early post-medieval	4	50	1700	1450	1700	1600-	No mortar

Site Code	Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date mortar
		3107	brick medieval peg tile no mortar; Large Kentish rag rubstone and Reigate stone ashlar						1700+	
BVT09	215	2815; 3006; 3018; 3046; 2271; 2586; 2587;2276; 3101; 3105	Early Roman tile; early post-medieval brick and medieval to post-medieval peg tile; T10 mortar; Rubstone Kentish ragstone	19	50	1900	1480	1900	1480-1700	1300-1700
BVT09	227	2271; 3023	Medieval peg tile and Radlett tessera	2	50	1800	1180	1800	1180-1450	No mortar
BVT09	232	2586; 3104; 2815; 2452; 2455; 2459a; 3004; 3006; 2453; 2454; 3023; 3102	1fragment of medieval peg tile; Rest dominated by Roman large bipedalis brick; tessera; Late Roman tegulae; Early tile; Keyed daub; imbrex; pink *opus signinum*	26	50	1800	1180	1800	1180-1450	100-400 attached Roman brick
BVT09	234	2271; 2587; 2454; 3022	Eccles tile and tegulae; medieval peg tile	6	50	1800	1180	1800	1180-1450	No mortar
BVT09	235	3033; 3046; 2459a ; 3101	Early post-medieval brick uneven base sunken margin; Early sandy tegulae; T3 mortar	4	50	1700	1450	1700	1600-1700	1600-1700
BVT09	238	2459a; 2459b; 2452; 3101;	Roman pedalis; tegula and tesserae; Reused T10	3	50	1700	1450	1700	1450-1700	1300-1700
BVT09	248	2452; 2453; 2454; 3102	Early and late Roman tile, imbrex and tegula; daub	28	1500bc	1660	1500bc	1660	140-300	No mortar
BVT09	250	2454; 3046; 2452	Intrusive Post-medieval brick T1 mort; Eccles and sandy tile	3	50	1700	1450	1700	1600-1700 intr?	1600-1700 intr?
BVT09	252	2452	Early sand tile and tegulae	6	55	160	55	160	55-160+	No mortar
BVT09	260	2452; 2815	Early sandy imbrex and tile	3	50	160	55	160	55-160+	No mortar
BVT09	265	2815; 2452; 2454; 2453; 2459a 3006; 3022; 3023; 3102	Large group of early and late Roman tile, pipe, tesserae, keyed daub, scored tile, imbrex, tile, tegulae one brick no mortar	39	50	400	50	400	140-300+	No mortar

Site Code	Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date mortar
BVT09	268	2815	Roman tile	1	50	160	50	160	50-160	No mortar
BVT09	270	2452; 2459a	Roman sandy tile, brick, imbrex and tegulae	16	50	160	55	160	55-160	No mortar
BVT09	274	3060b	Late Radlett Roman brick	4	170	230	170	230	170-230+	No mortar
BVT09	275	2452; 2815; 3104	Early sandy Pedalis; tegulae and imbrex; op sig attached to brick	9	50	160	55	160	55-160+	100-400 op sig attached
BVT09	280	2452; 2459a	Early sandy tile and brick	2	50	160	55	160	55-160+	No mortar
BVT09	283	2452; 3006; 3023	Early roman tile, brick, tegulae	4	50	160	55	160	55-160	No mortar
BVT09	289	2452	Early sandy Roman tile and tegulae	3	60	160	55	160	55-160	No mortar
BVT09	293	2459a	Early sandy Roman brick	5	50	160	50	160	50-160	No mortar
BVT09	295	2459a; 3022	Early sandy Roman tegulae and Eccles imbrex	3	50	160	50	160	50-160	No mortar
BVT09	298	3022	Eccles tegulae	1	50	80	50	80	50-80	50-80
BVT09	316	2452	Scored box flue tile	1	55	160	55	160	55-100	No mortar
BVT09	328	3023	Roller/Combed box flue tile as BVE11	1	50	120	50	120	50-120	No mortar
BVT09	337	2452	Roman tile and tessera	4	55	160	55	160	55-160	No mortar
BVT09	338	2452; 3104	Roman pedalis/Lydion in pink op sig	2	55	160	55	160	55-160+	100-400 op sig attached
BVT09	339	2452; 2459a; 3104; 3101	Roman Pedalis/Lydion; Bessalis and brick in pink op sig and T17 coarse gravel	7	55	160	55	160	55-160+	100-400 op sig attached
BVT09	340	2452; 2454; 3006; 3104	Early sandy Roman brick/Bessalis; tegulae mammata; Eccles tile; white *opus signinum*	7	50	160	55	160	55-160	100-400 white op sig attached
BVT09	347	3102	Daub orange	1	1500bc	1664	1500bc	1664	1500bc-1664	No mortar
BVT09	351	2815; 2452; 2454; 2459a; 3022; 3006; 3102; 3104	Daub orange; Roman pedalis/Lydion and brick; Roman tile and tegulae; tesserae; imbrex; opus sign	48	1500bc	1664	1500bc	1664	55-160	100-400 pink op sig attached
BVT09	355	2452; 2454; 3022; 3238; 3117	Early sandy, silty and Eccles brick, imbrex, tegulae, tile; Flint nodule	11	50	160	55	160	71-160	No mortar
BVT09	362	2452	Early sandy tegulae	1	55	160	55	160	55-160	No mortar

Site Code	Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date mortar
BVT09	365	3105	Kent Rag whetstone	1	50	1600	50	1600	50-400	No mortar
BVT09	366	2452; 3022	Eccles and early sandy tile and tegulae	2	50	160	55	160	55-160	No mortar
BVT09	367	3022	Eccles imbrex	1	50	80	50	80	50-80	No mortar
BVT09	377	3112R	Purbeck marble paving	1	50	400	50	400	50-400	No mortar
BVT09	381	2452; 2459a; 3023; 3101	Reused Roman tile, tegulae; imbrex and tegulae mammata; Type 15 foundation as BVE11	7	50	160	55	160	55-160+	50-400
BVT09	393	2452; 3006	Early sandy box flue tile and imbrex and tile	4	50	160	50	160	55-160	No mortar
BVT09	395	2452; 3060	Early sandy tile and Radlett	2	50	160	55	160	55-160	No mortar
BVT09	397	2452	Tegulae with Dog print	1	55	160	55	160	55-160	No mortar
BVT09	400	2454; 3006	Early sandy and Eccles tile and tegulae	7	50	160	50	160	50-160	No mortar
BVT09	404	2452; 2454; 3022; 3004; 3018nr3025; 3140; 3106	Large dog tooth calcite crystal and Hassock stone rubble; Eccles tile and imbrex, silty half box flue, sandy tile and tegulae	27	50	1600	50	1600	60-100	No mortar
BVT09	408	2452; 2459a; 3006; 2454; 3022; 3023; 3057; 3102; 3104; 3112R	Very large group of Roman cbm Large groups of Radlett roller/comb NEW box flue tile; Bipedialis brick; tegulae, imbrex; Purbeck marble paving	55	1500bc	1660	1500bc	1660	70-160	100-400 Pink op sig attached to brick
BVT09	409	2454	Eccles imbrex	1	50	80	50	80	50-80	No mortar
BVT09	412	2452	Roman tile sandy	1	55	160	55	160	55-160	No mortar
BVT09	417	3120	Phyllite schist hone	1	50	1600	50	1600	50-1000	No mortar intrusive?
BVT09	419	2452; 2454; 3023; 3238	Early sandy; Eccles and Silty Roman tegulae, tile, imbrex	19	50	160	55	160	71-160	No mortar
BVT09	427	2452; 2454	Early Roman tegulae and tile	3	50	160	55	160	55-160	No mortar
BVT09	431	2452; 3101	Moulded mortar T15 and Large Pedalis plus brick fragment	2	1500bc	1660	1500bc	1660	55-160	50-160
BVT09	433	3022	Eccles Imbrex	1	50	80	50	80	50-80	No mortar
BVT09	435	2454	Eccles Tile	1	50	80	50	80	50-80	No mortar

Site Code	Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date mortar
BVT09	436	2454; 2459a	Sandy and Eccles Tegulae	2	50	160	50	160	50-160	No mortar
BVT09	445	2452; 2454; 3022; 3101;	Box Flue Tile Roller stamp Sandy; tile; tegulae; imbrex; Type 15 mortar coarse gravelly	11	50	160	55	160	55-160	50-400
BVT09	450	2454; 3022; 2452	Roman Eccles and sandy imbrex and Tegulae	3	50	160	55	160	55-160	No mortar
BVT09	452	2452; 2454; 3022	Roman huge number of Eccles and sandy tegulae, imbrex and tile	86	50	160	55	160	55-100	No mortar
BVT09	460	2454	Eccles imbrex	1	50	80	50	80	50-80	No mortar
BVT09	461	2452; 2454; 3101; 3102; 3118	Roman sandy and Eccles tile; daub fragments T16; Tufa fragment	40	1500bc	1660	1500bc	1660	55-160	50-400
BVT09	486	2454	Roman Eccles tile	2	50	80	50	80	50-80	No mortar
BVT09	494	3120	Ardingley Sandstone Whetstone	1	50	400	50	400	50-400	No mortar
BVT09	495	2452; 3022	Roman Eccles and sandy tile	2	50	160	55	160	55-100	No mortar
BVT09	539	2452	Roman brick	1	55	160	55	160	55-160	No mortar
BVT09	551	3004	Roman tegulae	1	50	160	50	160	50-160	No mortar
BVT09	555	3006	Imbrex	1	50	160	50	160	50-160	No mortar
BVT09	556	2454; 3102; 2815	Roman tile sandy but more Eccles and daub	6	1500bc	1660	1500bc	1660	50-100	No mortar
BVT09	568	2454	Eccles tile	2	50	80	50	80	50-80	No mortar
BVT09	583	3022	Large rare Eccles brick	1	50	80	50	80	50-80	No Mortar
BVT09	585	2454	Eccles tile and tegulae	9	50	80	50	80	50-80	No mortar
BVT09	588	3022	Large Rare Eccles brick	2	50	80	50	80	50-80	No Mortar
BVT09	591	3006; 3102	Sandy brick and daub	5	1500bc	1660	1500bc	1660	50-160	No mortar
BVT09	606	3022; 2454; 3102; 3118	Eccles brick rare, tile and daub; large Tufa ashlar	11	1500bc	1660	1500bc	1660	50-100	No Mortar
BVT09	607	3022	Eccles brick Rare	2	50	80	50	80	50-80	No mortar
BVT09	609	3102	Pale Daub V2	7	1500bc	1660	1500bc	1660	50bc-AD 50	No mortar
BVT09	610	3156	Lodsworth Greensand Quern fragment	1	500bc	AD 400	500bc	AD 400	50bc-AD 100	No mortar
BVT09	612	2454; 3023; 3102	Daub fragments; Radlett and Eccles tile fragments	4	1500bc	1660	1500bc	1660	50-100	No mortar
BVT09	651	3120	Verde Antico	1	50	400	50	400	50-400	No mortar

Site Code	Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date mortar
BVT09	660	2454; 3022	Pallette – Marble rare Eccles tegulae and tile	2	50	80	50	80	50-80	No mortar

b) BVE11

Site Code	Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date mortar
BVE11	9	3032; 3101	Narrow unfrogged post Great Fire brick T2 mortar	1	1664	1900	1750	1900	1750-1900	1775-1900
BVE11	10	3032; 3101	Narrow unfrogged post Great Fire brick T2 mortar	1	1664	1900	1750	1900	1750-1900	1775-1900
BVE11	11	3032; 3101	Narrow frogged post Great Fire brick T2 mortar	1	1664	1900	1750	1900	1750-1900	1775-1900
BVE11	12	3046	Narrow local red brick no mortar	1	1450	1800	1450	1800	1600-1800+	
BVE11	13	3046; 3101	Reused narrow local red brick T2 mortar	1	1450	1800	1450	1800	1600-1800+	1775-1900
BVE11	14	3033	Poor quality sunken margin Tudor red no mortar	1	1450	1700	1450	1700	1550-1700+	
BVE11	15	3033	Poor quality sunken margin Tudor red T3 mortar	1	1450	1700	1450	1700	1550-1700+	1625-1700
BVE11	18	2271	Medieval peg tile no mortar	1	1180	1450	1180	1450	1180-1450+	
BVE11	21	2271	Post-medieval pan tile no mortar	1	1630	1800	1630	1800	1630-1800	
BVE11	22	2271 2894	Plain Penn Tile and medieval peg tile no mortar	2	1180	1450	1180	1450	1330-1450+	
BVE11	24	3033; 3039 3046; 3032; 3032nr3033 1977; 2271; 2276; 2586; 2850; 3101; 3105; 3107; 3119; 3151; 3143; 3127	Very large group of reused medieval masonry including Reigate; Caen; Magnesiian Limestone; Barnack stone; Kent Rag; Bath stone ashlar and mouldings; Flemish glazed and unglazed floor tile; some medieval peg tile and post-medieval peg tile; Tudor, Stuart and early 18th century brick with T1 and T3 mortar	83	50	1900	1664	1900	1664-1800	1664-1725

Site Code	Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date mortar
BVE11	25	3120 2271; 3101	Kimmeriidge oil shale; reused medieval peg tile with T3 mortar	2	1180	1900	1600	1900	1600-1900	1625-1700+
BVE11	28	2276; 3033; 3046; 3101	Medieval peg tile and reused Tudor and Stuart Brick with T3 mortar	3	1450	1900	1480	1900	1600-1700	1625-1700+
BVE11	29	2276	Post-medieval peg tile no mortar	1	1480	1900	1480	1900	1480-1800	
BVE11	31	2271; 3090	Unglazed post-medieval peg tile no mortar	3	1180	1800	1180	1800	1400-1800	
BVE11	32	2276; 3033; 3032; 3115M	Peg tile, post-medieval and post Great Fire brick fragments and a North Wales slate object with lineations no mortar	5	1050	1950	1050	1950	1664-1900	
BVE11	33	2271; 2276; 3101	Post-medieval pan tile and peg tile and some moulded T3 mortar	7	1480	1900	1480	1900	1630-1800	1630-1700+
BVE11	35	3032R	Post Great Fire narrow frogged bricks	2	1664	1900	1664	1900	1750-1900	
BVE11	36	2271; 2276; 3102; 3033; 3101; 3105	Kentish ragstone rubble in T1 mortar; glazed medieval peg tile; post-medieval peg tile, Red Tudor brick and daub	11	1500bc	1900	1480	1900	1600-1800	1600-1700+
BVE11	38	2586; 2276; 2815	Glazed medieval peg tile; Roman tile and post-medieval peg tile no mortar	12	50	1900	1480	1900	1480-1800	
BVE11	40	3033; 3032nr3033; 3101	Tudor and early post Great Fire bricks some reuse in T3 mortar	2	1450	1725	1664	1725	1664-1725	1664-1725
BVE11	41	3107 ; 3033; 3032nr3033; 3101	Reigate hearth ashlar; Tudor and early post Great Fire bricks some reuse in T3 mortar	3	1050	1725	1664	1725	1664-1725	1664-1725
BVE11	43	3033; 3101	Tudor brick in T3 mortar	1	1450	1700	1450	1700	1450-1700	1625-1700
BVE11	46	2276	Post-medieval peg tile no mortar	2	1480	1900	1480	1900	1480-1800	
BVE11	49	2271; 2276	Probable post-medieval unglazed peg tile no mortar	2	1180	1900	1480	1900	1480-1800	
BVE11	51	2271; 2276; 3101; 2586	Post-medieval peg tile and some reused	19	1180	1900	1480	1900	1480-1800	1200-1500

Site Code	Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date mortar
			peg tile in a white early post-med T12 mortar							(mortar though is prob residual)
BVE11	52	2271	Poorly made burnt unglazed peg tile no mortar	1	1180	1800	1180	1800	1300-1800	
BVE11	54	2271; 2276; 2586; 3033; 3065	Post-medieval peg tile; Tudor and Stuart Bricks no mortar	7	1180	1900	1480	1900	1480-1800	
BVE11	57	2271; 2276; 2587	medieval and post-medieval peg tile no mortar	11	1180	1900	1480	1900	1480-1800	
BVE11	58	2276; 3101	Post-medieval peg tile and T11 T3 mortar	4	1480	1900	1480	1900	1480-1800	1625-1700+
BVE11	65	2587; 2271	Reused medieval peg tile. No mortar	2	1180	1800	1180	1800	1240-1450+	
BVE11	66	3033; 3101	T1 mortar and Tudor Brick	1	1450	1700	1450	1700	1450-1700	1600-1700
BVE11	68	3033; 3032; 3101	T3 mortar with Tudor and post Great Fire bricks	2	1450	1900	1664	1900	1664-1800	1664-1700
BVE11	69	2587; 3023; 2459a	medieval peg tile; Radlett tegula and early sandy tile no mortar	5	50	1450	1240	1450	1240-1450+	
BVE11	73	3033; 3101	T1 mortar and Tudor brick	1	1450	1700	1450	1700	1450-1700	1600-1700
BVE11	76	3033;3101; 3107	T1 mortar and Tudor brick Reigate stone ashlar block	2	1050	1700	1450	1700	1450-1700	1600-1700
BVE11	79	3033; 3101	T1 mortar and Tudor brick	1	1450	1700	1450	1700	1450-1700	1600-1700
BVE11	81	3107	Reigate stone ashlar no mortar	1	1050	1650	1050	1650	1200-1650	
BVE11	83	3123R	Reused worn chunk of German lavastone quern no mortar	1	50	400	50	400	100-400+	
BVE11	86	3081	Horse patterned Westminster Floor Tile no mortar	1	1225	1275	1225	1275	1225-1275+	
BVE11	89	3105; 3033; 3101	Reused large Kentish ashlar blocks in T2 mortar and Tudor brick	3	50	1900	50	1900	1450-1700+	1775-1850
BVE11	90	3033; 3032nr3033; 3032; 3046; 3101	Vitrified Tudor; Early post Great Fire unfrogged bricks in T2 mortar	9	1450	1900	1664	1900	1664-1800	1775-1850
BVE11	91	3033; 3032R; 3101	Reused Tudor and fresh frogged post Great Fire bricks in a hard T2 mrotar	3	1450	1900	1664	1900	1750-1900	1800-1900

Site Code	Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date mortar
BVE11	92	3032; 3101	Narrow Post Great Fire brick in T2 mortar	1	1664	1900	1664	1900	1750-1900	1750-1900
BVE11	94	2273; 2587; 2271; 2276; 3107	Early medieval bat tile; glazed peg tile and post-medieval peg tile no mortar; fragment burnt Reigate stone	8	1050	1900	1480	1900	1480-1600	
BVE11	96	2276; 3101	Possible Type 2 mortar adhered to peg tile	1	1480	1900	1480	1900	1480-1900	1775-1900
BVE11	100	2276; 3033; 3046	No mortar identified, Tudor and early post Great Fire bricks	3	1450	1900	1480	1900	1480-1700	
BVE11	101	2276	Peg tile no mortar	1	1480	1900	1480	1900	1480-1800	
BVE11	102	2276	Peg tile no mortar	1	1480	1900	1480	1900	1480-1800	
BVE11	103	2276; 2271; 2586; 2452; 3101	medieval and early post- medieval peg tile, Roman tile T10/12 white mortar	21	55	1900	1480	1900	1480-1800	1200-1500 (mortar though is residual
BVE11	104	3032nr3033; 3101	Early post Great Fire brick and T3 mortar	1	1664	1725	1664	1725	1664-1725	1664-1700
BVE11	105	3032; 3033; 3046; 3101	Tudor, Stuart and early post Great Fire bricks T3 mortar in Early English Bond	3	1450	1900	1664	1900	1664-1700	1664-1700
BVE11	106	3046; 3032	Stuart and Early post Great Fire bricks 3:1 ratio no mortar observed	2	1450	1900	1664	1900	1664-1750	
BVE11	108	3046; 3032	Stuart and Early post Great Fire bricks 3:1 ratio no mortar observed	2	1450	1900	1664	1900	1664-1750	
BVE11	109	3033	Tudor brick with T3 mortar	1	1450	1700	1450	1700	1450-1700	1625-1700
BVE11	111	3033; 3135	Granite cobble and Tudor Brick no mortar	2	50	1950	50	1950	1450—1700+	
BVE11	112	2276; 3101; 3033	Peg tile with a white T10/t12 mortar Tudor brick has what is possibly T3 mortar	16	1450	1900	1480	1900	1480-1700	1625-1700+
BVE11	116	3105; 2271; 2276; 2587; 3081; 2497	Kentish rag rubble; Calcareous Flemish floor floor tile and Westminster floor tile; medieval peg tile and post-medieval peg tile no mortar	10	50	1900	1480	1900	1480-1600	
BVE11	117	2273; 2276	Flanged early medieval peg tile	2	1135	1900	1480	1900	1480-1600	

Site Code	Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date mortar
			and post-medieval peg tile no mortar							
BVE11	119	2587; 2276	Medieval and post-medieval peg tile no mortar	2	1240	1900	1480	1900	1480-1600	
BVE11	121	2271	Medieval / early post-medieval peg tile no mortar	1	1180	1800	1180	1800	1180-1600	
BVE11	125	2271; 2276	Unglazed early post-medieval peg tile no mortar	8	1180	1900	1480	1900	1480-1700	
BVE11	127	2271; 2587 2276;3030	Late medieval brick, medieval peg tile and post-medieval peg tile no mortar	4	1180	1900	1480	1900	1480-1700	
BVE11	128	2271; 2276; 3046; 3112R	Burnt roman Purbeck marble mortar, Tudor brick sunken margin; peg tile medieval and early post-medieval no mortar	11	50	1900	1480	1900	1480-1700	
BVE11	130	2273; 2271; 2587; 2276	Curved (bat?) early post- medieval peg tile and medieval and mainly post-medieval peg tile no mortar	22	1135	1900	1480	1900	1480-1700	
BVE11	132	2271	Glazed and unglazed med and post-medieval peg tile no mortar	3	1180	1800	1180	1800	1450-1600	
BVE11	133	2271; 2276; 2587; 3107	Medieval and post-medieval peg tile no mortar; beaked keel Reigate stone	13	1050	1900	1480	1900	1480-1700	
BVE11	138	3033; 3101	Tudor reused brick with T3 mortar	1	1450	1700	1450	1700	1450-1700	1630-1700
BVE11	146	3032; 3101	Post Great fire unfrogged brick possible T2 mortar observed only	1	1664	1900	1664	1900	1664-1900	1775-1900?
BVE11	154	3032nr3033; 3101	Early post Great Fire brick T3 mortar	1	1664	1725	1664	1725	1664-1725	1664-1700
BVE11	157	1977; 3063; 2271; 2276; 3101; 2452	Early medieval white mortar and T11 mortar, glazed silty Flemish floor tile; Roman tegulae	11	55	1900	1480	1900	1480-1800	1625-1700+
BVE11	158	2279; 3032; 3101; 2587; 3120	York stone paving; pan tile, post Great Fire brick Roman period gravel mortar; medieval peg tile	5	50	1950	50	1950	1700-1900	50-400 (residual Roman period gravel mortar)

Site Code	Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date mortar
BVE11	163	2276; 3046; 2452; 3101	T10 white mortar; early post-medieval peg tile and brick; Roman imbrex	13	55	1900	1480	1900	1480-1700	1250-1500 (mortar though is residual
BVE11	165	2850; 3046; 2276; 2586; 2279; 3101	Pan tile; sunken margin Tudor/Stuart bricks; unglazed Flemish floor tile; post-medieval peg tile T10 white mortar	22	1180	1900	1480	1900	1630-1850	1200-1500 (mortar though is residual)
BVE11	167	2587	medieval peg tile no mortar	1	1240	1450	1240	1450	1240-1450+	
BVE11	168	3033; 3034; 3101; 3112M; 3105	Tudor and post Great fire brick with residual T1 mortar; (some reused) Purbeck marble paving; rubble and mould Kentish ragstone paving T1 mortar	8	50	1900	1664	1900	1664-1800	1600-1700
BVE11	169	3032nr3033; 3039; 3101	Early post-medieval and early post Great fire bricks T1 mortar	3	1450	1725	1664	1725	1664-1725	1600-1700
BVE11	174	3034R; 3101	Post Great Fire brick T1 mortar	1	1664	1900	1664	1900	1664-1700	1600-1700
BVE11	175	3205; 2276; 2815; 3120; 3115M	Roman tile; medieval and early post-medieval peg tile; North wales slate roofing and Kimmeridge oil shale no mortar	10	50	1900	1480	1900	1480-1700	
BVE11	176	3033; 3032; 2276' Silty Wealden; 3102; 3101	Early post-medieval and post Great Fire brick; daub; Wealden peg tile and post-medieval peg tile T10/T12 mortar	42	1500bc	1900	1664	1900	1664-1800	1200-1500 (mortar though is residual)
BVE11	177	2452; 1977; 2276; 2271; 2587; 3107	Roman tegula; Flemish silt glazed floor tile; medieval and post-medieval peg tile; Late Gothic Reigate fragment no mortar	15	55	1900	1480	1900	1480-1700	
BVE11	182	2271; 2276; 3205; 2587	Medieval and early post-medieval peg tile no mortar	10	1180	1900	1480	1900	1480-1600	
BVE11	184	3102; 2452; 2454; 2587; 2271	Medieval peg tile; daub; Eccles and early sandy Roman tile no mortar	27	1500bc	1800	1180	1800	1180-1500	
BVE11	185	3033; 3046; 3101; 3112M;	Tudor and Stuart Brick with T1 mortar;	6	50	1800	50	1800	1450-1700	1600-1700

Site Code	Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date mortar
		3126	Purbeck limestone and Purbeck marble flooring T1 mortar							
BVE11	186	3063; 3107; 3101	Glazed silty Flemish floor tile no mortar large ashlar blocks of Reigate stone; traces of T3 mortar	7	1050	1600	1450	1600	1450-1600+	1630-1700
BVE11	190	3032	Poorly made post Great Fire bricks no mortar	1	1664	1900	1664	1900	1664-1800	
BVE11	195	3034	Poorly made post Great Fire bricks no mortar	1	1664	1900	1664	1900	1664-1800	
BVE11	200	3107; 2271; 2276; 2587; 2452; 2459a; 2459b; 3104	Late Gothic Reigate moulding; medieval peg tile and post-medieval peg tile; early and later sandy Roman tegulae and bessalis; op sig attached to brick	18	50	1900	1480	1900	1480-1600	
BVE11	202	3032R; 3126	Purbeck limestone paving post Great Fire unfrogged narrow brick no mortar	2	50	1950	50	1950	1700-1900	
BVE11	203	3032R; 3101	Post Great fire unfrogged narrow brick; T4 mortar possibly just residue	1	1664	1900	1664	1900	1700-1900	
BVE11	204	2452	Roman brick no mortar	1	55	160	55	160	55-160+	
BVE11	207	3034R; 3101	Narrow unfrogged Post Great Fire brick T2 /T3 mortar?	1	1664	1900	1664	1900	1700-1900	1775-1900??
BVE11	208	3033; 3046; 3101	Reused Early post-medieval red bricks T2/T3 mortar?	2	1450	1700	1450	1700	1450-1700	1630-1700?
BVE11	215	3046	Stuart brick no mortar	1	1450	1700	1450	1700	1600-1700	
BVE11	223	3033; 3101	Tudor brick reused with two mortars T1 and T3 overlaying it	1	1450	1700	1450	1700	1450-1700	1630-1700
BVE11	224	2276	Reused early post-medieval peg tile no mortar	5	1480	1900	1480	1900	1480-1700+	
BVE11	225	2271; 2276; 2586	Curved medieval peg tile and early post-medieval peg tiles no mortar	3	1180	1900	1480	1900	1480-1700	
BVE11	229	2271; 2586; 2815; 2454; 3101	Medieval peg tiles; residual T15 Roman mortar early sandy and Eccles fabric	28	50	1800	1180	1800	1180-1450	50-400 (nb residual Roman mortar)

Site Code	Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date mortar
BVE11	236	3022; 2276; 3105	Eccles Imbrex and early post-medieval peg tile no mortar; Orthogonal Kentish ragstone column base medieval	2	50	1900	1480	1900	1480-1600	
BVE11	242	2894; 2271; 2587	Medieval peg tiles and fresh Penn Tile decorated no mortar	3	1180	1800	1180	1800	1330-1450	
BVE11	244	2271	Glazed medieval peg tile no mortar	1	1180	1800	1180	1800	1180-1450	
BVE11	246	3033; 3046; 3101	Reused Tudor brick and fresh Stuart brick with T3 mortar	3	1450	1700	1450	1700	1450-1700	1630-1700
BVE11	247	2271	Glazed medieval peg tile no mortar	1	1180	1800	1180	1800	1180-1450	
BVE11	249	2271; 2276; 2894; 3101; 3102; 2587; 3113	Residual Roman period T16 gravel mortar; medieval peg tile; early post-medieval peg tile; Penn tile; daub; Kimmeridge Dolostone tessara	12	50	1900	1480	1900	1480-1600	50-400 (nb residual Roman mortar)
BVE11	253	Wealden; 3033; 3102; 2276	medieval peg and curved tile; Tudor brick; daub; early post- medieval peg tile no mortar	8	1500bc	1900	1480	1900	1480-1600	
BVE11	258	3033; 3034R; 3101	Tudor and early post Great Fire brick T3 mortar	2	1450	1900	1664	1900	1664-1800	1630-1700
BVE11	259	3034R	Post Great Fire brick unfrogged no mortar all burnt	4	1664	1900	1664	1900	1664-1800	
BVE11	260	3034R; 3101	Post Great Fire Brick unfrogged; T3 mortar	2	1664	1900	1664	1900	1664-1800	1630-1700
BVE11	300	2587	Medieval peg tile no mortar	7	1240	1450	1240	1450	1240-1450	
BVE11	302	2815	Roman tile and imbrex no mortar	2	50	160	50	160	50-160	
BVE11	303	3042; 3101; 3107; 3109	Chopped up Taynton and Reigate stone ashlar and moulding late medieval brick possible T1 mortar not clear	10	1050	1800	1400	1800	1400-1800	1600-1700??
BVE11	305	2271; 2587	Medieval peg tile no mortar	2	1180	1800	1180	1450	1240-1450	
BVE11	306	2271	Medieval peg tile no mortar	1	1180	1800	1180	1800	1180-1450	
BVE11	308	2271; 2273; 2815	Roman tegulae; reused early medieval and medieval peg tile no	7	50	1800	1180	1800	1180-1450	

Site Code	Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date mortar
			mortar							
BVE11	311	3030; 3046	Late medieval and early medieval brick no mortar	2	1400	1700	1450	1700	1450-1700	
BVE11	312	2587; 2271; 2815	Roman brick and medieval peg tile no mortar	3	50	1800	1180	1800	1240-1450	
BVE11	314	2815; 2276; 2276; 3101	T10/12 mortar, post-medieval and medieval peg tile Roman tile	4	50	1900	1480	1900	1480-1700	1200-1500
BVE11	316	3120; 2271; 2276; 3205; Wealden; 3032; 3033; 3101	Burnt Kimmeridge Shale; Early post Great Fire brick and early post-medieval red brick; medieval and post-medieval peg tile;T3 mortar	159	1180	1900	1664	1900	1664-1800	1630-1700
BVE11	318	2271; 2459a	Roman Brick and medieval glazed peg tile no mortar	3	50	1800	1180	1800	1180-1450	
BVE11	320	2271; 2587; 3022	Medieval peg tile and Eccles Roman tile no mortar	6	50	1800	1180	1800	1180-1450	
BVE11	324	3116; 3107; 2452; 2459a; 2271; 2586	Chalk and Reigate rubble; medieval peg tile; Roman plinth brick and Roman sandy tile no mortar	22	50	1900	1180	1800	1180-1450	
BVE11	326	2271; 2452	Burnt medieval peg tile; Roman brick and voussoir tile no mortar	4	55	1800	1180	1800	1180-1450	
BVE11	338	2271; 2276	Medieval and early post- medieval peg tile no mortar	2	1180	1900	1480	1900	1480-1700	
BVE11	341	3065; 3101	Tudor/Stuart Brick T1 mortar	2	1450	1700	1450	1700	1450-1700	1600-1700
BVE11	342	3046; 3101	Reused Tudor/Stuart Brick T3 mortar	1	1450	1700	1450	1700	1450-1700	1630-1700
BVE11	343	1977; 2271; 2276; 2587; 2586; 2454; 3046; 3101	Glazed Flemish silt floor tile; medieval and early post-medieval peg tile, Eccles brick; Early post- medieval brick T3 mortar (intrusive?)	18	50	1990	1480	1900	1480-1700	1600-1700
BVE11	347	2586; 3101	Medieval peg tile and Roman T16 mortar	7	1180	1800	1180	1800	1180-1600	50-400 (residual Roman mortar nb)
BVE11	348	3006	Roman brick no mortar	1	50	160	50	160	50-160+	

Site Code	Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date mortar
BVE11	356	3126	Purbeck limestone paving with circular inset no mortar	1	50	1950	50	1950	1600-1800	
BVE11	358	3112M; 3101; 2276	Purbeck marble paving T1 mortar and post-medieval peg tile with T3 mortar	10	1100	1900	1480	1900	1480-1700	1600-1700
BVE11	359	2271; 2273; 2586	Medieval peg tile no mortar	6	1135	1180	1180	1800	1180-1450	
BVE11	375	3116; 3120; 2271; 2586; 3101; 3004	Chalk and Bargate stone rubble; medieval peg tile and Roman age mortar T15 and brick	46	50	1800	1180	1800	1180-1450	50-400 (residual Roman mortar nb
BVE11	379	3112M	Fresh steep sided Purbeck marble vessel part of same example seen in [+] no mortar	1	1100	1700	1100	1700	1100-1500	
BVE11	383	3105	Kentish ragstone ashlar as with [89] no mortar	1	50	1660	50	1660	1050-1660+	
BVE11	388	2271	Medieval splash glazed peg tile no mortar	1	1180	1800	1180	1800	1180-1450	
BVE11	412	2276; 2279; 2586	Burnt pan tile, medieval peg tile no mortar	10	1180	1900	1480	1900	1630-1850+	
BVE11	413	3120; 2271; 2272; 2273; 2587; 2452; 2815; 3101; 2459a; 2459b; 2454	Ardingly Sandstone whetstone; medieval peg and curved tile; big group of early Roman sandy and Eccles tegulae and tile T12 white and T13 putty mortar	21	50	1800	1180	1800	1240 to 1600	1400-1600
BVE11	415	2271; 3101	T13 medieval putty mortar with medieval unglazed I peg tile	4	1180	1800	1180	1800	1180-1600	1400-1600
BVE11	417	2452; 3023	Abraded Roman Radlett and Early sandy tile, brick and tegula no mortar	7	50	160	50	160	50-160+	
BVE11	419	3105; 3106;3112M; 2271; 2271nr2272; 2587; 2452; 2454; 3006; 2459a; 2459b; 3023; 3022; 3101	Hassock and Kentish ragstone rubble; Purbeck marble bevelled edge mould and paving; medieval bat, curved and peg tile; unknown Roman calc fabric; early Roman imbrex, tile; tegulae; T12 white	105	50	1800	1180	1800	1240-1450	1200-1500

Site Code	Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date mortar
			mortar							
BVE11	420	2271; 2452; 2454	Medieval glazed peg tile; Early Roman Sandy tegula and Eccles tile no mortar	3	50	1800	1180	1800	1180-1450	
BVE11	423	3120; 2271; 2586; 3107; 3105; 3106; 3116; 2452; 2459a; 2454; 3023; 3112M	Copper ore residue?; Purbeck marble bevlled edge mould as 419; Reigate stone ashlar; Hassock, Chalk Kentish ragstone rubble; medieval peg tile; Early Roman Radlett, Eccles and sandy tegulae. brick, imbrex, tile no mortar	57	50	1880	1180	1800	1180-1450	
BVE11	425	3112M; 2271; 2273; 2586; 2587; 2452; 2459a; 3022; 3101	Purbeck marble inlay; Early medieval and medieval peg and bat tile; Roman brick, tile, imbrex and tegula; T12/14 white mortar	18	50	1800	1180	1800	1240-1450	1200-1500
BVE11	427	2815; 2452; 2459a; 3018; 3023	Early Roman sandy; silty and Radlett tegula, imbrex and tile some vitrified no mortar	18	50	160	50	160	50-160+	
BVE11	428	2454; 2815	Early sand and Eccles Roman tile no mortar	14	50	160	50	160	50-160+	
BVE11	429	2452; 2454	Roman Eccles tesserae and early sand tile no mortar	9	50	160	50	160	50-160+	
BVE11	431	3105; 3101; 2459a; 3022	Kentish ragstone rubble attached with Roman age T15 gravel mortar; early Roman sandy and Eccles tile, brick and tegula	9	50	400	50	400	50-400+	50-400
BVE11	433	2271	Medieval abraded peg tile no mortar	1	1180	1800	1180	1800	1180-1450	
BVE11	435	2815	Roman tile	2	50	160	50	160	50-160+	
BVE11	437	2815; 2452; 2459a; 3022; 3023; 3006; NEW Fabric	Roman tile no mortar; clinker rich quartz fabric; Eccles, sandy and Radlett, burnt tile, tegulae, imbrex and brick	63	50	160	50	160	50-160+	
BVE11	438	3101	T15 Roman age mortar as foundations 625 and	1	50	400	50	400	50-400	50-400

Site Code	Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date mortar
			736							
BVE11	439	3116; 3147; 2271; 2272; 2815; 2454; 3101; 3102	Fragments of chalk and Bembridge Limestone; T15 Roman age mortar; early medieval and medieval peg tile; daub; Roman tile and brick	24	50	1800	1180	1800	1180-1450	50-400 (nb residual Roman mortar)
BVE11	440	2273; 2452; 2455; 2459a	Early medieval peg tile; early sandy and Eccles tile, brick, imbrex and tegula no mortar	21	50	1220	1135	1220	1135-1220	
BVE11	443	2459a	Combed box flue sandy fabric no mortar	1	50	160	50	160	50-160+	
BVE11	446	2271; 2273; 2276; 2586; 2815; 2454; 3228; 3101	Early medieval and medieval peg tile some early post med including rare 3228; T12 white mortar	39	50	1900	1480	1900	1480-1600	1200-1500
BVE11	448	2271; 2452	Roman tegula and medieval peg tile no mortar	4	50	1800	1180	1800	1180-1450	
BVE11	452	2273; 2452	Early Medieval peg tile; Roman sandy brick, tile, imbrex, tessera no mortar	8	50	1220	1135	1220	1135-1220	
BVE11	454	2273; 2815	Early medieval peg tile and Roman tile no mortar	2	50	1220	1135	1220	1135-1220	
BVE11	464	2459a	Roman tegula no mortar	1	50	160	50	160	50-160+	
BVE11	465	2459a; 3101	T15 Roman age gravel mortar and early sandy tegulae	2	50	400	40	400	50-160	50-400
BVE11	473	2452; 2459a; 3014	Roman tile, imbrex and tegula no mortar	3	50	350	270	350	270-350	
BVE11	489	2454; 2815	Roman tile – sandy and eccles fragments no mortar	4	50	160	50	160	50-160+	
BVE11	507	3105	Kentish Ragstone lug no mortar	1	50	400	50	400	50-400+	
BVE11	560	3022; 3238; 3006; 2459a; 2452	Scored silty box flue tile; Early Sandy tile and tegula, imbrex and brick no mortar	8	50	160	50	160	71-160	
BVE11	562	2452	Roman tile and imbrex no mortar	6	55	160	55	160	55-160+	
BVE11	566	2459a	Roman imbrex, tegula and tile no mortar	3	50	160	50	160	50-160+	

Site Code	Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date mortar
BVE11	568	2459a; 2454	Roman brick, tile and tessera no mortar	7	50	160	50	160	50-160+	
BVE11	570	2452; 2459a	Imbrex no mortar	2	50	160	55	160	55-160+	
BVE11	572	3105; 2452	Whetstone Kent Rag; imbrex, tile and tessara no mortar	5	50	400	50	400	55-400+	
BVE11	573	2452; 2815; 2459a; 2454	Roman imbrex, tegula and tile no mortar	13	50	160	55	160	55-160	
BVE11	575	3107; 2273;2815; 2452; 2459a; 3006; 3022; 3023	Reigate stone ashlar fragment; early medieval peg tile glazed; Early Roman Radlett, sandy and Eccles tile, tessera, imbrex, tegula no mortar	28	50	1600	1050	1600	1135-1600	
BVE11	576	3113; 3022; 2452; 2459a; 2459b; 3023; 3101	Kimmeridge stone tessera; Lots of Eccles and sandy tegulae, imbrex, brick and tile; mortar type 15	25	50	400	50	400	55-160+	50-400
BVE11	578	2459a; 3102; 3101	Early sandy Roman tile, imbrex and tegula, T15 mortar and T2 T3 daub	3	1500bc	1660	1500bc	1660	50-160	50-400
BVE11	582	2452; 2459a	Early sandy imbrex, tegula and tile no mortar	7	50	160	50	160	50-160	
BVE11	584	2452; 2454; 3101; 3102; 2815	T15 Roman age mortar; T1 and T2 daub; imbrex, Roman tile and tegula	24	1500bc	1660	1500bc	1660	55-160	50-400
BVE11	585	2452; 2454; 3023; 2815	Roman imbrex, tile, tegula, brick no mortar	42	50	160	50	160	55-160+	
BVE11	586	3118; 3125; 2452; 2815; 2454; 3023 3101; 3102	Tufa fragment; Indurated chalk design tessera; early sandy, Radlett and Eccles imbrex, brick, tile and tessera Type 15 Roman age mortar; Type 1 daub	34	50	400	50	400	55-400	50-400
BVE11	587	2815; 2452	Roman tegula, tile and imbrex no mortar	14	50	160	55	160	55-160	
BVE11	589	2452; 2459a; 3006	Roman brick, tile and imbrex no mortar	8	50	160	55	160	55-160	
BVE11	591	3116; 3153; 3120; 3113; 2452; 2459a;	Kimmeridge Dolostone design tessera; chalk	50	50	200	55	200	55-200	

Site Code	Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date mortar
		3006; 2454	rubble; blue lias Opus sectile fragment; crinoidal limestone (dundry/doulting rubble fragment) as 830; Early Roman Eccles and sandy box flue combed; brick, no mortar tile, tegula and imbrex							
BVE11	595	3104; 2453; 2452; 2459a; 2459b; 2454; 3054; 2815	*Opus signinum*; Later Roman Calcareous tegula and tile; Eccles early and late sandy; Hampshire Grog no mortar	26	50	400	50	400	140-300+	
BVE11	599	2452	Roman tile and imbrex no mortar	6	50	160	50	160	50-160+	
BVE11	601	2452; 2459a; 3101	T16c mortar Roman sandy tegula	5	50	400	50	400	55-160+	50-400
BVE11	602	2452; 2459a; 2815; 3101; 3102	Early Roman sandy tile, imbrex, tegula, daub types 1 and 2; Mortar type 15	287	1500bc	1660	1500bc	1660	54-160+	50-400
BVE11	604	2452; 3006	Roman tile, tegula, imbrex and brick no mortar	11	50	160	55	160	55-160	
BVE11	606	2459a	Imbrex and tegula no mortar	3	50	160	50	160	50-160+	
BVE11	610	2815	Vitrified Roman tile no mortar	1	50	160	50	160	50-160+	
BVE11	612	2452; 2815	Roman sandy brick, tile and tegula no mortar	3	50	160	55	160	55-160+	
BVE11	616	2452; 2815	Roman sandy tile and brick no mortar	3	50	160	55	160	55-160+	
BVE11	619	3006; 3102	Burnt daub and thin tile no mortar	5	1500bc	1660	1500bc	1660	50-160+	
BVE11	623	2452	Early sandy imbrex no mortar	1	55	160	55	160	55-160+	
BVE11	625	2452; 3022; 3101	Reused Roman Eccles and sandy tile and T15 mortar foundations as 438 and 736	17	50	160	55	160	55-160+	50-400+
BVE11	626	2459a; 2459b	Early and late sandy tile, tegula and imbrex no mortar	4	50	250	120	250	120-250	
BVE11	627	2455; Pot fabric	Eccles tessera and pot fabric tessera no mortar	2	50	80	50	80	50-80+	

Site Code	Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date mortar
BVE11	630	2452	Sandy tessera resued combed box flue no mortar	1	55	160	55	160	100-160+	
BVE11	631	2452; 3105	Roman Sandy tile no mortar Kentish rag rubble fragment	6	50	400	50	400	55-400	
BVE11	635	3006	Roman sandy tile no mortar	1	50	160	50	160	50-160+	
BVE11	637	2815	Roman tile no mortar	1	50	160	50	160	50-160+	
BVE11	638	2454; 2452	Roman tegula, tessera and tile no mortar	4	50	160	55	160	55-160+	
BVE11	639	2459a; 2452	Early sandy imbrex and tile no mortar	8	50	160	55	160	55-160+	
BVE11	641	2452	Reused Roman tile no mortar type visible	2	55	160	55	160	55-160+	
BVE11	644	2452; 3022	Sandy and Eccles tile and tegulae no mortar	3	50	160	55	160	55-160+	
BVE11	647	2452; 2815	Roman tile and imbrex early sandy no mortar	4	50	160	55	160	55-160+	
BVE11	670	2452; 2453; 2454; 3006; 3022; 3023	Early Roman sandy, Eccles and Radlett tegulae, imbrex, tile and imbrex; Calcareous tile no mortar	25	50	300	140	300	140-300	
BVE11	679	3101	T15 Roman mortar	1	50	400	50	400	50-400	50-400
BVE11	699	2452; 2454; 2815; 3023; 3101; 3102	Early sandy, Radlett and Eccles, tegula, tile, brick and imbrex T15 mortar T1 daub	40	1500bc	1660	1500bc	1660	55-160	50-400
BVE11	734	2452	Early sandy tile no mortar	1	55	160	55	160	55-160+	
BVE11	736	3105; 3101; 2454; 2459a; 3006; 3023	Masonry foundation with Kent Ragstone rubble with T15 mortar as 438 625 also contains a lot of early Eccles tegulae flange profile 7/9; Early sandy and Radlett tegulae, tile and imbrex	23	50	1660	50	1660	100-400	50-400
BVE11	740	2452	Roman tile no mortar	3	55	160	55	160	55-160	
BVE11	743	2452; 2454; 3023; 3006	Eccles, sandy and Radlett Roman tegulae; imbrex tile no mortar	8	50	160	55	160	55-160	

Site Code	Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date mortar
BVE11	746	2452; 2815	Roman tile and tegula no mortar	6	50	160	55	160	55-160+	
BVE11	748	2452; 3023	Fresh Radlett fresh Box flue new die to Roman London, Box flue voussoir- sandy Roman brick and tile no mortar	15	50	160	55	160	55-160	
BVE11	750	2452; 3006; 3023	Radlett and Early sandy Roman brick tile and tegulae no mortar	8	50	160	55	160	55-160	
BVE11	751	2452; 2459a; 2454; 3022; 3023; 2815; 3101	Early sandy, Eccles and Radlett, Tegulae, tile, brick, box flue scored, imbrex mortar type 15	32	50	400	55	400	50-160	50-400
BVE11	768	2271; 2587	Medieval peg tile no mortar	5	1180	1800	1180	1800	1240-1450	
BVE11	769	2452; 2454; 2815; 3023; 3101; 3102	Fresh Radlett fresh Box flue new die to Roman London; tegula Eccles, sandy, Radlett brick and tile T1 and T3 daub with T15 mortar	52	1500bc	1660	1500bc	1660	55-160	50-400
BVE11	776	2454	Eccles imbrex no mortar	1	50	80	50	80	50-80	
BVE11	777	3022; 3102	Eccles imbrex no mortar T4 daub as from kiln	112	1500bc	1660	1500bc	1660	50-80+	
BVE11	778	2815; 2459a; 3102	Roman T4 daub as from kiln sandy brick no mortar	450	1500bc	1660	1500bc	1660	50-160+	
BVE11	779	2452; 3023	Reused early sand and Radlett tile no mortar	2	50	160	55	160	55-160+	
BVE11	780	3102; 2452; 2815	Roman tile and tegula T1 and T4 daub see 777 and 778 no mortar	63	1500bc	1660	1500bc	1660	55-160+	
BVE11	781	2452; 3004;2459A; 3022	Early sandy and Eccles tile, tegula, brick and imbrex no mortar	7	50	160	55	160	55-160+	
BVE11	782	2815	Early sandy tegula and tile no mortar	3	50	160	50	160	50-160+	
BVE11	786	2459A	Roman tile no mortar	1	50	160	50	160	50-160+	
BVE11	788	2452; 3104	Roman bessalis brick and opus signinium	1	55	400	100	400	100-400	100-400

Site Code	Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date mortar
BVE11	789	2452	Reused sandy Roman tile and tegula no mortar	6	55	160	55	160	55-160	
BVE11	791	2454; 2459a	Roman sandy brick frag Eccles imbrex no mortar	2	50	160	50	160	50-160	
BVE11	793	2452; 2455; 2452vv; 2815, 2452; 2459a; 3060	Early sandy, Eccles and Radlett tile, tegula, brick and imbrex no mortar	15	50	160	55	160	55-160	
BVE11	800	2454; 3101	Eccles imbrex with T16 mortar	2	50	80	50	80	50-80+	50-200
BVE11	801	3120; 3101; 2452; 2454; 2459A; 3022[3060; 3018	Bargate stone paver, T16 mortar; tegula mammata; ridge tile, tegula, Eccles tile, imbrex V shaped object; lots of Eccles tegulae and brick with dog print early sandy and Radlet tegulae; Hampshire tegula T16 mortar	47	50	400	50	400	50-200	50-200
BVE11	804	2452; 3022; 3054; 2459a	Key group of complete bessalis bricks including voussoir, Eccles complete bessalis and very fresh, 75 degree wedged brick 2459a very few tiles no mortar is adhered to bricks though Hamsphire Grog	16	50	160	55	160	70-160+	
BVE11	817	3018	Mottled silty fabric Hartfield 100-120 no mortar	5	100	120	100	120	100-120	
BVE11	822	2815; 3102	Burnt clay and fragments of vitrifed sandy tile fragment sno mortar	60	1500bc	1660	1500bc	1660	50-160+	
BVE11	823	2452; 3022; Belgic Brick	Fresh Sandy and Eccles brick and imbrex Belgic brick no mortar	4	50	160	50	160	50-100	
BVE11	830	3120; 2454; 3006; 3018	Dundry echionoid rich Ashlar fragment; Harfield tile; early sandy imbrex and Eccles tile no mortar	8	50	200	50	200	100-160	
BVE11	843	3102	Daub T3 burnt no mortar	5	1500bc	1660	1500bc	1660	50 BC-AD 100	
BVE11	844	3122; 3117; 3101	Burnt septarian nodule and burnt flint; T16 mortar	8	1500bc	400	50	400	50-100	50-200

Site Code	Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date mortar
BVE11	845	3102	Burnt daub no fabric no mortar	30	1500bc	1660	1500bc	1660	50 BC-AD 100	
BVE11	848	3102; 3022; 3006; 2815; 3101	Daub T1; T2; T4; T15 mortar; Eccles imbrex; Early sandy tile	53	1500bc	1660	1500bc	1660	50-160	50-200
BVE11	849	3006	Fresh Early sandy imbrex and tile no mortar	2	50	160	50	160	50-160	
BVE11	867	3102	Daub T1 and T4 no mortar	52	1500bc	1660	1500bc	1660	50 BC-AD 100	
BVE11	868	3102	Daub burnt no mortar	2	1500bc	1660	1500bc	1660	50 BC-AD 100	
BVE11	870	3022; 3102	Eccles and burnt daub no mortar	2	1500bc	1660	1500bc	1660	50-80	
BVE11	874	3102	Type 3 daub orange red iron oxide no mortar	27	1500bc	1660	1500bc	1660	50BC-AD 100	
BVE11	881	3101	Hugh dump of Type 15 clinker shell mortar	300	50	200	50	200	50-200	50-200
BVE11	882	3102	Type 3 daub orange red iron oxide no mortar	4	1500bc	1660	1500bc	1660	50 BC-AD 80	

Recommendations

Potential

This very large and diverse group of building material recovered from TAA6 chronicles the development of Southwark from its very early Roman foundations, 2nd century masonry construction, early and late medieval secular and ecclesiastical development and embellishment, including the Abbot of Waverley's Townhouse, and extensive 17th to 19th century street frontage development.

The variety of stone, mortar, ceramic building material forms and fabrics quantified and assessed reflects this and as such should act as a comparative dataset when assessing the other sites from this project. Indeed, the value of using a comparative reference collection of building material group types (especially Roman-age and post-medieval mortar) to link other sites along Thameslink Borough Viaduct has already been demonstrated by the success of comparative samples from TAA4 (Hayward 2012a) in building up a post-medieval structural sequence at TAA6. The group from TAA6 however, is even more comparative and as such should provide the template when linking all the sites together at publication stage.

Further Work

As set out above, the chronological depth, variety and quality of building materials from the excavations at Stoney Street have identified a number of individual items of artistic merit and fabrics that require follow up work at publication stage. Further analysis could include petrological work, investigative research into function/age/parallels, artistic value - illustration and photography. In chronological order these are:

Roman - As part of a wider understanding into the very high proportion of Roman Eccles fabric AD50-80 at Early Roman sites along the length of the Thameslink Borough Viaduct, is it possible to account for the possible function and presence of a group of very rare white complete Bessalis bricks? These all come from some of the earliest Phase 3b features at Stoney Street. Could they, for example have formed pilae stacks for a very early heating building in the vicinity?

Analysis of the form and fabric of a small but important group of early fresh combed, roller stamped and plain box flue tiles that date to between AD50 and AD120. Illustration and photography needed.

Stone – A number of groups of Roman and medieval stone type require scientific analysis, art-historical appraisal and parallels as to their possible function.

The petrological character of a small but extremely diverse (19) stone assemblage from Roman contexts should be assessed. As part of an overall understanding of rock-types recovered from Roman levels at all the other sites along the Thameslink Borough Viaduct, it is suggested that some hand specimen comparative work (as with Polychrome marbles) as well as thin-section/geochemical work on the finer/undiagnostic rock type be undertaken. The Dundry-type limestone from a Phase 3d occupation layer at BVE-[830] appears to be a similar type of material in hand specimen to that thin-sectioned from a pre-Flavian column drum at nearby Calverts Building (Hayward 2009) by this author as part of his PhD research. The findings from this site alone add significantly to recently published overviews on stone from Southwark (Pringle 2009). Photomicrographs are required.

An important group of Purbeck marble container fragments recovered from various early post-medieval demolition dumps when conjoined make up one maybe two small medieval ?fonts. These are rare finds and as such require further analysis in terms of finding stylistic parallels with other excavations and standing structures in London. In light of the site's proximity to the Abbot of Waverley's Townhouse can it be determined whether these (possible) altars, as indeed a piece of micro-architecture from adjoining TAA4 (Hayward 2012a), may have been used in a small chapel contained within an affluent Bishop's residence?

The moulding style of a few examples of medieval worked freestone from Phase 5b and 5c pits and those reincorporated into the fabric of the 17th century walling should be assessed to determine whether some or all are late Gothic. Illustrations are required.

A second group *c*.3 examples of thin-sections should be prepared on some of the rarer medieval rock freestone types from BVE-[24]. Small samples have already been taken as part of the assessment process and can be incorporated into one large group of Roman and medieval petrological samples from sites along Thameslink Borough Viaduct. Photomicrographs should be produced.

Further work is required to assess the source, origin and function of some very large rubstones identified only from Phase 6a contexts. These are likely to be associated with one of the burgeoning industries of medieval Southwark. Illustration is required.

Investigation into the origin and decorative function of a group of early medieval decorated curved and flanged peg tiles; these can be incorporated with a second group from TAA4 (Hayward 2012a). Illustration is required.

Illustration of some decorative Penn Tiles, part of a group identified at sites along the length of the Thameslink Borough Viaduct, is required.

All of the terracotta designs and fabrics recovered from the early post-medieval demolition dumps from Stoney Street require further analysis and comparison with published examples in London such as Hampton Court (Batchelor 1977, 45-47; Morris 1987, 125-138; plates 1-7; Thurley 2003, fig. 22a, b, c) and St John Clerkenwell (Smith 2004; 297-316), which may also determine whether they are window moulds or columns. Examination of the terracotta fragments recovered from nearby Suffolk Place, the earliest known courtyard building in London to have terracotta, and held at the British Museum, may further establish a link. Again the possibility exists that they may belong to the Abbot of Waverley's Townhouse.

The origin of a group of burnt earthy bricks recovered from earliest post-medieval pits and demolition layers has not been determined and require further analysis and documentary research. Together with further examples from TAA4 (Hayward 2012a) and burnished containers from this level, the possibility exists that they may belong to an early post-medieval (terracotta) kiln perhaps pre-dating the 1613 example near Southwark Cathedral (Divers & Jarrett 2009).

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APPENDIX 12: BUILDING MATERIALS USED IN CELLAR WALL BVE-[24]

Kevin Hayward

Introduction and Methodology

One further objective that was met from site visit to 6 Stoney Street BVE11 during 2011, was recording the fabric and form of the building material recovered from the dismantled section of a 17th century wall BVE-[24].

The wall, which formed part of the phase 6c mid-late 17th century repair to the cellar, was first drawn, and the position of each item of stone, brick, roofing tile, floor tile and mortar was recorded in-situ and annotated. The annotation consisted of the first letter of the type of building material followed by a number; thus with the first brick to be recorded it would read B1*;* then B2 etc.

The wall was dismantled and individual items labelled with their appropriate code so that accurate recording could proceed prior to the wall being reassembled at later date in its original form, if required.

The application of a 1kg mason's 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). The building material was examined using the London system of classification with a fabric number allocated to each object.

The results from this study have been placed in an accompanying catalogue (wall 24 database. accdb).

Quantification

In all there were 31 items of stone (ST1-31), 28 part or complete bricks and floor tile *(*B1-28) and 16 roofing tiles (T1-16). The 75 constituents amounted to 261kg with stone dominating (78% - 203kg by weight). By comparison, brick and tile amounted to just 58kg.

Stone Type

Seven types of freestone material are represented. Their geological character and source, quantification and stone number (prefixed by *ST*) are listed below. A pie chart (Figure 1) shows the proportion of each material (by number of pieces) represented in this wall.

Reigate stone 3107– Fine low density lime green glauconitic limestone. Lower Cretaceous (Upper Greensand) Reigate- Mertsham 19 examples 107.3kg ST4-5; 8-11; 15; 17-22; 24-28; 31

Kentish ragstone 3105 hard dark grey calcareous sandstone (Kent Ragstone); – - Hythe Beds. Lower Cretaceous (Lower Greensand) Maidstone area, North Downs. 4 examples 56.2kg ST1-2; 6; 23

Caen stone 3119 pale yellow dense pelletal limestone (Middle Jurassic – Caen, Departement Calvados) 3 examples 13.5kg ST12; 14; 16

Harder white Caen stone variant 3119V harder whiter pelletal limestone (Middle Jurassic - Caen, Departement Calvados) 1 example 4kg ST13

Magnesian Limestone (Stapleton stone) 3127 Very fine powdery white limestone with small laths of calcite spar White Packstone (Dunham 1962) Permian, South Yorkshire 1 example 6kg ST3

Barnack stone 3143 Very hard yellow-brown shelly-oolitic grainstone (Dunham 1962) with high spired nerinoid gastropods and complete oyster Bajocian (Middle Jurassic) Barnack Village, Cambridgeshire 1 example 9kg ST29

Taynton stone 3151 Soft orange banded shelly oolitic grainstone (Dunham 1962) Bathonian (Middle Jurassic, Taynton West Oxfordshire. 1 example 7kg ST7

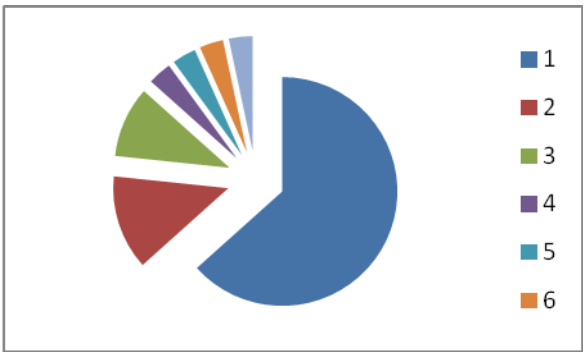

Figure 1: proportion by rock type of the re-worked ashlar and mouldings from wall BVE-[24]

1= Reigate stone 2= Kentish ragstone 3= Caen stone 4= Hard Caen 5= Magnesian Limestone 6= Barnack stone 7= Taynton stone

As with the other 17th and 18th century walls from 6 Stoney Street that incorporate reused moulded stone and ashlar into their fabric, e.g. BVE-[303], large quantities of Reigate stone (61% by number; 107kg) dominate. Large ashlar blocks (335 x 170 x 130mm) are particularly common with only the occasional moulding present (see below). Along with large ashlar blocks (170 x 140 x 130mm) of Caen stone and Kentish ragstone (390 x 270 x 270mm) these stone types have a distinct medieval feel to them. These are the three most important ecclesiastical building materials in London and their dominance is seen time and time again from assemblages at Bermondsey Abbey (Samuel 2011; Hayward in prep) and Merton Priory

to name but a few. In addition, the presence of individual ashlar blocks of hard white Caen stone and Taynton stone merely add to a medieval origin for this stone group. These two materials have also been identified in medieval London e.g. Bermondsey Abbey (Hayward in prep) and St Paul's Cathedral (Hayward pers. obs.).

Placing an age to the remaining two materials is a little more problematic. First of all both the plinth block ST29 (Barnack stone) and a weathered mould ST3 (Magnesian Limestone) have an eastern England source. Barnack stone comes from Cambridgeshire, whilst the Magnesian Limestone was quarried from Yorkshire.

Barnack stone has been quarried for use in Roman London including the reuse of 3rd century fragments of monumental archway within the 4th century Roman Riverside Wall (Dimes 1980) as well as in sarcophagi. It also has been used as a medieval repair material, for example in the late medieval refectory wall at Westminster Abbey (Hayward pers. obs.). Given that this crisply executed plinth shows little sign of weathering it seems more likely for this to be a medieval material.

Magnesian Limestone is a rare stone type for London. This white powdery limestone, however, does occasionally feature in later (14th and 15th century) construction projects, such as the Guildhall (Hayward 2007), St John of Jerusalem (Samuel 2004, 286-296) and Somerset House (Hayward 2012) and this is its probable source.

Style

Very few stone moulds have been incorporated into the fabric of this wall and those that are, have usually been broken up or have been in a weathered or degraded state. Nevertheless there are a handful of examples that deserve some comment and reinforce a medieval/late medieval origin for these materials.

ST 3 – A weathered, curved element with double embayment in Magnesian Limestone – Later Gothic.

ST18 - A zig-zag Chevron element in Reigate stone is likely to be Romanesque/Early Gothic 12th/13th century.

ST 21 – A coarsely ribbed element in Reigate stone – Later Gothic

ST 25 – Column fragment – half a decadon in Reigate stone – Later Gothic

ST 28 – A very large (12kg) plinth fragment in Reigate stone

ST 29 - A plnth mould in Barnack stone – Later Gothic

Ceramic Building Material

Most if not all of the 58kg of brick, floor tile and peg tile has been reused in this wall. This shown by the large number of broken up large red bricks associated with the earliest post-medieval construction phase at BVE11, and also by the replacement of the old Phase 6a type 2 mortar by the younger type 11 (Late 17th century) mortar. This wall therefore contains:

Brick & Floor Tile

Twenty-one of the twenty-eight bricks consist of wide (115 x 58mm) Tudor reds in fabric 3033, produced between 1450 and 1700 in London, but present in this part of the Southwark in the earliest post-medieval phase of structural activity, Phase 6a early 17th century.

Five are the clinker rich post-Great Fire bricks, indicating that the wall can only have been constructed after 1664, however most of the bricks are wide and shallow rather like proto post-Great Fire bricks seen in the Phase 6b/Phase 6C hearth feature at BVE-[248] – BVE-[250] rather than the much smaller, narrower bricks used in the late 18th century to meet brick legislation.

Finally two bricks are in fact Flemish floor tile – including a glazed example B15, which was produced between 1450 and 1600.

Peg Tile

A small group of peg tiles are largely unremarkable in terms of their fabric and date. None are glazed which means they are not medieval in date. Instead they are dominated by the common 2276 fabric (1480-1900). The fact that most are coated in a T2 mortar (see below) would indicate that they once belonged to the early Phase 6a development of Stoney Street.

Mortar

The two mortar types used in wall BVE-[24] have both been identified in other post-medieval structures from BVE11 (see Figure 2). Type 2 mortar is used extensively in the early 17th century Phase 6a structures at BVE11 but is adhered in BVE-[24] to large numbers of large red bricks some medieval moulded stone and peg tile fragments. This must be a residual mortar type associated with the structures to which these items of building material once belonged. Type 11, a mid to late 17th century mortar in BVE11 is also present and is shown to be later due to it overprinting

Mortar Type	Description	Use in wall BVE-[24]	Origin of mortar BVE11
Type 2 Friable brown mortar	Fine fawn sandy mortar with tiny chunks of chalk	Present in 34 examples (45%) including most of the red 3033 bricks; peg tile and occasional	Early 17th century Phase 6a structures BVE11 red brick and stone masonry

		medieval stone ST3; 11; 19	Including 17th century property boundary wall east BVE-[73] BVE-[76] BVE-[79]; brick cellar floors associated also with reused Purbeck marble BVE-[168] BVE-[185] and brick hearth BVE-[186] Masonry wall BVE-[303] BVE-[341].
Type 11 Coarse, grey - woody shelly mortar	Encrusted sometimes loosely compacted pale grey shelly mortar with complete 5-10mm gastropod shells, wood, charcoal and occasional brick fragments	Present in 12 examples (16%) but overprints T1 mortar in one example an early Phase 6a red brick – indicates it is a late mortar type and the one used in the construction of BVE-[24] Associated with the same large proto 3032 bricks used in the hearth BVE-[248] BVE-[249] BVE-[250]	A very common mortar type in late 17th century Phase 6c brick walls. It occurs in a lightwell wall BVE-[154] extensive late 17th century rebuilding e.g. cellar BVE-[15] BVE-[24] chute BVE-[28] wall BVE-[40] BVE-[105] BVE-[109] BVE-[207] BVE-[208] BVE-[358] and staircase BVE-[41] BVE-[43] BVE-[68] and rebuilds to Phase 6b hearth related structures BVE-[248] BVE-[249] BVE-[250]

Figure 2: Mortar types identified in wall BVE-[24] – their composition, use and origin (age)

Summary

Petrological analysis of the stone, fabric analysis of the ceramic building material and mortar, the form of the stone moulds, and brick size and shape, have all been used to determine the date of cellared wall structure BVE-[24].

The wall contains an admixture of reused late medieval moulded stone and ashlar as shown by the suite of rocks (Reigate stone; Caen stone; Kentish ragstone; Taynton stone; Barnack stone; Magnesian Limestone). Each of these materials has been identified for use in medieval ecclesiastical projects elsewhere in London and Southwark. Furthermore the form of the few items of mould that survived reuse is indicative of a late Gothic date. One possible candidate could have been stone recovered following the Dissolution of the monasteries from the Abbot of Waverley's Townhouse which adjoined Stoney Street. One item of glazed Flemish floor tile may have belonged to this period as could some of the peg tile.

Other reused material used within the wall is later in date. This includes large reused Tudor bricks, with an associated mortar (T2 brown) that suggests they once belonged to walls from

the earliest post-medieval construction phase at Stoney Street - namely 17th century Phase 6a.

Finally all the late medieval stone, early 17th century brick is reincorporated into the Phase 6c (mid-late 17th century) cellar wall BVE-[24] bonded with a grey T11 mortar which is characteristic of other structures from this period in BVE11 and BVT09, incorporated with some proto post-Great Fire bricks associated with Phase 6b and 6c hearths.

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APPENDIX 13: ROMAN WALL PLASTER ASSESSMENT

Berni Sudds & Cynthia Poole

A relatively small assemblage of Roman wall plaster was recovered from excavations at Stoney Street amounting to 608 fragments, weighing 11,988g.

Methodology

The assemblage of wall plaster has been counted, weighed and an analysis and quantification of the fabric and thickness of individual layers has been undertaken. The fabric composition and grade were recorded using standardised letter and number codes. A copy of these codes and their expansions is included with the archive. The finish of the plaster and competence of decoration was also noted, informing on the status of schemes and any related structure. In the same way the presence of any keying and, impressions of structural elements was also noted, further informing on the technology and level of skill of application. An Access database has been generated recording these attributes.

In common with general terminology employed for Roman wall plaster elsewhere (Mora *et al.* 1984, 10) the term 'arriccio' is used to describe the coarse base coats, applied successively to the wall, and the term 'intonaco' refers to the fine top coat, comprising the finished surface. Common colour terms were used to describe the different pigments used and the term buon fresco is only used where evidence exists that the plaster was painted whilst still damp, namely where the colour has seeped into the surface. Finally, where painted the decoration on Roman wall plaster is commonly divided into the following three zones, henceforth referred to in this report; the dado, representing the bottom of wall; the main or middle zone, often with most accomplished and detailed decoration; and the upper zone or frieze (Davey and Ling 1982, 31).

Distribution and discussion

Table 1 summarises the plain and painted Roman wall plaster recorded from the excavations at BVT09 and BVE11. The material is discussed by phase below, focusing specifically upon the painted schemes.

Site code	Context	Deposit type	No	Weight	Comments
BVT09	265	Fill of robber cut	1	65	White ground. Red delineated with black line. Too little survives to determine if red is also a line or a block of colour. Traces of daub to reverse? Iron stained quartz/ gravel.
			1	58	
	274	Fill of pit	8	712	Renovated. First arriccio yellowish buff. Very little of early scheme decoration

					visible but includes black borders on white ground and red and yellow flecks (imitation marble). Upper arriccio whiter but the intonaco is very worn and almost entirely absent. Same scheme as 324.
BVT09	324	Demolition layer	18	651	As 274. Lower scheme has black and red splashes and a red panel/ border.
BVT09	334	Collapsed wall plaster	98	3400	Polychrome figurative scheme. Requires reconstruction.
BVT09	340	Demolition layer	3	86	White ground. Red panel/ border. Same scheme? Variable arriccio.
			2	348	Red ground. Abraded. Thick arriccio.
			4	125	Arriccio variable thickness. ?Same scheme.
BVT09	365	Brickearth layer	2	233	Abraded. Red fields bordered by green bands edged with white line.
BVT09	374	Brickearth layer	1	78	Thin red stripe. Some fine lines visible in arriccio; applied quickly in more than one layer?
BVT09	377	Fill of pit	16	279	Black and red scheme with green bands edged with thin white line. Yellow band at bottom of main zone? delineated by thin-white line. Pink intonaco. Vertical chamfer, fairly slight change in angle.
BVT09	404	Fill of pit	2	146	Homogenous arriccio. No obvious division.
BVT09	408	Brickearth layer	19	884	Possibly more than one scheme. Backing coats require closer investigation. White ground with red and black panels/ borders. One thick black section - thick border or panel; black edged with thin red stripe; fragment of red ground; 1x thin black line.
BVT09	421	Brickearth layer	1	56	White ground. Yellow edged with thin ?black line.
BVT09	431	Brickearth layer	1	65	Same scheme as 374. Thin red band - beaded? embellishment.
BVT09	435	Burnt brickearth layer	5	116	Polychrome scheme on white ground; pink, green, black and red. Arriccio possibly applied in more than one coat.
BVT09	445	Brickearth layer	4	594	Backing coats fairly homogenous. White ground with thin red stripe. 2 yellow painted. Flat back with ridges - ?masonry impressions. Final fragment possibly from another scheme - no surviving intonaco and different thickness and backing.
BVE11	576	Fill of pit [577]	1	2	
BVE11	591	Fill of pit [592]	2	273	Occasional gravel to upper two arriccio's.
BVE11	602	Dumping/ levelling layer	1	382	Lower arriccio very variable thickness but up to 40mm with very lumpy back, deep impressions present but difficult to identify nature of structure.
BVE11	644	Brickearth layer	2	423	White/ natural ground with thin red line/ border. Damage to surface with some plaster adhering to intonaco - possible renovation. No clear distinction in

					arriccio, paler towards top. Possibly applied in more than on coat but in quick succession. Nature of structure originally adhered to difficult to determine - possibly masonry.
BVE11	748	Fill of pit [749]	1	42	Bl, Re and Ye flecks on white. Imitation marble. Upper arriccio coarser gravel but less sand to lime. Lower arriccio sandier.
BVE11	750	Brickearth layer	2	8	Red painted. Abraded. Sparse gravel.
BVE11	769	Fill of pit [749]	1	84	Unwashed. Bl, Re and Ye flecks on white. Imitation marble. More lime than sand to arriccio, sparse gravel, rarely up to 10mm.
BVE11	777	Fill of hearth [778]	5	20	As CXT.780:C.
			4	61	As CXT.780:C: Red/ reddish-brown/ red overpainted with white including sharp straight edge.
			1	59	As CXT.780:A but thickest example yet. White ground with flecks of red.
BVE11	778	Hearth	5	51	As CXT 780: B. Backing coat.
			12	29	As CXT.780:C.
BVE11	780	Fill of hearth [778]	26	617	A: ?Dado. Poorer finish/ intonaco than other group of plaster from same scheme (this context). White ground, red ground and red fleck (x1! But see ID 604) on white ground. Inclusions in both arriccio's mainly up to 5mm, occasionally up to 10mm
			212	777	B: Small / base coat fragments. Discarded.
			143	1043	C: ?Main zone. Red, red overpainted with white (including straight edges), white. Some mottled greyish white and reddish brown, with grey intonaco - appears burnt. Possibly two schemes. Upper arriccio mainly up to 12mm but up to 25 on reddish brown frags. Well finished, burnished? Upper arriccio mostly grade 2 but a few inclusions of gravel over 5mm. A few of the larger frags were recovered from general finds collection and are bagged separately.
BVE11	793	Brickearth layer	3	24	White ground with red stripe/ border/ panel edge.
			1	197	

Table 1: Summary of the Roman wall plaster from BVT09 & BVE11

Phase 3d: Late 1st / early 2nd century

BVT09: Burnt brickearth layer BVT-[435] contained plaster fragments from what may have been a fairly elaborately painted polychrome scheme on white ground. Pale pink areas appear to be overpainted with green and demarcated with thin black lines. Thin painted red lines on a white ground are also evident, possibly forming part of a trellis or other design or motif. Unfortunately, too little was recovered to determine the subject matter or nature of the overall scheme but the colour palette and execution are reminiscent of the high status

schemes attributed to Building 13 at Winchester Palace, dated to the 2nd - 4th century (Goffin 2005, 124, 133-5). These include a tripartite lunette of exceptional quality and significance and a rare figurative scheme (Goffin 2005, 120-137). A direct connection cannot be suggested without further comparison but the similarity and proximity of the schemes is notable. It remains quite possible, however, that the scheme identified on site derives from an entirely unrelated structure, albeit one of rising or attained affluence, and probably one of late 2nd century date or later (Davey and Ling 1982, 30-31; Ling 1985, 26).

Phase 3e: Early 2nd century

BVT09: The majority of the excavated wall plaster was retrieved from deposits attributed to Phase 3e. Pit fill BVT-[377] produced fragments of a black and red two-dimensional panel scheme bordered by green bands edged with white lines. This is likely to have formed part of the main zone of decoration with additional fragments of yellow recovered being part of a band demarcating the main zone from the dado. One fragment had a slight vertical chamfer, probably from an internal architectural feature or window or door aperture. Red and black ground schemes generally date to the Flavian and Trajanic period and can be found across the north-western provinces (Davey and Ling, 33 and 97; Ling 1985, 22-23). Similar early schemes in Southwark, include early Flavian schemes from a large masonry structure (Building 2) to the east of Borough High Street and from the waterfront dumps at Winchester Palace (Davey and Ling 1982, 82 & 145; Drummond-Murray *et al.* 2002, 117-9; Goffin 2005, 105-113).

The remaining schemes represent variations on two-dimensional panel schemes on a white ground and include red and black panels or panel borders of varying thickness painted upon the natural white plaster. These examples were found in:

BVT09: plaster from brickearth layers BVT-[408] and BVT-[445]

BVE11: plaster from brickearth layer BVE-[644] and BVE-[793]

BVT09: plaster from brickearth layers BVT-[431] and BVT-[374] (Phase 3f) probably derives from the same scheme with a thin red panel border or dividing line with beaded embellishment.

BVE11: The fill of hearth BVE-[778] (BVE-[777], BVE-[778], BVE-[780]) produced the largest single group of wall plaster but it is very fragmentary and difficult to reconstruct. The main zone may be comprised of burnished red panels on a white ground overpainted with white lines. Fragments of white ground flecked with red splashes, the simplest form of imitation of marble, also appear to form part of the same scheme and if so most likely part of the dado. This technique was common throughout the Roman period, both in the dado and main zone (Davey and Ling 1982, 31-2).

White ground panel based schemes can be evidenced during the early Roman period, alongside the red and black ground schemes popular at that time, but they became increasingly common from the end of the 2nd century (Davey and Ling 1982, 30-31; Ling 1985, 26). It has been noted that while these schemes came into their own in the late Roman period, where contemporary with more highly coloured schemes, and may have been reserved for subsidiary rooms of less status (Ling 1985, 26).

Phase 3f: Mid 2nd century to late 2nd /early 3rd century

BVT09: Further white ground schemes were recovered from deposits attributed to Phase 3f including one with red panel borders from demolition layer BVT-[340]. The only scheme with evidence for renovation in the assemblage was also recovered from this phase, from the fill of pit BVT-[278] (BVT-[274]), but fragments of the same scheme were also recovered from demolition layer BVT-[324]. The earlier scheme had a yellowish buff arriccio, and although very little of the decoration was visible under the later plaster, it was possible to discern black and red panel borders and red and yellow and black and red splashes. This was most likely another two-dimensional panel scheme on white ground with simple imitation marble, either in the main zone or dado. The later overlying scheme had a whiter arriccio but the intonaco was heavily abraded and any trace of decoration gone.

BVE11: Imitation marble on white ground (black, red and yellow flecks) was also recorded on fragments of plaster from two fills of the same pit (BVE-[749]: BVE-[748], BVE-[769]) in Phase 3g, probably from the same scheme.

BVT09: Two fragments from an early Roman red and black two-dimensional panel scheme bordered by green bands edged with white lines were also recovered from brickearth layer BVT-[365].

BVT09: Of more interest, however, is a section of collapsed wall plaster (BVT-[334]). Plain blue, yellow or red fragments were recovered in addition to pieces with a blue ground traversed by a narrow white stripe 2.5mm wide and a red ground with white stripe *c*. 5mm wide. There appeared to be no pieces that could be definitely assigned to frames, borders or panels, though several pieces had lines of colour traversing the ground. The edges, however, were often more diffuse than encountered on frames or panels or were outlined or highlighted to suggest something more figurative was portrayed. Pieces with pink areas sometimes outlined with darker red may represent areas of flesh of human figures. As with the polychrome scheme from layer BVT09-[435], this plaster indicates a degree of affluence in both the colours used and the potential subject matter.

Phases 4 and 5: Late Roman and medieval

A few small fragments of plain and red painted plaster were retrieved from Phase 4 and 5 deposits.

Recommendations

With the exception of the section of collapsed figurative(?) plaster from Phase 3f (BVT09-334) and the polychrome scheme from layer BVT-[435] the scope of the material is somewhat limted as it is largely re-deposited and comprised of small fragmented groups. Given that much of the plaster was recovered from general backfill, dump and demolition deposits, as opposed to mass levelling and reclamation dumps that could potentially be from further afield (as seen elsewhere in northern Southwark; Gerrard 2009, 131-3), something may be concluded about the nature and status of structures in the vicinity. As seen elsewhere in the locality there is increasing evidence for diversity (Sudds forthcoming). There appears to be a contemporaneous occurrence of fairly low status, cheaply produced white ground schemes with fairly limited decoration with more time consuming, costly and skilfully executed red and black schemes and more elaborate polychrome schemes.

The small size of the assemblage limits the potential of further research but any publication report should include a summary of the material outlined in this assessment report. Further analysis should focus on reconstructing the collapsed wall plaster from BVT09-[334] to determine the type of scheme represented and parallels for both this group and the polychrome scheme from layer BVT09-[435] should be sought to provide a clearer understanding of potential date and status.

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APPENDIX 14: HUMAN BONE ASSESSMENT

Brian Dean & James Langthorne

Nine deposits of disarticulated human remains were recovered during the assessment. All the remains were incomplete with less than 25% of the skeleton preserved. In total a minimum number of ten individuals was ascertained.

All appear to be adolescent to adult in age with the exception of two individuals that were identified as children. Age estimation is very generalised as a result of the elements preserved for observation. Sex estimation was not possible for any individual. Limited scope exists for further analysis.

Methodology

All skeletons were examined in accordance with national standards for recording and analysing human skeletal remains (Brickley and McKinley 2004). The amount of information that may be retrieved from a human skeleton depends on its state of preservation, namely the condition of its bone and joint surfaces and the amount that has survived. Condition was scored in accordance with McKinley (2004, 16) on a sliding scale of 0-5, where 0 refers to uneroded bone and 5 refers to bone that is heavily eroded and where morphology has been altered. Completeness was estimated as a percentage of 100. In addition, the extent to which skeletons were fragmented was scored as low - few, if any bones fragmented; medium - some bones fragmented or high' - most bones fragmented.

Juveniles were aged by assessing the stage of epiphyseal fusion (Scheuer and Black 2000) alone as other methods could not be applied. Adult ages could not be further defined as specific age markers were absent.

The minimum number of individuals (MNI) is normally estimated by counting any repeated skeletal elements within the assemblage and through morphological differences which can differentiate between individuals. In this instance no elements were repeated but contextual data was used to help differentiate between individuals.

Results

Whilst the preservation of the majority of the remains was overall rather good with all bone surfaces being graded as 1 (McKinley 2004), some however were in a moderate-poor condition. The overall condition of the bones would suggest that they have been disturbed previously but have not been so repeatedly. Abrasion at the point of post-mortem fracture in the BVT09 humerus BVT-[117] suggests some movement following interment, however the surfaces were relatively free from damage and the fragmentation level was relatively low.

The remains of a single individual recovered from the fill (BVT-[9]) of a post-medieval soak-away comprised a single fragment from the mid-shaft of the right femoral diaphysis. This was most probably an adult of unknown sex but no age markers were preserved for assessment. No sexual characteristics survived and no pathological indicators were observed during the assessment.

A complete but not intact right humerus and partial left ulna were recovered from BVT09 within the fill BVT-[117] of the construction cut of a post-medieval wall. These are disarticulated remains representing a single individual. Age is assessed as adult but with limited points of reference to increase the certainty or resolution of this estimate as the evidence from epiphyseal fusion of the distal humerus provides a minimum age of between 17 and 20 years. No sexual characteristics survived and no pathological indicators were observed during the assessment. A second individual was identified via a single right ischium. This was an immature bone which was unfused and as such could be that of a child aged between 1-5 years although a slightly older age cannot be confidently ruled out.

A relatively intact left calcaneus in moderate-poor condition was encountered within fill BVT-[126] of pit BVT-[127]. Representative of a single individual, it was not possible to age or sex this tarsal nor were any pathological traits observed on the bone.

Three vertebrae were recovered from a BVT09 layer of medieval/post-medieval garden soil BVT-[134]. A single thoracic vertebra and two lumbar vertebrae were recovered. Age estimation was based solely upon the degree of vertebral annular ring fusion (Albert and Maples 1995). These are interpreted as belonging to an individual of adolescent to adult age. No sexual characteristics or pathological were observed.

Human remains were also recovered from a BVT09 post-medieval mortar layer BVT-[154]. This deposit comprised a single fragment of left ulna including its proximal end. The age of this individual was estimated to be adult although the epiphyseal fusion observed indicates a minimum age of 14-16 years (Scheuer and Black 2000). Slight changes in the articular area of the proximal ulna do support an older age with isolated bone growth within the trochlear notch and an enthesophyte located on the posterior of the olecranon process.

Within the BVE11 assemblage two fragments from a single proximal head and shaft of a tibia were found within post-medieval garden soil BVE-[102], the proximal shaft of a left femur was recovered from fill BVE-[419] of pit BVE-[414]/BVE-[809], the left ilium of a pelvis and a single thoracic vertebra which exhibited Schmorl's nodes on its inferior body surface were encountered within pit BVE-[426] and a single child's molar with a possible carious lesion was found within pit fill BVE-[591] of pit BVE-[592].

Potential for further analysis

The potential for further analysis is extremely low. Very few skeletal elements survive for investigation. Only the single right humerus and the three vertebrae survive intact. Hence metric analysis is extremely limited. Stature may be assessed from the single humerus but sex will remain unknown.

Non-metric variation, though valuable cannot be applied in this case as the elements for observation generally are not those utilised for such study.

Further cleaning and observation may reveal pathological markers but this remains extremely unlikely as the overall bone condition is good and is unlikely to mask any potential pathological markers. The single element with possible pathological manifestations was the partial ulna. Without further evidence from skeletal elements it would be difficult to make any confident assertion as to the origin of the changes observed

No further information as to the age and sex of the individual could be obtained upon further analysis.

It is concluded that further analysis of these remains would not increase the data available nor would it enhance the results of the assessment.

Conclusion

The remains of a minimum number of ten individuals were identified within the assemblage. In all cases with one exception the individual could be argued to be adult in age, although some room for doubt exists because, in the absence of specific age indicators, these estimates were based upon general observations relating to morphology and size only. Two children were identified which were aged between 1-5 years and 5-9 years. Sexual characteristics were absent across the assemblage, again as a result of the lack of completeness inherent with disarticulated remains. Limited pathological markers were identified within the assemblage.

It is recommended that no further analysis be carried out on these remains as the data available is extremely limited. Increased resolution of age estimation is not possible nor is there any potential for estimating sex. There is no scope for accurate metrical analysis nor any evidence for non-metric traits. Only a single element, the humerus, could provide any trustworthy data relating to stature. The scope for further analysis of pathology is also extremely limited.

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Catalogue

Site	**Context**	**MNI**	**Condition**	**Age**	**Sex**	**Pathology**
BVT09	9	1	1	Adult >18 years	Unobservable	No pathology observed
BVT09	117	2	1	1 Adult >18 years 1 child 1-5 years	Unobservable in both individuals	No pathology observed
BVT09	126	1	4	Unobservable	Unobservable	No pathology observed
BVT09	134	1	1	Adult 18-24 years	Unobservable	No pathology observed
BVT09	154	1	1	Adolescent/Adult >16 years	Unobservable	No pathology observed

Table 1: Disarticulated bone from BVT09

Site	Context	MNI	Condition	Age	Sex	Pathology
BVE11	102	1	4	Adult?	Unobservable	No pathology observed
BVE11	419	1	3	Adult?	Unobservable	No pathology observed
BVE11	426	1	2/3	Adult 18-30 years	Unobservable	Schmorl's nodes
BVE11	591	1	1	Child 5-9 years	Unobservable	Caries

Table 2: Disarticulated bone from BVE11

APPENDIX 15: ANIMAL BONE ASSESSMENT

Kevin Rielly

Introduction

This site (combining the MOLA and OA-PCA archaeological excavations BVT09 and BVE11 respectively), is one of several excavations within the footprint of the Thameslink Borough Viaduct, located adjacent to London Bridge Station. It provided a stratigraphic sequence including the greater part of the Roman occupation, followed by medieval through to 19th century levels. Late 1st century clay and timber buildings gave way to a large masonry building in the mid 2nd century with indications of continued occupation following the demise of this structure some time in the 3rd century. Medieval development dating from the 11th century is initially shown by various ditches and pits and then by a stone-built structure constructed by the late 14th century, this possibly related to the townhouse of the Abbots of Waverley. The post-medieval sequence, from the late 15th century, included a series of features describing modifications to three tenement buildings and their associated structures, these continuing well into the 18th century. A major part of these buildings were removed, probably coinciding with the compulsory purchase of tracts of land for forthcoming railway construction in the mid 19th century. This latest phase is associated with some 19th century cut features.

Animal bones were found throughout the occupation sequence although with notable concentrations within the 2nd century, medieval and post-medieval phases. The great majority of the bones were recovered by hand. However a large proportion was taken from a number of samples, these mainly provided from the Roman and medieval levels.

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. The sample collections were washed through a modified Siraf tank using a 1mm mesh and the subsequent residues were air dried and sorted.

Description of faunal assemblage

The site provided a grand total of 3,600 hand collected animal bones with an additional 2,796 taken from the samples (excluding the fish bones, see Appendix 16). These bones have been assigned to their respective phases (Tables 2, 3, 4 and 5) and will be described below according to general occupation periods. Throughout these phases the bones tend towards a

good level of preservation (referring to surface condition) with no collections exhibiting high levels of fragmentation. Table 1 shows the quantity of bones which were less well preserved, including those with minor through to severe surface damage. Such bones were found throughout the archaeological sequence with no obvious concentrations, although it does appear that a greater proportion was found amongst the later levels. It can be proposed that the various bone collections were buried/covered within a relatively short period following their deposition and/or that there was a minimal level of redeposition (see below). The less well preserved bones tend to be included within collections with better preservation, perhaps indicative of the post-depositional mixing of materials arising from varying degrees of burial. Of interest, is the lack of abraded bones within the Phase 4b collection, which is perhaps surprising considering its location within the site sequence. There are similarly small proportions of gnawed bones (also shown in Table 1), although these are moderately abundant within Phases 5a-b and, especially from Phase 6e. While these are perhaps not sufficiently abundant to suggest any gross differences in waste deposition practises, they are nonetheless significant. The Phase 6e result is clearly related to a greater than average quantity of rodent gnawing, which may be indicative of a corresponding rise in the local rat population. By this stage, the brown rat certainly outnumbered the black rat. It is noticeable that rat gnawing is often found at later sites, perhaps suggestive of a habit practised more by brown than black rats.

Phase:	**3a-f**	**4a**	**4b**	**5a-b**	**5c**	**6a**	**6b-d**	**6e**
Modification								
Abraded								
N	8	1	0	6	1	16	27	7
%	2.3	2.4	0	1.4	0.5	1.1	3.3	3.1
Gnawed								
Dog	20	2	6	37	11	61	43	8
Rodent				1			3	20
Dog and rodent							1	1
All	20	2	6	38	11	61	47	29
%	5.7	4.9	8.2	9.1	5.9	4.3	5.8	12.7

Table 1: Percentage abundance of abraded and dog gnawed bones throughout the phase sequence (hand collected only), following text headings (see below), with percentages based on total counts shown in Tables 2 and 4.

The dating of the various bone bearing deposits is generally good, with most accommodated within the date ranges of the phases in which they have been assigned. Phase 4b is the exception to this rule which is clearly poorly dated, with its place in the sequence fixed by stratigraphic evidence alone. Residuality is a problem, with several medieval and some post-medieval deposits exhibiting minor quantities of Roman artefacts, while some of the earlier post-medieval levels have produced 18th or 19th century finds. However, in most cases, as mentioned, there is a general agreement between the dating and stratigraphic evidence, with the 'correct' dateable artefacts far outnumbering the residual items. Thus while redeposition

has undoubtedly occurred, the wealth of information in the majority of levels appears to have followed the described stratigraphical sequence.

The site, as mentioned above, includes two sitecodes, BVT09 and BVE11, here also referred to as the western and eastern sites respectively. Both sites were excavated as sole entities and thus without a sequential list of contexts following one from the other. In order to avoid any confusion concerning the use of context numbers in this report, those referring to BVT09 or BVE11 will be prefixed BVT or BVE respectively. Sampling was undertaken within both sites; however, out of a total number of 36 samples with animal bones, just one was taken from BVT and this bias will obviously have implications concerning the distribution of various species across the site.

Roman (Phase 3a to 3f)

The initial phases (3a and 3b) comprise a series of 1st century pits and ditches, generally concentrated in the western part of the excavation area, these giving way to one or more clay and timber buildings (phase 3c) notable for the presence of a possible 'furnace' and associated burnt horizons signifying industrial activity. The building complex, with some modifications, continued into the early 2nd century (Phases 3d and 3e) until its removal and replacement with a large masonry building by the mid 2nd century (Phase 3f), which in turn went out of use sometime in the 3rd century.

Phase:	**3a**	**3b**	**3c**	**3d**	**3e**	**3f**	**4a**	**4b**
Species								
Cattle	7	6	6	16	45	14	7	20
Equid		1	1				2	1
Cattle-size		3	7	16	61	17	12	30
Sheep/Goat	6	7	12	8	15	5	5	6
Pig	2	2	10	18	42	14	9	10
Sheep-size			5	18	21	7	4	3
Red deer				1				
Dog				3				
Hare								1
Chicken			1	5	6			1
Chicken-size							1	
Goose-size								1
Mallard				1			1	
Teal						1		
Uniden bird								
Grand Total	15	19	42	86	190	58	41	73

Table 2: Hand collected species abundance within Phases 3 and 4

The animal bone collections from the first three Roman phases are all rather small (see Table 2). A moderate concentration of bones was recovered from the Phase 3a ditches BVT-[626]/BVT-[641] (9 bones from hand collection and 88 from a sample) and then from a

collection of Phase 3b pits, especially BVT-[608], BVT-[611] and BVT-[619], and ditch BVT-[586], all to the west, with a combined total of 17 hand collected and 144 sieved bones, with an additional sieved collection of 42 bones from ditch BVE-[860] to the east. The great majority of the sieved bones were unidentifiable to species, while those that could be identified (hand collected and sieved) included cattle, sheep/goat, pig, chicken and thrush, as well as a single equid fragment, a complete femur, from pit BVT-[590] (Phase 3b). This bone with a femoral head length (GLC after von den Driesch 1976) of 357mm probably represents an animal standing between 13 and 14 hands (using factors described in von den Driesch and Boessneck 1974). There is a slight rise in bone quantities coinciding with the development of the site (Phase 3c), with a large proportion of the bones arising from the various burnt layers (27 out of 38 hand collected and 81 out of 188 sieved). The remaining sieved bones were taken from various pits and layers. There is a notably high proportion of burnt bones amongst the sieved Phase 3c collection (43%) following an even higher proportion from Phase 3b (22 fragments or 52.4%), perhaps signifying hearth waste either from cooking or industrial activities. Indeterminate fragments continued to abound amongst the sieved remains, while the identified portion contains the aforementioned mammalian and bird domesticates plus some game species, roe deer and thrush. There is also dog and small mammal, the latter potentially being dog, cat or hare.

Phase:	**3a**	**3b**	**3c**	**3d**	**3e**	**3f**	**4a**	**4b**
Species								
Cattle	3	1	5	0	3	21	4	4
Cattle-size	3	20	34	5	35	15	23	53
Sheep/Goat	3	12	12	1	8	2	1	2
Pig	2	10	10	1	21	11	1	4
Sheep size	78	130	112	24	307	31	2	171
Red deer					1			
Roe deer			1					
Dog			1					
Small mammal			6	2	1	1		3
Rat								2
House mouse								1
Small rodent	1				40	1		12
Chicken	5	8	3	1	5	4		
Chicken size		4	2		6	6	1	5
Mallard						1		1
Thrush		1	1		1			
Small passer					1			
Uniden bird				2		1		
Amphibian			1		1		18	7
Grand Total	95	186	188	36	430	94	50	265
N samples (with bones)	2	6	12	2	11	5	1	3

Table 3: Sieved species abundance within Phases 3 and 4

The recovery of deer from Phase 3c could be indicative of high status (see Rielly 2005, 167), This is the shaft of a roe deer radius recovered from the sieved contents of pit BVT-[548].

Most of the Roman animal bones were recovered from the latest clay and timber building phases (3d and 3e). These collections were almost entirely derived from deposits in the eastern part of the site with notable concentrations taken from various layers. Phase 3d provided 60 hand collected fragments from occupation deposit BVE-[743] and 29 from the sieved contents of brickearth layer BVE-[844]; while the Phase 3e brickearth layer BVE-[751] produced 110 hand collected and 171 sieved bones, with a further 23, 34 and 92 sieved fragments from hearth BVE-[778], and dumps BVE-[584] and BVE-[602] respectively. The smaller quantity of bones from the western part of the site were mainly contributed by pits BVT-[396] and BVT-[402], these contributing a hand retrieved collection of 23 fragments. The sieved assemblage from this area amounted to 73 bones, with samples taken from various layers and from pit BVT-[405]. Of particular interest is the good representation of pig amongst the major domesticates (compared to cattle and sheep/goat), providing (hand collected results) 17 out of 31 bones (54.8%) from BVE-[743] and 27 out of 50 (54%) from BVE-[751]. This is also shown by the general results exhibited by the combined Phase 3e collection (see Table 4 and Figure 1) as well as the sieved bones (Table 3). This domesticate abundance pattern, favouring pig, appears to be relatively widespread within Roman Southwark (see Rielly in prep a). The pig bones from BVE-[751] are largely composed of head parts, corresponding to a minimum number of 6 individuals.

The other species present include red deer, dog, chicken and mallard, as well as, from the sieved Phase 3e levels, a large number of small rodents alongside some small birds and amphibian. None of the rodents were identifiable to species, although they are perhaps more likely to be mice rather than voles, while the birds included, as found in Phases 3b and 3c, a single thrush-sized bone. These rodents may suggest a notable degree of infestation, while the small birds can probably be equated with food waste. The dog bones from Phase 3d are all from dump BVE-[507] and probably represent a single medium-large individual (humerus greatest length of 172.2mm translating into a shoulder height of 564mm, after Harcourt 1974). The red deer bones include a loose mandibular molar from pit BVT-[405], this probably representing food waste, and an antler piece from occupation layer BVE-[830]. This has clearly been sawn and partially shaped signifying antler working waste.

There is a decline in bone quantity moving into the latter part of the 2nd century (Phase 3f), the hand collected bones now fairly evenly distributed across the site with minor concentrations mainly recovered from western and eastern pits, namely BVT-[333] and BVE-[749] respectively, each with 18 bones. However, there is a notably greater proportion of sieved bones from the western site, this providing 70 out of the 94 bones, these mainly taken from brickearth layers while the eastern collection was entirely derived from pit BVE-[749]. There is a general mix of major domesticates, following the earlier Roman phases (3a to 3c), accompanied by chicken, mallard, small mammal and one small game species, teal, this from pit BVE-[749].

Late Roman and abandonment (Phase 4)

The Phase 3f masonry building was demolished and dismantled in the 3rd century and while there is no further evidence for development, the local area clearly continued to be used well into the 4th century as shown by the digging and usage of several cut features. These were followed by a number of poorly dated pits accompanied by garden soil deposits located in the eastern part of the site. While they contain Roman potsherds, they have been placed stratigraphically within a general post-Roman and pre-medieval period (Phase 4b). The earlier of these two phases provided a small quantity of bones, with equal quantities of hand collected and sieved bones, arising from the robber cuts associated with the former building and from a number of pits. This collection, featuring the usual array of major domesticates and poultry, did produce 2 out of the 4 equid bones recovered from the Roman deposits, namely a complete radius and a first phalange taken from robber cut BVT-[266]. The radius was clearly derived from a medium-sized pony, here translating its lateral length of 306mm to a shoulder height of 1328mm.

Period (date)	Date	Phase	Cattle	Sheep/Goat	Pig	N
	%		%	%	%	
Roman	e2	3e	44.1	14.7	41.2	102
Roman	m1-e3	3a-f	40.0	22.6	37.4	235
Medieval	11-14	5a-b	52.3	29.0	18.7	241
	l14-15	5c	40.7	42.6	16.7	108
Postmedieval	l15-17	6a	56.6	29.1	14.3	999
	l17	6c	18.9	12.2	68.9	222
	l17-18	6d	22.8	67.8	9.4	267
	m17-18	6b-d	22.5	42.2	35.3	507
	19	6e	13.0	70.7	16.3	92

Table 4: Percentage abundance of major domesticates divided by period and phase, with dates by century AD, where e is early, m is mid and l is late and where N is the sum of cattle, sheep/goat and pig bones from that phase and % equals sum of individual species/N x 100 (hand collected bones).

The Phase 4b collection was largely retrieved from pit fills, accounting for 59 out of the 73 hand collected bones and all the sieved bones. The latter were in particular retrieved from pits BVE-[592] and BVE-[596] with 110 and 118 fragments respectively. As stated, these deposits were poorly dated; however there are subtle indications from the bones of a later rather than an earlier date of deposition. Notably the major domesticates feature a predominance of cattle bones (20 fragments compared to 6 sheep/goat and 10 pig) which is clearly closer to the medieval pattern rather than the more typical pig dominated Southwark Roman collections (see above). In addition, these deposits provided a few rat bones (a tooth and a humerus), these taken from pit BVE-[596]. While black rat bones have been found within a number of Roman sites in Southwark, this species is undeniably more prevalent from the early medieval period onwards (see Rielly 2011, 136-142).

Medieval 11th to 14th centuries (Phases 5a and 5b)

The site during these centuries was marked by an extensive array of pitting, largely limited to the eastern area alongside widespread deposits of garden soil. Those in the earlier phase (Phase 5a) extending in date to the 13th century were superseded by notably larger pits, tentatively interpreted as cess pits, the fills giving a date range between the 13th and 14th centuries. It is assumed that these features may relate to an earlier phase of the Phase 5c building complex, which then extended into the excavation area by the later 14th century.

Phase:	**5a**	**5b**	**5c**	**6a**	**6b**	**6c**	**6d**	**6e**
Species								
Cattle	52	74	44	565	11	42	61	12
Equid		2		2		2		
Cattle-size	42	45	39	282	2	23	49	25
Sheep/Goat	27	43	46	291	6	27	181	65
Pig	16	29	18	143	1	153	25	15
Sheep-size	26	19	25	88		27	110	66
Red deer				1				
Fallow deer				4				
Roe deer		1		2				
Dog	1			2				1
Cat			1	15		8	62	6
Hare	2							
Rabbit				5			4	1
Small mammal				1			1	4
Rat							1	
Chicken	17	6	7	22		2	7	12
Chicken-size			1					
Pheasant								1
Partridge	1							
Turkey				1		1		3
Goose-size	6	6	5	1			8	14
Mallard	1	1		2			1	2
Woodcock			1					
Dove		1						
Small crow								1
Uniden bird								1
Grand Total	191	227	187	1427	20	285	510	229

Table 5: Hand collected species abundance within Phases 5 and 6

Both phases provided reasonable quantities of animal bones with the great majority taken from pit fills, here accounting for all the sieved bones and 163 (out of 191) of the hand collected bones from Phase 5a and 187 (out of 227) of those from Phase 5b. Particular concentrations where found in the Phase 5a pit BVE-[577] (125 hand collected and 254 sieved) and the Phase 5b pits BVE-[414]/BVE-[809] and BVE-[424] with 53/78 and 51/213 hand collected/sieved fragments respectively. Each phase features a predominance of cattle, compared to sheep/goat and pig (see Table 5 and the combined results in Table 4 and Figure

1), while each also produced a range of other food species including poultry and wild game. The latter include roe deer, hare, partridge, dove and thrush, while the former appears to be relatively well represented in Phase 5a. The various game species and in particular the roe deer may suggest an affluent diet, which would certainly coincide with the proposition that the aforementioned building complex equates with the townhouse of the Abbots of Waverley. It can be further proposed that these species may well have been imported from hunting parks associated with this particular ecclesiastic house. Notably, the roe deer is represented by a metatarsus (a hindleg foot bone) with extensive boney growth at the proximal end. This would undoubtedly have rendered this animal unable to escape a determined chase, making its capture and demise inevitable.

The cattle bones include the remains of a polled (hornless) skull, this retrieved from BVE-[414]/BVE-[809]. This is quite a rarity from medieval London, possibly representing a congenital defect or maybe a 'type' of cattle featuring hornless cows. The principal polled variety in England prior to the late post-medieval improvements was the Suffolk Dun (Trow-Smith 1957, 105), however, it is unknown if this 'type' was present as early as the 14th century. Two contemporary examples, dated between the 12th and 13th centuries were found at the Guildhall (MOLA archives).

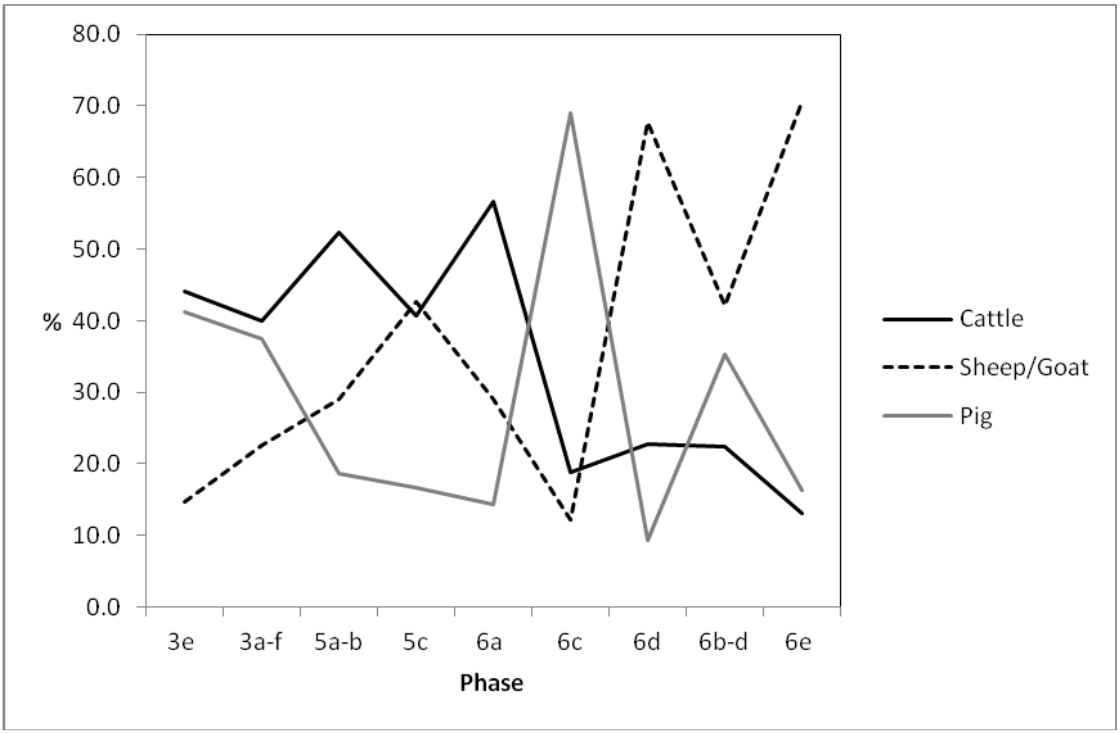

Figure 1: Percentage abundance of cattle, sheep/goat and pig throughout the occupation sequence, using hand collected bones only.

Medieval 14th to 15th centuries (Phase 5c)

Pitting continues in the eastern part of the site, while in the west there are stone foundations and robber cuts, probably representing the remains of a large building. The animal bones are again chiefly derived from the pits (154 out of 187 hand collected and all the sieved bones) with notable quantities from pit BVE-[447] with 53 hand collected bones and pit BVE-[227] with 82 sieved bones. Of interest is the similar proportion of cattle and sheep/goat (see Table 4 and Figure 1), perhaps following a general pattern seen elsewhere at various London sites, where sheep/goat gains significantly in numerical importance relative to cattle by the late medieval/early post-medieval era (Rielly in prep b). The proportion of game is clearly less in comparison to the previous medieval phase, although perhaps the quantities are insufficiently large to provide an adequate comparison through time. Amongst the non-food species, this phase provided the first identifiable mouse and vole bones (see Table 6), these arising from the sieved contents of pits BVE-[227] and BVE-[376] respectively. There was a large cattle tibia from pit BVE-[447] which could conceivably represent one of the larger cattle entering the city during the 15th/16th centuries (see for example Rielly 1997, 55) and see below (Phase 6a).

Phase:	**5a**	**5b**	**5c**	**6a**	**6b**	**6c**	**6e**
Species							
Cattle	9	3	3	2	4	2	3
Cattle-size	72	33	51	27	4	36	13
Sheep/Goat	2	13	5	3	4	15	7
Pig	11	6	2	1			2
Sheep size	201	259	180	58	6	143	88
Indeterminate		24	5		4		
Cat							3
Rabbit						1	1
Small mammal	2		8	20		1	9
Rat	1			7			3
Vole			1				
House mouse							1
Mouse sp			1				
Small rodent	18		2				6
Chicken	5	4	5	1			1
Chicken size	8	8	3	2		5	10
Goose-size			1				
Thrush		1	2	1			
Small passer	1						
Uniden bird					1		
Amphibian	1	3			2		1
Grand Total	331	354	269	122	25	203	148
N samples (with bones)	3	4	3	3	3	2	4

Table 6: Sieved species abundance within phases 5 and 6

Early Post-medieval, late 15th to 17th centuries (Phase 6a)

A series of boundaries comprising ditches and brick walls as well as various mortar, brick and cobble surfaces suggest the remains of three well defined 'tenements' aligned NNE/SSW across the site. Animal bones, amounting to a significant quantity, were recovered in both the western and eastern halves of the excavation area, mainly derived from pits and a variety of levels, as dumps and garden soil layers (see Table 7).

Site	Context: feature or layer	Feature type	N bones
BVT09	[213]	Demolition spread	65
BVT09	[160]	Pit	154
BVT09	[113]	Dump/levelling	64
BVT09	[153]	Mortar layer	96
BVT09	[208]	Garden soil	104
BVT09	[134]	Garden soil	167
BVE11	[179]	pit	148
BVE11	[233]	ditch	45
BVE11	[133]	Garden soil	92
BVT and BVE		Pits	483
		Ditches	113
		Layers	807

Table 7: Distribution of hand collected bones in Phase 6a

There is a major change in domesticate abundance relative to Phase 5c with a sharp increase in cattle at the expense of sheep/goat (see Table 4). This is clearly against the aforementioned pattern observed from contemporary London sites. It should be stressed that the abundance pattern at this site can be seen amongst most of the larger collections, thus demonstrating a general predominance of cattle. However, there are a number of deposits with quite different abundance patterns. There is, in particular, the hand collected assemblages from garden soil BVT-[208] and from the dump deposit BVT-[113] which provided cattle, sheep/goat and pig quantities of 8, 1 and 93 compared to 63, 1 and 0 respectively. The large proportion of pig bones in the former collection are mainly composed of the relatively complete remains of two very young piglets, where all limb bones are unfused, the vertebrae are completely unfused and one pair of mandibles feature a just erupting deciduous fourth premolar. This would suggest these animals were newborn, according to Schmid (1972, 77) or a few weeks (Silver 1969 in Amarosi 1989, 93). The absence of butchery marks may suggest the former age and perhaps also that pigs were being bred in the vicinity of this site. Of interest in this respect was the recovery of a similarly young cattle mandible within the same deposit alongside other bones from a very young calf (and see below).

The BVT-[113] collection is somewhat different, where the cattle bones are entirely composed of individual metapodial distal condyles, all derived from adult animals i.e. the distal ends are fused suggesting an age in excess of 2 to 2.5 years. The production of this assemblage has

clearly involved splitting the bone and also chopping through the shaft and snapping off the distal end, this occurring no more than a centimetre above the diaphyseal line. A large proportion of these condyles exhibit wear/abrasion to the articular surface, which may suggest they were initially used as components of a knuckle-bone floor. However, the wear is invariably off centre, suggesting that this 'floor' would have involved placing the bones at an angle, probably as much as 30 degrees, to the vertical. This seems an unlikely construction technique and it must be envisaged that the wear was achieved through some other action. Several of these bones also demonstrate a breakage pattern where damage to the lateral and medial shaft surfaces has produced a 'V' shaped break with the sharp end of the 'V' in the central and most proximal part of what remains of the shaft. While arguing against their use in a possible 'floor' on the grounds of the noted pattern of abrasion, this breakage pattern could have facilitated the construction of this type of floor, the 'V' making it easier to push the individual bones into the soil or some such substrate forming its base. However, this breakage pattern as well as the described wear will clearly require further investigation in order to ascertain their purpose and/or cause. Otherwise, the noted butchery and eventual small size of the fragments may suggest a suitable degree of fragmentation to facilitate the extraction of various organic components of these bones. This would be achieved by boiling the metapodial pieces, the removal of the waste items and then concentrating the resultant liquor by further heating. Similar metapodial distal fragments, albeit in smaller quantities, were also found in demolition deposit BVT-[213] (1 bone), pit BVT-[151] (3 bones), mortar layer BVT-[153] (8 bones) and pit BVT-[160] (9 bones).

On the subject of possible craft waste, there are also two male sawn sheep horncores from dump BVE-[54] and a small concentration of cattle horncores, a total of 7, from mortar layer BVE-[112]. Sawing is a clear indicator of craft usage and it can be supposed that the sheep and cattle collections represent small quantities of horns put to one side for hornworking, perhaps arising initially as waste from a local butcher. It is of interest that the former belong to rams, here possibly showing a selection process for larger horns. All of the cattle cores are large and clearly represent horns from unimproved longhorns (as described in Armitage 1982).

It was mentioned that this phase provided the remains of very young piglets and calves, with the potential for home production facilities within this general area. Indeed it is well known that a variety of domestic stock were kept by early 16th-century Southwark householders whose income was supplemented 'by raising poultry, pigs and even cattle' (Carlin 1996, 188). As well as these youngsters, there is a notable concentration of somewhat older calves (see Table 7). The infant and juvenile bones would represent animals aged between a few weeks and about 6 months (first adult molar erupting, after Schmid 1972, 77). A large proportion of these displayed cut marks and it can be assumed that most if not all represent the remains of veal calves. The greater early post-medieval usage of this commodity has been noted at several contemporary London sites, as for example at Tabard Square (Rielly in prep a). This

follows a significant change in cattle ante-mortem usage from the later medieval period, with heavy agricultural duties now being undertaken by horses and the subsequent increase in cattle dairy production. This in turn caused a major increase in surplus calves and hence the greater availability of veal. Indeed, this period witnessed an immense number of calves arriving in the City of London, where for example in the late 1500s there was 1,700-1,800 veal carcasses sold in Cheapside every Saturday, while the City butchers imported some 60,000 calves in 1725 compared, for example, to 98,000 cattle (beeves) (Everitt 1990 and Besant 1902, both taken from Rixson 2000, 172 and 170).

Age:	**FN**	**I**	**J**	**A**
Phase				
3a				3
3b				1
3c				1
3d			1	5
3e		1	1	12
3f				2
4a				4
4b		1		3
5a			1	15
5b		2	2	28
5c		1		16
6a	13	18	59	299
6b				9
6c	4	3	3	17
6d		2	13	16
6e			4	4

Table 7: Quantities of young and adult cattle bones in each phase (hand collected data), where FN is Foetal/neonate, I is Infant, J is Juvenile and A is adult. The younger bones are generally identified on the basis of size and porosity. However, there is also tooth eruption and state of fusion, where Juvenile is defined from unerupted adult second molar and unfused early epipiphyses (as distal humerus) and Adult from worn adult third molar and fused intermediate and later epiphyses as distal tibia and proximal femur respectively.

As well as the wealth of domesticate bones, this phase also provided a notable collection of other food species, with a reasonable proportion of poultry and a diverse range of game, including all three deer species, rabbit and thrush. Amongst the poultry there is a turkey tibia, this recovered from the gardensoil deposit BVT-[208]. This deposit is dated between 1580 and 1600, which places this bone within about 50 to 70 years of the approximate introduction, in about 1530, of this species to Britain (Yalden and Albarella 2009, 107). Turkey had become an established British poultry species by the latter part of this century and began to replace the old celebratory birds of the medieval period, as 'peacocks and swans of the rich, the bustards and herons of the poor' (Wilson 1973, 129). Its status as a feasting bird would suggest it could be found on a rich man's table or occasionally within a more lowly setting. Venison can be attributed a more definable status, essentially limited to the upper levels of society. However, while the presence of deer could therefore suggest some nearby high status household, there is clear evidence to suggest that various urban retail outlets and

public houses were readily supplied with poached venison as well as other smaller game species (Wilson 1973, 108). In contrast, rabbit meat was relatively inexpensive by this period (Wilson 1973), largely the result of an escalation in the manufacture of warrens in the later medieval period and the subsequent wholescale escapees. Indeed by 1555, the feral population was so numerous that a visiting Swiss naturalist, Conrad Gesner, commented that 'there are few countries wherein coneys do not breed, but the most plenty of all is in England' (Veale 1957, 90 in Sykes and Curl 2010, 125).

The other species present amongst these collections include minor quantities of equid and dog, and a moderate number of cat bones, largely associated with a partial skeleton from pit BVT-[236] (10 bones). There was also a small concentration of rat bones, probably representing at least two individuals, taken from the sieved contents of pit BVT-[236]. The date of this deposit (1480 to 1600), as well as the small size of the bones would suggest they are black rather than brown rats. The date of introduction of the brown rat is reckoned to be sometime in the early 18th century (after Yalden 1999, 183).

Post-Medieval 17th and 18th centuries (Phases 6b to 6d)

There was a continuation of the building plan set up in the last phase with some modifications, including the construction of a double basement with integral brick hearth in the eastern part of the site (Phase 6b dated mid to late 17th century); alterations and additions to the eastern basement as well as construction of 4 brick-lined 'garderobe' pits in the western part of the site (Phase 6c, late 17th century); infilling of the eastern cellar and western brick-lined pits and construction of similar pits to the north (Phase 6d, late 17th to 18th century).

The earliest of these phases provided very few bones, these mainly taken from deposits associated with the aforementioned hearth and from a cobbled surface BVT-[123]. The 16 bones from this deposit include 7 cattle metapodial distal ends which are worn at the distal extremity and show the 'V' shaped breakage pattern described above for the metapodials recovered from BVT-[113] (Phase 6a). A greater quantity of bones was recovered from Phase 6c, the majority arising from just two features, both in the western part of the site, namely from one of the 'garderobe' pits BVT-[41] (74 bones hand collected and 203 sieved) and the adjacent well BVT-[68] (182 bones). Most of the bones from this well represent the remains of at least three juvenile pigs (149 fragments). Butchery is limited to just one fragment (a split atlas); however, the size of the bones would suggest these piglets are more likely to represent food waste than infant mortalities. The presence of these bones provides a strong bias towards pig in the general domestic abundance pattern (see Table 4 and Figure 1). Subtracting these bones leaves a cattle, sheep/goat and pig ratio of 42, 27 and 4 bones, or 57.5%, 36.9% and 5.6%. This is very similar to the result achieved following the exclusion of the collections from BVT-[113] and BVT-[208] from the Phase 6a domesticate totals. A partial skeleton of a cat (7 bones) from BVT-[41] can be added to the more interesting aspects of this phase assemblage.

A larger quantity again was revealed by the Phase 6d deposits, again mainly taken from two features. These include the infilled eastern cellar BVE-[113] (183 fragments) and well BVT-[63] (261 fragments), this being a re-build of the previous well BVT-[68]. Each of these provided a similar array of major domesticates, thus producing a general pattern with a notable predominance of sheep/goat bones. There is a polled sheep skull from the cellar BVE-[113] perhaps signifying the presence of a hornless 'type', while this species is also represented by a number of larger bones. Small quantities of cattle bones from obviously larger than average animals, initially referred to in Phase 5c, continued into Phases 6a to d, while this later phase also provided 2 bones from a large pig. The evidence from other sites clearly suggests some improvement in the cattle entering the London meat markets, at least regarding the size of these domesticates, from the 15th/16th centuries (Rielly 1997, 55). In contrast, it would appear that a similar increase in the size of sheep and pigs did not occur until well into the 18th century, possibly coinciding with the historical improvements to domestic stock carried out by various gentlemen farmers, most notably Robert Bakewell (Rixson 2000, 215). However, a far clearer indication of these improvements, referring to all three major domesticates, is best shown by 19th century collections (and see below).

Unlike the two previous phases, the cattle collection follows the Phase 6a example by exhibiting a large proportion of juvenile bones, showing the importance of veal in the local diet. There is also a reasonable quantity of poultry and some rabbit bones. In addition, the well BVT-[63] also provided the partial skeletons of two adult cats and a single rat bone. This is an unfused tibia and by its size may be from a brown rather than a black rat.

Post-Medieval 19th century (Phase 6e)

This phase saw the removal of a large part of the previously described 17th/18th century buildings and the construction of various cut features, probably dating from the mid 19th century. A moderate quantity of bones was recovered from these features, with most taken from a cesspit BVT-[14] (65 bones from hand collection and 108 sieved) in the western part of the site and from a cellar BVE-[113] (93 hand collected and 20 sieved bones) and a barrel-tank BVE-[39] (33 bones) to the east. These collections follow the sheep/goat dominance highlighted in the previous phase, here complemented by a high proportion of poultry, including turkey. Game species are perhaps limited to rabbit and pheasant, although there may also be wild greylag geese. It is difficult to assign wild from domestic goose, at least prior to the production of large domestic breeds. However, one of the goose bones from this phase, a near complete sternum has a series of small perforations about 3mm in diameter, pushed through from the ventral side, 3 on the left and 2 on the right of the keel in the central part of this bone. These were almost certainly caused by shotgun pellets, which would strongly suggest that this goose was taken in the wild rather than kept as a domestic bird. Notably, the pellet size is rather large but would have been suitable for goose shooting, here

following the modern guide line as demonstrated by the British Association of Shooting and Conservation (see BASC in references).

Each of the major domesticates in this late phase are represented by bones from large animals, undoubtedly taken from improved types, now probably 'breeds'. In addition, for the first time at this site there is clear evidence for the use of the saw as a butchery tool. This usage can be dated, from numerous contemporary and earlier London sites, no earlier than the late 18th century (see Rielly in prep b and Albarella 2003, 74). The cellar sample provided a notable quantity of rat bones, probably also accounting for much of the small mammal fragments. It would appear that both species of rat are present which probably conforms to the known historical evidence, where even though the brown rat had usurped its smaller cousin in most parts of south-east England by the later 18th century, the black rat persisted in the City of London (Yalden 1999, 183). Presumably they continued to exist in this city well into the 19th century.

Conclusions

Each of the major periods, Roman, medieval and post-medieval, provided assemblages with some potential value. In this section, the merits of these individual collections will be described and contrasted with reference to the deciding factors governing potential value i.e. the quantity, state and recovery of the bones, in combination with good dating evidence. Turning first to the Roman levels, it can be seen that the individual phased assemblages from Phase 3a to 4a are all well dated and that the bones are in a good state of preservation and minimally fragmented. Numerous samples were taken, although clearly biased towards the earlier (clay and timber building) phases, particularly Phases 3c and 3e. A major drawback is the quantity of bones recovered, by either hand collected or sieving, with a reasonable quantity limited to Phase 3e. Subtracting those bones which could not be identified to species, this phase produced just 108 bones, which could be seen as the minimal requirement to ascertain any meaningful species representation data. The dating is rather close within these separate phases and a greater quantity could be achieved by combining the 2nd century levels (Phases 3d to 3e). This increase should make it possible to provide some usable data concerning the Roman usage of the major domesticates – meat biases, age, size and modifications. In contrast, the quantities are exceedingly small from the 1st century deposits, the stone building levels (Phase 3f) and also from the later Roman levels (Phase 4a). A notable collection of sieved bones was retrieved from Phase 3e, but, in comparison to similarly recovered assemblages from other Roman deposits, there are relatively few identifiable fragments. However, there is perhaps some indication, from Phase 3e, of the extent of the local rodent population as well as confirmation, though tentative, of the clear predominance of pig bones demonstrated by the hand collected assemblages.

It is conceivable that the Phase 4b bones are more akin to the medieval than Roman occupation levels, as perhaps shown by the shift towards cattle dominance (hand collected

data). These bones are clearly from either poorly dated or undated contexts and any conclusions concerning these collections should obviously be treated with some caution. The medieval occupation, starting in the 11th century, provided several deposits with both Roman and medieval potsherds, showing a degree of redeposition. This was not shown, to any great extent, by the bone collections; their generally good preservation again showing a minimal level of disturbance. In addition, as already pointed out, the Roman artefacts provided a very minor proportion of the potsherd counts from individual deposits. There are reasonable quantities of bones from each of the medieval phases, while the dating is better defined in the two latest phases. The quantities of identifiable bones are clearly sufficient to warrant a relatively detailed analysis, here including the sieved bones, these providing additional evidence on the representation of domestic and game birds and on the local small rodent population. The latter birds alongside a small collection of large and small game mammals may suggest some link to one or more high status households.

There is undoubtedly a greater level of data available from the post-medieval levels, in part related to the quantities of bones and also to the combination of domestic as well as potential craft activities. Dating within each of these later phases is good, generally represented, as the medieval period, to within 2 centuries, with a large proportion of deposits somewhat better dated. A large proportion of the Phase 6a levels, for example, were dated to the latter part of the 16th century. There is again some redeposition shown by mixed dating but the small proportion of residual sherds in combination with the slight evidence for such activity shown by the good state of the bones, clearly argues once again for minimal disturbance. However, the latest collection, from Phase 6e, may be an exception to this general rule (see below). This period provided both the largest and second largest phase collection, these arising from Phases 6a and 6c, each producing sufficient data to warrant a detailed analysis of domesticate usage. With such close dating, it would also be possible to increase the size of the datasets by comparing the bones from Phase 6a with those from Phases 6b to 6d. While no attempt was made at this stage to fully analyse the domesticate records, certain aspects have been highlighted. Thus it is clear that Phase 6a provided a notable collection of very young cattle and pigs, indicating the keeping of domestic stock within this general area. In addition, the same phase produced a large quantity of veal bones, clearly in sharp contrast with previous phases, here following the historical evidence as well as evidence compiled at various contemporary sites in Southwark and elsewhere in London.

There is clearly a lesser quantity of sieved bones in the post-medieval compared to the medieval phases, a fact which is clearly unrelated to the number of samples taken (10 compared to 12 from Phases 6a to 6e). Nonetheless the sieved collections from these phases can certainly add useful information concerning the abundance of various food groups as well as the continued representation of pests and other background fauna.

The Phase 6a collection is of also of interest concerning the early presence of turkey plus the presence of several game species, especially of venison, all perhaps indicative of high status. In contrast, there is the possible admixture of craft waste as demonstrated by small concentrations of cattle and sheep horncores, as well as a notable quantity of 'glue waste'. The latter is entirely made up of cattle metapodial distal condyles, these showing a particular range of cuts and abrasion as well as breakage patterns. It was concluded that they may represent a dismantled 'knuckle-bone' floor. The remains of this type of floor, also made from cattle metapodials, was documented from 25-47 Lant Street, this dated to the 17th century, although in this case, there is no apparent similarity in the observed butchery/breakage patterns (Hooper 2003).

The final phase collection, though not large, is useful in that it confirms a number of later post-medieval attributes, including the use of the saw as a butchery tool, the presence of bones taken from particularly large domesticates and, perhaps, the notable frequency of rodent gnawed bones. This late period is often ignored, if not archaeologically, then archaeozoologically, and this we undoubtedly do at our peril if we are to fully understand the history of domesticate usage in our capital.

Recommendations for further work

The major factor concerning the potential value of the various phase or combination phase collections recovered from this site is the quantity of bones recovered, generally referring to those recovered by hand. It follows that the more detailed analyses will require the larger assemblages in order to provide valid and comparable results. Now the site collections can essentially be divided into 1st/2nd (Phase 3a to f) or just 2nd century (Phase 3d to f), 11th to 13th (Phase 5a), 13th to 14th (Phase 5b), 14th to 15th (Phase 5c), 15th to 17th (Phase 6a), 17th to 18th (Phase 6b to d) and 19th centuries (Phase 6e). Each of these will provide evidence concerning species representation, mainly domesticate abundance; while the more detailed analyses, related to domesticate usage (age, sex, size and modifications) will largely be limited to the two earlier post-medieval divisions and, to a lesser extent, the medieval phases. Various other aspects, as status (particularly referring to game), and of course the craft/industrial evidence should be discussed where appropriate.

These analyses will obviously take into account work undertaken on contemporary collections in Southwark and elsewhere in London. This study should include the nearby evidence for Roman occupation, particularly related to the Jubilee Line Extension Project (Drummond-Murray and Thompson 2002), the extended review of Roman Southwark (Cowan *et al.* 2009) and also the combination of Roman domestic through to medieval and post-medieval occupation described from Winchester Palace and Tabard Square respectively (Rielly 2005; 2006; in prep a).

Finally, it is of importance to realise that these recommendations are based on the present stratigraphic and dating evidence and that these will need to be revised if any major changes occur following further site analyses.

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APPENDIX 16: FISH BONE ASSESSMENT

Rebecca Nicholson

Introduction and Aims

Fish remains from this site were mostly recovered from the residues of the bulk soil samples, which were sieved to 0.5mm and sorted to 2mm. Almost 200 bones have been identified from BVE11 for this assessment using the author's personal reference collection, and retained residues (2-0.5mm) have been scanned for the presence of small and tiny fish bones. This small assemblage has been assessed in order to identify the range and types of fish represented and significance in terms of its usefulness to inform on diet, economy and the use of marine, estuarine and freshwater resources. Recommendations for further work are given at the end of this report.

Assemblage Summary

BVE11

Generally the fish remains from BVE11 are well preserved but are not numerous (Tables 1 and 2). The largest assemblages came from medieval and post-medieval pit fills, only 29 identifiable fish bones came from Roman deposits. Butchered bones are present but infrequent and several bones have been burnt.

Roman

The small assemblage includes eel (*Anguilla anguilla*), shad (*Alosa* sp.), cyprinid (Cyprinidae), herring (*Clupea harengus*) and flatfish.

Late/Post Roman

This small assemblage comprises a very similar range of taxa to the preceding period, with whiting (*Merlangius merlangus*) also present.

Medieval

The majority of identified bones came from deposits (mainly pit fills) phased as medieval. Gadids (Gadidae) and herring are particularly common, which is usual for this period. Most of the cod bones come from fish of over 60cm long, some from fish of over 1m, while smaller gadids include whiting and haddock (*Melanogrammus aeglefinus*). Saithe (*Pollachius pollachius*) is perhaps unusual, as a fish more commonly found in assemblages from northern Britain. Flatfishes include plaice (*Pleuronectes platessa*) and mackerel (*Scomber scombrus*), gurnard (Triglidae), mullet (Mugillidae), thornback ray (*Raja clavata*), shad, herring, eel and cyprinid are also present.

Post medieval-19th century

This small assemblage, largely from pit [180], rake-out pit [317], cellar pit [113] and the fill of barrel tank [39] includes roach (*Rutilus rutilus*) and possibly dace (*Leuciscus leuciscus*), eel and salmon or possibly sea trout (*Salmo* sp.) as well as sole (*Solea solea*) in addition to cod, plaice and herring. The nature and relative abundance of freshwater fish is surprising for a site of this date and proximity to the Thames estuary.

BVT09

Samples from the nearby and largely contemporary site of BVT09 (Land to the rear of 7 Stoney Street) were sieved to 1mm by MOLA. The resulting fish assemblage is of a similar size to that recovered from BVE11, with the majority of bones coming from features dated as post-medieval. The small Roman assemblage comprises both marine and freshwater taxa, the latter including pike and roach as well as eel and shad, which may have been caught in the Thames.

Discussion and Recommendations for BVE11 and BVT09

The fish assemblage from the Wheatsheaf is small and fairly typical for an urban site in the periods represented, although the proportion of freshwater fish in the post-medieval assemblage is relatively unusual. Nevertheless, as one of relatively few fish asemblages reported from London, the assemblage is worthy of publication, together with that from BVT09 which is of a similar size and again largely recovered from the sieved residues of bulk samples. Together with the assemblages from other Thameslink sites, particularly 2-4 Bedale Street (BVG10), these remains will contribute to discussions concerning continuity and change in fishing from the Roman to the later medieval/post-medieval period in the light of national trends (cf. Barrett *et al.* 2004). The remains will also be examined in terms of the extent to which the fish available to the inhabitants of Southwark were the product of local fisheries and, as far as is reasonably possible, with regard to the 'status' of the inhabitants, as defined by diet and the cost of fish.

None of the residues scanned from BVE11 contained significant identifiable fish, and residues were not retained from BVT09.

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Species	Roman	Late Roman/ Post Roman	Medieval	Medieval/ Post-medieval	Post-medieval-19th century	Total
Elasmobranch			1			1
Thornback ray			2			2
Eel	4	1	3		3	11
Salmonid					1	1
Clupeid	2	3	2	3	2	12
Herring	5	1	42		4	52
Shad	1		2	1		4
Gadid			12	2	3	17
Cod			25			25
Saithe			3			3
Cod/Saithe/Pollack			7	1		8
Cod/whiting			1			1
Whiting		2	4			6
Haddock			1			1
Cyprinid	3	1	1		4	9
?Dace					1	1
Roach		1			2	3
Grey Mullet			1			1
Gurnard			3	1		4
Scombrid			1			1
Flatfish			3			3
Turbot/brill				1		1
Right-eyed flatfish	1	1	1		7	10
Plaice/Flounder /Dab			2			2
Plaice			5	1		6
Dover sole					2	2
Unidentified	2	1	4	2	2	11
Grand Total	18	11	126	12	31	198

Table 1: Fish Bones from Sieved Samples (BVE11)

	Medieval	Post-medieval – 19th century	Total
Gadid	7		7
Cod	2	1	3
Saithe	4		4
Cod/saithe	2		2
Flatfish		1	1
Right-eyed flatfish	1		1
Plaice		1	1
Sole		1	1
Unidentified	2		2
Grand Total	18	4	22

Table 2: Hand collected Fish Bones (BVE11)

APPENDIX 17: PLANT MACROFOSSILS ASSESSMENT

Kath Hunter

Introduction

This report assesses the plant remains recovered from samples at two adjacent excavations at 6 and 7 Stoney Street. During excavations by MOLA at 7 Stoney Street (BVT09) between 2009 and 2010 a number of bulk samples were taken to recover environmental remains including waterlogged, mineralised and charred plant remains. This assessment deals with the 35 samples from the 2009 excavations that were processed specifically for environmental remains. The samples date to the Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods. The results of the assessment, together with the volumes of soil processed, are given in Table 1.

During excavations at 6 Stoney Street (BVE11) by Oxford Orchaeology-Pre-Construct Archaeology (OA-PCA) a number of bulk samples were taken to recover environmental remains including waterlogged, mineralised and charred plant remains. This assessment deals with the 40 samples from the 2011 excavations that were processed specifically for the recovery of plant remains. The samples date to the Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods. The results of the assessment, together with the volumes of soil processed, are given in Table 2.

Aims and Objectives

The aim of this assessment was to characterise the quantity and quality of plant remains preserved in deposits and to assess the value of the material to answer site-based and regional research questions. To do this, the following categories of information were considered:

- The quantity of the material preserved.
- The quality and type of preservation.
- The range of species represented.
- Indicators of human activity such as domestic and agricultural practice.
- Identify indicators of the local environment.
- Identify other sites within the region that may have comparable assemblages.

Methodology

Samples of BVT09 taken for the recovery of environmental remains were processed at the Museum of London Archaeology (MOLA) by a flotation technique using 250µm mesh to recover the flot and a 1mm mesh to recover the residue. Sample records suggest that the residues were sorted “in-house” by MOLA and are no longer available for assessment. No sediment was retained for further processing.

Samples taken for the recovery of environmental remains from BVE11 were processed at Oxford Archaeology South (OAS). Bulk samples were processed using a siraf-type flotation technique to recover charred plant remains, using 250µm mesh to recover the flot and a 500µm mesh to recover the residue. Where the unprocessed sample was less than 10 litres it was processed using a hand flotation technique using the same mesh sizes as the siraf-type tank. The resulting flots and residues from both processes were dried prior to assessment. The residues were sorted by eye and where environmental remains were present they were retained for assessment. One litre sub-samples were also processed over 250µm meshes for both flot and residue recovery using a manual flotation technique to recover waterlogged remains from some of the samples. Both the waterlogged flot and residue (WPR) were stored in water in the OAS cold store at between 4ºC–8ºC.

For the assessment of both sites, each flot was scanned using low powered microscope at magnification of between x10 and x20 (MTL5) at Oxford Archaeology South (OAS). The presence, relative abundance and preservation types of the plant remains were recorded along with any bone, insect, molluscs and artefact remains. The frequency of charcoal and wood fragments larger and smaller than 4mm was also noted. Charcoal and wood >4mm in all dimensions are potentially identifiable and suitable for species analysis and dating. Where delicate or individual specimens of particular interest were found they were placed in a glass tube (in water if waterlogged) and returned to the flot in order to protect them and to enable them to be found easily at the analysis stage. As this was a rapid assessment of the plant remains the level of identification was limited. Where identified the nomenclature for the plant remains follows Stace (2010). Please note that the term seed might include achene, mericarp etc. Where animal bone has been identified this was carried out by Lena Strid. The list of all the samples assessed and a detailed record of all the plant remains forms Tables 1 and 2 of this report. The results of the assessment of the dry flots and residues from bulk flotation samples and the waterlogged sub-samples have been amalgamated for this assessment.

During the scanning process the frequency of the different types of charred plant remains were recorded using the following key:

* 1-5 items
** 6-10
*** 11-50
**** 50-100+

The portion of charcoal/wood greater than 4mm in all dimensions from the total frequency are shown in brackets in Tables 1 and 2.

The criteria used to select samples for further analysis is based on a scheme developed by archaeobotanist Wendy Carruthers which allows various factors to be taken in to account

when assessing samples (Carruthers 2011). The priority categories used in this assessment are as follows:

A = high potential on archaeobotanical grounds (i.e. rare or interesting plant taxa or exceptional preservation) or due to the scarcity of information from this type of deposit (e.g. Neolithic contexts).

B = good potential due to reasonable preservation and/or frequent identifiable charred plant remains, i.e. the assemblage can provide a useful amount of information.

C = some plant material but present in very low concentrations or very poorly preserved. These samples would only be worth including if part of a group, or if the context is especially important or particular information is required.

D = no plant material or so few to have been fully identified and recorded. Any information recovered from C and D samples can be included in the final report if necessary.

This system also allows for the provision of intermediate categories for example B/C where further information may be required about the samples such as phase or feature type.

Results

BVT09

Plant remains (Table 1)

All assessed samples have produced assemblages of preserved plant macrofossils. This includes charred cereals that are present in low numbers except in S24 BVT-[424], which produced a relatively large number of wheat grains. Many of the samples also contain small quantities of waterlogged and mineralised plant remains. The waterlogged remains of *Vitis vinifera* (grape) and fig (*ficus carica*) present in only one sample S6 BVT-[185] may represent the only cultivated fruit remains from this site. All samples contained some charcoal fragments that were >4mm.

Other biological remains

The presence of marine shell, bone and insects was also noted (Table 1).

BVE11

Plant remains (Table 2)

All assessed samples have produced assemblages of preserved plant macrofossils except S1 BVE-[52]. Charred cereals were the most frequently occurring plant remains after charcoal but were only present in low to moderate quantities. Much of the charred assemblage consisted of cereal grains with some legumes. Sample 38 BVE-[851] however, also contains

glume wheat chaff. The presence of cereal chaff has been rare from all of the Thameslink assemblages assessed so far. Many of the samples also contain small quantities of waterlogged and mineralised plant remains. The charred and mineralised remains of *Vitis vinifera* (grape) and waterlogged fig (*Ficus carica*) are present in a number of samples but again in small quantities. By contrast Sample 2 BVE-[158] a 19th century cellar deposit produced an unusually rich assemblage of mineralised and waterlogged fruit seeds in including mulberry (*Morus* sp.), currant (*Ribes* sp) and raspberry (*Rubus idaeus*.) possibly suggesting the remains of a high status diet. Charcoal fragments of greater than 4mm were also recorded in the majority of samples.

Other biological remains

The presence of marine shell, bone and insects was also noted (Table 2)

Discussion/Recommendations

From both sites the insect remains and molluscs were relatively infrequent and no further work is warranted. The samples were relatively poor in diagnostic plant remains. The five samples selected from each site for full analysis have limited potential to address the following research questions

- The character of food remains on the site.
- Evidence of economic plants.
- The character of the local environment.
- Comparisons with contemporary plant assemblages from other areas of excavation and other sites on a local and regional scale.

Full analysis of the waterlogged, charred and mineralised seeds from the five samples from BVT09 and the four samples from BVE11 is therefore recommended (Tables 3 & 4). Although the samples might individually have limited diagnostic potential, the results of their full analysis would be useful in comparison with the other Thameslink sites and with contemporary sites from the wider Southwark area; in particular the other Thameslink excavations and also various excavations from Borough High Street (Bird *et al.* 1978; Hinton 1988; Brown and Pickard forthcoming), Montague Close (Bird *et al.* 1978); Bermonsey Abbey Sites (Giorgi 1997); Tabard Suare (Branch *et al.* 2009), Guy's Hospital (Carruthers 2002) and Union Street (Le Hegarat and Allott 2010).

As with the other Thameslink sites already assessed for the potential for plant remain analysis it would also be useful to record the presence and relative quantities of all taxa from this site. This could then be combined with the results from all of the Thameslink sites and would

provide information regarding the presence and absence of taxa from different phases of occupation.

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									Charred									Mineralised						Waterlogged							Bone					Shell					
Site	Sample No	Context	Trench/ area	Phase	Feature Type	Mesh size Flot/µm	sample vol/L	Grain	Cereal NFI	Legume	Seed	other	Charc	Cist /frags	fruit/nut	wood	insect	mineralised/ concretions sediment	seed	wood	fruit /nut	insect	fish	amph	mammal S	Bird	indet	marine	other	insect	Comments	Plant remain analysis Potential	Charcoal potential								
BVT 09	37	620	H1-J	3a	fill of pallisade trench 621	250	30		*				(***) ***					**					*				*				Charred- possible wheat. Green concretions, burnt flint.	D	Moderate								
BVT 09	32	607	H1-J	3b	fill of ditch586	250	40					**	(**) **												*						Rooty.Charred- amorphous charred fragments (bready)	D	Fair								
BVT 09	34	609	H1-J	3b	fill of pit614	250	20		*				(***) ****																		Modern - roots,dicotyledonous leaf fragments. Charred- wheat	D	Moderate								
BVT 09	36	615	H1-J	3b	fill of pit616	250	20					*	(*) ****														*				Very small flot <5ml.Rooty. Amorphous charred fragments	D	Poor								
BVT 09	25	539	H1-J	3c	Burnt layer	250	20		*			*	(***) ****						*						*		*	*			Charred- indet cereal, amorphous charred fragments.?waterlogged- elder (*Sambucus nigra*)	D	Moderate								
BVT 09	26	547	H1-J	3c	Fill of pit 548	250	40		*		*		(**) ***						*								*				Rooty. Charred- indet cereal and seed. Waterlogged- elder (*Sambucus nigra*).	D	Fair								
BVT 09	27	556	H1-J	3c	burnt brick earth layer	250	20	*					(***) ****														*			*	Charred- hazelnut shell (*Corylus avellana*), barley. Charcoal from residue not sent to OA	D	Moderate								
BVT 09	28	568	H1-J	3c	Fill of furnace	250	20						(**) ***																	*	Charred- sedge (*Carex* sp.), Cyperaceae. Polystyrene.	D	Fair								
BVT 09	29	583	H1-J	3c	fill of pit584	250	30		*				(***) ***					*					*			*				Charred- indet cereal, hazelnut shell (*Corylus avellana*), Possible black bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus*).	D	Moderate								
BVT 09	31	591	H1-J	3c	burnt layer	250	40	*					(****) ****																		Charred- possible barley. Slag	D	Good								
BVT 09	33	612	H1-J	3c	Fill of pit611	250	20	*					(**) ***													*					Rooty. Charred - possible barley.No>4mm charcoal.	D	Fair								
BVT 09	30	606	H1-J	3b/c	fill of pit 608	250	40						(*) ***											*		*					Plastic,paper, roots.?mortar	D	Poor								
BVT 09	35	610	H1-J	3c/b	upper fill of pit 611	250	40						(*) **																		Charred- wheat.	D	Poor								
BVT 09	20	448	H1-J	3d	fill of hearth 449	250	30	*	*				(****) ****													*					Charred- indet cereal. 3 bags of flot only one scanned.	D	Good								

BVT 09	21	452	H1-J	3d	collapsed roof	250	20	*					(*)***																		Rooty flot with *Cecilioides* and modern insect.Charred- long wheat grains,possible rye.Ceramic. Residue from flot recorded but not passed to OA.	D	Poor
BVT 09	16	400	H1-J	3e	burnt layer	250	40						(****) ****																		large inc.>10mm fragments of charcoal.Charred- wheat (?bread type). Slag.	D	Good
BVT 09	17	404	H1-J	3e	fill of pit 405	250	40		*				(***) ****					*			*										Charred-barleyand indet cereal. Possibly modern-elder (*Sambucus nigra*) and millipede type body segments	D	Moderate
BVT 09	19	427	H1-J	3e	Dump/levelling	250	40			*	*		(****) ****				?**					***		*							? Modern Buddleja seed capsule and seeds (*Buddleja davidii*). Charred-2mm legume. Possibly mineralised millipede type body sections.	D	Good
BVT 09	24	424	H1-J	3e	brickearth layer	250	10	****	****		*		(****) ****					*							*						Charred wheat grain from flot and residue. No chaff,rare barley grain,Poaceae and Apiaceae type seeds.Possible waterlogged elder (*Sambucus nigra*)	C	Good
BVT 09	12	323	H1-J	3f	Brickearth layer?floor	250	10	*	*				(**)***														*	*			Roots Charred-barley, wheat and indet cereal		Fair
BVT 09	13	337	H1-J	3f	burnt brick earth layer	250	30	**	*	*	*		(**) ***					*													Charred- possible wheat, large legume fragment, dock type (*Rumex* sp.). ?Waterlogged- Fumitory (*Fulmaria* sp.)elder (*Sambucus nigra*)	D	Fair
BVT 09	14	347	H1-J	3f	burnt brick earth layer	250	20		*				(****) ****																		Charred-indet cereal grain.one bag of 3 scanned charcoal rich	D	Good
BVT 09	15	351	H1-J	3f	Fill of beamslot 352	250	40			*		*	(****) ****									*	*	*		*					Charred-barley, large legume (possible pea). Charred amorphous fragments (bread like). Fe sphere	D	Good
BVT 09	10	248	H1-J	4	fill of pit 249	250	30	*	*				(**)***					*											*?		Charred- wheat and indet grain. Waterlogged- elder (*Sambucus nigra*) possible insect ?millipede segments.	D	Fair
BVT 09	11	265	H1-J	4	fill of robbercut 266	250	40	**	**		*		(**) ***					*								*?	*				rooty, Charred- possible wheat and oat,indet seed.	D	Fair
BVT 09	7	181	H1-J	5b	"garden soil"	250	40	**				*	(**) **					***													Charred- wheat, barley. Waterlogged-Sedge (*Carex* sp.)elder (*Sambucus nigra*),spurge type(*Euphorbia* sp.), Laminaceae.	C	Poor
BVT 09	8	218	H1-J	5c	Fill of bedding trench216	250	30		*				(*) *	*				**													Abundant clinker. Charred-indet cereal grain. Waterlogged- fig (*Ficus carica*),blackberry (*Rubus* sp.) Fumitory (*Fulmaria* sp.) indet seeds.	D	Poor
BVT 09	9	234	H1-J	5c	fill of pit 236	250	40	*					(****) ****	*	*	*	*	*				*				**					Charred- posible rye.mineralised grape (vitis vinifera), cess with ?bran fragments,wood.Waterlogged-blackberry (*Rubus* sp.). Mineralised ?puparia, ?wood louse. CBM	C/D	Good
BVT 09	6	185	H1-J	6a	fill of pit186	250	40	*	*				(***) ***								*		**		*						Occasional Clinker. Charred-wheat (?bread type),possible rye. Waterlogged- grape (*Vitis vinifera*), fig (*Ficus carica*), hazel nut shell (*Corylus avellana*)	C	Mod
BVT 09	3	40	H1-J	6c	fill of cess pit 41	250	20						(**) **									*				*					Abundant clinker. Cu alloy	D	Fair

BVT 09	4	46	H1-J	6c	Fill of cess pit41	250	40	*		*			(***) ***			**															Sheila- mineralised wood,possible charred fruit buds.Frequent clinker.Charred- wheat, pea(*Pisum sativum*) and possible rye. Fe slag.	C/D	Mod
BVT 09	1	12	H1-J	6e	Fill of cess pit14	250	30					**	(**) **							?*						*					Abundant clinker. Charred amorphous fragments.Fe spheres and slag	D	Fair
BVT 09	2	13	H1-J	6e	fill of cess pit	250	40						(**) **							?(*)		*		*							Abundant clinker, glassy slag,iron slag,mortar.		

Table 1: BVT09 Samples

								Charred								Mineralised				Waterlogged					Bone					Shell				
Site	**Sample No**	**Context**	**Phase**	**Feature Type**	**Mesh size Flot/µm**	**WPR sample vol/L**	**CPR sample vol/L**	**Grain**	**Cereal NFI**	**Chaff**	**Legume**	**Seed**	**fruit/ nut**	**other**	**Charc**	**Cist /frags**	**fruit/nut**	**seed**	**insect**	**seed**	**leaf / stem**	**wood**	**fruit /nut**	**insect**	**fish**	**amph**	**mammal S**	**Mammal L**	**indet**	**marine**	**other**	**Comments**	**Plant remain analysis Potential**	**Charcoal potential**
BVE11	38	851	3b	Fill of ditch [860]	250		30	**	**	**		**			(****) ****										*				*			Charred- wheat, barley,oat. Wheat glume base and spikelets including spelt (*Triticum spelta*).seeds include cleavers (*Galium aperine*)mallow (*malva* sp.), dock (*Rumex* sp.) sedge (*Carex* sp.)	B/C	Good
BVE11	34	845	3c	Fill of pit [846]	250		8		*						(****) ****																		D	Good
BVE11	35	843	3c	Burnt layer	250		40	*	*			**			(**) ****														*			Charred- wheat some collapsed, nettle (*Urtica* sp.) indet seeds.	D	Fair
BVE11	36	848	3c	Occupation layer	250		35	*					*		(**) **			*							*				*			Charred- wheat (collapsed), hazel nut shell. Mineralised possible grape (*Vitis vinifera*)metal slag,	D	Fair
BVE11	37	867	3c	Burnt brickearth	250		40	*	*	*		*	*		(***) ***					*					*				*	*		Charred- wheat,indet cereal, hazel nut shell. 2mm legume,spike-rush (*Eleocharis* sp.) grass (Poaceae). Waterlogged-elder(*Sambucus nigra*),Slag, mortar	D	Moderate
BVE11	39	881	3c	Mortar layer	250		8				*				(**) ****										*		*			*		Charred-large legume fragment.	D	Fair
BVE11	40	882	3c	Burnt layer	250		40							*	(***) ****										**							Charred- charred amorphous fragments	D	Good
BVE11	42	874	3c	Fill of pit [875]	250		7								(***) ****											*	*		*			No plant remains, slag.	D	Good
BVE11	32	822	3d	Burnt clay	250		10								(**) ***				*	*					*							?modern celandine(*Chelidonium majus*).	D	Fair
BVE11	33	844	3d	Brickearth layer	250		40	*	*					*	(****) *****										**				*			Charred- wheat, barley some grains collapsed, bread like charred fragments.Glassy slag, modern rubber.	D	Good
BVE11	43	902	3d	Fill of pit [903]	250		3		*						*																	Charred- indet. Cereal grain.	D	Poor

BVE11	28	777	3e	Fill of hearth [778]	250		9	*							(***)****																Charred- wheat possibly sprouted.ceramic	D	Moderate
BVE11	29	780	3e	Fill of hearth [778]	250		20	*	*						(*)*										*		*				Charred- wheat, barley, possible oat and indet grain.	D	Poor
BVE11	30	751	3e	Brickearth layer	250		30	*						*	(****) ****										**		*	**	**	**		Charred- wheat, hazel nut shell. Slag	D	Good
BVE11	31	778	3e	Hearth within construction cut [783]	250		28	**	*						(*)**					*					*		*				Charred- wheat/rye, wheat, cereal indet. Waterlogged elder (*sambucus nigra*) *ceramic, slag.*	D	Poor
BVE11	20	584	3f	Dump/levelling	250	1	7								(***) ***	*				*					*		*		*		Waterlogged Fumitory (*Fulmaria* sp.)elder (*Sambucus nigra*) - mortar,CBM,plaster	D	Moderate
BVE11	24	602	3f	Dump/levelling	250		30	*	*						(***) *****										*	*			*	*	Charred- barley, oat, indet cereal. CBM,metal slag.	D	Moderate
BVE11	26	699	3f	Brickearth layer	250		18	*	*						(**) ***																Charred- wheat, indet cereal grain.Mortar.	D	Fair
BVE11	27	769	3f	Fill of pit [749]	250		29	**	*		*		*		(***) *****										*				**	****	Charred-wheat(some sprouted),3mm legumes. Abundant marine shell fibres.	D	Good
BVE11	19	578	4	Fill of pit [579]	250		30		*		*				(****) ****				*	*					*				**		Charred indet cereal,2mm legume,cleavers (*Galium aperine*). CBM	D	Good
BVE11	22	591	4	Fill of pit [592]	250		30		*		*				(***) ****	**									**	*	*		***		Charred4mm legume,indet cereal. Waterlogged elder (*Sambucus nigra*), blackberry type (*Rubus* sp.). Ceramic.	D	Good
BVE11	23	595	4	Fill of pit [596]	250		28	**	*		*		*		(**) ***					*					*				*	*	Charred- barley, possible rye,indet cereal, hazel nut shell (*Corylus avellana*), 3mm legume.Waterlogged elder (*Sambucus nigra*),ceramic	C/D	Fair
BVE11	21	576	5a	Fill of pit [577]	250		28	*	*						(**) **	***				***					***		*		***		**	Mineralised- concretions and mollusc shell. Charred- wheat, hazel nut shell (*Corylus avellana*),sprouted grain. Waterlogged- elder (*Sambucus nigra*). Chalk, slag.	D	Fair
BVE11	25	586	5a	Fill of pit [577]	250		30	*	*		*	*	*		(****) ****	*				***					*	*	*		**			Charred- wheat,Barley, hazel nut shell, 4mm &2mm legumes, Wild radish type capsule fragment (cf.*Raphanus raphanistrum*),possible grape (cf. *Vitis vinifera*)	C	Good
BVE11	11	375	5b	Fill of pit [376]	250	1	20								(**) ****					*				*	*		**		**	*		Waterlogged-segde (*Carex* sp.) henbane (*Hyoscyamus niger*).?waterlogged/modern worm egg cases.Fe replaced wood,coal, polystyrene.	D	Fair
BVE11	12	413	5b	Fill of pit [414] /[809]	250		1								(**) ****					**									*			Waterlogged-elder (*Sambucus nigra*).	D	Fair
BVE11	13	419	5b	Fill of pit [414] /[809]	250	1	20	**		*	*				(****) ****										*				*,	***		Flot from WPR sample dried and assessed-rye, wheat, indet cereal grain, possible terminal culm node, Caryophyllaceae.Mineralised fern/bracken fronds..Daub with plant impressions.Fe fragment,fuel ash, marine shell fibres.	C	Good
BVE11	14	423	5b	Fill of pit [424]	250		29		*				*		(**) **					*					*				***			Charred- indet cereal grain, hazel nut shell. Waterlogged- elder (*Sambucus nigra*). Coal, clinker, ceramic, Much of bone stained green.	D	Fair

BVE11	16	429	5b	Fill of pit [430]	250		8							(*) **	**				**				**	*		*		**			Waterlogged- Blackberry(*Rubus* sp.), sedge (*Carex* sp.), moss. ?modern bee and worm egg cases.Mortar, coal, pottery, ceramic	D	Poor
BVE11	17	439	5b	Fill of pit [424]	250		25		*				*		(**) **					*				**		*	*	***			Charred- hazel nut shell (*Corylus avellana*)indet cereal grain. Waterlogged- elder (Sambucus nigra). Slag	D	Fair
BVE11	5	182	5c	Fill of pit [183]	250	1		*			*				(**) ****	*				***	***				*			*			Charred- wheat(Bread Wheat type ?), Pea (*Pisum sativum*) Waterlogged- elder (*Sambucus nigra*)CBM	D/C	Fair
BVE11	6	229	5c	Fill of pit [227]	250	1	18	*	*				*		(**) ***	*		**		*				**		**		**			Charred- wheat,hazel nut shell. Waterlogged- elder (*Sambucus nigra*) ,sedge (*Carex*) Mineralised mallow (*Malva* sp.).ceramic, slag,metal working sphere.	D	Fair
BVE11	7	249	5c	Fill of pit [250]	250	1	18		*						(***) ****	*	*		*	***				*		*		*	*		Charred- indet cereal grain, Waterlogged- seeds included sedge (*Carex* sp.) Henbane (*Hyoscyamus niger*),elder (*Sambucus nigra*).Mineralised- trefoil type (*lotus*sp).Asteraceae.Coal, clinker, metal working spheres, slag.	D	Moderate
BVE11	10	324	5c	Fill of pit [325]	250		20								(*)**																No plant remains.Coal,clinker, slag and metal working spheres.	D	Poor
BVE11	3	176	6b	Fill of hearth grate [259]	250		20												*		*		*		*				*			Waterlogged-fig (*ficus carica*). Abundant clinker,frequent coal, metal slag, glassy slag. Mortar/plaster with plant impressions.	D	Poor
BVE11	8	253	6b	Fill of hearth grate [259]	250		8								*					*											Waterlogged -blackberry seed (*Rubus* sp.). Clinker,slag	D	Poor
BVE11	9	316	6b	Fill of rake-out pit [317]	250		30						*		(*)*													*			Charred- grape (*vitis vinifera*). Abundant coal and clinker. Rare slag.	D	Poor
BVE11	4	184	6c	Fill of pit [180]	250		29								(**)**																Coal,clinker,glassy slag, metal working sphere.	D	Fair
BVE11	1	52	6d	Fill of cellar 113	250		30																*		*			*			No plant remains abundant coal and frequent clinker	D	Poor
BVE11	2	158	6e	Fill of cellar 113	250	1	20								(*)*	**	***		*	*	****	(*)	****	*			*					Waterlogged- wood, blackberry (*Rubus* sp.),Apple/pear (*Malus* /*Pyrus* sp.) Plum type(*Prunus* sp.), mulberry (*Morus* sp.). ?raspberry (*Rubus idaeus*)Textile fragment wool ?. Mineralised- grape (*Vitis vinifera*), Currant type (*Ribes* sp.).apiaceae. endocarp fragments,Clinker and coal. waterlogged beetle, mineralised puparia.Plant remains in dry& wet flots and residues. bone comb tooth	B	Poor

Table 2: BVE11 Samples

Site	Sample No	Context	Phase	Feature Type	Comments	Potential for Plant remain analysis
BVT09	24	424	3e	brickearth layer	Charred wheat grain from flot and residue. No chaff,rare barley grain,Poaceae and Apiaceae type seeds.Possible waterlogged elder (*Sambucus nigra*)	C
BVT09	7	181	5b	"garden soil"	Charred- wheat, barley. Waterlogged-Sedge (*Carex* sp.) elder (*Sambucus nigra*),spurge type(*Euphorbia* sp.), Laminaceae.	C
BVT09	9	234	5c	fill of pit 236	Charred- posible rye.mineralised grape (vitis vinifera), cess with ?bran fragments,wood.Waterlogged- blackberry (*Rubus* sp.). Mineralised ?puparia, ?wood louse. CBM	C/D
BVT09	6	185	6a	fill of pit186	Occasional Clinker. Charred- wheat (?bread type),possible rye. Waterlogged- grape (*Vitis vinifera*), fig (*Ficus carica*), hazel nut shell (*Corylus avellana*)	C
BVT09	4	46	6c	Fill of cess pit41	Sheila- mineralised wood, possible charred fruit buds.Frequent clinker.Charred- wheat, pea(*Pisum sativum*) and possible rye. Fe slag.	C/D

Table 3: BVT09 Samples recommended for full analysis

Site	Sample No	Context	Phase	Feature Type	Comments	Plant remain analysis Potential
BVE11	38	851	3b	Fill of ditch [860]	Charred- wheat, barley, oat. Wheat glume base and spikelets including spelt (*Triticum spelta*).seeds include cleavers (*Galium aperine*) mallow (*malva* sp.), dock (*Rumex* sp.) sedge (*Carex* sp.)	B/C
BVE11	25	586	5a	Fill of pit [577]	Charred- wheat,Barley, hazel nut shell, 4mm &2mm legumes, Wild radish type capsule fragment (cf.*Raphanus raphanistrum*),possible grape (cf. *Vitis vinifera*)	C
BVE11	13	419	5b	Fill of pit [414] /[809]	Flot from WPR sample dried and assessed-rye, wheat, indet cereal grain, possible terminal culm node, Caryophyllaceae.Mineralised fern/bracken fronds. Daub with plant impressions.Fe fragment, fuel ash, marine shell fibres.	C

BVE11	2	158	6e	Fill of cellar 113	Waterlogged- wood, blackberry (*Rubus* sp.), Apple/pear (*Malus* /*Pyrus* sp.) Plum type (*Prunus* sp.), mulberry (*Morus* sp.). ?raspberry (*Rubus idaeus*) Textile fragment wool? Mineralised- grape (*Vitis vinifera*), Currant type (*Ribes* sp.) apiaceae endocarp fragments. Clinker and coal. Waterlogged beetle, mineralised puparia.Plant remains in dry& wet flots and residues. bone comb tooth	B

Table 4: BVE11 Samples recommended for full analysis

APPENDIX 18: COPROLITE ASSESSMENT FROM BVE11

Rebecca Nicholson

A coprolite measuring *c*.98 x 29mm (70g) was recovered in two pieces from context BVE-[419], a fill in pit BVE-[414]/[809] phased as medieval (Phase 5b). The exterior is a dark reddish-brown brown silt with charcoal flecking while internally it comprises a pale brown vesicular, silty matrix with corroded bone fragments and reddish/orange amorphous organic matter, but no obvious plant material. The tentative interpretation is that this is a large dog or pig coprolite. A sub-sample has been sent for parasitological assessment /analysis together with whole earth from associated samples 13 BVE-[419] and 18 BVE-[420].

Sample 11 BVE-[375], from a fill of cesspit BVE-[376] phased as medieval (Phase 5b), included a single pale orange-brown coprolite, 45x26mm (21g). The matrix is pale brown and vesicular, with frequent bone fragments. A single ?seed impression is present on the surface. Again this may be a dog coprolite. A sub-sample has been sent for parasitological assessment/analysis.

Sample 6 BVE-[229], a fill of pit BVE-[227] phased as medieval/post-medieval (Phase 5c), includes a small quantity (6.8g) of pale brown vesicular concreted material with frequent charcoal fragments, corroded/digested bone fragments and occasional quartz. The fragments are probably the dispersed remains of a coprolite. A sub-sample of whole earth from this sample has been sent for parasitological assessment/analysis.

Sample 27 BVE-[769], fill of Roman pit BVE-[749] (Phase 3f) included a small ?fragmentary coprolite, 23x15mm (2.7g). The matrix is pale brown with frequent bone fragments (including a single relatively large fragment of cancellous bone) and occasional quartz. This is likely to be the remains of possible dog coprolite and a sample, together with whole earth, has been sent for parasitological assessment/analysis.

Sample 17 BVE-[439], a fill of medieval pit BVE-[424] (Phase 5b) includes a fragment of pale brown concreted material (<1g) with charcoal fragments which may originally have had a faecal origin. A whole earth sub-sample has been sent for parasitological assessment/analysis.

Other samples of whole earth, potentially from features containing faecal material, have also been sent for parasitological assessment/analysis. They include:

Sample 5 BVE-[182] a medieval/post medieval fill of pit BVE-[183]

Sample 7 BVE-[249] a fill of medieval/post medieval pit BVE-[250] (Phase 5c)

Sample 21 BVE-[576] a fill of medieval pit BVE-[577] (Phase 5a)

Sample 25 BVE-[586], a fill of medieval pit BVE-[577] (Phase 5a)

Sample 26 BVE-[699] a Roman (Phase 3e) brickearth layer with a possible cess component

Sample 30 BVE-[751] a Roman (Phase 3e) brickearth layer with a possible cess component

APPENDIX 19: SHELL ASSESSMENT

Rebecca Nicholson

A few marine shells were recovered during excavation and from the residues of bulk samples processed at Oxford Archaeology (Table 1), from Roman, medieval and post-medieval contexts. Most are in poor condition and highly fragmented. Taxa include oyster (*Ostrea edulis*), mussel (*Mytilus edulis*), common periwinkle (*Littorina littorea*) and whelk (*Buccinium undatum*).

Given the very small number of shells and their poor condition, no further work is warranted and the shells can be discarded.

Sample	Context	Oyster valve	Mussel valve	Periwinkle	Whelk	Wt (g)
	34			3		16.3
	446				1	12.5
	616	1				10.5
9	316		3			4.87
4	184	1 frag.				2.3
7	249	1 frag.				1.1
27	769	2				8.6
23	595	1				4.2
22	591	1				2.3
30	751	8				120.7
33	844	4				40.9

ASSESSMENT 20: WOOD CHARCOAL ASSESSMENT

Sheila Boardman

Introduction

A total of seventy-three bulk soil samples were submitted for assessment of wood charcoal, of which thirty-three came from site BVT09, and forty were from site BVE11. Assessed samples included primary deposits (including floors, hearths, burnt horizons), discrete refuse deposits (fills of pits, ditches, trenches, beam slots, etc.), and occasional dumping/levelling deposits. A summary the samples, and periods/phases investigated at the two sites, plus recommendations for further work, can be found below.

Table 1: Summary of samples assessed at the two sites and recommendations for further work.

Period	Site/Area	Phase	No. of samples assessed	Samples for further work
Roman	**BVT09/H1-J**	3a-f	23	9
Post medieval	**BVT09/H1-J**	4	2	0
Post medieval	**BVT09/H1-J**	5b-c	3	1
Post medieval	**BVT09/H1-J**	6a-e	5	2
Subtotal	**BVT09 samples**		**33**	**12**
Roman	**BVE11**	3b-f	19	8
Late/Post Roman	**BVE11**	4	3	1
Med	**BVE11**	5a-b	8	5
Med/Post medieval	**BVE11**	5c	4	1
Post medieval	**BVE11**	6b-e	6	0
Subtotal	**BVE11 samples**		**40**	**15**
TOTAL	**All Assessment 6 samples**		**73**	**27**

Methods

The samples from BVT09 were processed by the Museum of London, while those from BVE11 were processed at Oxford Archaeology South. Details of the methods used in both cases can be found in Hunter (Appendix 17). The sample fractions examined for this assessment were the (dry-sieved)

greater than 4 and 2-4 mm flots, and hand-picked charcoal from greater than 10, 4-10 and 2-4 mm residues. Where available, between 15 and 25 flot charcoal fragments, and 10 to 20 residue charcoal fragments were examined per sample. The majority of fragments were examined at low magnifications (x10 – x40) only. All tentative identifications will therefore require verification before publication of the results here. Identifications took place using standard reference books and keys (including Schweingruber 1990; Hather 2000; Gale & Cutler 2000).

Results

The assessment results are summarised in Tables 2 and 3 which are organised by phase.

The numbers of fragments per taxa group in each sample are roughly quantified using asterisks as outlined below.

Quantity codes
* 1-5 fragments
** 6-10 fragments
*** 11-50
**** 50-100
***** 100+

The right hand columns in Tables 2 and 3 incorporate codes for the potential for further work on each sample. This has been adapted from Carruthers (2011) and it is also described below.

Charcoal potential codes

A - High potential on archaeobotanical grounds, i.e. rare or interesting taxa and range of material, or exceptional preservation; or high potential on archaeological grounds due to scarcity of information from this type of material and/or deposit or period.

B - Good potential due to the quantity and range of material present and its reasonable preservation; i.e. the assemblage can provide a useful amount of information.

C - Some identifiable plant material but in low concentrations or poorly preserved.

D - No identifiable material or so little that this has already fully identified/recorded (e.g. all wood charcoal present is from a single taxa such as oak [*Quercus*]).

The following taxa were identified:

Acer campestre – field maple
Ilex aquifolium – holly
Betula - birch
Alnus glutinosa – alder
Corylus avellana – hazel
Fagus sylvatica - beech
Quercus - oak
Fraxinus excelsior – European ash
Pomoideae – sub-group of Rosaceae family which may include *Malus* (crab-apple), *Pyrus* (pear), *Crataegus* (hawthorn) and *Sorbus* (rowan/whitebeam/service)
Prunus spp. – blackthorn/cherries, etc. - another Rosaceae sub-group, incorporating *P. spinosa* (blackthorn/sloe) and wild cherries (*Prunus avium/padus*).
Ulmus - elm

In addition, there were some poorly preserved (charred and mineralised) softwood fragments in several post medieval samples (see Tables 2 & 3) and an occasional fragment of possible ivy (*Hedera*). With a few exceptions, the dominant tree present across the BVT09 and BVE11 samples was oak (*Quercus*). There were considerable variations in the numbers of oak heartwood, sapwood and roundwood fragments per sample, and particularly in the quantities and range of other taxa present. The latter will be the focus of proposed further work below.

Discussion and Recommendations

Using wood charcoal data it may be possible to address questions relating to the following:

Preferred fuel woods in use at the site in different periods
Preferred fuel wood for particular industrial or domestic activities
Character and exploitation of local environment
Importation of fuel woods from further afield
Changes in local vegetation and fuel wood preferences during occupation of site
Local and regional tree and shrub vegetation and its exploitation, though comparisons with other wood/charcoal assemblages, and local and regional pollen data.

Comparison with other sites

Comparative data will include plant material from a range of Thameslink sites (e.g. BVG10, BVK11, BVX09, BVW10, BVQ09, BVB10), some additional sites excavated by MoLAS/MOLA, and from other published sources in the form of wood charcoal, waterlogged wood, pollen and other environmental reports, from sites in and around London. Historically, there have been few comprehensive wood charcoal investigations on urban sites in the area.

Wood Charcoal: Recommended Analyses and Tasks

1. It is recommended that the assessment data is consolidated, with a small number of critical identifications added/checked, so this evidence can be included in the later wood charcoal analysis report.

2. It is recommended that twenty-seven samples are rapidly analysed (a highlighted in Tables 2 & 3), with particular emphasis placed on identifying the full range of non oak taxa present.

3. Final reports, by site, to include the data from *c.*70 samples.

Bibliography

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Hather, J.G., 2000. *The Identification of Northern European Woods: A Guide for Archaeologists and Conservators*. London: Archetype Publications.

Schweingruber, F.H., 1990. *Microscopic wood anatomy*. 3rd Edition. Birmensdorf: Swiss Federal Institute for Forest, Snow and Landscape Research.

Site	Sample No	Context	Phase	Feature Type	sample vol/L	Softwood	Acer	Betula	Alnus	Corylus	Alnus/Corylus	Fagus	Fraxinus	Hedera	Ilex	Populus/Salix	Pomoideae	cf. Pomoideae	Prunus spp.	Rhamnus	Quercus	Sambucus type	Ulmus	Other RP wood	Other DP wood	Indet.	Comments	Identifiable charcoal frags. remaining	Charcoal Potential
BVE11	38	851	3b	Fill of ditch [860]	30		cf.*				*		***h								*s		*	*	*		Bark.	500+	B
BVE11	34	845	3c	Fill of pit [846]	8				cf.*		*		*				*				**hs							200+	B/C
BVE11	35	843	3c	Burnt layer	40						*		**				**				***h		*r	*		*		100+ most <4 mm	B
BVE11	36	848	3c	Occupation layer	35		*		cf.*				*								***h				*			300+	A/B
BVE11	37	867	3c	Burnt brickearth	40								**								**hsr				*		Bark. Concentrate on non oak frags	250+	A
BVE11	39	881	3c	Mortar layer	8		?				*		*						?		*				*		Small frags.	c50-70	c
BVE11	40	882	3c	Burnt layer	40	*	*		*	*	**		*r				*		*		*		*		*	*	Very varied smple	500	A
BVE11	42	874	3c	Fill of pit [875]	7			cf.*		cf.*						cf.*					***hrs				*		Bark	100 most<4 mm	B/C
BVE11	32	822	3d	Burnt clay	10																						no material identified	50F all <4 mm	D
BVE11	33	844	3d	Brickearth layer	40			cf.*			*								*		***h(s)				**		Concentrate on non oak frags	350+	B
BVE11	43	902	3d	Fill of pit [903]	3						*		**								*			*			Small frags. Prob not doing more.	100+	B/C
BVE11	28	777	3e	Fill of hearth [778]	9		cf.*				*								cf.*		***hs					*		150+	A/B
BVE11	29	780	3e	Fill of hearth [778]	20		?							?					?		**h	?			**	**	Small frags. Not well preserved. Bark present.	100+	B/C
BVE11	30	751	3e	Brickearth layer	30		cf.*				*	*						*	cf.*		***hs						Concentrate on non oak frags	1000+	A/B
BVE11	31	778	3e	Hearth within construction cut [783]	28			?			*	cf.*									**h						Bark	100 <4 mm	C
BVE11	20	584	3f	Dump/levelling	7												*				**hsr						Not great context.	50+	C/D
BVE11	24	602	3f	Dump/levelling	30		*				*				cf.*	*	*				***h						Ditto	250+	B/C
BVE11	26	699	3f	Brickearth layer	18					*											***h						Almost all oak. Inc. bark	150	B/C
BVE11	27	769	3f	Fill of pit [749]	29			*		*							*				***h			*	*		Bark. Almost all oak.	400+	B/C
BVE11	19	578	4	Fill of pit [579]	30		?										*		*		***sr(h)						Rich but mostly oak	400+	B/C

BVE11	22	591	4	Fill of pit [592]	30		?				*										***hs						Rich, again mostly oak	100+	C
BVE11	23	595	4	Fill of pit [596]	28			cf.*					*r?			*					*hr		*	*	*	*		100+	B
BVE11	21	576	5a	Fill of pit [577]	28			?		&r	*							**r			***hs				*	*		150+	B/C
BVE11	25	586	5a	Fill of pit [577]	30		*	cf.*		*r	*r	*				*		*			***hsr	*			*	*		1000+	A/B
BVE11	11	375	5b	Fill of pit [376]	20						*		*					*		cf.*	*sr				*	*		400+	B
BVE11	12	413	5b	Fill of pit [414] /[809]	1						*										**hr			*	**	*		100+	C
BVE11	13	419	5b	Fill of pit [414] /[809]	20			cf.*		*r		*	*			cf.*	*r		cf.*		***h				**			300+	A
BVE11	14	423	5b	Fill of pit [424]	29					*							*		**		***hsr				**			200+	B
BVE11	16	429	5b	Fill of pit [430]	8						*	**	*								**hr				*	*		300+	B/C
BVE11	17	439	5b	Fill of pit [424]	25				cf.*		*										**hs	*						250+	A/B
BVE11	5	182	5c	Fill of pit [183]																	**hs					*	Mostly oak	100+	C/D
BVE11	6	229	5c	Fill of pit [227]	18		*					*	*						*		*hr				*r	*	Large maple stake. Sample not rich but v varied	<100	C
BVE11	7	249	5c	Fill of pit [250]	18			*			*	*	*			cf.*	*				***rs(h)		cf.*	*	*r	*	V varied	350+	B/C
BVE11	10	324	5c	Fill of pit [325]	20																***hs						Virtually all identified	20	D
BVE11	3	176	6b	Fill of hearth grate [259]	20																*			*			Very little - all apparently oak	<10	D
BVE11	8	253	6b	Fill of hearth grate [259]	8	*																		*				0	D
BVE11	9	316	6b	Fill of rake-out pit [317]	30					*r	*r	cf.*									**rs			*r	*r		lots of RW	150+	B
BVE11	4	184	6c	Fill of pit [180]	29	*															**hs						Almost all oak.	30	D
BVE11	1	52	6d	Fill of cellar 113	30	*															*h						dessicated/mineralised wood	<10	D
BVE11	2	158	6e	Fill of cellar 113	20	*				*r	*										*rh				*	*	Clinkery	<10	D

Table 2: BVE11 samples

Site	Sample No	Context	Trench/Area	Phase	Feature Type	sample vol/L	Softwood	Acer	Betula	Alnus	Corylus	Alnus/Corylus	Fagus	Fraxinus	Hedera	Ilex	Populus/Salix	Pomoideae	cf. Pomoideae	Prunus spp.	Rhamnus	Quercus	Sambucus type	Ulmus	Other RP wood	Other DP wood	Indet.	Commnets	Identifiable charcoal frags. remaining	Charcoal Potential

BVT09	37	620	H1-J	3a	fill of pallisade trench 621	30						*		**r					*			*(h)		*	**	*r	*	Ash dominant. Not very richand mixed. Earliest phase represented	100+	B
BVT09	32	607	H1-J	3b	fill of ditch 586	40																***(hr)						All assessed material oak. No further work?	200	B/C
BVT09	34	609	H1-J	3b	fill of pit 614	20				*				**h				*				**sh			*			Bark. Check existing IDs. No further work	25	C/D
BVT09	36	615	H1-J	3b	fill of pit 616	20						*		*														Tiny sample	15 <4mm	D
BVT09	25	539	H1-J	3c	Burnt layer	20				*		*						*				**hsr				*	*		100+	B
BVT09	26	547	H1-J	3c	Fill of pit 548	40								*								*h			*	*	*	Check existing IDs. No further work	<50	D
BVT09	27	556	H1-J	3c	burnt brick earth layer	20								*r								**hr			*			Fair quantity of charcoal. All RP wood?	150+	B/C
BVT09	28	568	H1-J	3c	Fill of furnace	20							*	*						*		***hr						Large frags mostly oak. Rest of sample more mixed	150+	B
BVT09	29	583	H1-J	3c	fill of pit584	30			cf.*	cf.*				**								***hs						Bark	200+	B/C
BVT09	31	591	H1-J	3c	burnt layer	40		*r						**h								*h						Inc. many > 10mm charcoal lumps	200+	B
BVT09	33	612	H1-J	3c	Fill of pit611	20								*								*						Tiny flot . No further work.	<20	D
BVT09	30	606	H1-J	3b/c	fill of pit 608	40																***h(s)						Small flot . No further work.	50 <4mm	D
BVT09	35	610	H1-J	3c/b	upper fill of pit 611	40				cf.*								*				*(h)						Small flot . No further work.	15 <4mm	D
BVT09	20	448	H1-J	3d	fill of hearth 449	30					*	***		***hr				**				**hsr				*		Very rich. Inc. many >10mm charcoal lumps	600+	A/B
BVT09	21	452	H1-J	3d	collapsed roof	20																**h						No further work	<20	D
BVT09	16	400	H1-J	3e	burnt layer	40		*	cf.*	cf.*	*						*	*r				**hr				*	*	Bark	1000+	A
BVT09	17	404	H1-J	3e	fill of pit 405	40					*		*					*r				***h				*		Charcoal rich. Inc. many >10mm charcoal lumps	250+	B
BVT09	19	427	H1-J	3e	Dump/ levelling	40			cf.*		*			*		cf.*	?	**				**h						Charcoal rich but pos very mixed deposit	400+	B/C
BVT09	24	424	H1-J	3e	brickearth layer	10																**h						Very poor sample. No further work.	6F	D
BVT09	12	323	H1-J	3f	Brickearth layer?floor	10			cf.*			*					*	?				**h				**		Not charcoal rich. No further work	30	D
BVT09	13	337	H1-J	3f	burnt brickearth layer	30							**					*				*hs						Mostly <4 mm	100+	C
BVT09	14	347	H1-J	3f	burnt brick earth layer	20											***	**				***h		**				Two huge bags. Further work should concentrate on non oak frags.	many 1000's	A
BVT09	15	351	H1-J	3f	Fill of beamslot 352	40			?				*	*				**r				***h						Charcoal rich. 50+ >10mm charcoal lumps	250+	A/B
BVT09	10	248	H1-J	4	fill of pit 249	30			*	cf.*	*	*					?					*rhs						Small flot, small charcoal frag sizes.	<100 2-4 mm	B/C

BVT09	11	265	H1-J	4	fill of robbercut 266	40						*									**hsr				*		Small flot, small charcoal.	<100 most 2-4 mm	C
BVT09	7	181	H1-J	5b	"garden soil"	40				cf.*											**h						Very little material.	10?	D
BVT09	8	218	H1-J	5c	Fill of bedding trench 216	30					cf.*						*				***rsh			*	*		All mat assessed/identified	0	D
BVT09	9	234	H1-J	5c	fill of pit 236	40					*			**				Rr			***rsh				*		Very charcoal rich	1000's	A/B
BVT09	6	185	H1-J	6a	fill of pit 186	40			?	cf.*	**r			*r			?			*	**sr		*r				Glass bead in flot. Very mixed sample. Lots of rw	>150	B/C
BVT09	3	40	H1-J	6c	fill of cess pit 41	20	*			*	**r								*r		*			**	**		Very mixed. Lots of rw	120+	B
BVT09	4	46	H1-J	6c	Fill of cess pit41	40	*				*	*		*				*r	*		**rsh	*?		*	**		Clinkery sample w coal. Mineralised wood. RW	1000+	B
BVT09	1	12	H1-J	6e	Fill of cess pit14	30	*		*?			*		*			*	*			***rhs						Softwood inc. pine	100+	B/C
BVT09	2	13	H1-J	6e	fill of cess pit	40	*					*r					*	*	*	*?	*hr						Pine. Lots of rw	100-120	B/C

KEY
h - heartwood
s - sapwood
r - roundwood
F - fragment(s)

* 5 frags
** 6 - 10 frags
*** 11- 50 frags
**** 50-100 frags
***** 100+ frags (estimated, not all identified)

Table 3: BVT09 Samples

APPENDIX 21: ASSESSMENT OF INTESTINAL PARASITE EGGS FROM COPROLITES AND SOIL SAMPLES

Patrik Flammer

The sample set from the excavation in London Southwark consists of 12 soil samples and 4 coprolite samples from The Wheatsheaf (BVE11). All samples were assessed in the same way to standardise the results. This report covers the initial assessment of parasite content which is based on microscopical detection of parasite eggs/cycsts in the sediment. Further analysis based on molecular methods is ongoing.

Microscopic detection of parasites focuses on distinct structures which are commonly seen in archaeological sediments. The most distinct structures are the eggs of *Ascaris* (roundworm) and *Trichuris* (whipworm). During the microscopic analysis we record images of potential parasite eggs for further speciation based on visual inspection and molecular methods. Of the 12 soil samples, 8 were found to contain one or both of these parasites. These comprised:

Sample 6 BVE-[229] fill of pit BVE-[227] – Medieval/Post-medieval (Phase 5c)
Sample 7 BVE-[249] fill of pit BVE-[250] – Medieval/Post-medieval (Phase 5c)
Sample 13 BVE-[419] Fill of pit BVE-[414]/[809] – Medieval (Phase 5b)
Sample 18 BVE-[420] Fill of pit BVE-[418] – Medieval (Phase 5b)
Sample 17 BVE-[429] Fill of pit BVE-[424] – Medieval (Phase 5b)
Sample 21 BVE-[576] Fill of pit BVE-[577] – Medieval (Phase 5a)
Sample 30 BVE-[751] Brickearth layer – Roman (Phase 3e)
Sample 27 BVE- [764] Fill of pit BVE-[749] – Roman (Phase 3f)

Of the assumed coprolite samples, only one (from context BVE-[419]) showed evidence of parasites. Whereas most of these samples were primarily diagnosed for *Ascaris* and *Trichuris*, nearly all of them also contained one or several other identifiable class of parasites. Trematode eggs were commonly found, however, the identification is not possible by microscopy as the characteristic inner structures are not preserved in archaeological sediments. Some samples contained high numbers of what we assume are protist cysts, but these can only be identified by molecular techniques. In three samples (BVE-[229], BVE-[249], and BVE-[419]-associated coprolite) we found traces of a tapeworm (tentatively characterised as *Taenia* spp.).

Recommendations

Molecular work has been started and it has been possible to verify the diagnosis for *Ascaris* in all samples where it has been diagnosed microscopically. Thus, confidence can be expressed that the molecular methods can be applied to the sample set and the molecular work will be continued to verify the diagnosis of *Trichuris*, and the identification of the trematodes and the protist parasites.

APPENDIX 22: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-150257

Project details

Project name	Thameslink Archaeological Assessment 6: Archaeological Excavations at 6-7 Stoney Street, London Borough of Southwark
Short description of the project	The assessment details the results of archaeological investigations at 6-7 Stoney Street, London Borough of Southwark. The archaeological work was funded by Network Rail and was undertaken to discharge conditions attached to planning permission for Thameslink improvement works. The investigations were centred at National Grid Reference TQ 32571 80190. The upper archaeological horizon was encountered at 4.95m OD and a stratified archaeological sequence measuring *c.*3.70m in thickness was recorded. The earliest evidence comprised an early 1st century AD burnt horizon, post-dated by mid 1st century AD cut features. Alignments altered during the mid 1st century AD, suggesting that the environment altered during this time. These alignments were utilised during the following sub-phases of Roman activity and may relate to the division and apportionment of land at this time. A clay and timber building was built on site during the mid/late 1st century and it is possible that the building may have burnt down during the Boudican Revolt. Clay and timber buildings were recorded during the late 1st century and early 2nd century, with a masonry building constructed later in the 2nd century. The masonry building was robbed out in the late Roman and post-Roman. A building occupied the west of the site during the medieval period whilst multiple, stratified pits were recorded in the eastern part at a contemporary time. The medieval building was robbed in the 16th century and thereafter a complex sequence of urban development dating from the late 16th century through to the 19th century was present.
Project dates	Start: 01-11-2009 End: 01-09-2011
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	BVE11 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	BVT09 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)

Current Land use	Other 2 - In use as a building
Monument type	BURNT HORIZON Late Iron Age
Monument type	DITCHES Roman
Monument type	CLAY AND TIMBER BUILDINGS Late Prehistoric
Monument type	MASONRY BUILDING Roman
Monument type	BUILDING Medieval
Monument type	PITS Medieval
Monument type	BUILDINGS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY, LITHICS, SMALL FINDS Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	POTTERY, GLASS, SMALL FINDS, BUILDING MATERIAL, WALL PLASTER, ANIMAL BONE Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Early Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY, GLASS, SMALL FINDS, BUILDING MATERIAL, ANIMAL BONE Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY, CLAY TOBACCO PIPE, GLASS, SMALL FINDS, BUILDING MATERIAL, ANIMAL BONE Post Medieval
Investigation type	"Full excavation","Part Excavation","Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON SOUTHWARK SOUTHWARK 6-7 Stoney Street
Study area	11111.00 Square metres

Site coordinates	TQ 32571 80190 51 0 51 30 16 N 000 05 22 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 1.00m Max: 2.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Museum of London Archaeology
Project brief originator	Network Rail and Southwark Council
Project design originator	Network Rail and Southwark Council
Project director/manager	Dan Poore and Peter Moore
Project supervisor	Dave Saxby (MOLA)
Project supervisor	Joanna Taylor
Project supervisor	Ashley Pooley
Type of sponsor/funding body	Network Rail

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
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