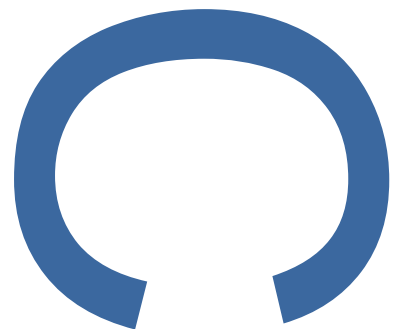


**285-329 EDGWARE ROAD
(WEST END GREEN)
CITY OF WESTMINSTER**



**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
ASSESSMENT**

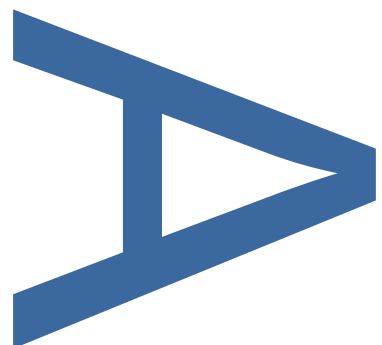


**LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY: CITY OF
WESTMINSTER**

PCA REPORT NO: 13203

SITE CODE: WEJ09

MARCH 2018



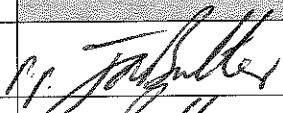
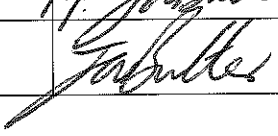
PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

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**285-329 EDGWARE ROAD (WEST END GREEN)
CITY OF WESTMINSTER**

EXCAVATION

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**ASSESSMENT OF AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION AND WATCHING
BRIEF AT 285-329 EDGWARE ROAD (WEST END GREEN), CITY OF
WESTMINSTER**

Site Code: WEJ09

Central NGR: TQ 2687 8185

Local Planning Authority: City of Westminster

Commissioning Client: Berkeley Homes (Central London) Limited

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March 2018

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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This document details the results and working methods of an archaeological excavation and watching brief conducted on land at 285-329 Edgware Road, City of Westminster. The archaeological investigation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited between the 5th September 2016 and 12th July 2017 and was centred at national Grid Reference TQ 2687 8185.
- 1.2 The archaeological investigation has contributed to our understanding of the development of the site during the 18th and 20th century. The archaeological evidence shows that during this period the site underwent substantial changes from semi-rural to intensively urbanised area.
- 1.3 The archaeological works consisted of the excavation of a rectangular trench (Trench 10) measuring c.40m long by c.20m wide located in the north part of the site fronting Church Street, followed by a watching brief undertaken in 2017 covering the rest of the site.
- 1.4 Natural deposits (Phase 1), consisting of sandy gravel capped by natural brickearth, were observed across the site gradually sloping from c.32m OD in the north to c.30.70-80m OD in the south and south-west part of the site.
- 1.5 The investigation didn't encounter *in situ* evidence for any prehistoric, Roman, Saxon and medieval activity in either Trench 10 or the Watching Brief Area. The post-medieval and later activity has potentially removed deposits relating to these periods. However, a total of 10 sherds of medieval residual pottery and CBM recovered from features dated to the 18th and 19th centuries indicate the presence of medieval activity near the site. A single residual fragment of imbrex from Phase 3 represented the total of Roman material found during the archaeological investigation. It was inevitable given the site's proximity to Watling Street that Roman material would be recovered. However, as with the previous excavation (Taylor 2011) and evaluation (Langthorne 2009) it falls far short of what may have been expected.
- 1.6 The earliest *in situ* archaeological deposits, interpreted as property boundaries and horticultural cut features dating to the 18th century or earlier, were recorded in the north part of the site. Evidence of 18th-century masonry foundations were also recorded in this part of the site which during this period seemed to have a semi-rural nature (Phases 2.1 and 2.2).

- 1.7 The north part of the site was re-developed during the early 19th century with the construction of masonry foundations for a building (Building 1) fronting onto Church Street (Phase 3.1). Building 1 was further extended to the south in the early to mid-19th century and the area to the south was converted from horticultural land to activity associated with domestic waste disposal (Phase 3.2).
- 1.8 During the 1840s the site was further developed (Phase 4) with terraced housing constructed on the eastern side of the site. By 1847 the development on this part of the site was completed as shown on the 1847 Geo Lucas map. Despite the modern basement which removed all archaeological masonry elements associated with these buildings, the watching brief found archaeological evidence for a north-west to south-east orientated line of wells and cess pits located in the back of these properties facing onto Edgware Road (Phase 5).
- 1.9 The site underwent further expansion during the late 19th century when Building 1 was extended to the south and connected with a system of brick culverts and circular manholes which provided better sanitary provisions to the properties in the north part of the site.
- 1.10 During the early 20th century (Phase 7) a cobbled road was constructed in the north-west corner of the site connecting Church Street to a building labelled as “Garage” in the 1914 OS map. To this phase is also ascribed a modification to the brick culverts layout with the connection of the drainage system to the drainage under the cobbled road.
- 1.11 The layout of the site was mainly retained during the early to mid-20th century. However, during this period the brick culverts were replaced with ceramic pipes.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document details the results and working methods of an archaeological investigation conducted at 285-329 Edgware Road, City of Westminster on behalf of Berkeley Homes (Central London) Limited (Figure 1). The site is centred at National Grid Reference TQ 2687 8185.
- 2.2 The site is bound by Edgware Road to the east, Church Street to the north, Newcastle Place to the south and a former part of the site called West End Green (Figure 2). The site was formerly occupied by a mixture of buildings, including housing, shops, a cinema and offices.
- 2.3 The site was first assessed for its archaeological potential in 1993 (Brooks 1993) when a desktop assessment was prepared. The report showed that there was not physical, or believable documentary evidence for prehistoric or Saxon occupation. In addition, while the eastern boundary of the site, the Edgware Road is the Roman “Watling Street”, there was no evidence for other Roman activity in the vicinity. These findings were later confirmed by archaeological investigations undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology in 2009 and 2011.
- 2.4 Between 27th April and 18th May 2009 Pre-Construct Archaeology carried out an evaluation (Phase 1) consisting of 8 evaluation trenches (Trenches 2 to 9) which uncovered a sequence of post-medieval rural to urban development from the 17th into the 20th century (Langthorne 2009). A sequence of post-medieval brick foundations, brick drains, pits of various description were recorded across the site, while modern basements had truncated any potential archaeological deposits along the east and west sides of the site. Evaluation Trenches 8 and 9, located within Trench 10 (see Chapter 7) uncovered evidence of masonry foundations and backyard activities from the 17th century until the modern day, with a large 18th-century domestic waste component.
- 2.5 The Phase 1 evaluation was followed in 2010 by further archaeological work at the Paddington Green end of the site (West End Green) which consisted of historic building recording (Thompson and Gould 2010) and Phase 2 evaluation and excavation (Taylor 2011), consisting of a mitigation excavation along the western boundary, which was subsequently published (Taylor and Humphrey 2015).
- 2.6 Following these archaeological works, given the scale of the proposed development and following the results of Phase 1 evaluation, it was proposed that the northern end of the subject site was to be archaeological excavated whilst the ground reduction on the rest of the site was going to be monitored with a watching brief (Moore 2016). This proposal

followed the methodologies set out in the Historic England (GLAAS) guidance papers (Historic England 2015).

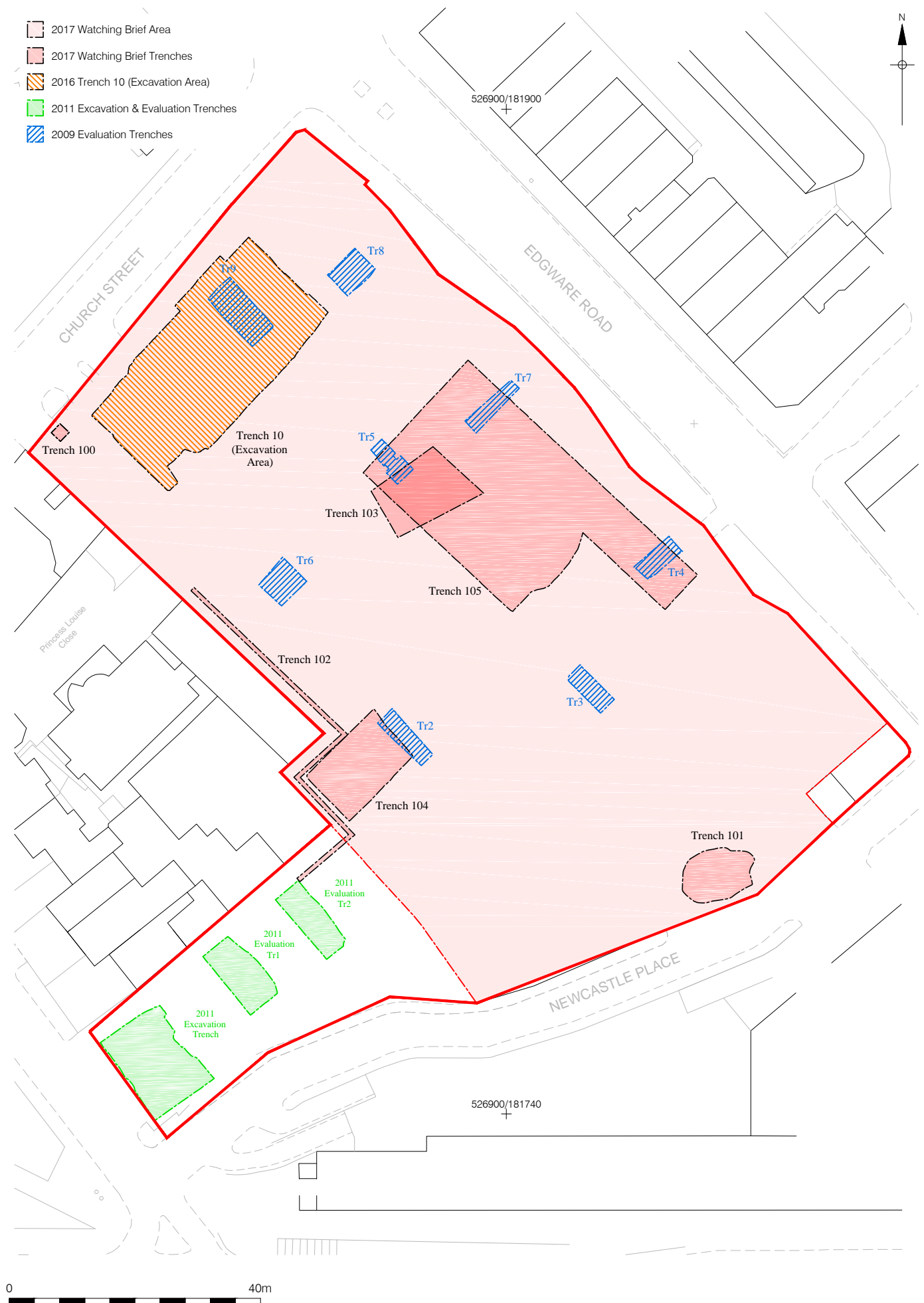
- 2.7 The archaeological investigation comprised the excavation of one large rectangular trench measuring c.40m long and c.20m wide (Trench 10) fronting Church Street and a watching brief conducted across the rest of the site (Watching Brief Area and Trenches 100 to 105). The archaeological works were conducted intermittently between 5th September 2016 and 12th July 2017.
- 2.8 The archaeological investigation was project managed by Peter Moore and supervised by Amelia Fairman, both of Pre-Construct Archaeology. The watching brief was undertaken by Kari Bower and Natasha Billson. The archaeological work was monitored by Laura O'Gorman of Historic England.
- 2.9 The complete archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records and artefactual material will be deposited at the London Archaeological Archive (LAA) under the site code WEJ09.



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Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:12,500 at A4



3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 3.1 In March 2012, the government published the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), which replaces national policy relating to heritage and archaeology (PPS5: Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment). Planning Practice Guidance was issued in March 2014, but in regard to heritage issues this adds to, but does not cancel the Practice Guide issued in support of PPS5. English Heritage has provided documentation translating former PPS5 policy into its NPPF counterpart.
- 3.2 Section 12 of the NPPF, entitled Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the conservation and investigation of heritage assets.
- 3.3 The site was subject to a planning condition for a programme of archaeological investigation in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (Moore 2016).

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

4.1 Geology

- 4.1.1 British Geological Survey Sheet 256 (North London – 1:50,000 Series for England and Wales) shows the site's geological sequence as consisting of a basal geology of Cretaceous Upper Chalk overlain by Thanet Sands and Lambeth Group (Woolwich and Reading Beds) deposits of Palaeocene age. These are overlain by Eocene London Clay and the sequence is capped by Terrace Gravels of the Lynch Hill (4th Terrace) Formation.
- 4.1.2 Borehole and trial pits logs (Soil Mechanics 1995) have shown considerable variations in the depths of made ground and natural across the site as well as the presence of basements, represented by deep made ground and concrete floors. There were considerable deposits of materials described as "Possible Made Ground" which may represent potential archaeological deposits. The investigation indicated that the natural deposits undulate considerably from south-west to north-east but that there was a general trend of being relatively high to the north-west and low to the south-east.
- 4.1.3 The Archaeological Evaluation (Langthorne 2009) undertaken on the main part of the site fronting Edgware Road revealed natural clay overlying gravel deposits. This sloped down from a highest level of 32.30m OD in the northern part of the site to a level of 30.72m OD in the south-western part.

4.2 Topography

- 4.2.1 The site is located on land exhibiting a gentle north-south slope, but also sloping gently downwards from west to east, i.e. reflecting the underlying natural gravel. Ordnance Survey levels along Bayswater Road indicate an elevation of approximately 33.40m OD at the north end of the site and 32.50m OD to the south. The site lies approximately 400m south and 300m east of two sections of the Paddington branch of the Grand Union Canal.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 The archaeological and historical background to the site has been set out in an archaeological desktop assessment report (Brooks 1993) and 'Historic Building Recording' exercise conducted on site by Pre-Construct Archaeology in 2010 (Thompson and Gould 2010).

5.2 Prehistoric

- 5.2.1 There is no evidence of prehistoric activity within the environs surrounding the study site. The area is thought to have lain within a heavily forested area during the prehistoric period (Brooks 1993).

5.3 Roman

- 5.3.1 The study site is located on the west side of Watling Street which was the Roman road from *Londinium* (London) to *Verulamium* (St Albans) and *Deva* (Chester), and part of the road or associated features may have been present within the site itself. Other than the road itself there is no record of any other Romano-British activity within the immediate area of the site, which was probably still a forested area at the time, lying outside the periphery of *Londinium* (Brooks 1993).

5.4 Medieval and pre-19th century

- 5.4.1 Present-day Paddington Green is the sole remnant of a larger area of common waste ground around which a small medieval settlement arose (Elrington *et al.* 1985, 181, 185). The manor of Paddington emerged in the century following the Norman Conquest and was first mentioned in a document drawn up towards the end of the 12th century, when the estate was conveyed to the Almoner of Westminster Abbey (Mitton *et al.* 1903; Walford 1878).
- 5.4.2 It is unlikely that the late medieval hamlet of Paddington extended much further than the north and north-east fringes of Paddington Green located to the south-west of the subject site. A probable medieval chapel which stood a short distance to the north of the green was described as being "but small and... very old and ruinous" in the late 17th century, though the adjacent manor house seems to have been a post-medieval development, first mentioned in 1582 (Newcourt, cited in Mitton *et al.* 1903; Elrington *et al.* 1989, 185).
- 5.4.3 The settlement at Paddington remained relatively insignificant during the early post-medieval period with just over fifty households assessed for the Hearth Tax in 1664 and a further chapel was demolished and replaced by the new church of St James at the end of the 1670s (*ibid.*, 233; Walford 1878).

- 5.4.4 The earliest accurately surveyed maps of Paddington Green were published in the 1740s. A map of Sir John Frederick's Paddington estate surveyed in 1742 showed that the focus of settlement remained the 17th-century church and the post-medieval manor house. To the north-west were the enclosed fields of Manor House Farm, bordered to the west by the Harrow Road and the east by the Edgware Road. Both Sir John Frederick's and John Rocque's map of 1746 indicate that settlement in Paddington spread along the northern and eastern edges of the green, with development continuing to the south-east along an arc defined by the Harrow Road leading towards the junction with the Edgware Road.
- 5.4.5 The Rocque map of 1746 shows that Edgware Road remained the major roadway of the area with the villages of Lising Green (Lilestone) and Paddington fronting it on opposite sides. This map shows properties fronting Church Road to the north, Edgware Road to the east and alongside the southern area of the site.
- 5.4.6 Among the buildings standing on the eastern edge of the green was Paddington House, a "handsome brick structure" of three storeys built in the early 18th century by Denis Chirac, a retired jeweller to Queen Anne (Walford 1878; Mitton *et al.* 1903; Elrington *et al.* 1989, 185). After Chirac's death the house passed to his son (also Denis), who was granted permission in 1753 to enclose an area of the green in front of his house with posts and railings, in order that it be maintained as "an ornament to the parish" (Elrington *et al.* 1989, 185). Following the death of the younger Chirac in the mid-1770s, the estate (including the enclosed green) passed into the stewardship of a trust headed by Baron Maseres, who was obliged to maintain it for the benefit of the parish (*ibid*). The trust subsequently leased the entire estate to John Symmons, who took up residence at Paddington House towards the end of the century.
- 5.4.7 Meanwhile an Act had been passed in 1788 permitting the parish to enlarge the churchyard and rebuild the church, which was described as being in "such a decayed state that it cannot be effectually repaired", despite being little over one hundred years old (Walford 1878). The new church (dedicated to St Mary and completed in 1791) was built some distance south of its predecessor on the north side of the Harrow Road. The decision to build the church and churchyard on the west side of the old green effectively detached the entire west and north-west portions of the green from the plot enclosed by Chirac. Though responsible for the upkeep of the green, Symmons was reluctant to pay for the replacement of the fence and seats that Chirac had installed nearly fifty years earlier, and in 1808 he ceded management of the green to the parish vestry (Elrington *et al.* 1989, 185).
- 5.4.8 Maps surveyed a few years either side of 1800 suggest that the east side of Paddington Green and the north side of the Harrow Road curve may have become increasingly built up during the second half of the 18th century. A plan of the proposed London terminus of

the Grand Junction Canal surveyed in 1799 depicted a near continuous terrace between the north-east corner of the green and the Edgware Road junction, however this representation may have been somewhat impressionistic. Irrespective of the density of development at the time, the buildings on the north and east sides of the green appear to have been mainly if not entirely residential: a trade directory of 1808 listed only one business (a distiller) with a Paddington Green address (Post Office Annual Directory 1808, 159).

5.4.9 An evaluation conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology within the site, found a sequence of rural to urban development from the 17th century onwards. Of particular note were the remains of post-medieval buildings and backyard activity adjacent to Church Street (Langthorne 2009).

5.4.10 Cary's plan of London and Westminster of 1795 shows that by the last decade of the 18th century the area between Paddington Green and Edgware Road was substantially developed with building fronting Church Street to the north and Edgware Road to the east.

5.5 19th Century

5.5.1 The development of the local transport infrastructure during the first half of the 19th century greatly contributed towards the transformation of Paddington from secluded hamlet to crowded suburb within the space of fifty years. In the late 1790s the Grand Junction Canal Company had leased nearly fifty acres of land south of the Harrow Road in order to build a canal terminus at Paddington (Elrington *et al.* 1989, 174-180, 185, 233-241). Though the vast market proposed on the north bank of the basin never materialised, over the following decades densely populated streets and yards were built between the south side of Paddington Green and North Wharf Road (Elrington *et al.* 1989, 174-180).

5.5.2 New residential streets were laid out on former nursery ground to the west of the green in the second decade of the 19th century. The intensification of residential development greatly stimulated the local service economy and a number of businesses established premises in the streets surrounding Paddington Green during the 1820s and 1830s. Improvements made to the local road infrastructure made commuting a viable prospect for residents of the new suburb and in the late 1820s an entrepreneur named George Shillibeer established London's first omnibus service off Edgware Road (Elrington *et al.* 1989, 174-181). From 1829 Shillibeer ran four services per day from Paddington Green and soon attracted competition from rival omnibus operators.

5.5.3 A number of independent day and boarding schools were established in the vicinity of the green during the first half of the 19th century. The majority of these were comparatively

short-lived and their number declined as the area became progressively less salubrious around the middle of the century (Elrington *et al.* 1989, 265-271).

5.5.4 The urbanisation of Paddington continued throughout the 1850s and by the end of the decade the green had become the venue for open-air preachers, while in 1861 a pedlar was reported to have been offering “offensive anatomical drawings” to passers-by (Elrington *et al.* 1989, 185-190). By the 1860s the area had become increasingly congested, while the houses at the southern end of Paddington Green had become progressively less attractive to potential residents. In the mid-1870s the antiquarian writer Edward Walford described the properties at the southern extent of Paddington Green as “grimy looking houses” and they were cleared shortly after to make way for the widening of the Harrow / Edgware Road junction in 1877 (Walford 1878, 204-224; Elrington *et al.* 1989, 174).

5.5.5 The last major developments on site occurred after 1914. This included the construction of the Odeon Theatre along much of the Church Street frontage. Many small industrial units had been amalgamated into larger structures in the centre of the site, and the gardens on the Paddington Street frontage were built over. Additionally, several Victorian structures such as 291 and 319-21 Edgware Road (sic), 143-147, Church Street and 11-12, Paddington Green had been rebuilt.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 In accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (Moore 2016) the archaeological investigation comprised one large trench (Trench 10), located across the north part of the site fronting onto Church Street and measuring c.40m long and c.20m wide. The remaining part of the site was monitored on the ground reduction (See Figure 2). Within this area archaeological deposits were identified and recorded (Trenches 100 to 105) to be integrated and phased together with Trench 10.
- 6.2 The excavation of Trench 10 was undertaken between 5th September and 21st October 2016 whilst the watching brief was conducted intermittently between 27th February and 30th June and between 3rd and 12th July of 2017.
- 6.3 The WSI addressed several research questions for the archaeological mitigation:
- What is the nature and extent of survival of the natural topography?
 - Is there any evidence for prehistoric, Roman, Saxon or medieval activity on the site?
 - Can the nature of the medieval village settlement along Church Street be seen and understood in the archaeological record?
 - What is the economic, trading and social basis of the post-medieval settlement along church Street and how did it develop over time?
 - What activities took place on site before its development and was the possible quarrying on an industrial or small scale?
 - Can environmental assessment help us understand the nature of the rural land use and the changes which increased urbanisation brought?
- 6.4 The removal of modern made ground deposits sealing the upper archaeological horizon was undertaken using a 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a flat bladed ditching bucket. All machining was preceded by scanning for live services using a CAT scanner. The modern material was reduced in 200mm horizontal spits under the observation of an attendant archaeologist.
- 6.5 Following machining, all faces of excavated area were cleaned using appropriate hand tools. All investigation of archaeological deposits was carried out by hand, with cleaning, examinations and recording both in plan at a scale of 1:20 and section at 1:10. The single context recording system was used for all recording on the site (MoLAS 1994). Context were numbered sequentially and recorded on pro-forma context sheets.

- 6.6 Significant archaeological deposits encountered during the monitoring of the ground reduction outside Trench 10 (watching brief) were recorded using baselines and sections which were given co-ordinates from the on-site survey team. Six trench numbers were assigned to these areas of archaeological recording during the WB (Trenches 100 to 105).
- 6.7 During the machining of Trench 10 two small areas contaminated with asbestos were encountered: one located in the central part of Trench 10, another alongside the west limit of excavation. None of these two areas were disturbed by further archaeological work and were covered with Tarpaulin sheets after been sprayed with a solution with washing up liquid and water.
- 6.8 A 5m grid was installed within the area of open excavation (Trench 10) which was located to the National Ordnance grid using a Total Station Theodolite (TST). All archaeological Ordnance datum heights were calculated from a temporary benchmark (TBM) above a modern concrete foundation located in the central part of the open area of excavation (Trench 10). The TBM had a value of 32.01m OD calculated using a Global Positioning System (GPS).
- 6.9 The site was assigned the Museum of London site code WEJ09.

7 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 The following description of the stratigraphy details the main characteristics of each context and its position within the phased stratigraphic matrix. Ordnance Datum levels, physical dimensions and soil descriptions are referenced when relevant to an understanding of the archaeological sequence and, when not cited, can be found in Appendix 1. Contexts have been collated into stratigraphic groups (e.g. Group 24) and are indicated in overall phase plans.

7.2 Phase 1: Natural deposits (Plate 1)

7.2.1 The earliest deposits encountered on site consisted of naturally deposited sandy gravel capped by naturally deposited brickearth. In the north part of the site natural brickearth [727] (Group 1) was observed across the base of Trench 10 between 31.84m OD and 31.63m OD.

7.2.2 The watching brief on the rest of the site recorded sandy gravel with lenses of naturally deposited brickearth (Group 110) between 31.47m OD in and 29.08m OD in Trench 105. However, due to the impact of the modern and late post-medieval activity observed during the watching brief, the level of the recorded natural deposits cannot be reliably used to understand the natural topography of the site.



Plate 1: Natural brickearth in Trench 10, looking west.

7.3 Phase 2.1: 18th-Century and Earlier Occupation (Figure 3, Plate 2)

7.3.1 The earliest phase of human activity was observed in Trench 10. Here Phase 1 natural brickearth was sealed by a series of layers (Group 4) consisting of re-worked brickearth. Pottery and clay tobacco pipes (CTP) dates this layer to the 18th century. The table below details all context assigned to Group 4:

| Context | Type | Highest level | Lowest level | CTP | Pottery | Length | Width | Thickness |
|---------|-------|---------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|--------|-------|-----------|
| 584 | Layer | 31.87 | 31.73 | | | 2.88m | 1.71m | 0.23m |
| 850 | Layer | 31.76 | 31.73 | | | 5.51m | 2.21m | 0.18m |
| 884 | Layer | 32.22 | 31.89 | 1660–1680 | 1550–1700 | 2.27m | 1.68m | 0.20m |
| 901 | Layer | 32.15 | 32.11 | 1700–1740 | 1630–1700 | 4.84m | 4.38m | 0.22m |
| 926 | Layer | 32.03 | 31.72 | | | 2.06m | 1.31m | 0.31m |
| 928 | Layer | 31.98 | 31.91 | | | 1.23m | 0.31m | 0.18m |
| 930 | Layer | 31.94 | 31.93 | 1660–1680 | | 2.87m | 2.21m | 0.30m |
| 931 | Layer | 32.32 | 32.3 | 1600–1680 | | 1.50m | 0.92m | 0.28m |
| 933 | Layer | 32.17 | 32.16 | | 1630–1800 | 0.72m | 0.31m | 0.25m |
| 934 | Layer | 32.35 | 32.26 | | | 1.05m | 0.87m | 0.26m |
| 957 | Layer | 31.98 | 31.88 | | | 1.08m | 0.91m | 0.25m |

7.3.2 Group 4 re-worked brickearth was truncated by two sub-rectangular brick foundations (Groups 24 and 159) orientated north-west to south-east. Brick samples from masonry [897] and [915] were dated to the early post-medieval period. These two brick foundations, to the north and south respectively, were probably associated with a building fronting

Church Road during the 18th century. A list of contexts associated with these foundation is detailed below:

| Context | Type | Highest Level | Lowest Level | CBM | Length | Width | Height | Group |
|---------|---------|---------------|--------------|-----------|--------|-------|--------|-------|
| 897 | Masonry | 32.28 | 32.1 | 1060–1600 | 0.40m | 0.34m | 0.37m | 24 |
| 910 | Cut | 32.12 | 31.85 | | 0.47m | 0.35m | | 24 |
| 915 | Masonry | 32.17 | 32.16 | 1480–1700 | 0.37m | 0.21m | 0.35m | 159 |
| 916 | Cut | 32.17 | 31.82 | | 0.39m | 0.33m | | 159 |

7.3.3 Further evidence of 18th-century occupation was recorded in the southern part of Trench 10 where a north to south orientated shallow ditch or gully, cut [962], was recorded (Group 2). This feature, truncated to the south by a modern intrusion and fading off to the north, probably represents an earlier property/field boundary feature. Pottery and CTP recovered from this feature were dated between 1580 and 1730. The table below details all contexts from Group 2:

| Context | Type | Highest Level | Lowest Level | CTP | Pottery | Length | Width | Thickness |
|---------|------|---------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|--------|-------|-----------|
| 961 | Fill | 31.65 | 31.64 | 1580–1730 | 1580–1700 | 5.60m | 0.46m | 0.13m |
| 962 | Cut | 31.65 | 31.52 | | | 5.60m | 0.46m | |

7.3.4 Immediately to the east of cut [962] several pits were recorded as Group 5, 6 and 7. Of interest was Group 5 which contained the remains of a dog (See Plate 1 and Appendix 7). Group 7 pits produced pottery and CTP dated to the late 17th and early 18th century.

| Context | Type | Highest Level | Lowest Level | CTP | Pottery | Length | Width | Thickness | Group |
|---------|----------|---------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|--------|-------|-----------|-------|
| 879 | Fill | 31.67 | 31.62 | | | 0.75m | 0.66m | 0.62m | 6 |
| 880 | Cut | 31.67 | 31.5 | | | 0.75m | 0.66m | | 6 |
| 898 | Skeleton | 31.66 | 31.63 | | | 0.61m | 0.10m | | 5 |
| 899 | Fill | 31.8 | 31.79 | | | 0.77m | 0.42m | 0.19m | 5 |
| 900 | Cut | 31.8 | 31.61 | | | 0.77m | 0.42m | | 5 |
| 912 | Cut | 31.82 | 31.71 | | | 1.13m | 0.70m | | 7 |
| 913 | Fill | 31.81 | 31.8 | | 1680–1800 | 1.13m | 0.70m | 0.10m | 7 |
| 918 | Fill | 31.76 | 31.75 | 1730–1910 | L.17th c. | 1.28m | 0.70m | 0.38m | 7 |
| 919 | Cut | 31.8 | 31.38 | | | 1.28m | 0.70m | | 7 |



Plate 2: Dog skeleton [898] (Group 5), looking west.

7.4 Phase 2.2: Late 18th to Early 19th-Century Occupation (Figure 4)

7.4.1 In the north-east corner of Trench 10 Phase 2.1 sub-square brick foundations (Groups 24 and 159) were sealed by a sequence of layers interpreted as levelling/ground raising (Groups 25 and 26). Pottery, glass and CTP dated these layers to the 18th century.

| Context | Type | Highest Level | Lowest Level | CTP | Glass | Pottery | Length | Width | Thickness | Group |
|---------|-------|---------------|--------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------|--------|-------|-----------|-------|
| 818 | Layer | 32.49 | 32.36 | 18th c. | | 1550–1700 | 2.16m | 2.09m | 0.13m | 26 |
| 865 | Layer | 32.42 | 32.19 | 1700–1740 | Late 17th–18th c. | 1630–1700 | 3.62m | 2.04m | 0.15m | 25 |
| 883 | Layer | 32.43 | 32.18 | | | | 2.74m | 0.94m | 0.10m | 26 |
| 893 | Layer | 32.35 | 32.21 | | | | 2.47m | 1.73m | 0.11m | 25 |
| 932 | Layer | 32.27 | 32.25 | | | | 0.80m | 0.30m | 0.10m | 25 |

7.4.2 Group 26 layers were truncated to the south and east by a few cut features (Group 28). Only fills [819] and [821] produced finds which were dated to the late 18th to early 19th century and were interpreted as fills of rubbish pits. Fills [839] and [863] did not produce

any dating evidence and are very likely to be associated with horticultural activity. The table below details all contexts from Group 28:

| Context | Type | Highest Level | Lowest Level | CTP | Glass | Pottery | CBM | Length | Width | Thickness |
|---------|------|---------------|--------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|------------|--------|-------|-----------|
| 819 | Fill | 32.1 | 32.02 | 1730–1800 | 18th–19th c. | 1630–1800 | 1480–1800+ | 1.45m | 1.31m | 0.20m |
| 820 | Cut | 32.1 | 31.9 | | | | | 1.45m | 1.31m | |
| 821 | Fill | 32.43 | 32.42 | 18th c. | 1740–1850 | 1670–1800 | 1580–1800 | 1.34m | 1m | 0.61m |
| 822 | Cut | 32.43 | 31.82 | | | | | 1.34m | 1m | |
| 839 | Fill | 32.37 | 32.36 | | | | | 0.66m | 0.4m | 0.50m |
| 840 | Cut | 32.37 | 31.8 | | | | | 0.66m | 0.4m | |
| 863 | Fill | 32.28 | 32.09 | | | | | 1.85m | 0.92m | 0.37m |
| 864 | Cut | 32.28 | 31.91 | | | | | 1.85m | 0.92m | |

7.4.3 In the northern part of Trench 10 and to the south-west of layers and cut features recorded as Groups 25, 26 and 28 (see Paragraphs 7.4.1 and 7.4.2), were recorded several layers (Group 8) probably associated with horticultural activity. Group 8 extended 6.70m north-west to south-east and 6.08m south-west to north-east and was approximately 0.20m thick. Pottery, glass, CTP and CBM dated this group between the late 18th and early 19th century. The southern part of these group of layers sealed a south-west to north-east orientated line of postholes (Group 11), parallel to the line of Church Street to the north. As a result this group was interpreted as part of a wooden fence defining two properties. The table below details all contexts from Groups 8 and 11:

| Context | Types | Highest Level | Lowest Level | CBM | CTP | Glass | Pottery | Group |
|---------|-------|---------------|--------------|-----------|---------|----------|-----------|-------|
| 527 | Fill | 31.97 | 31.96 | | 18th c. | | 1670–1800 | 11 |
| 528 | Cut | 31.97 | 31.8 | | | | | 11 |
| 531 | Layer | 31.97 | 31.91 | | | | | 8 |
| 550 | Layer | 32 | 31.73 | 1600–1900 | | | Roman | 8 |
| 554 | Layer | 31.97 | 31.94 | | | Post-med | 1760–1830 | 8 |
| 554 | Layer | 31.97 | 31.94 | | | Post-med | Undated | 8 |
| 569 | Layer | 31.98 | 31.86 | | | | | 8 |
| 570 | Layer | 32 | 31.97 | | | | | 8 |
| 582 | Fill | 31.87 | 31.86 | | | | | 11 |
| 583 | Cut | 31.87 | 31.76 | | | | | 11 |
| 603 | Layer | 31.96 | 31.87 | | | | | 8 |
| 625 | Layer | 31.87 | 31.85 | | | | | 8 |

7.4.4 In the south and central part of Trench 10, were identified several layers (Group 9 and 13) associated with agricultural activity. These deposits, measuring 12.87m south-west to north-east, 10.33m north-west to south-east and approximately 0.30m in thickness, were dated by pottery, CBM and CTP to the late 18th/early 19th century.

| Context | Type | Highest Level | Lowest Level | CBM | CTP | Pottery | Group |
|---------|-------|---------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------|
| 461 | Layer | 31.54 | 31.35 | | | | 13 |
| 598 | Layer | 31.96 | 31.94 | 1730–1800 | 1730–1800 | 1480–1600 | 9 |
| 866 | Layer | 31.79 | 31.71 | 1750–1900 | | | 13 |
| 881 | Layer | 32.48 | 31.6 | 1480–1800 | | 1580–1700 | 13 |
| 925 | Layer | 32.13 | 32.03 | | | | 9 |
| 927 | Layer | 32.1 | 32.09 | | | | 9 |
| 929 | Layer | 32 | 31.94 | 1480–1700 | 1700–1780 | 1480–1600 | 9 |

7.4.5 In the north-east corner of Trench 10 were recorded a sequence of linear and parallel shallow cut features orientated north-east to south-west which were interpreted as horticultural features (Groups 22, 19, 15, 78 and 155). Their dimensions varied between 4.61m long 0.65m wide, 0.36 deep (cut [720]) and 0.40m long, 0.20m wide and 0.08m deep (cut [886]). The overall extent of the area occupied by these features, defined by cut [521] to the west, [906] to the north, [801] to the east, [846] to the south, was 11m long and 6.30m wide. All cut features were aligned parallel to Church Street to the north and similarly to all other areas in use for horticultural activity, they were dated between the late 18th and early 19th century. The table below details all features from Groups 15, 19, 22, 78 and 155:

| Context | Type | Highest Level | Lowest Level | CBM | CTP | Glass | Pottery | Group |
|---------|------|---------------|--------------|------------|--------------------|----------------------|-----------|-------|
| 520 | Fill | 31.97 | 31.96 | 1580–1730 | 1580–1730 | 18th-19th | 1480–1550 | 15 |
| 521 | Cut | 31.97 | 31.73 | | | | | 15 |
| 719 | Fill | 32.08 | 32 | 1600–1800+ | 1730–1780 | Mid-17th–mid 18th c. | 1720–1800 | 78 |
| 720 | Cut | 32.08 | 31.72 | | | | | 78 |
| 777 | Fill | 32.11 | 32.1 | | | | | 155 |
| 778 | Cut | 32.11 | 31.95 | | | | | 155 |
| 785 | Fill | 31.87 | 31.86 | 1664–1900 | | | 1700–1720 | 22 |
| 786 | Cut | 31.87 | 31.66 | | | | | 22 |
| 787 | Fill | 31.95 | 31.94 | | 1730–1910 | Post-med | 1580–1800 | 22 |
| 788 | Cut | 31.95 | 31.76 | | | | | 22 |
| 789 | Fill | 31.95 | 31.94 | | 18th c. | 1640+ | | 22 |
| 790 | Cut | 31.95 | 31.84 | | | | | 22 |
| 797 | Fill | 31.8 | 31.75 | 1664–1900 | 1700–1740 | Post-med | L.17th c. | 19 |
| 798 | Fill | 31.71 | 31.7 | 1600–1800 | 1580–1730 | Post-med | 1630–1700 | 19 |
| 799 | Cut | 31.79 | 31.56 | | | | | 19 |
| 800 | Fill | 31.82 | 31.81 | 1080–1350 | | | 1580–1700 | 15 |
| 802 | Fill | 31.83 | 31.82 | | L. 17th–E. 18th c. | | | 19 |
| 803 | Cut | 31.83 | 31.78 | | | | | 19 |
| 804 | Fill | 31.85 | 31.84 | | | | 1270–1500 | 19 |
| 805 | Cut | 31.79 | 31.71 | | | | | 19 |
| 809 | Fill | 31.88 | 31.87 | 1630–1800 | | | 1550–1900 | 15 |
| 810 | Cut | 31.88 | 31.75 | | | | | 15 |
| 835 | Fill | 31.91 | 31.85 | 1630–1850+ | 1730–1910 | c. 1725–1760 | 1680–1800 | 15 |
| 836 | Cut | 31.91 | 31.64 | | | | | 15 |
| 837 | Fill | 31.86 | 31.83 | 1600–1900 | 1680–1710 | c. 1670 | 1720–1750 | 15 |
| 838 | Cut | 31.86 | 31.64 | | | | | 15 |
| 844 | Cut | 31.87 | 31.76 | | | | | 15 |
| 845 | Fill | 31.88 | 31.86 | 1720/1800 | L. 17th–E. 18th c. | | 1720–1800 | 15 |
| 846 | Cut | 31.86 | 31.76 | | | | | 15 |
| 847 | Fill | 31.88 | 31.8 | 1600–1900 | | | | 15 |
| 851 | Cut | 31.84 | 31.76 | | | | | 15 |
| 852 | Fill | 31.86 | 31.82 | | | | | 15 |
| 861 | Cut | 31.86 | 31.77 | | | | | 15 |

| Context | Type | Highest Level | Lowest Level | CBM | CTP | Glass | Pottery | Group |
|---------|------|---------------|--------------|------------|-----------|-------|----------------|-------|
| 862 | Fill | 31.86 | 31.85 | 1600–1800+ | 1730–1910 | | 1570–1800 | 15 |
| 886 | Cut | 31.71 | 31.67 | | | | | 15 |
| 887 | Fill | 31.75 | 31.74 | | 18th c. | | 17th–E.18th c. | 15 |
| 888 | Cut | 31.75 | 31.7 | | | | | 15 |
| 906 | Cut | 31.93 | 31.77 | | | | | 15 |
| 907 | Fill | 31.93 | 31.86 | 1630–1800 | 18th c. | | 18th c. | 15 |

7.4.6 Group 78 (see paragraph above) was truncated by small pit cut [718] measuring 0.35m N-S, 0.32m E-W and 0.14m deep containing two partial foetal cat skeletons, entirely composed of limb bones within the fill [717] (see Appendix 7). In addition, the fill [719] (see Group 78 above) produced two further partial cat skeletons, an adult and a juvenile each with some vertebrae and limb bones, the former with part of the skull and mandibles.

7.5 Phase 3.1: Early 19th-Century Occupation (Figures 5 & 6)

7.5.1 Evidence for property boundaries, in the form of fence lines and ditches were recorded across the site. In Trench 10 postholes Groups 34, 88 and 157 followed a north-west to south-east alignment, and were interpreted as evidence for two possible phases of wooden fencing. The dimensions of the postholes varied between 0.20m diameter by 0.15m depth (cut [760]) and 0.10m diameter by 0.10m depth (cut [618]). The table below shows all postholes from Groups 34, 88 and 157:

| Context | Type | Highest Level | Lowest Level | CBM | CTP | Pottery | Group |
|---------|------|---------------|--------------|------------|-------|-----------|-------|
| 529 | Fill | 32.07 | 32.06 | | | | 88 |
| 530 | Cut | 32.07 | 31.96 | | | | 88 |
| 539 | Fill | 32.07 | 32.06 | 1700–1800+ | 1830s | 1820–1900 | 88 |
| 540 | Cut | 32.07 | 31.92 | | | | 88 |
| 617 | Fill | 31.98 | 31.97 | | | | 157 |
| 618 | Cut | 31.98 | 31.88 | | | | 157 |
| 759 | Fill | 32.49 | 32.48 | | | | 34 |
| 760 | Cut | 32.49 | 32.34 | | | | 34 |
| 823 | Cut | 32.37 | 32.08 | | | | 34 |
| 824 | Fill | 32.37 | 32.36 | | | | 34 |

7.5.2 Further evidence of features possibly associated with property boundaries were recorded in Trench 10 in the form of shallow ditches which were collated together as Groups 27, 12 and 154. Group 27 represents a south-west to north-east orientated ditch 8.12m long, 1.87m wide and 0.91m deep. This ditch follows the same line of the southern extent of the

properties as show on the Geo Gutch map of 1840. Approximately 8m to the east was located cut feature [712] (Group 154) which was 3.45m long, 1.30m wide and 0.15m deep. This north-west to south-east orientated cut truncated Phase 2.2 horticultural cut features (see Paragraph 7.4.5) and followed the same western line of a possible courtyard as shown on the Geo Gutch map of 1840. Finally, Group 12, located to the south-west of Group 27, followed a north-west to south-east orientation and was 1.67m long, 0.59m wide and 0.27m deep. The table below details all contexts from Groups 12, 27 and 154:

| Context | Type | Highest Level | Lowest Level | CBM | CTP | Glass | Pottery | Group |
|---------|------|---------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|--------------|-----------|-------|
| 548 | Fill | 32 | 31.89 | 1700–1900 | 1730–1910 | 18th century | 1680–1800 | 12 |
| 549 | Cut | 32 | 31.73 | | | | | 12 |
| 638 | Fill | 32 | 31.94 | 1700–1850 | 1700–1740 | | E.19th c. | 27 |
| 639 | Cut | 32 | 31.09 | | | | | 27 |
| 711 | Fill | 32.09 | 32.08 | 1700–1900 | 1700–1740 | 1725–1760 | 1720–1800 | 154 |
| 712 | Cut | 32.09 | 31.94 | | | | | 154 |
| 774 | Fill | 32.01 | 32 | | | | | 27 |
| 775 | Cut | 32.01 | 31.39 | | | | | 27 |

7.5.3 More cut features associated with property boundary were recorded near the south-west corner of the site in Trench 104. Here ditch cuts [1553] and [1555] (Group 122) enclosed a south-west to north-east orientated rectangular plot measuring 8.70m long by 8.59m wide. This plot extended beyond the southern limit of excavation of Trench 104. The table below details Group 122 associated contexts:

| Context | Type | Highest Level | Lowest Level | CBM | Glass | Pottery | Length | Width | Thickness |
|---------|------|---------------|--------------|------------|------------------|-----------|---------------------------------|-------|-----------|
| 1551 | Fill | 30.87 | 30.86 | | | 1580–1700 | 4.42m (NW-SE), 2.50m (NE-SW) | 1.25m | 0.36m |
| 1552 | Fill | 31.01 | 30.54 | 1664–1900+ | Post-med | 1580–1700 | 4.98m (NW-SE) | 1.25m | 0.59m |
| 1553 | Cut | 31.01 | 30.41 | | | | 4.42m (NW-SE), 8.10m (NE-SW) | 1.25m | |
| 1554 | Fill | 31 | 30.95 | 1664–1900 | Mid 17th–18th c. | 1650–1900 | 7.79m | 1.34m | 0.47m |
| 1555 | Cut | 31 | 30.31 | | | | | | |

7.5.4 An irregular north-west to south-east orientated cut feature, context [1650] Group 138, measuring 11.68m long, 1.73m wide and 0.71m deep, was recorded at 29.46m OD in the central area of the site in Trench 105. Due to its irregular shape and base this undated cut was interpreted as a possible quarry cut feature associated with gravel extraction.

7.5.5 Archaeological evidence for brick foundations for a building fronting Church Street was recorded in the northern part of Trench 10 (Group 38). This south-west to north-east orientated masonry foundation, truncated to the north by a modern service trench and in its centre by a modern north-west to south-east orientated sewer, measured 6.50m long, 1.70m width and a maximum eight of 0.61m. It consisted of reused unfrogged post Great Fire bricks and represents the earliest 19th-century building (Building 1) recorded during the 2016 archaeological investigation. The table below details all contexts belonging to Group 38:

| Context | Type | Highest Level | Lowest Level | CBM | Length | Width | Thickness/Eight |
|---------|---------|---------------|--------------|-----------|---------------------------------|-------|-----------------|
| 684 | Masonry | 32.49 | 32.42 | 1825–1900 | 0.90m (NW-SE), 2.87m (SW-NE) | 0.42m | 0.38m |
| 709 | Masonry | 32.72 | 32.39 | 1780–1900 | 1.70m (SW-NE), 0.67m (NW-SE) | 0.50m | 0.32m |
| 736 | Cut | 32.48 | 32.12 | | 0.90m (NW-SE), 2.87m (SW-NE) | 0.42m | 0.36m |
| 758 | Cut | 32.32 | 32.03 | | 1.70m (SW-NE), 0.67m (NW-SE) | 0.50m | 0.29m |
| 765 | Cut | 32.16 | 31.95 | | 1.40m | 0.57m | 0.21m |
| 766 | Masonry | 32.57 | 32.5 | 1780–1900 | 1.40m | 0.57m | 0.61m |

7.6 Phase 3.2: Early 19th Century to 1840 (Extension of Building 1 and Pitting) (Figures 7 & 8)

7.6.1 This phase, represented by building elements, rubbish pits and layers, was recorded in Trenches 10, 104 and 105. All contexts discussed in this phase are dated after 1800 and before 1847 when large areas of the site were developed with the extension of Building 1 to the south.

7.6.2 During this phase Building 1 was extended to the east with the construction of a L shape brick foundation [706]. A deposit of demolition material, context [738], recorded abutting the eastern side of [706], was interpreted as a levelling for the construction of the floor. However, no archaeological evidence was found in this part of the building for this floor as this was probably removed during the later phases of the development of Building 1 (see Phases 5 and 6.1). Immediately to the south-east of [706] masonry foundations [748] and [708] represented the southernmost extent of Building 1. The overall dimensions of contexts [706] and [742] were 1.97m north-west to south-east and 1.94 north-east to south-west. Masonry [748] and [708] measured 1.49m north-east to south-west and 1m north-west to south-east. All contexts associated with this extension were collated as Group 40 and are detailed in the table below:

| Context | Type | Highest Level | Lowest Level | CBM | CTP | Pottery |
|---------|---------|---------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 706 | Masonry | 32.74 | 32.13 | 1750–1850 | | |
| 707 | Masonry | 32.26 | 32.01 | 1825–1900 | | |
| 708 | Masonry | 32.25 | 32.24 | 1664–1800 | | |
| 738 | Fill | 32.07 | 32.05 | | 1660–1680 | 1650–1750 |
| 742 | Cut | 32.59 | 32.15 | | | |
| 748 | Cut | 32.24 | 31.97 | | | |

7.6.3 To the south of Building 1 and its later extension, were located a cluster of cut features which were interpreted as rubbish pits and garden features (Groups 30, 37, 148, 39, 99, 156 and 16). These cut features, different in shape and size, covered an area measuring 16m north-west to south-east and 20m north-east to south-west. These cut features measured between a maximum of 3.79m long by 2.50m wide (cut [936]) to a minimum of 0.46m long by 0.45m wide (cut [473]). The table below details all features associated with this phase of activity:

| Context | Type | Highest Level | Lowest Level | CBM | CTP | Glass | Pottery | Group |
|---------|------|---------------|--------------|------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|-------|
| 472 | Fill | 31.98 | 31.97 | | 1580–1730 | 18th–19th c. | L.17th–18th+ | 99 |
| 473 | Cut | 31.98 | 31.55 | | | | | 99 |
| 477 | Fill | 32.03 | 32.02 | | | | | 37 |
| 478 | Cut | 32.03 | 31.73 | | 1730–1910 | | 1600–1800 | 37 |
| 493 | Fill | 32.02 | 32.01 | 1780–1850 | 1760–1800 | 1810+ | 1825–1850 | 37 |
| 494 | Cut | 32.02 | 31.31 | | | | | 37 |
| 497 | Fill | 32.12 | 31.95 | | 1580–1730 | | | 37 |
| 498 | Cut | 32.12 | 31.75 | | | | | 37 |
| 508 | Fill | 32.04 | 32.03 | | 1580–1730 | | 1770–1820 | 99 |
| 509 | Cut | 32.04 | 31.75 | | | | | 99 |
| 535 | Fill | 32.21 | 32.2 | | | | | 99 |
| 536 | Cut | 32.21 | 31.86 | | | | | 99 |
| 537 | Fill | 32.12 | 32.11 | 1700–1800+ | 1770–1800 | | 1820–1900 | 156 |
| 538 | Cut | 32.12 | 31.9 | | | | | 156 |
| 544 | Fill | 32.15 | 32.14 | | 1800–1845 | | 1770–1840 | 156 |
| 545 | Cut | 32.15 | 31.85 | | | | | 156 |
| 593 | Fill | 31.97 | 31.94 | | | | | 37 |
| 594 | Cut | 31.97 | 31.7 | | | | | 37 |
| 596 | Fill | 31.89 | 31.88 | 1664–1800+ | L. 17th–18th c. | | 1720–1800 | 37 |
| 597 | Cut | 31.89 | 31.48 | | | | | 37 |
| 689 | Fill | 31.96 | 31.95 | | | | | 148 |
| 690 | Cut | 31.96 | 31.73 | | | | | 148 |
| 713 | Fill | 31.96 | 31.95 | | | | | 30 |
| 714 | Cut | 31.96 | 31.71 | | | | | 30 |
| 715 | Fill | 31.91 | 31.9 | | | | | 30 |
| 716 | Cut | 31.91 | 31.74 | | | | | 30 |
| 769 | Fill | 31.9 | 31.8 | | | | | 30 |
| 770 | Fill | 31.43 | 31.42 | | | | 1740–1830 | 30 |
| 771 | Cut | 31.9 | 31.25 | | | | | 30 |

| Context | Type | Highest Level | Lowest Level | CBM | CTP | Glass | Pottery | Group |
|---------|------|---------------|--------------|------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|-------|
| 772 | Fill | 32.04 | 31.8 | 1630–1850+ | 1760–1780 | Mid 18th–19th c. | L.18th–E.19th c. | 30 |
| 773 | Cut | 32.01 | 31.18 | | | | | 30 |
| 792 | Cut | 32.46 | 32.15 | | | | | 39 |
| 793 | Fill | 32.47 | 32.46 | | | | | 39 |
| 794 | Cut | 32.47 | 32.3 | | | | | 39 |
| 806 | Fill | 31.94 | 31.66 | | | | 1400–1820 | 16 |
| 807 | Cut | 31.94 | 31.51 | | | | | 16 |
| 815 | Cut | 31.97 | 31.7 | | | | | 16 |
| 816 | Fill | 31.97 | 31.82 | | | | | 16 |
| 825 | Fill | 31.92 | 31.91 | | L. 17th–E. 18th | | 1580–1900 | 16 |
| 826 | Cut | 31.92 | 31.75 | | | | | 16 |
| 827 | Fill | 32.03 | 32.02 | | | | | 30 |
| 828 | Cut | 32.03 | 31.84 | | | | | 30 |
| 829 | Fill | 31.97 | 31.96 | | | | | 30 |
| 830 | Cut | 31.97 | 31.82 | | | | | 30 |
| 831 | Fill | 31.98 | 31.94 | | | | | 16 |
| 832 | Cut | 31.98 | 31.57 | | | | | 16 |
| 841 | Fill | 32.02 | 32.01 | 1690–1850 | 1700–1740 | | 1760–1830 | 30 |
| 842 | Cut | 32.02 | 31.64 | | | | | 30 |
| 843 | Fill | 32.49 | 32.46 | | | | | 39 |
| 873 | Fill | 32 | 31.98 | | | | | 30 |
| 874 | Cut | 32 | 31.74 | | | | | 30 |
| 875 | Fill | 32.02 | 32.01 | 1600–1800 | | | | 30 |
| 876 | Cut | 32.02 | 31.73 | | | | | 30 |
| 923 | Fill | 32 | 31.99 | | | | 1670–1926 | 30 |
| 924 | Cut | 32 | 31.87 | | | | | 30 |
| 935 | Fill | 31.96 | 31.95 | | | | | 16 |
| 936 | Cut | 31.96 | 30.83 | | | | | 16 |

7.6.4 During Phase 3.2 the area to the south-west of Building 1 and its later extension was still undeveloped as demonstrated by a substantial truncated layer of sandy clayey silt covering the area (Groups 14 and 74). Large quantities of demolition material and some

domestic refuse indicate that the area was in constant use during this phase. The overall size of this area was 11.90m north-east to south-west and 6.64m north-west to south-east. The table below details all contexts from Groups 14 and 74:

| Context | Type | Highest Level | Lowest Level | CBM | CTP | Glass | Pottery | Group |
|---------|-------|---------------|--------------|------------|-----------|--------------|------------|-------|
| 476 | Layer | 32.07 | 32.02 | | 18th c. | | 1630–1700+ | 14 |
| 490 | Layer | 32.11 | 32.03 | 1664–1800+ | | | | 14 |
| 491 | Layer | 32.19 | 31.75 | 1664–1800+ | 1730–1910 | 18th–19th C. | 1820–1900 | 14 |
| 511 | Layer | 32.2 | 32.19 | 1500–1800+ | | 18th–19th c. | 1630–1846 | 14 |
| 524 | Layer | 32.37 | 32.29 | 1700–1850 | 1580–1730 | | 970–1200 | 14 |
| 551 | Layer | 32.29 | 32.28 | 1630–1800 | 1730–1780 | 18th C. | 1720–1780 | 14 |
| 568 | Layer | 32.38 | 32.01 | 1700–1850 | 1730–1910 | 18th C. | L.18th c. | 14 |
| 955 | Layer | 32.1 | 32.08 | | | | | 74 |
| 956 | Layer | 32.22 | 32.12 | | | Mid 17th c. | | 74 |

7.6.5 Evidence of quarrying was recorded in the south-western, Trench 104, and eastern parts of the site, Trench 105. In Trench 104 a large north-east to south-west orientated cut feature (Group 123) measuring 9.56m long and 3.47m wide truncated Phase 3.1 property boundary Group 122 (see Paragraph 7.5.3) at 31.02m OD. The backfill of this large cut feature [1549] was partially excavated to the level of 30.50m OD and contained frequent fragments of CBM, plaster, small stones, occasional CTP and sherds of pottery dating between 17th and 18th centuries. In Trench 105 east to west orientated cut features [1631] and [1629] (Group 137), recorded at 29.47m OD, were backfilled with 19th-century refuse material consisting of CBM, chalk fragments and charcoal. Cut [1631] was 4.91m long by 2.21m wide whilst cut [1629] measured 6.81m long by 3.33m wide.

7.7 Phase 4: 1840s Development (Figures 9-11)

7.7.1 The features assigned to this phase are masonry foundations, cess pits and wells aligned or located respectively with buildings and/or open areas as shown in the Geo Gutch map of 1840.

7.7.2 In the south-western part of Trench 10 an L shape masonry foundation (Group 66) measuring 1.71m north-east to south-west, 1.80m north-west to south-east and 0.80m height was constructed using red unfrogged bricks dated between 1780 and 1850. This foundation was interpreted as the north-east corner of an open courtyard as shown on the Gutch map of 1840. The table below details all contexts from Group 66:

| Context | Type | Highest Level | Lowest Level | CBM | Glass | Pottery | Group |
|---------|---------|---------------|--------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|-------|
| 506 | Fill | 31.73 | 31.72 | 1700–1900 | c. 1725–1760 | 1770–1830 | 66 |
| 507 | Cut | 31.73 | 31.69 | | | | 66 |
| 542 | Fill | 31.31 | 31.3 | 1680–1800 | 1740–1850 | 1740–1830 | 66 |
| 555 | Masonry | 31.71 | 31.37 | 1780–1850 | | | 66 |
| 561 | Masonry | 31.69 | 31.63 | 1780–1850 | | | 66 |

7.7.3 In the eastern area of Trench 10 a short segment of a masonry foundation orientated north-west to south-east (Group 18), measured 0.51m long, 0.30m wide, 0.22m deep was found at 32.03m OD. Constructed using brick and mortar dated between 1600 and 1800, this masonry was interpreted as part of the western wall which define a small, square courtyard as shown on the 1840 map.

| Context | Type | Highest Level | Lowest Level | CBM | Group |
|---------|---------|---------------|--------------|-----------|-------|
| 896 | Masonry | 32.03 | 31.81 | 1600–1800 | 18 |
| 917 | Cut | 31.85 | 31.75 | | 18 |
| 920 | Fill | 31.85 | 31.84 | | 18 |

7.7.4 In the south-east corner of Trench 103 another north-west to south-east orientated segment of masonry foundation was recorded as [1654] (Group 124). This 1.52m long, 0.40m wide and 0.10m height was found at 29.14m OD and was interpreted as part of a wall defining the western side of a rectangular north-west to south-west orientated courtyard as shown on the 1840 map.

7.7.5 In the western part of the 2017 Watching Brief area was recorded north-west to south-east orientated square cess pit [1562] at 31.10m OD (Group 115). This feature, 1.20m by 1.35m in size, was located to the west and parallel to a north-west to south-east orientated wall which define the western extent of a large open area situated in the central part of the site as shown on the 1840 map. Pottery and glass recovered from fill [1561] dated this cess pit between the 18th to 19th century.

7.7.6 In the southern part of Trench 105 unexcavated well [1610] was recorded at 29.47m OD (Group 136). The well located within a large open area and to the west of a rectangular undeveloped plot fronting Edgware Road, had a diameter of 1.15m and went out of use probably during the last decade of the 1840s as is demonstrated by the Geo Lucas map of 1847 which shows that the area occupied by the well was redeveloped with the construction of a property (No. 13) fronting Edgware Road.

7.8 Phase 5: 1847-1871 Development (Figures 12-14, Plate 3)

7.8.1 Like Phase 4, the archaeological deposits from Phase 5 are masonry foundations, cess pits and wells aligned or located respectively with buildings and open areas as shown on the Geo Lucas map of 1847.

7.8.2 In the central area of Trench 10, Building 1 was further extended to the south with the construction of masonry foundation [642] (Group 151) which abutted the south-west corner of masonry [684] (see Phase 3.1, Group 38). North-west to south-east orientated masonry [642] was found at 32.60m OD and measured 5.31m long, 0.57m wide and 0.46m in height.

7.8.3 The southern extent of Building 1 (see Paragraph 7.6.2) underwent modification with the construction of masonry drains (Group 43), the rebuilding of masonry [706] (Group 40) and the construction of a new brick floor [710] (Group 47). The overall dimension of these north-west to south-west orientated modifications to Building 1 was 2.40m long and 1.50m wide. The table below details all contexts from Groups 43, 46 and 47:

| Context | Type | Category | Highest Level | Lowest Level | CBM | CTP | Group |
|---------|---------|------------|---------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|-------|
| 710 | Masonry | Floor | 32.52 | 32.49 | 1664–1800 | | 47 |
| 724 | Fill | Disuse | 32.46 | 32.33 | | | 43 |
| 725 | Masonry | Drain | 32.46 | 32.33 | 1780–1900 | 1690–1710 | 43 |
| 726 | Masonry | Drain | 32.47 | 32.38 | 1780–1900 | | 43 |
| 739 | Masonry | Foundation | 32.74 | 32.29 | | | 46 |

7.8.4 Alongside the eastern part of Trench 105 were recorded five wells and 2 square cess pits organized on a north-west to south-east orientation. These partially excavated features, all recorded at approximately 29.50m OD during the monitoring of the ground reduction, were located within the back gardens of properties fronting Edgware Road as shown on the Geo Lucas map of 1847. The contexts associated with every individual well and cess pit were collated together in individual groups against the corresponding properties as shown of the 1847 map as follows: Group 133 (No. 131), Group 132 (No. 130), Group 135 (No. 129), Group 134 (No. 128), Group 131 (No. 127), Group 130 (No. 11) and Group 129 (No. 12). The wells' diameter range was between 1.60m (Group 129) and 1.34m (Group 133), the square cess pits measured 1.30m by 1.20 (Group 135) and 1.27m by 1.18m (Group 134). The table below shows all dated contexts including their cuts and groups number:

| Group | Context | Type | Highest Level | CBM | CTP | Glass | Pottery |
|-------|---------|---------|---------------|-----------|-----|-------|-------------|
| 129 | 1614 | Masonry | 29.47 | 1850-1900 | | | |
| 129 | 1616 | Cut | 29.47 | | | | |
| 130 | 1617 | Fill | 29.47 | | | | M/L.19th c. |
| 130 | 1618 | Masonry | 29.47 | | | | |

| Group | Context | Type | Highest Level | CBM | CTP | Glass | Pottery |
|-------|---------|---------|---------------|-----------|-----------|-------|-------------|
| 130 | 1620 | Cut | 29.47 | | | | |
| 131 | 1621 | Fill | 29.47 | | | | M/L.19th c. |
| 131 | 1622 | Masonry | 29.47 | 1850–1900 | | | |
| 131 | 1624 | Cut | 29.47 | | | | |
| 132 | 1636 | Masonry | 29.47 | 1825–1900 | | | |
| 132 | 1638 | Cut | 29.47 | | | | |
| 133 | 1640 | Masonry | 29.47 | 1780–1900 | | | |
| 133 | 1642 | Cut | 29.47 | | | | |
| 134 | 1625 | Fill | 29.47 | | 1860–1880 | 1810+ | M/L.19th c. |
| 134 | 1626 | Masonry | 29.47 | 1700–1900 | | | |
| 134 | 1627 | Cut | 29.47 | | | | |
| 135 | 1633 | Masonry | 29.47 | | | | |
| 135 | 1634 | Cut | 29.47 | | | | |



Plate 3: Phase 5 wells (Group 129, 130 and 131), looking west.

7.9 Phase 6.1: 1872 to Early 20th-Century Development (Figures 15-17, Plate 4)

- 7.9.1 The archaeological evidence for this phase shows that during the late 19th century the site underwent substantial development. The 1872 OS map shows a very detailed position of the buildings and their sub-division and as a result the overlying of the archaeological features against this map was used to locate Phase 6.1 masonry elements.
- 7.9.2 The largest bulk of the archaeological evidence for Phase 6.1 came from Trench 10. During this phase Building 1 was further extended to the south with the construction of a rectangular masonry foundation 2.80m long and 1.53m wide (Masonries [505], [679] and [685], Group 48) which abutted Building 1 to the south and masonry Group 46 (Phase 5) to the east at 32.74m OD.
- 7.9.3 Against the east face of masonry [643] (see Paragraph 7.8.2, Phase 5) was constructed rectangular brick foundation [605]. This 0.65m long by 0.51m wide foundation, found at 32.83m OD, followed the same north-east to south-west orientation of masonry [707] to the east (see Paragraph 7.6.2, Phase 3.2) and probably represented part of the foundation for the southern extension of Building 1 during the late 19th century.
- 7.9.4 During this phase Building 1 and other properties fronting Church Street were also provided with a sewer system consisting of brick culverts connected to a circular manhole located a short distance to the south of Building 1. The central manhole (Group 53) measured 1.44m diameter and 1.30m deep, the culvert connecting Building 1 to the manhole was 6.78m long and 0.60m wide. The central manhole was also connected on its west side to a north-east to south-west orientated culvert 10.62m long and 0.67m wide (Group 53). The central manhole was originally also connected to buildings to the east by culverts which were collated together as Groups 72 and 103. All contexts associated with the drainage system were collated as Group 53, 72 and 103 and are listed in the table below:

| Context | Type | Highest Level | Lowest Level | CBM | CTP | Glass | Pottery | Group |
|---------|---------|---------------|--------------|-----------|----------|-----------|---------------|-------|
| 422 | Masonry | 32.03 | 31.94 | 1780–1900 | | | | 53 |
| 577 | Fill | 32.56 | 32.46 | | | | | 53 |
| 578 | Masonry | 32.46 | 32.06 | 1780–1900 | | | | 53 |
| 579 | Cut | 32.56 | 31.85 | | | | | 53 |
| 585 | Fill | 31.61 | 31.6 | | | 19th c. | | 53 |
| 586 | Fill | 31.37 | 31.24 | | c. 1870s | 1810–1900 | | 53 |
| 586 | Fill | 31.37 | 31.24 | 1700–1850 | c. 1870s | 1810–1900 | L.19th–E20th? | 53 |

| Context | Type | Highest Level | Lowest Level | CBM | CTP | Glass | Pottery | Group |
|---------|---------|---------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|---------------------|-----------|-------|
| 587 | Masonry | 31.63 | 31.59 | 1780–1900 | | | | 53 |
| 588 | Cut | 31.63 | 31.24 | | | | | 53 |
| 589 | Fill | 31.74 | 31.73 | | | | | 53 |
| 590 | Fill | 31.94 | 31.92 | | | | | 53 |
| 591 | Masonry | 31.61 | 31.6 | 1780–1900 | | | | 53 |
| 592 | Cut | 31.61 | 31.3 | | | | | 53 |
| 615 | Fill | 31.67 | 31.66 | | | | M.19th | 103 |
| 616 | Masonry | 31.9 | 31.67 | 1780–1900 | | | | 103 |
| 621 | Fill | 32.11 | 32.1 | | 18th c. | | | 103 |
| 621 | Fill | 32.11 | 32.1 | | 18th c. | | 1710–1760 | 103 |
| 622 | Cut | 32.11 | 31.66 | | | | | 103 |
| 626 | Fill | 32.11 | 31.88 | | 1840–1910 | 1888+ | | 103 |
| 626 | Fill | 32.11 | 31.88 | | 1840–1910 | 1888+ | L.19th c. | 103 |
| 627 | Fill | 32.08 | 31.73 | | 1730–1910 | L. 17th–Mid 18th c. | | 103 |
| 627 | Fill | 32.08 | 31.73 | 1850–1900 | 1730–1910 | L. 17th–Mid 18th c. | 1660–1900 | 103 |
| 628 | Cut | 32.08 | 31.68 | | | | | 103 |
| 629 | Masonry | 32.13 | 31.81 | 1700–1850 | | | | 103 |
| 657 | Fill | 31.99 | 31.98 | | | | | 53 |
| 658 | Cut | 31.95 | 31.91 | | | | | 53 |
| 722 | Fill | 31.1 | 30.95 | 1700–1850 | 1730–1910 | Post-med | | 53 |
| 722 | Fill | 31.1 | 30.95 | | 1730–1910 | Post-med | 1825–1840 | 53 |
| 730 | Fill | 30.79 | 30.56 | | | Mid 18th–E. 19th c. | 1740–1830 | 53 |
| 732 | Fill | 31.93 | 31.57 | | | | | 53 |

| Context | Type | Highest Level | Lowest Level | CBM | CTP | Glass | Pottery | Group |
|---------|---------|---------------|--------------|-----------|-----|-------|---------|-------|
| 733 | Masonry | 31.41 | 30.98 | | | | | 53 |
| 734 | Cut | 31.93 | 31.43 | | | | | 53 |
| 747 | Masonry | 31.59 | 31.09 | 1780–1900 | | | | 53 |
| 750 | Fill | 31.35 | 31.1 | | | | | 53 |
| 877 | Masonry | 32.68 | 32.64 | 1780–1900 | | | | 103 |
| 878 | Cut | 32.73 | 32.51 | | | | | 103 |
| 882 | Fill | 31.71 | 32.69 | | | | | 103 |
| 958 | Cut | 31.78 | | | | | | 72 |
| 959 | Fill | 31.71 | 31.7 | | | | | 72 |
| 960 | Masonry | 31.97 | 31.69 | 1780–1900 | | | | 72 |



Plate 4: Central manhole (Group 53) and culvert, looking south-west.

7.9.5 During this phase Building 1 was further extended to the south with the construction of masonry foundations, collated as Group 56, above the sewer (Group 53). All contexts associated with this north-west to south-east orientated 8.35m long and 3.63m wide extension are detailed in the table below:

| Context | Type | Highest Level | Lowest Level | CBM | CTP | Glass | Pottery |
|---------|---------|---------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|---------|-----------|
| 416 | Masonry | 32.61 | 32.57 | | | | |
| 418 | Masonry | 32.61 | 32.43 | 1780–1900 | | | |
| 449 | Masonry | 32.06 | 32.03 | 1780–1900 | | | |
| 463 | Cut | 31.8 | 31.78 | | | | |
| 483 | Masonry | 32.13 | 32.03 | | | | |
| 484 | Fill | 32.03 | 32.02 | | | | |
| 485 | Cut | 32.11 | 31.95 | | | | |
| 518 | Fill | 32.03 | 32.02 | | 1580–1730 | | 1760–1830 |
| 519 | Cut | 32.03 | 31.92 | | | | |
| 599 | Masonry | 32.07 | 31.98 | 1780–1900 | | | |
| 606 | Masonry | 32.05 | 32.04 | 1780–1900 | | | |
| 630 | Fill | 32.04 | 32.03 | 1700–1850 | | | E.19th c. |
| 631 | Fill | 31.84 | 31.83 | 1780–1900 | 1730–1910 | | E.19th c. |
| 632 | Cut | 32.06 | 31.17 | | | | |
| 640 | Fill | 32.07 | 32.06 | | 1730–1910 | 19th c. | |
| 641 | Cut | 32.07 | 31.88 | | | | |
| 647 | Fill | 31.93 | 31.92 | 1780–1900 | | | |
| 648 | Masonry | 31.89 | 31.59 | 1700–1850 | | | |
| 649 | Cut | 32.07 | 31.61 | | | | |
| 669 | Fill | 32.1 | 32.09 | | | | |
| 670 | Cut | 32.1 | 31.74 | | | | |

7.9.6 Further archaeological evidence for the development of the site during the late 19th century was recorded in the western part of Trench 10. These north-west to south-east and north-east to south-west masonry foundations were collated as Groups 81, 83, 153 and 68 and represented the foundations for buildings located in the south-west corner of Trench 10. The table below details all contexts and dimensions from these groups:

| Context | Type | Highest Level | Lowest Level | CBM | Orientation | Length | Width | Group |
|---------|---------|---------------|--------------|-----------|-------------|--------|-------|-------|
| 438 | Masonry | 32.89 | 32.36 | | SW-NE | 3.04m | 0.47m | 68 |
| 558 | Masonry | 31.62 | 31.61 | 1780–1900 | NW-SE | 1.55m | 0.25m | 153 |
| 566 | Cut | 31.63 | 31.32 | | NW-SE | 0.56m | 0.37m | 153 |
| 567 | Fill | 31.69 | 31.5 | 1780–1900 | NW-SE | 0.56m | 0.37m | 153 |

| Context | Type | Highest Level | Lowest Level | CBM | Orientation | Length | Width | Group |
|---------|---------|---------------|--------------|-----------|-------------|--------|-------|-------|
| 940 | Masonry | 32.12 | 32.1 | 1780–1900 | NW-SE | 0.87m | 0.34m | 81 |
| 945 | Masonry | 32.82 | 32.43 | 1780–1900 | NW-SE | 9.60m | 0.37m | 81 |
| 950 | Masonry | 32.2 | 32.18 | | NW-SE | 0.81m | 0.66m | 81 |
| 953 | Masonry | 32.68 | 32.16 | | SW-NE | 2.13m | 0.62m | 81 |
| 991 | Masonry | 32.71 | 32.44 | | SW-NE | 3.14m | 0.38m | 83 |

7.9.7 In Trench 104, north-west to south-east orientated masonry foundation [1556] (Group 127) extended 10.07m and 0.61m wide and was found at 31.76m OD. Its function was to separate two property plots immediately to the north of a narrow alleyway labelled on the 1872 OS map as 'Saint Albans Mews'.

7.9.8 To the west and to the east of masonry [1556] two wells were recorded as contexts [1546] (Group 125) and [1542] (Group 126) respectively. The well to the west had a diameter of 1.38m and was partially excavated to 29.74m OD. The well to the east had a diameter of 1.53m and was recorded in plan only. No dating evidence was collected from these two wells.

7.10 Phase 6.2: Late 19th-Century Modifications (Figures 18-19)

7.10.1 During this phase the north end of brick culvert [578] (see Paragraph 7.9.4, Phase 6.1), in Trench 10, was modified with the construction of masonry [575] (Group 55). This 0.59m wide and 0.39m long masonry was found at 32.54m OD and was later sealed by the construction of rectangular shaped masonry foundation Group 63 (see Paragraph 7.10.2 below).

7.10.2 Building 1 was further modified with the construction of masonry foundation abutting Phase 5 masonry Group 151 to the east and sealing Phase 6.1 culvert (Group 53). All the contexts associated with this north-east to south-west orientated and 2.47m long and 2.18m long rectangular shaped masonry foundation were collated as Group 63 and are detailed below:

| Context | Type | Highest Level | Lowest Level | CBM | Pottery |
|---------|---------|---------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|
| 534 | Masonry | 32.58 | 32.57 | 1850–1900 | |
| 541 | Masonry | 32.56 | 32.55 | 1850–1900 | |
| 546 | Masonry | 32.58 | 32.04 | 1700–1900 | |
| 571 | Fill | 32.56 | 32.2 | | |
| 571 | Fill | 32.56 | 32.2 | | 1700–1900 |
| 572 | Cut | 32.56 | 31.99 | | |
| 660 | Masonry | 32.65 | 32.48 | 1850–1900 | |
| 661 | Cut | 32.53 | 32.35 | | |

7.10.3 During this phase the southernmost extension to Building 1 (see Paragraph 7.9.5) was modified when a north-west to south-east orientated masonry extension was constructed (Groups 65, 76, 95, 97, 101 and 102). The new 4.20m long and 5m wide extension was interpreted as a lavatory connected to the new sewer system. North-east to south-west orientate masonry foundations [512] and [517] represents a wall partition separating the lavatory from a rectangular room to the south. This southernmost south-east extension to Building 1 was 5.80m long and 4.79m wide. The table below details all context associated with this building extension:

| Context | Type | Highest Level | Lowest Level | CBM | CTP | Glass | Pottery | Group |
|---------|---------|---------------|--------------|------------|-----|-------|-----------|-------|
| 409 | Fill | 32.61 | 32.5 | | | 1888+ | 1820–1900 | 102 |
| 410 | Masonry | 32.61 | 32.38 | 1875–1950 | | | | 102 |
| 411 | Masonry | 32.64 | 32.63 | | | | | 97 |
| 412 | Fill | 32.45 | 32.44 | 1875–1950 | | | 1825–1900 | 97 |
| 413 | Cut | 32.56 | 32.33 | | | | | 97 |
| 417 | Masonry | 32.51 | 32.5 | 1875–1950 | | | | 65 |
| 419 | Masonry | 32.71 | 32.64 | 1850–1900 | | | | 65 |
| 423 | Masonry | 32.58 | 32.42 | 1850–1900 | | | | 101 |
| 424 | Cut | 32.05 | 31.7 | | | | | 95 |
| 429 | Layer | 32.65 | 32.57 | 1800–1900+ | | | | 65 |
| 439 | Masonry | 32.1 | 32.09 | | | | | 65 |
| 440 | Fill | 32.05 | 31.94 | | | | | 95 |

| Context | Type | Highest Level | Lowest Level | CBM | CTP | Glass | Pottery | Group |
|---------|---------|---------------|--------------|------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|-------|
| 448 | Masonry | 32.01 | 32.01 | 1780–1900 | | | | 65 |
| 462 | Cut | 32.1 | 31.94 | | | | | 65 |
| 464 | Cut | 32.06 | 31.92 | | | | | 65 |
| 466 | Fill | 31.99 | 31.98 | | 1580–1730 | | 1580–1900 | 65 |
| 467 | Cut | 32.01 | 31.75 | | | | | 65 |
| 474 | Masonry | 32.14 | 32.03 | | | | | 95 |
| 479 | Fill | 32.04 | 32.03 | 1630–1800+ | | | | 65 |
| 480 | Masonry | 32.04 | 32.03 | | | | | 65 |
| 481 | Cut | 32.04 | 32.02 | | | | | 65 |
| 512 | Masonry | 32.11 | 32.1 | | | | | 65 |
| 513 | Fill | 32.07 | 32.04 | | | | M.19th | 65 |
| 514 | Cut | 32.07 | 31.95 | | | | | 65 |
| 517 | Masonry | 32.05 | 31.98 | 1825–1900 | | | | 65 |
| 522 | Fill | 32.03 | 32.02 | | | | | 65 |
| 523 | Cut | 32.03 | 31.77 | | | | | 65 |
| 547 | Layer | 32.07 | 32.06 | 1700–1900 | 1730–1910 | | 1550–1900 | 65 |
| 595 | Masonry | 31.94 | 31.93 | 1780–1900 | | | | 65 |
| 600 | Fill | 32.04 | 32.03 | 1664–1900 | 1580–1730 | | | 65 |
| 601 | Cut | 32.04 | 31.9 | | | | | 65 |
| 753 | Fill | 31.93 | 31.92 | | 1660–1680 | 18th century | | 65 |
| 754 | Masonry | 32.55 | 31.99 | 1664–1725 | | | | 65 |
| 755 | Cut | 31.93 | 31.81 | | | | | 65 |

7.11 Phase 7: Early 20th-Century Development (Figures 20-21, Plates 5, 6 and 7)

7.11.1 The archaeological evidence shows that during the early part of the 20th century the north-west corner of the site was redeveloped with the modification of the sewer system and the construction of a north-west to south-east orientated cobbled road.

7.11.2 During Phase 7 a new L shape culvert was constructed in the south-central area of Trench 10. This south-west to north-east orientated new sewer, located immediately to the south of the now developed area fronting Church Street, turned at right angle to the south to connect to the early brick culvert Group 53 (see Phase 6.1, Paragraph 7.9.4). This new culvert (Group 57) was 0.53m wide, 11.36m long on its south-west to north-east segment and 5.43m long on its north-west to south-east stretch. It extended briefly to the south of Group 53 culvert before being truncated by a modern intrusion. The table below details all context from Group 57:

| Context | Type | Highest Level | Lowest Level | CBM | CTP | Glass | Pottery |
|---------|---------|---------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| 400 | Fill | 31.89 | 31.78 | | | | |
| 401 | Masonry | 31.94 | 31.78 | | | | |
| 406 | Fill | 32 | 32 | | 1730–1910 | Post-med | 1830–1900 |
| 407 | Fill | 31.86 | 31.82 | | | | |
| 408 | Masonry | 32.21 | 31.79 | 1825–1900 | | | |
| 450 | Fill | 32.21 | 32.21 | | | | L.18th? |
| 451 | Layer | 31.95 | 31.94 | | | | L.18th? |
| 452 | Cut | 32.03 | 31.75 | | | | |
| 453 | Cut | 31.94 | 31.94 | | | | |
| 454 | Cut | 31.94 | 31.73 | | | | |
| 633 | Fill | 31.82 | 31.69 | | | | |
| 634 | Fill | 31.69 | 31.62 | | | | |
| 635 | Masonry | 31.82 | 31.63 | 1850–1900 | | | |
| 636 | Fill | 31.99 | 31.6 | | | | |
| 637 | Cut | 31.99 | 31.6 | | | | |

7.11.3 During the early 20th century further modifications and expansion of the sewer system was carried out with the construction of two offshoot and a circular manhole. The new manhole, inserted on the western segment of culvert Group 57, was connected to two converging culverts to the north. All context associated to this late modification of Group 57 were collated as Groups 59, 60, 61 and 62. The manhole and the culvert were mostly truncated by modern truncations. All contexts from the groups mentioned above are listed in the table below:

| Context | Type | Highest Level | Lowest Level | CBM | CTP | Glass | Pottery | Group |
|---------|---------|---------------|--------------|------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|-------|
| 420 | Fill | 32.01 | 32 | 1700–1900 | | Post-med | 1805–1900 | 61 |
| 421 | Masonry | 32.07 | 31.84 | 1850–1900 | | | | 61 |
| 430 | Masonry | 32.22 | 32.08 | 1780–1900 | | | | 59 |
| 431 | Masonry | 32.19 | 32.03 | 1850–1900 | | | | 61 |
| 432 | Masonry | 32.13 | 31.87 | 1780–1900 | | | | 62 |
| 433 | Fill | 32.06 | 31.91 | 1600–1800+ | | | | 62 |
| 434 | Fill | 32 | 32 | | | 18th–19th c. | 1820–1900 | 62 |
| 435 | Cut | 32 | 31.74 | | 1730–1910 | | | 62 |
| 436 | Masonry | 31.91 | 31.79 | 1850–1900 | | | | 62 |
| 437 | Masonry | 31.98 | 31.85 | 1880–1900 | | | | 60 |
| 441 | Fill | 32.05 | 32.02 | | | | 1550–1900 | 61 |
| 442 | Cut | 32.05 | 37.81 | | | | | 61 |
| 443 | Fill | 31.97 | 31.32 | 1750–1850 | 1730–1910 | Post-med | | 60 |
| 444 | Masonry | 32.1 | 31.38 | 1700–1800+ | | | | 60 |
| 475 | Cut | 32.05 | 32 | | | 16th–17th c. | | 61 |
| 486 | Fill | 32.06 | 31.38 | | | | | 60 |
| 487 | Cut | 32.06 | 31.38 | | | | | 60 |
| 488 | Fill | 32.19 | 32.01 | | | 18th–19th c. | 18th | 59 |
| 489 | Cut | 32.19 | 31.82 | | | | | 59 |
| 492 | Cut | 31.86 | 31.66 | | | | | 59 |
| 515 | Fill | 31.83 | 31.82 | | | | | 59 |
| 516 | Masonry | 31.81 | 31.73 | 1780–1900 | | | | 59 |
| 525 | Fill | 31.83 | 31.66 | | | | | 59 |
| 526 | Cut | 31.84 | 31.65 | | | | | 59 |



Plate 5: General view of Trench 10, looking north-west.

- 7.11.4 Along the southern limit of excavation of Trench 10 was recorded the short, north-south orientated and truncated segment of culvert [854] (Group 90). This culvert 1.98m long, 0.50m wide was found at 32.11m OD and was connected to the sewer system associated with north-west to south-east orientated cobbled road Group 89. It was located at a short distance to the south and measuring 11m long, 3.33m wide (not fully exposed to the west) found between 32.58m OD and 32.49m OD. A further section of the same road was recorded during the 2017 watching brief (Group 1500) which measured 6.63m long and 4.26m wide. The north section of the road was equipped with manholes and small square sockets located alongside its centre. The 0.26m square manholes were connected to a culvert located under the road which originally would have extended to the north and connected to culvert Group 90 (see above) and a ceramic circular drain under north-east to south-west orientated wall [964] (Group 80) located in the southern part of the road. The function of the 0.16m by 0.20m concrete sockets was probably to support a roof above the road. The road was interpreted as part of a garage as depicted on the 1914 OS map.



Plate 6: Cobbled road (Group 89), looking south-east.



Plate 7: Close up of context [996], [993] and [997], looking north-east.

- 7.11.5 Just to the east of the road a group of masonry foundations (Group 67) were interpreted as part of a manhole constructed between masonry [945] and [940] (see Phase 6.1,

Paragraph 7.9.6). This north-west to south-east orientated structure, found at 31.9m OD and 31.39m OD measured 1.85m long and 1.23m wide.

7.11.6 Further evidence of cobbled surface was identified in the north-east corner of Trench 10. Here, small and truncated cobbled surface [999] (Group 109), measuring 2.38m long and 0.41m wide was found at 32.97m OD probably represents part of an alleyway located to the east of Building 1.

7.11.7 Evidence for rebuilding of the brick floor was also identified in the eastern extension of Building 1 at 32.83m OD (Group 93). This small rectangular east-west orientated brick surface was 0.92m long and 0.63m wide.

7.12 Phase 8: 20th-Century Development (Figures 22-23)

7.12.1 The archaeological evidence from Trench 10 shows that during the 20th century the culvert sewage system became redundant and was replaced partially if not in its entirety, by new ceramic sewer pipes. Evidence for this modification was found in the southern part of Trench 10 where large 2.36m long by 1.88m wide rectangular cut [905] (Group 104) truncated culvert [854] (see Phase 7, Paragraph 7.11.4) whilst to the east of it ceramic sewer pipe trench (Group 106) truncated brick culvert [635] (see Phase 7, Group 57) to the west. Finally culverts Groups 59 and 61 were truncated to the north by modern concrete foundations (Group 71) and by this period they were redundant.

7.12.2 Further truncation and modification to the brick culverts were recorded in the northern part of Trench 10 where pit Group 108 truncated culvert Group 103 (see Phase 6.1, Paragraph 7.9.4) and to the south-east of the south extension of Building 1 where modern manholes Group 98 were constructed.

7.12.3 Evidence for a modern basement was partially recorded to the west of Building 1, with north-west to south-east orientated masonries [502] and later re-build masonry [532] (Groups 94 & 105). In the eastern part of Trench 10 a substantial north-west to south-east concrete foundation (not shown) truncated the archaeological sequence.

7.12.4 In the west part of Trench 10, part of the cobbled road (Group 89) was partially repaired during the 20th century (Group 92) following a possible modification to the sewer system underlying the road.

7.12.5 In the north-west corner of Trench 10 further evidence for 20th-century activity was recorded in the form of brick-lined cess pit (Group 91) and pit Groups 82 and 84.

- 7.12.6 The watching brief monitoring on the ground reduction across the central and south part of the site also reveal large area of modern truncations associated with the post-war development of the site.
- 7.12.7 The area covered by Trench 10 was later truncated by the concrete foundation for a large building in use as a cinema during the 20th century and therefore large parts of this trench were significantly impacted.



Figure 3
Trench 10 (2016 Excavation Area), Phase 2.1 Features
1:250 at A4



Figure 4
Trench 10 (2016 Excavation Area), Phase 2.2 Features
1:250 at A4

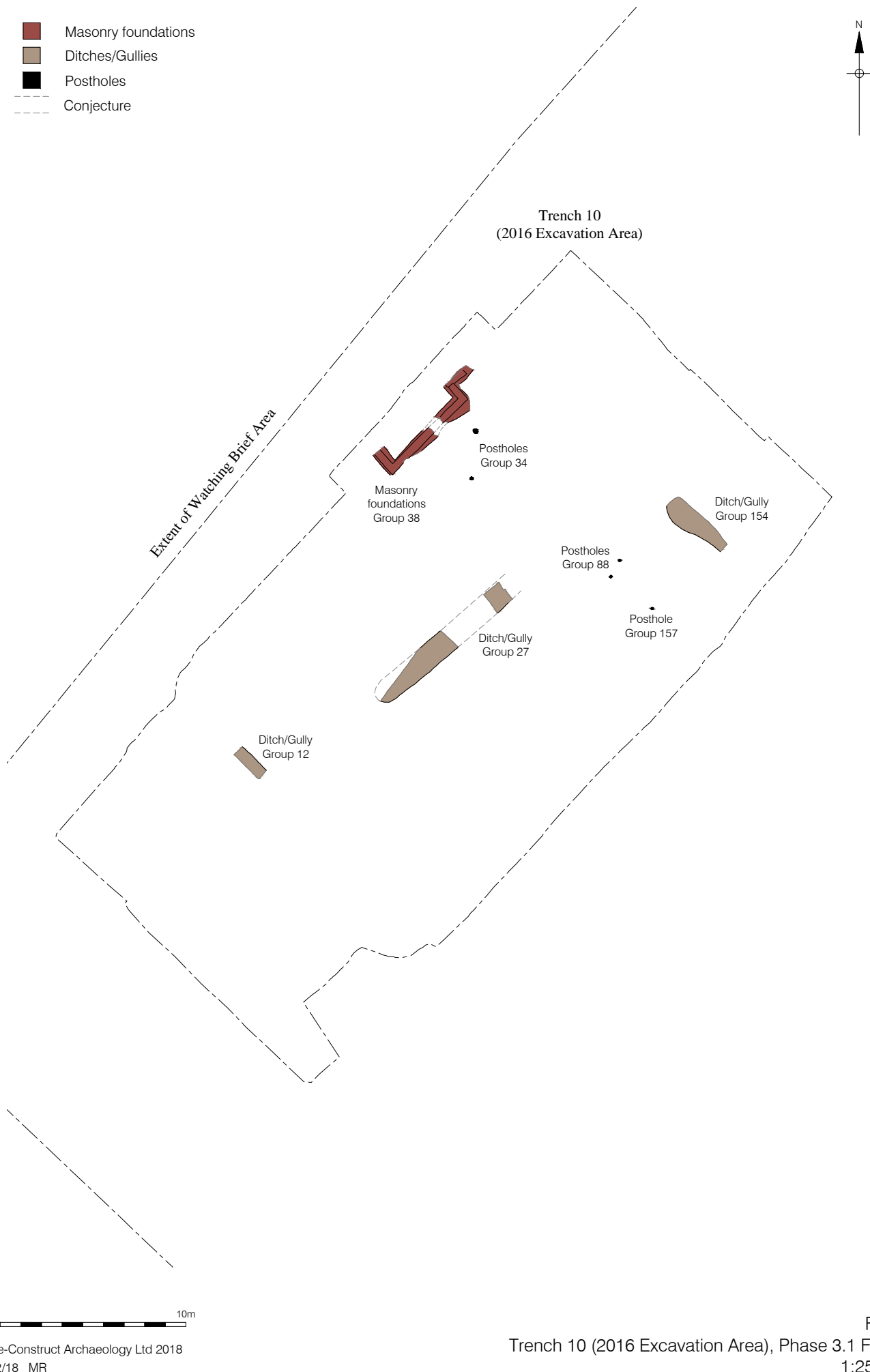


Figure 5
Trench 10 (2016 Excavation Area), Phase 3.1 Features
1:250 at A4

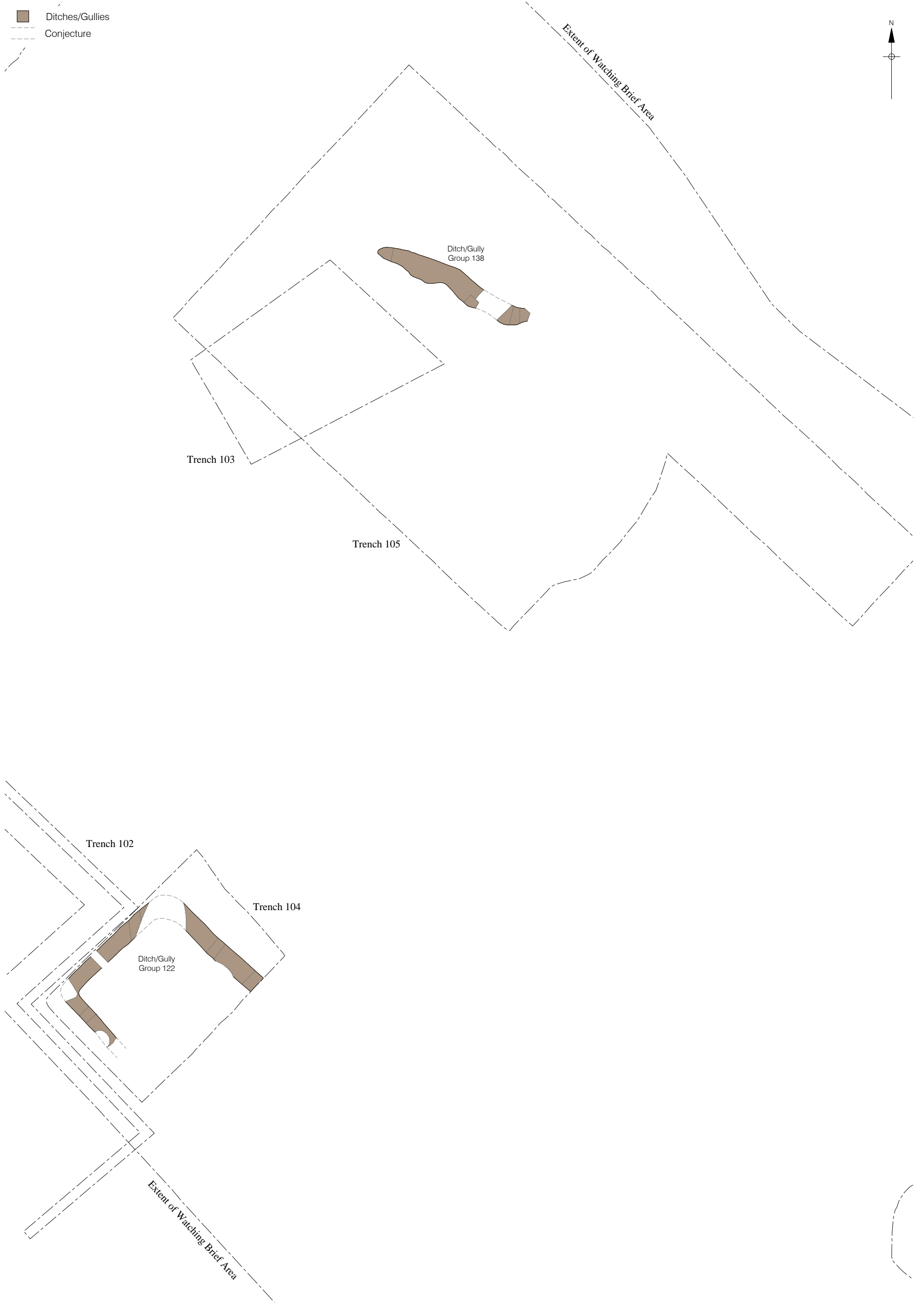


Figure 6
Watching Brief Area and Trenches 102-105, Phase 3.1 Features
1:250 at A3

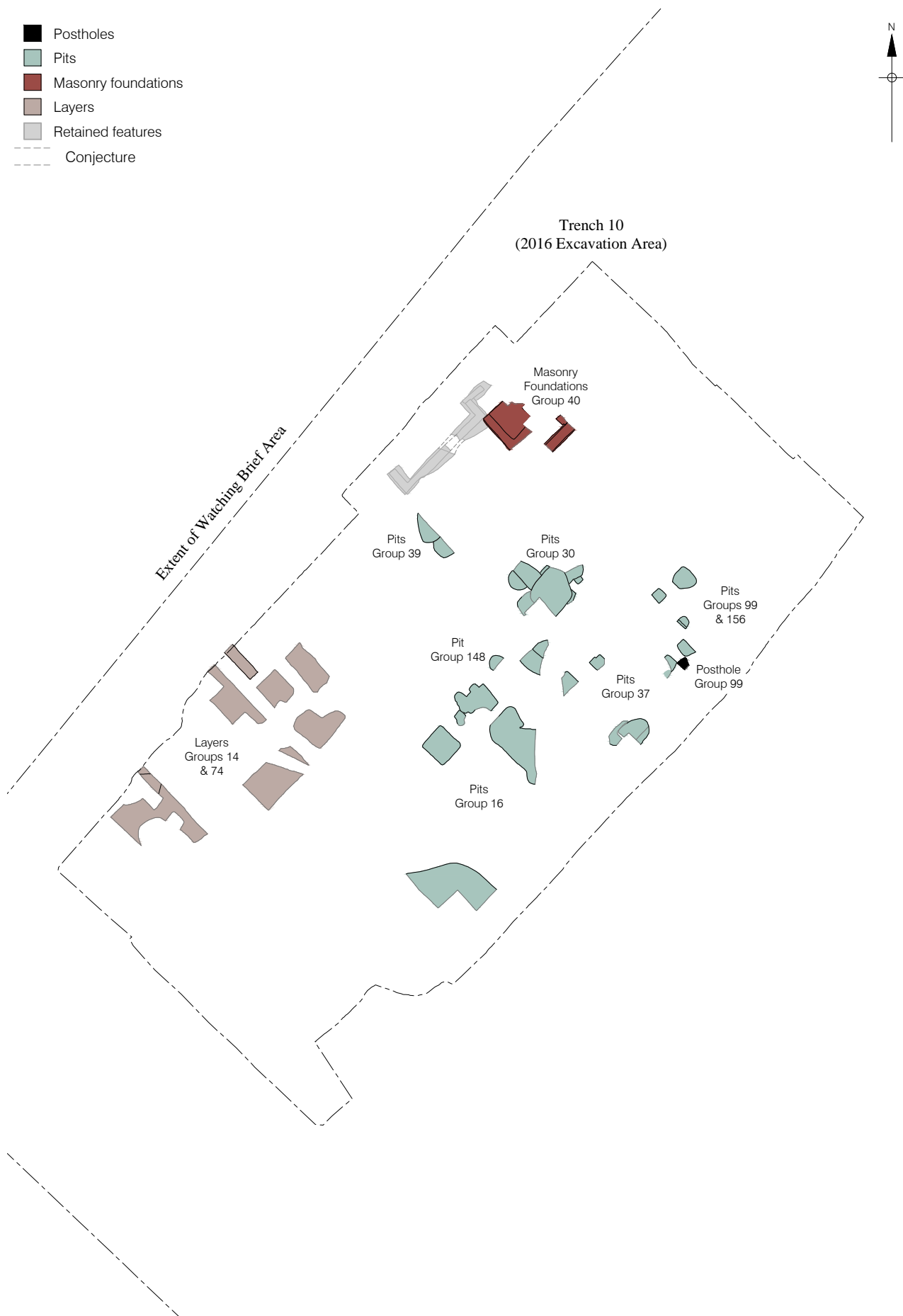
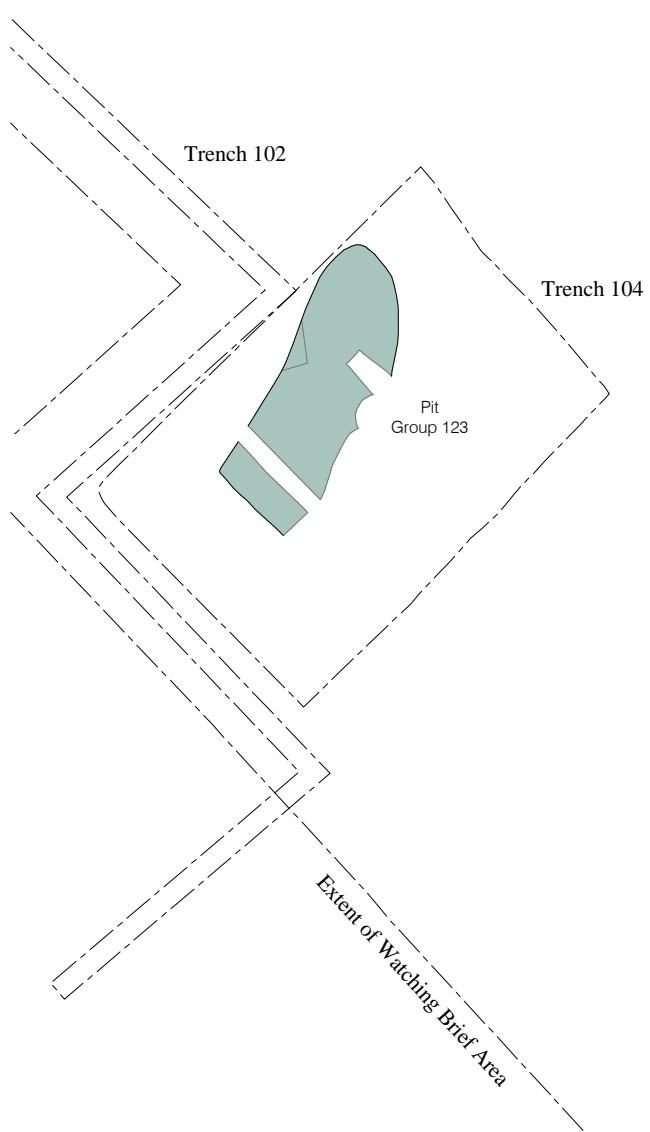


Figure 7
Trench 10 (2016 Excavation Area), Phase 3.2 Features
1:250 at A4



0 10m

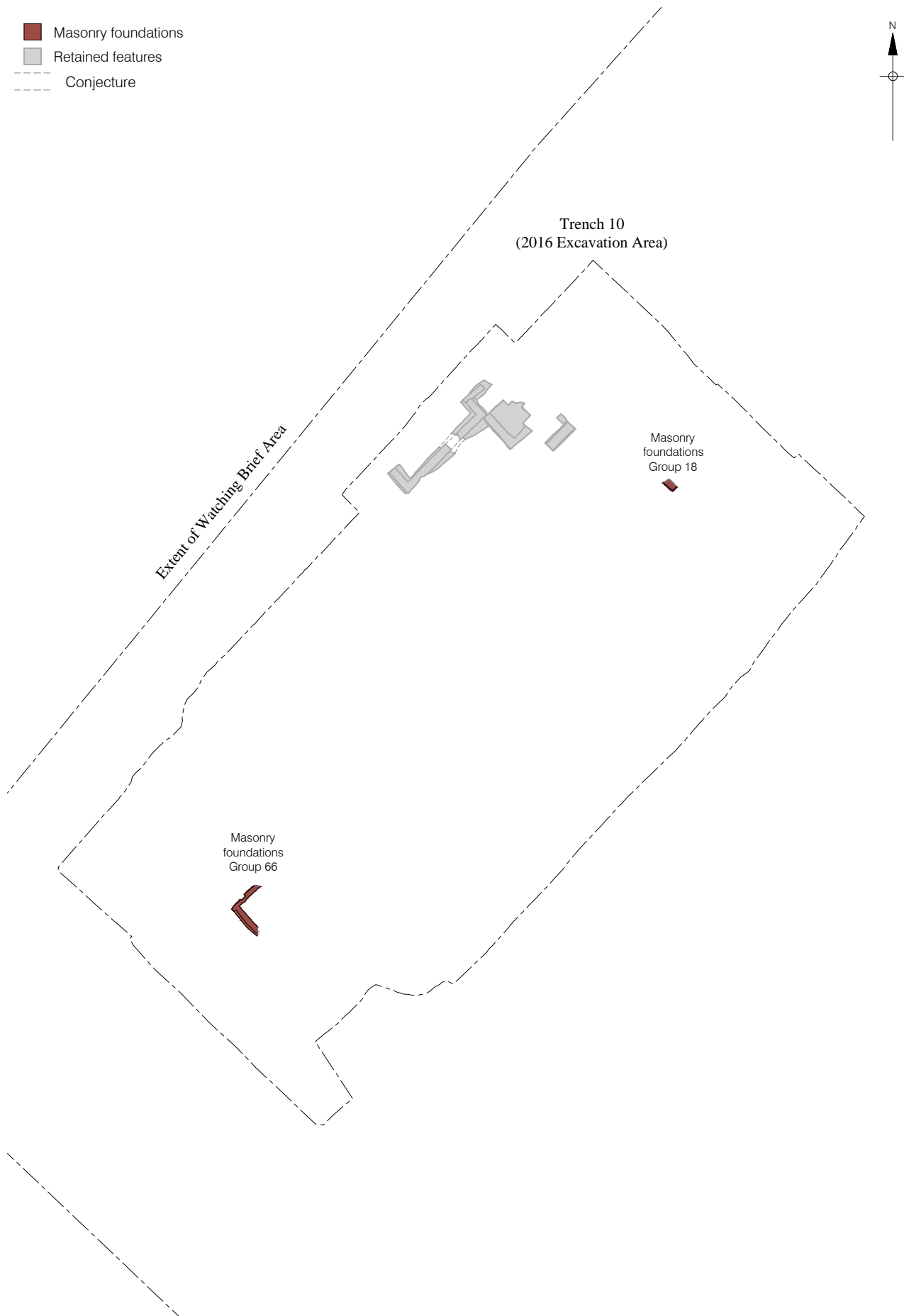
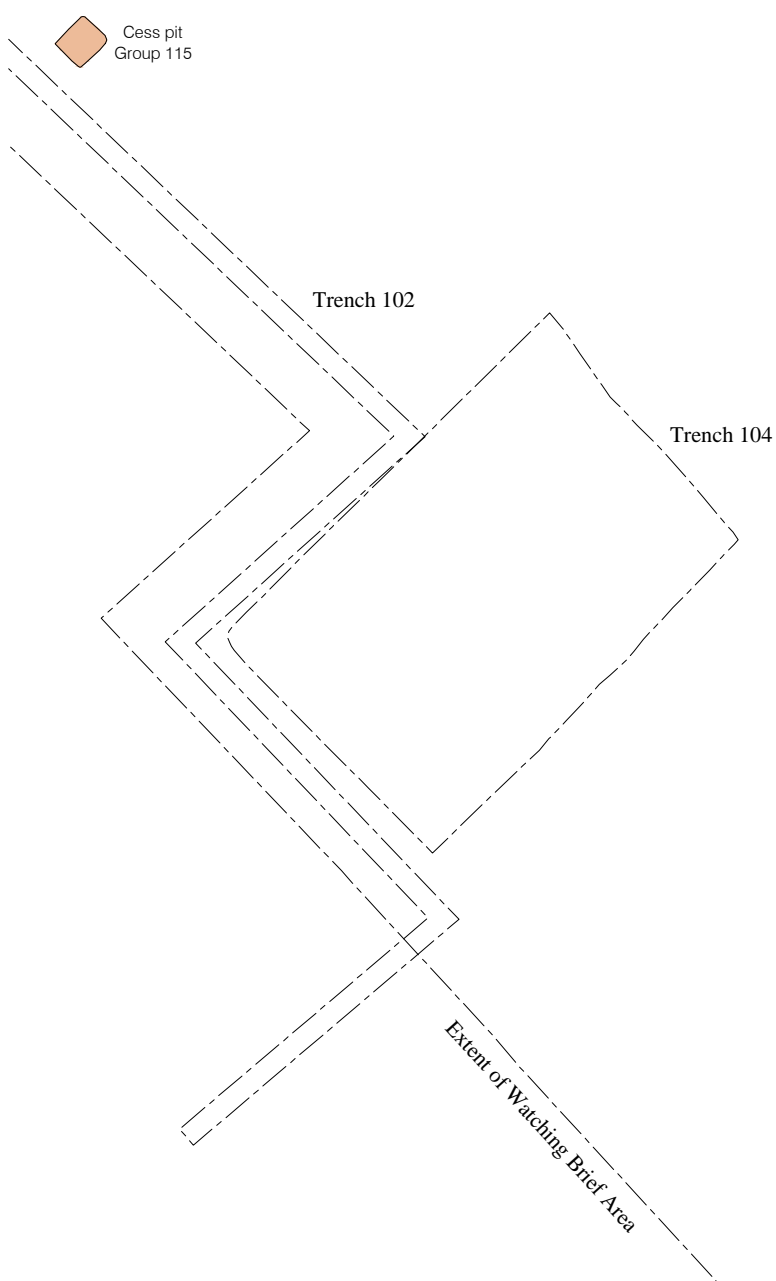
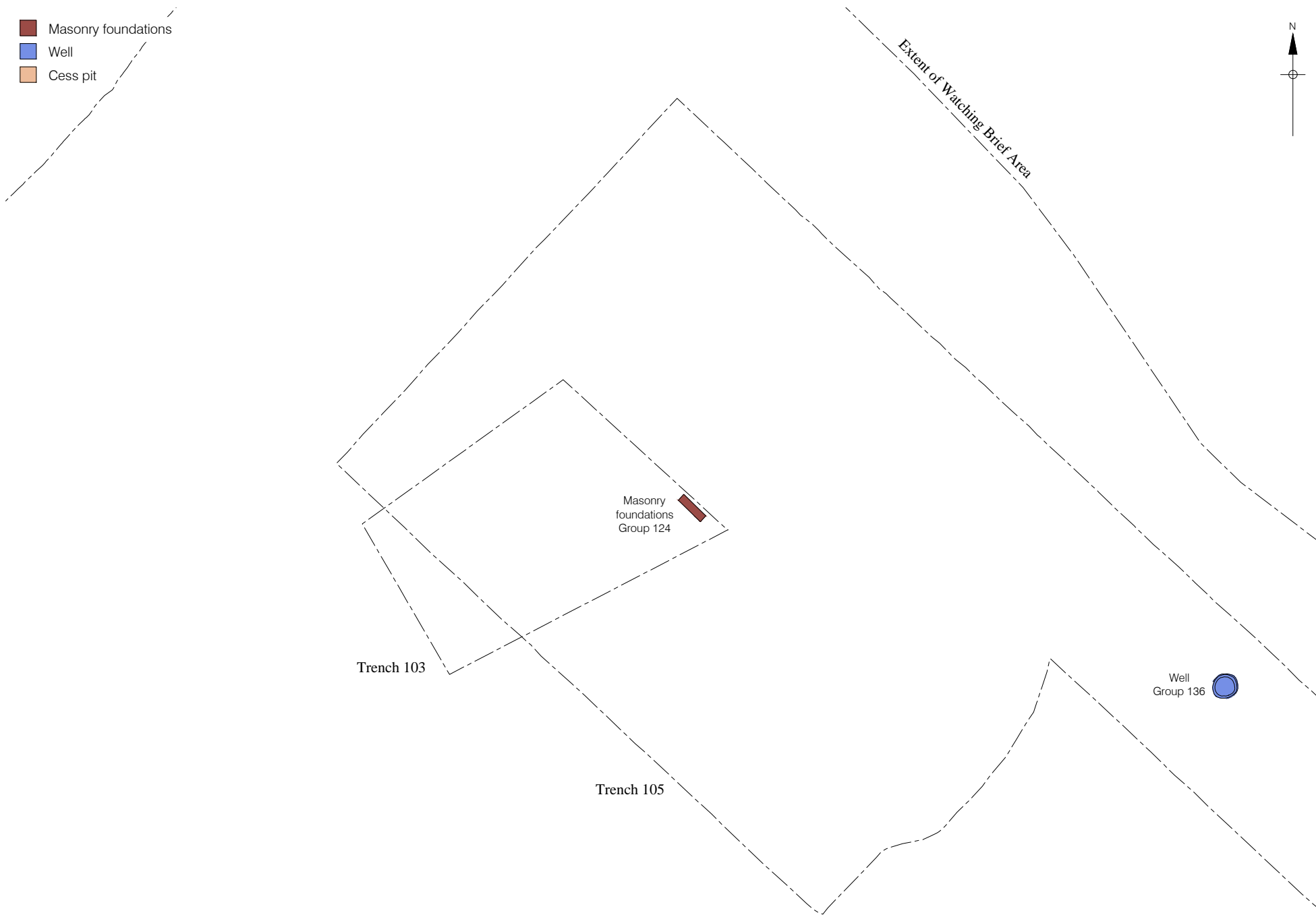
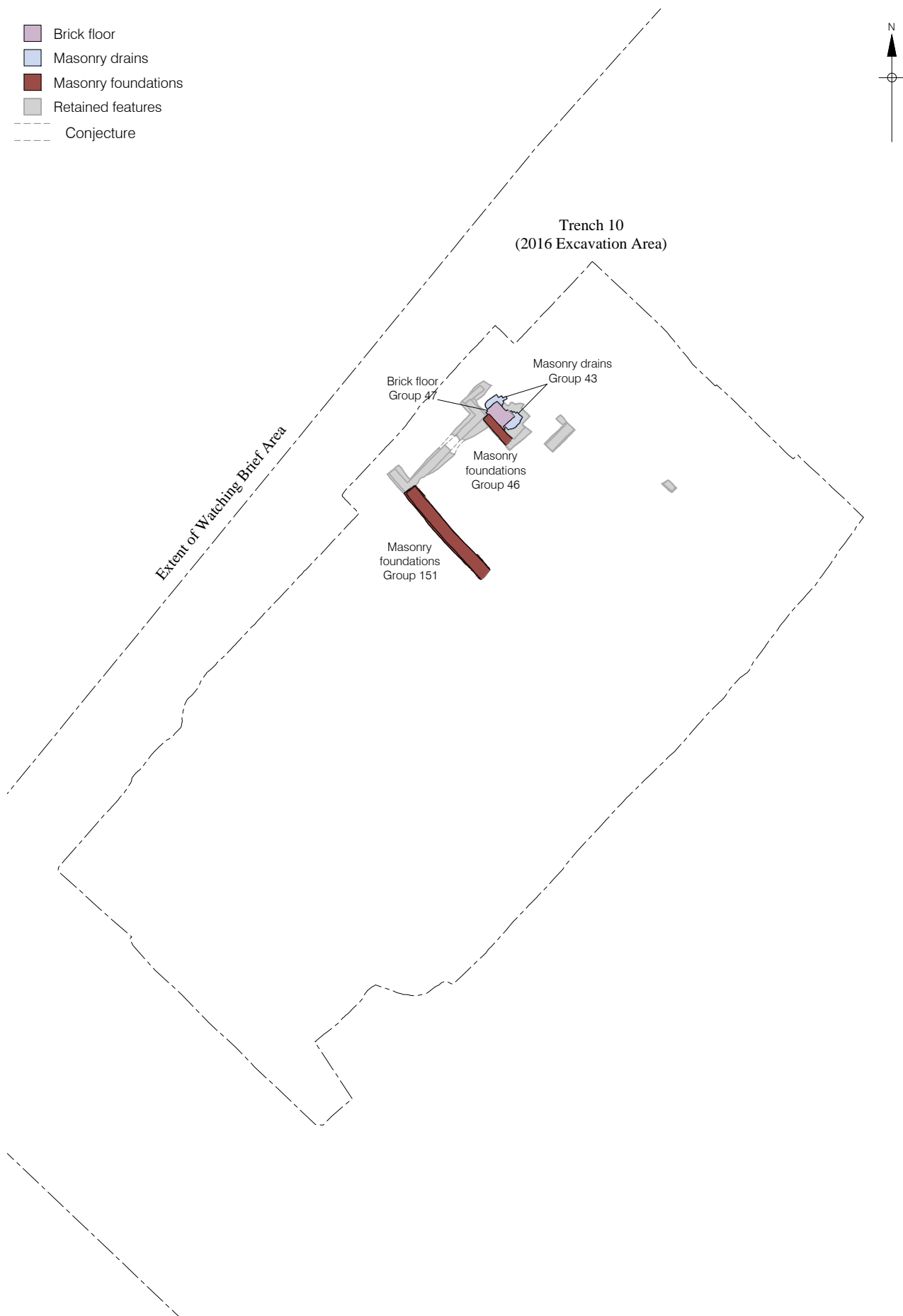


Figure 9
Trench 10 (2016 Excavation Area), Phase 4 Features
1:250 at A4



0 10m





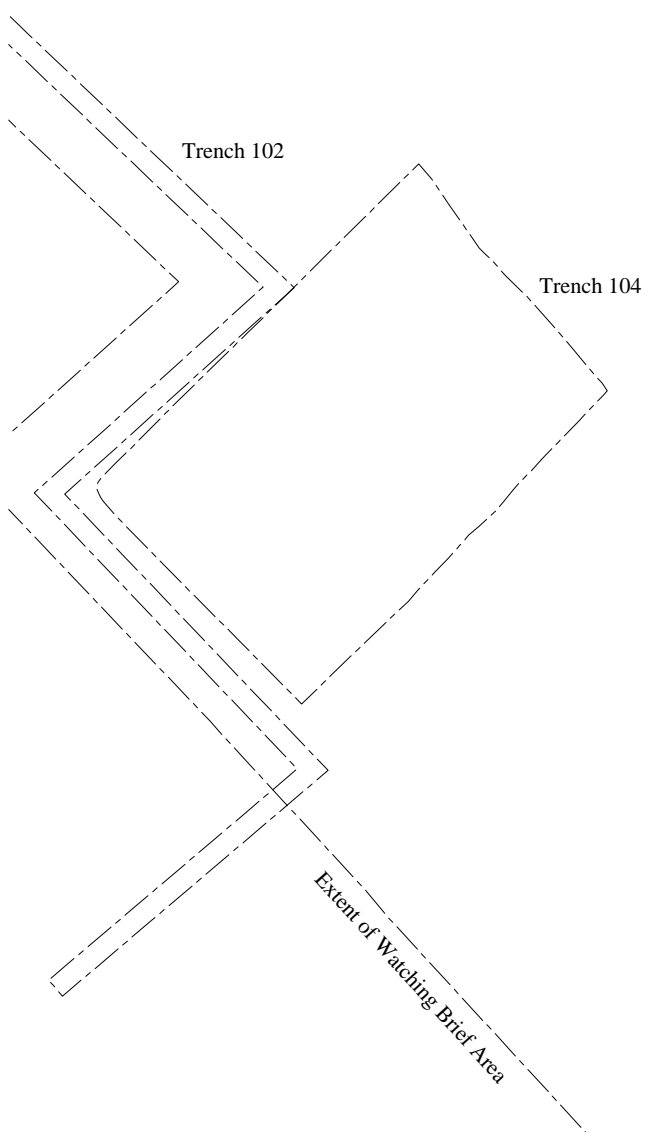
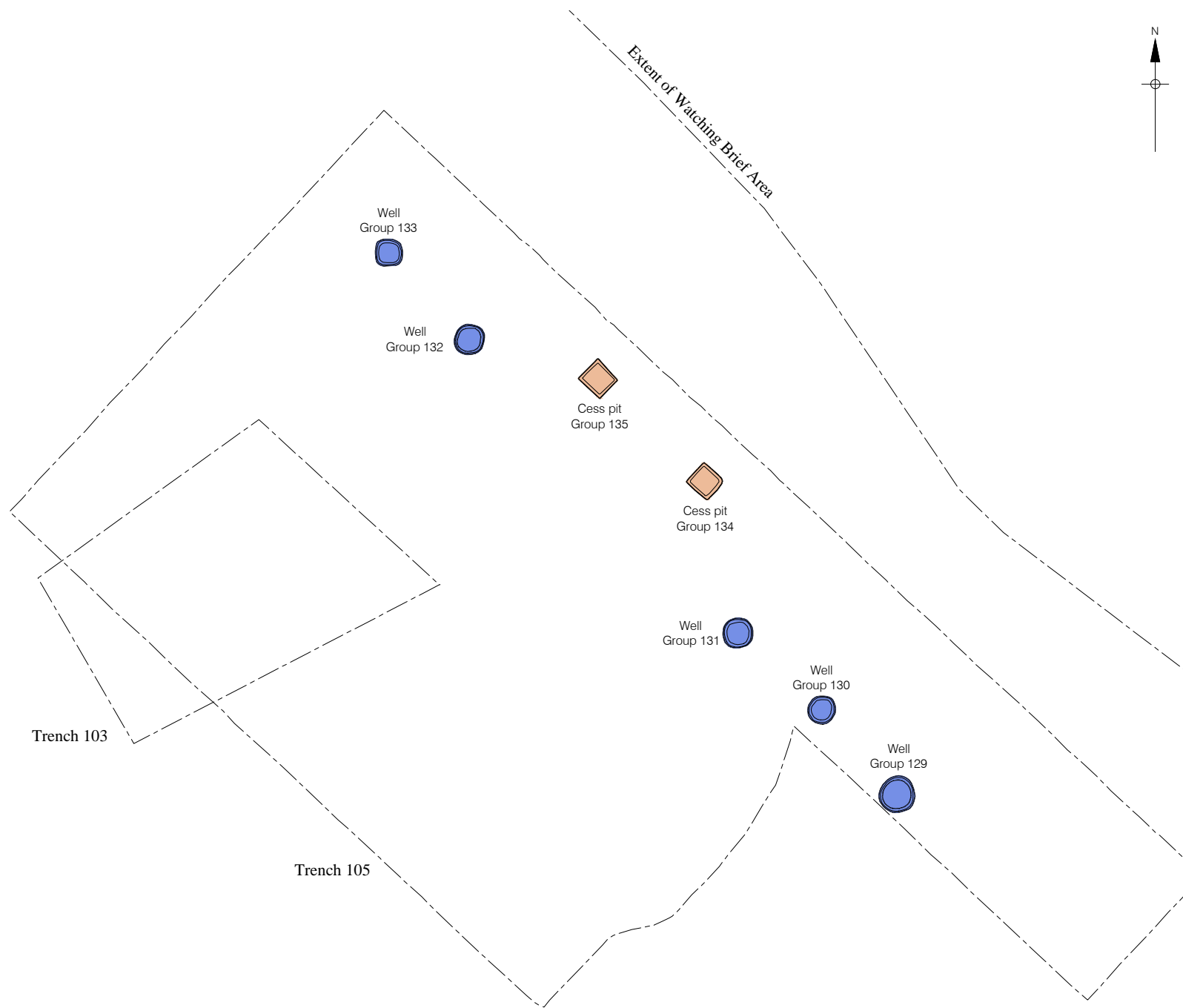
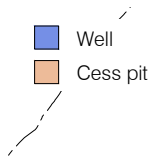


Figure 13
Watching Brief Area and Trenches 102-105, Phase 5 Features
1:250 at A3



0 25m

Figure 14
Phase 5 Features overlain on Lucas's map of 1847
1:625 at A4

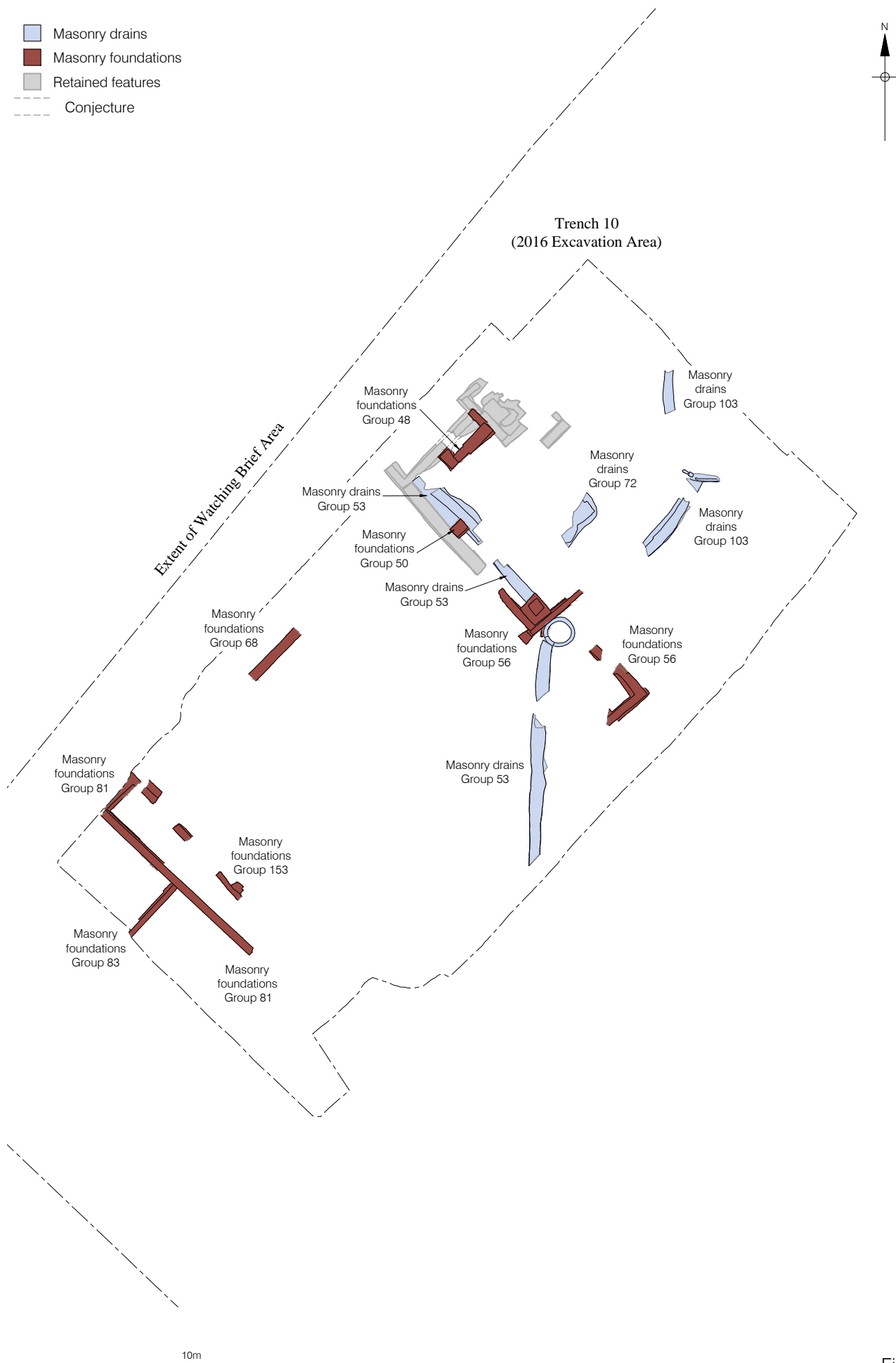
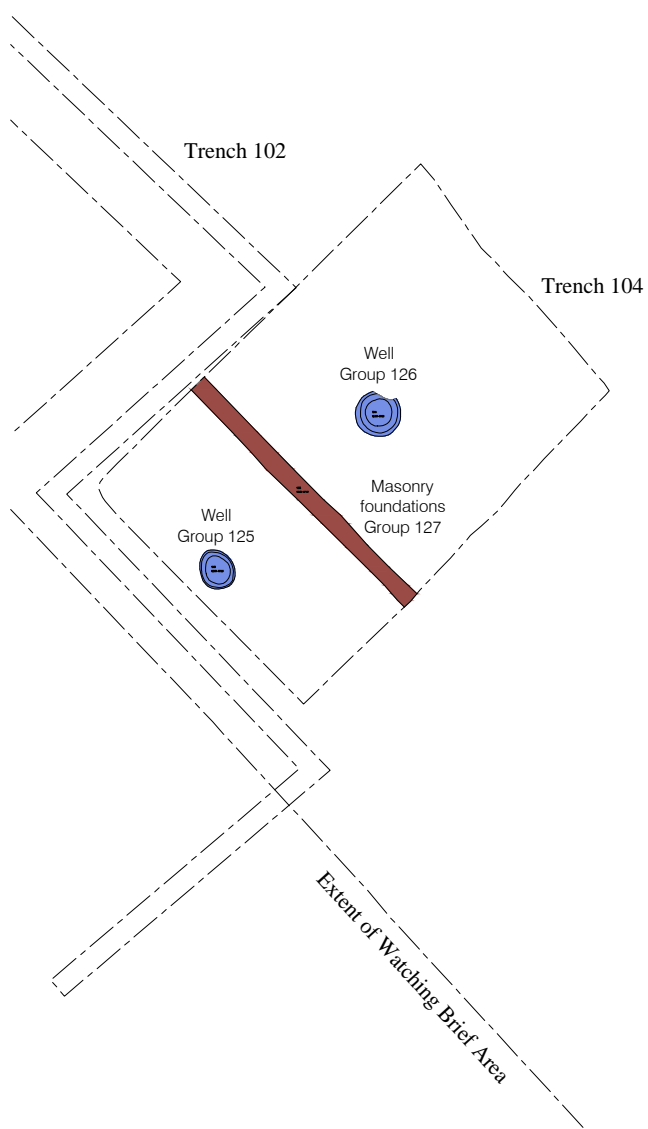


Figure 15
Trench 10 (2016 Excavation Area), Phase 6.1 Features
1:250 at A4

- Wells
- Masonry foundations
- Retained features
- Conjecture



0 10m

Figure 16
Watching Brief Area and Trenches 102-105, Phase 6.1 Features
1:250 at A3



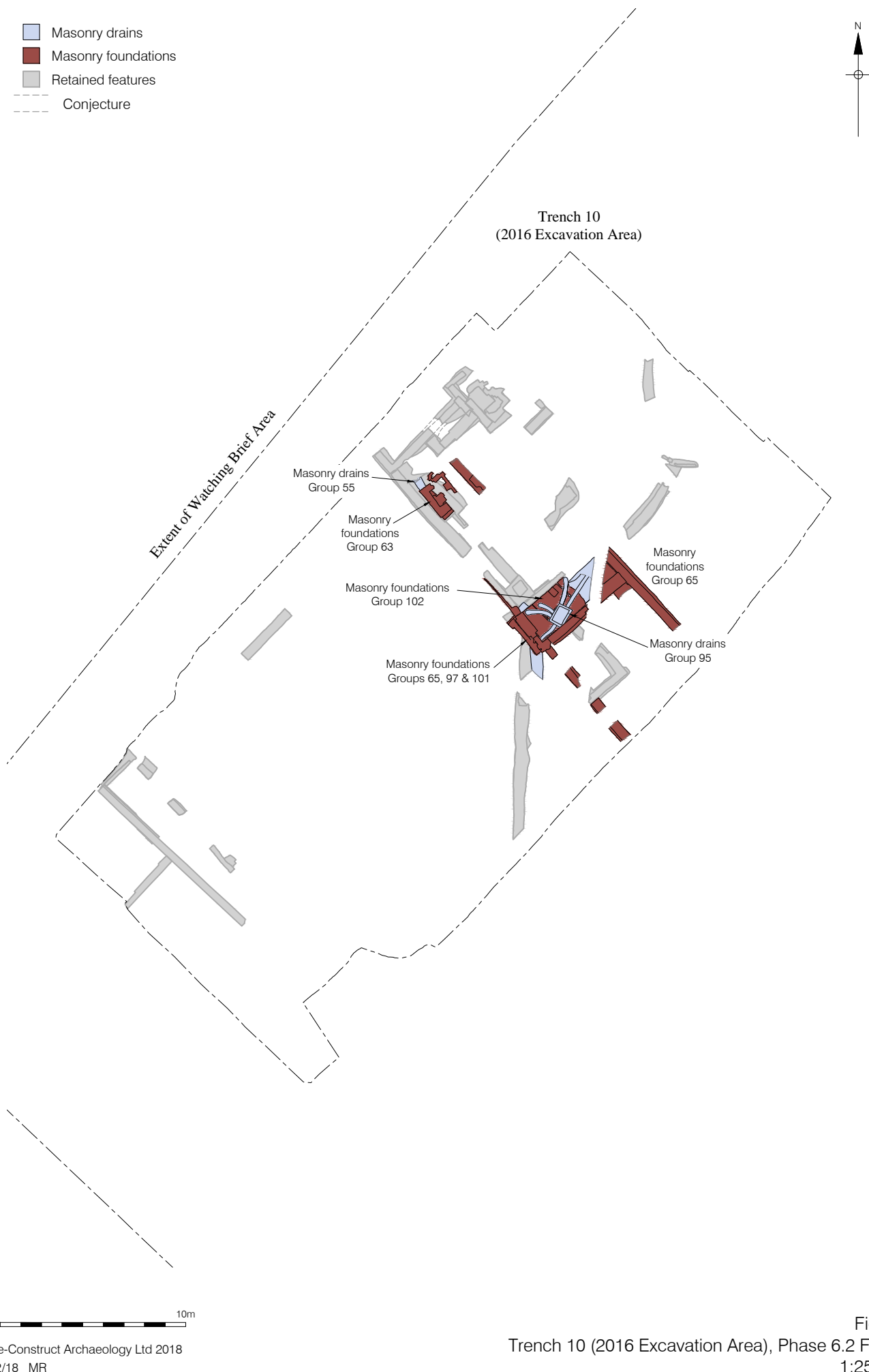
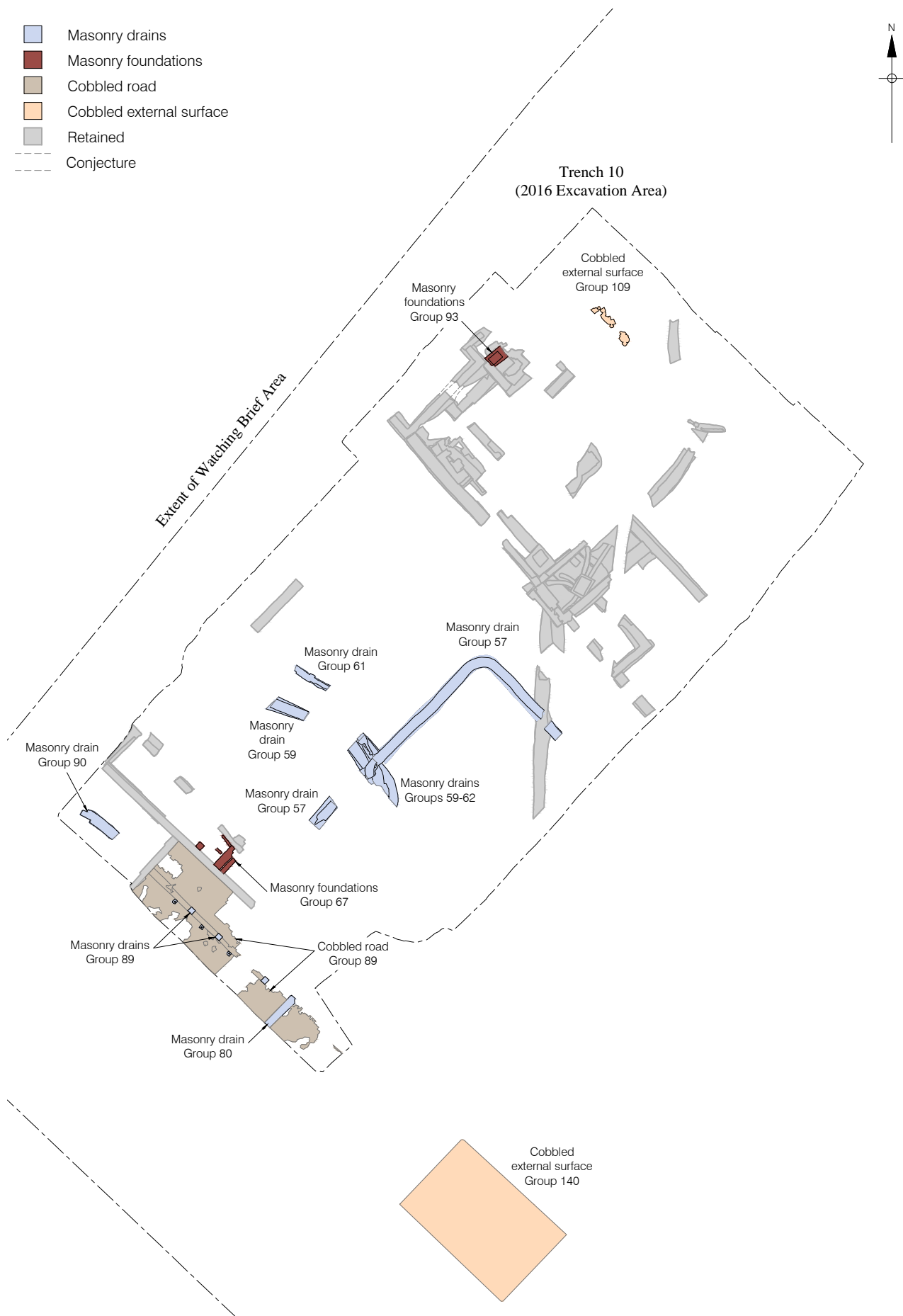


Figure 18
Trench 10 (2016 Excavation Area), Phase 6.2 Features
1:250 at A4







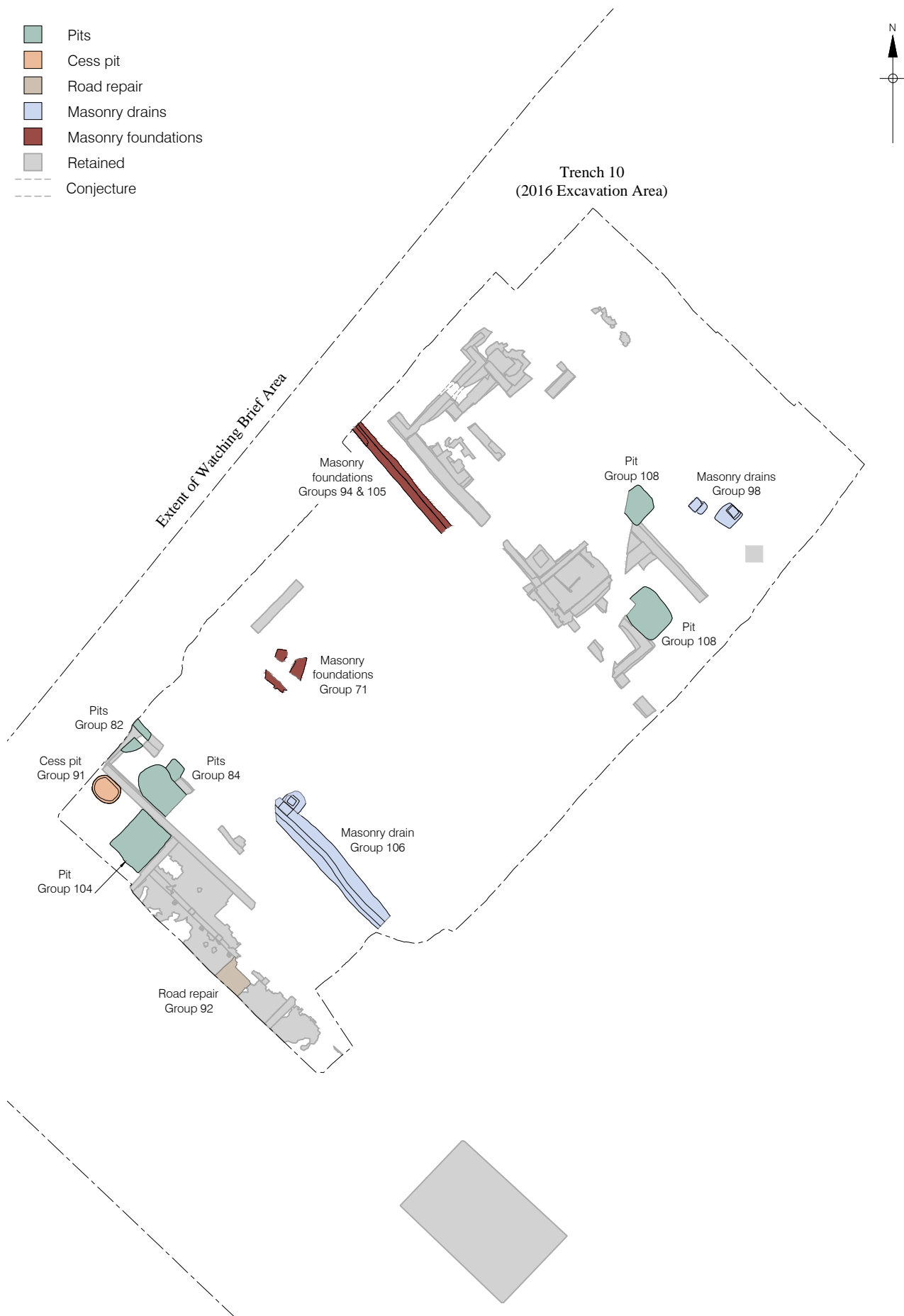


Figure 22
Trench 10 (2016 Excavation Area), Phase 8 Features
1:250 at A4



0 25m

Figure 23
Phase 8 Features overlain on the Ordnance Survey map of 1914
1:625 at A4

8 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

8.1 Introduction

8.1.1 The Written Scheme of Investigation (Moore 2016) prepared prior to the commencement of archaeological work at the 285-329 Edgware Road site highlighted a set of specific objectives to be addressed by the investigation. These were:

- What is the nature and extent of survival of the natural topography?

The natural deposits observed during the archaeological investigation consisted of sandy gravel with lenses of naturally deposited yellow sandy clay overlaid by natural brickearth. The sequence of natural deposits was best observed in the north part of the site (Trench 10), were natural brickearth, recorded between 31.84m OD and 31.63m OD, sealed a substantial deposit of natural sandy gravel. The monitoring of the ground reduction across the rest of the site (2017 Watching Brief Area) found evidence for substantial modern truncations which removed the upper horizon of the natural deposits in large parts of the site. However, the height on the natural recorded alongside the south boundary, shows natural sloping gradually from 31.05m OD in the north of Trench 102 to 30.56m OD approximately 15m to the south-east. The height of the natural rises again to 31m OD to the south in Trench 104. Finally, natural deposits were recorded in the south part of the site (Trench 101) at 30.25m OD. The combined height of the recorded natural deposits from the 2009 evaluation (Langthorne 2009), Area E1 West End Green (Taylor 2011) and the 2016 archaeological investigation shows natural gradually sloping from approximately 32m OD in the north to approximately 30.70-80m OD in the south and south-west part of the site.

- Is there any evidence for prehistoric, Roman, Saxon or medieval activity of the site?

There is no evidence for *in situ* prehistoric, Roman, Saxon and medieval activity in either Trench 10 or the Watching Brief Area. The post-medieval and later activity has potentially removed deposits relating to these periods. However, a total of 10 sherds of medieval residual pottery and CBM recovered from features dated to the 18th and 19th centuries indicate the presence of medieval activity near the site. A single residual fragment of imbrex from Phase 3 represented the total of Roman material found during the archaeological investigation. It was inevitable given the site's proximity to Watling Street that Roman material would be recovered. However, as with the previous excavation (Taylor 2011) and evaluation (Langthorne 2009) it falls far short of what may have been expected.

- Can the nature of the medieval village settlement at Paddington Green and its development into post-medieval settlement along Church Street be seen and understood in the archaeological record?

No evidence of the development of the site during the medieval period was observed during the archaeological investigation. The earliest archaeological deposits (Phase 2.1) shows that during the mid to late 18th century the site was, probably, partially developed. Archaeological evidence from Trench 10 shows that the north part of the site was in part developed with the construction of two north-west to south-east orientated square foundations constructed with bricks dated to the late medieval/early post-medieval period. The bricks are very likely to be re-used as they filled construction cuts which in turn truncated a layer dated to the late 17th/mid-18th century. The square foundations were orientated perpendicular to Church Street and probably form part of the southern extent of a building facing this street during the first half of the 18th century. Of note was a small cut feature in which a small articulated animal skeleton, [898], was found in the area to the south-west of the square masonry foundations. The animal was identified as a pet dog that was buried in its owner's back garden or plot of land.

The archaeological evidence from Phase 2.2 shows that between the late 18th and the early 19th century the north part of the site was organised into small property plots. The square masonry foundation fronting Church Street were sealed by levelling/consolidation deposits in preparation for re-development and the open ground to the south and west of it in use as a horticultural ground.

Evidence for the re-development of the site dated to the early 19th century (Phase 3.1) was recorded across the site. In Trench 10 the consolidation/levelling layers sealing Phase 2.1 square masonry foundation, were truncated by the construction cut for a rectangular shape foundation fronting Church Street (Building 1). To the south of this building were found further evidence for property boundaries such as wooden fencing, and boundary ditches following the same orientation of Church Street to the north and Edgware Road to the east. Further evidence of property boundaries was recorded in the west part of the site, in Trench 104, were a ditch enclosed a rectangular north-west to south-east orientated plot of land.

Evidence for possible quarrying activity was also recorded in the east and west areas of the site in Trenches 104 and 105 respectively. These features were dated to the early 19th century.

During the early 19th century (Phase 3.2) Building 1 was extended to the east and the area previously in use as horticultural land was now occupied by several rubbish pits associated with the development of the northern part of the site.

By the mid-19th century the site was substantially developed with properties fronting Church Street to the north and Edgware Road to the east as shown in the Geo Gutch map of 1840 and Geo Lucas map of 1847. The archaeological evidence for this phase of development (Phase 4) is scarce but a few masonry foundations, together with the location of a small cess pit and a well, fit with the layout of buildings and open areas as depicted in the maps.

By 1847 the eastern part of the site was partially re-developed with properties fronting Edgware Road. The modern basements on this part of the site truncated most of the archaeological deposits in the eastern frontage. However, a line of several north-west to south-east orientated wells and square cess pits were recorded during the 2017 watching brief. These masonry structures (Phase 5) are all located in the back garden of properties fronting Edgware Road as depicted on the Geo Lucas map of 1847. The archaeological evidence from Trench 10 shows a further extension of Building 1 to the south which also fits well with the 1947 map.

During the second half of the 19th century the site underwent further development (Phase 6.1). The most significant event was observed in the northern part of the site. Here the properties fronting Church Street were connected to a sewer system consisting of brick culverts connected to a central circular manhole. The introduction of the culverts went hand in hand with a further southern extension of Building 1 which was later redeveloped with the construction of a masonry structure above the central manhole (Phase 6.2). In the north-east corner of Trench 10 further development was recorded with the construction of masonry elements which correspond to the layout of buildings as shown on the 1872 OS map.

During the early 20th century the western part of the site was redeveloped with the construction of a building labelled as "Garage" as shown on the 1914 OS map. The archaeological investigation found evidence for a cobbled road connecting the garage to Church Street. The road was equipped with manholes alongside its centre which in turn were connected to the sewer system.

- What was the economic, trading and social basis of the post-medieval settlement along Church Street and how did it develop over time?

The 18th-century village of Paddington despite its isolation became very popular among the French Huguenots which included skilled craftsman such as Denis Chirac of Paddington Green who work as jeweller for Queen Anne (Weinreb and Hibbert 2008) and later by the Greek and Jewish communities during the mid-19th century. During the late 18th and early 19th centuries, with the opening of a new section of the Grand Junction Canal, a trade link between London and the Midlands was created and as a result, Paddington developed very quickly and in a very short time. After the Napoleonic wars, during the 1820s, development

continued under the supervision of George Gutch with the development of terraces alongside Edgware Road. Moreover, the opening of Paddington Station in 1838 and the first underground line in 1863 paved the way for a very rapid raising of the residential population which grew from 1,881 in 1801 to 46,305 in 1851 and increasing by well over 10,000 units every 10 years (ibid.).

The archaeological investigation unsurprisingly confirmed the documentary evidence for rapid development of the site during the 19th century. During this period the site underwent a rapid growth with the expansion of Building 1 and the north frontage of the site which were later connected, during the last part of the 19th century, to a system of brick culverts which provided better sanitary services for a rapidly growing population. To the west of the site the wells and cess pits located in the back garden of properties facing into Edgware Road were also recorded.

- What activities took place on rural parts of the site before its development and was the possible quarrying on an industrial or small scale?

The archaeological investigation shows that possibly until the mid-18th century the site was still largely undeveloped. Evidence of land division and horticultural activity was recorded in the north part of the site which suggests a semi-rural nature of the site during the 18th century. Sporadic and small-scale quarrying dating to the late 18th and early 19th centuries were also recorded in the central and western part of the site.

- Can the environmental assessment help us understand the nature of the rural land use and the changes which increased urbanisation brought?

The environmental strategy followed during the archaeological investigation was unable to answer this research question.

8.2 Additional research Questions

8.2.1 The archaeological investigation at 285-329 Edgware Road raised further research questions which are detailed below:

- To what extent the residual medieval material can help us to understand the activity on the site during this period?
- Can Phase 2.1 be better understood? If so is this phase evidence for land use during the late 16th/17th century?

- Can Phases 2.1 and 2.2 be better understood in the wider context especially when compared with previous archaeological works such as the Area E1 West End Green evaluation and excavation (Taylor 2011) and the watching brief at North Wharf Gardens (Polakiewicz and Edmonds 2016).
- Can the historical record elucidate on the property boundaries/land division recorded in Phases 2.1, 2.2, 3.1 and 3.2?
- Can the historical record help us to understand the function of the two square masonry foundations assigned to Phase 2.1?
- To what extent are the bone, pottery and small finds assemblages from Phase 3.2 associated with Building 1 indicative of domestic waste or industrial activity?
- To what extent can the nature of the 19th-century properties and residents be determined from associated assemblage?

9 IMPORTANCE OF THE RESULTS, FURTHER WORK AND PUBLICATION ONLINE

9.1 Importance of the Results

- 9.1.1 The archaeological investigation at 285-329 Edgware Road demonstrated the presence of a stratified archaeological sequence dating from the 18th century to the early 20th century. Despite the absence of *in situ* archaeological deposits dating to the Roman or medieval period, the presence of residual material in 18th- and early 19th-century deposits suggest activity during these periods near the site.
- 9.1.2 The earliest activity on site, dating broadly to the 18th century, show the formation of a subsoil horizon together with cut features associated with horticultural activity. This can be of significance when considering the earliest development of the site was dated to the early/mid 17th century in the south-west part of the site in Area E1 (Taylor and Humphrey, 2015).
- 9.1.3 The change in use of the land to the south of Building 1 from horticultural (Phase 2.1 and 2.2) to domestic activity (Phase 3.2) is of interest principally referring to general food use and pottery provenance. The presence of animal burials is also of interest when compared to similar deposits found in Camden (British Museum) and/or Southwark (Bermondsey Abbey).
- 9.1.4 The increasing activity during the 19th century, attested by the archaeological evidence, show the development of the site and coincide with the documentary evidence which show increasing population size during this century. Of interest is the development of the sewer system consisting of brick culverts and circular manholes which provide the properties fronting Church Street with appropriate sanitary services.

9.2 Further work

- 9.2.1 Further work should consider integrating the results of the 2009 evaluation (Langthorne 2009) with the results of the 2016 excavation and watching brief. Moreover, the results of the excavation in Area E1 (Taylor and Humphrey 2015) should be compared in order to analyse similarity or differences between the two excavations.
- 9.2.2 Documentary evidence of the inhabitants of the buildings encountered on the site will be attempted by means of studying census returns and Post Office directories of the relevant period.
- 9.2.3 The bone assemblage is rather small, even with the addition of the bone from the previous phase. However, it is recommended that salient aspects of the two assessment reports

from this site, principally referring to general food use, the equid remains and a description of the animal 'burials', should be included in the publication report. Comparisons with sites in this general area should be included, although it will probably prove necessary to seek suitable comparisons elsewhere in London. These could include sites in Camden as the British Museum and/or in Southwark, as Bermondsey Abbey, both with large 18th and 19th-century animal bone collections.

9.2.4 The pottery assemblage: in addition to providing dating evidence for the features from which it was recovered, the primary significance of the pottery assemblage is local, specifically arising from the information it can provide about the inhabitants of this part of London during the post-medieval period. No further analysis is recommended, although any future publication should include a brief summary of the pottery recovered, perhaps focussing on some of the larger, fresher groups and accompanied by up to 6 illustrations or photographs. A closer look at distribution coupled with documentary research, including map regression and a survey of census data, may enable some groups to be related to particular households and/or occupants.

9.2.5 The CBM assemblage: individual items of interest are limited to some late Reigate stone medieval mouldings and Purbeck limestone pavers [897] [915], which must have come from a late medieval ecclesiastical structure in the vicinity. There was also a very unusual scored medieval peg tile [800]. There is also part of a yellow floral, green leaf and blue linear stripe pattern typical of a Rotherhithe Floor Tile (1638-1650) was recorded from a post-medieval levelling layer [865]. The value of this assessment lies in the dating of the numerous brick walls and as such only a paragraph of publication text would suffice. It would be of interest in tracking down a possible ecclesiastical building for the medieval broken mouldings of Reigate stone. The tin glazed floor tile mentioned above should be illustrated.

9.2.6 The clay tobacco pipes are of little significance at a local level. The bowl forms present are typical for the London area. Interestingly the earlier phase of archaeological work produced some variation in the 17th century pipe shapes, which were possibly more characteristic of the West London clay tobacco pipe industry, although these bowls are not evident in this collection. Very few of the maker marked bowls can be equated to local pipe makers or those working to the west in the Hammersmith and Fulham area. This indicates that more research needs to be undertaken on clay tobacco pipe makers in the Paddington area: however, this research would be more appropriate for a synthetic research encompassing other local clay tobacco pipe assemblages and not appropriate as further work for this assemblage. None of the clay tobacco pipes show evidence for their manufacture on the site. It is recommended that a short publication report is written. As the venue for the publication of the study area is likely to be the London Archaeologist then it is not appropriate for the pipes to be illustrated.

9.2.7 The glass assemblage has limited significance at a local, national or international level. Of interest are the fragments of the two horticultural bell jars found in contexts [548] and [753]. The glass does have some potential to date the site stratigraphy. It is recommended that the two bell jars are illustrated, and a short publication report is written on these items and a summary of the glass assemblage.

9.2.8 Metal and small finds potentially provide key elements of domestic material culture and activities related to the investigated site. Reflecting aspects of social life and households in Georgian and Victorian times, relevant finds should be included in any publication of the site. For this purpose, some objects will require further x-ray for full identification.

9.2.9 The environmental samples from West End Green has shown that preservation of environmental material is good. Additional specialist analysis of the mineralized and waterlogged seeds and plant remains is suggested, as this may yield information on diet, cultivation and import practices in the post-medieval period, as well as allowing for better identification for some of the heavily mineralized material. If additional material is available, a 1-litre subsample of each context should also be paraffin sieved for recovery of insect remains and assessed by an etymologist, as this assemblage could provide significant information regarding living conditions on the site, past hygiene, and climate during this phase of occupation. A summary of this assessment should be included in the final publication.

9.3 **Publication outline**

9.3.1 The results of the archaeological investigation will be published in an appropriate journal such as the *London Archaeologist*. The publication of the investigation will focus on the development of the site from the 18th century onwards and will be integrated with the results of the archaeological evaluation conducted by PCA in 2009 (Langthorne 2009). Moreover, an understanding of the site within the wider archaeological landscape should include comparison with the 2011 West End Green excavation (Taylor and Humphrey 2011). A proposed outline of the publication is detailed below:

Archaeological investigation at 285-329 Edgware Road

- Introduction to the project
- Historical and Archaeological Background]
- Archaeological Sequence
- Discussion
- Conclusion

- Acknowledgements
- Bibliography

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| • Plans | 549 |
| • Sections | 41 |
| • Environmental Sheets | 3 |

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| | |
|-----------------------------|-----------|
| • Pottery | 11 boxes |
| • CTP | 2 boxes |
| • Building material | 16 crates |
| • Animal bone | 9 boxes |
| • Stone/mortar/plaster | 3 crates |
| • Glass | 3 boxes |
| • Small Finds/Metal objects | 75 items |

10.3 Environmental samples

| | |
|-----------|----|
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10.4 Photographic Record

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| • Digital shots | 138 |
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11 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

| Context | Type | Area | Trench | Interpretation | Highest level | Lowest level | Phase | Group |
|---------|---------|------|--------|--------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|-------|-------|
| 400 | Fill | | 10 | Backfill of brick culvert [41]. | 31.89 | 31.78 | 7 | 57 |
| 401 | Masonry | | 10 | Brick-lined culvert. | 31.94 | 31.78 | 7 | 57 |
| 402 | Layer | | 10 | Modern dump deposit. | 33.69 | 0 | 6.2 | 107 |
| 403 | Layer | | 10 | Modern dump deposit. | 33.61 | 33.6 | 6.2 | 87 |
| 404 | Layer | | 10 | Modern dump layer. | 32.58 | 32.57 | 6.2 | 87 |
| 405 | Layer | | 10 | Modern dump layer. | 32.52 | 32.46 | 6.2 | 87 |
| 406 | Fill | | 10 | Secondary fil of culvert [408]. | 32 | 32 | 7 | 57 |
| 407 | Fill | | 10 | Primary fill of culvert [408] | 31.86 | 31.82 | 7 | 57 |
| 408 | Masonry | | 10 | Post-med brick culvert. | 32.21 | 31.79 | 7 | 57 |
| 409 | Fill | | 10 | Backfill of toilet run. | 32.61 | 32.5 | 6.2 | 102 |
| 410 | Masonry | | 10 | Render over toilet room. | 32.61 | 32.38 | 6.2 | 102 |
| 411 | Masonry | | 10 | Modern concrete base. | 32.64 | 32.63 | 6.2 | 97 |
| 412 | Fill | | 10 | Construction cut backfill. | 32.45 | 32.44 | 6.2 | 97 |
| 413 | Cut | | 10 | Construction cut for masonry [411]. | 32.56 | 32.33 | 6.2 | 97 |
| 414 | Layer | | 10 | Post-medieval demolition layer. | 32.45 | 32.32 | 6.2 | 87 |
| 415 | Layer | | 10 | Render layer. | 32.27 | | 6.2 | 76 |
| 416 | Masonry | | 10 | N-S orientated wall. | 32.61 | 32.57 | 6.1 | 56 |
| 417 | Masonry | | 10 | E-W orientated wall. | 32.51 | 32.5 | 6.2 | 65 |
| 418 | Masonry | | 10 | E-W orientated wall. | 32.61 | 32.43 | 6.1 | 56 |
| 419 | Masonry | | 10 | N-S orientated wall. | 32.71 | 32.64 | 6.2 | 65 |
| 420 | Fill | | 10 | Fill of post-med drain [421]. | 32.01 | 32 | 7 | 61 |
| 421 | Masonry | | 10 | Post-med drain. | 32.07 | 31.84 | 7 | 61 |
| 422 | Masonry | | 10 | Post-med culvert. | 32.03 | 31.94 | 6.1 | 53 |
| 423 | Masonry | | 10 | Masonry above [474]. | 32.58 | 32.42 | 6.2 | 101 |
| 424 | Cut | | 10 | Construction cut for [474]. | 32.05 | 31.7 | 6.2 | 95 |
| 425 | Fill | | 10 | Construction cut backfill for [426]. | 31.66 | 31.65 | 8 | 106 |
| 426 | Fill | | 10 | Ceramic drain. | 31.19 | 31.18 | 8 | 106 |
| 427 | Cut | | 10 | Construction cut for drain [426]. | 31.66 | 30.65 | 8 | 106 |
| 428 | Layer | | 10 | Bedding layer for [415]. | 32.24 | 32.2 | 6.2 | 160 |
| 429 | Layer | | 10 | Mixed post-med layer. | 32.65 | 32.57 | 6.2 | 65 |
| 430 | Masonry | | 10 | Post-medieval brick drain. | 32.22 | 32.08 | 7 | 59 |
| 431 | Masonry | | 10 | NW-SE orientated drain. | 32.19 | 32.03 | 7 | 61 |
| 432 | Masonry | | 10 | Post-med drain. | 32.13 | 31.87 | 7 | 62 |
| 433 | Fill | | 10 | Fill of post-med drain [432]. | 32.06 | 31.91 | 7 | 62 |

| Context | Type | Area | Trench | Interpretation | Highest level | Lowest level | Phase | Group |
|---------|---------|------|--------|--------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|-------|-------|
| 434 | Fill | | 10 | Construction cut backfill of [432]. | 32 | 32 | 7 | 62 |
| 435 | Cut | | 10 | Construction cut for [432]. | 32 | 31.74 | 7 | 62 |
| 436 | Masonry | | 10 | Post-med brick drain. | 31.91 | 31.79 | 7 | 62 |
| 437 | Masonry | | 10 | Post-med brick drain. | 31.98 | 31.85 | 7 | 60 |
| 438 | Masonry | | 10 | E-W orientated wall. | 32.89 | 32.36 | 6.1 | 68 |
| 439 | Masonry | | 10 | N-S orientated wall. | 32.1 | 32.09 | 6.2 | 65 |
| 440 | Fill | | 10 | Construction cut backfill of [474]. | 32.05 | 31.94 | 6.2 | 95 |
| 441 | Fill | | 10 | Construction cut backfill of [421]. | 32.05 | 32.02 | 7 | 61 |
| 442 | Cut | | 10 | Construction cut for drain [421]. | 32.05 | 37.81 | 7 | 61 |
| 443 | Fill | | 10 | Fill of drain [444]/[437]. | 31.97 | 31.32 | 7 | 60 |
| 444 | Masonry | | 10 | Brick lined drain. | 32.1 | 31.38 | 7 | 60 |
| 445 | Masonry | | 10 | Brick lined drain. | 31.99 | 31.77 | 8 | 70 |
| 446 | VOID | | | | | | | |
| 447 | VOID | | | | | | | |
| 448 | Masonry | | 10 | N-S orientated masonry. | 32.01 | 32.01 | 6.2 | 65 |
| 449 | Masonry | | 10 | N-S and E-W masonry foundation. | 32.06 | 32.03 | 6.1 | 56 |
| 450 | Fill | | 10 | Construction cut backfill. | 32.21 | 32.21 | 7 | 57 |
| 451 | Layer | | 10 | Levelling layer. | 31.95 | 31.94 | 7 | 57 |
| 452 | Cut | | 10 | Construction cut for [408]. | 32.03 | 31.75 | 7 | 57 |
| 453 | Cut | | 10 | Construction cut backfill for [401]. | 31.94 | 31.94 | 7 | 57 |
| 454 | Cut | | 10 | Construction cut for [401]. | 31.94 | 31.73 | 7 | 57 |
| 455 | Masonry | | 10 | E-W orientated brick culvert. | 30.95 | 30.94 | 8 | 106 |
| 456 | Fill | | 10 | Construction cut backfill. | 31.65 | 31.61 | 8 | 106 |
| 457 | Cut | | 10 | Construction cut of [458]. | 31.65 | 30.77 | 8 | 106 |
| 458 | Masonry | | 10 | Square drain shoot. | 31.84 | 31.83 | 8 | 106 |
| 459 | Fill | | 10 | Fill of cut [460]. | 32.06 | 32.05 | 8 | 108 |
| 460 | Cut | | 10 | Pit cut filled by [459]. | 32.06 | 31.62 | 8 | 108 |
| 461 | Layer | | 10 | Silty clay layer. | 31.54 | 31.35 | 2.2 | 13 |
| 462 | Cut | | 10 | Construction cut for [417]. | 32.1 | 31.94 | 6.2 | 65 |
| 463 | Cut | | 10 | Construction cut for [599] | 31.8 | 31.78 | 6.1 | 56 |
| 464 | Cut | | 10 | Construction cut for [419]. | 32.06 | 31.92 | 6.2 | 65 |
| 465 | Layer | | 10 | Demolition layer. | 31.96 | 31.77 | 7 | 79 |
| 466 | Fill | | 10 | Construction cut backfill for [448]. | 31.99 | 31.98 | 6.2 | 65 |
| 467 | Cut | | 10 | Construction cut for [448]. | 32.01 | 31.75 | 6.2 | 65 |
| 468 | Fill | | 10 | Fill of cut [469]. | 31.99 | 31.98 | 3.2 | 158 |
| 469 | Cut | | 10 | Cut filled by [468]. | 31.99 | 31.58 | 3.2 | 158 |

| Context | Type | Area | Trench | Interpretation | Highest level | Lowest level | Phase | Group |
|---------|---------|------|--------|--------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|-------|-------|
| 470 | Fill | | 10 | Fill of posthole [471]. | 31.78 | 31.77 | 3.2 | 158 |
| 471 | Cut | | 10 | Posthole filled by [470]. | 31.78 | 31.58 | 3.2 | 158 |
| 472 | Fill | | 10 | Fill of posthole [473]. | 31.98 | 31.97 | 3.2 | 99 |
| 473 | Cut | | 10 | Posthole filled by [472]. | 31.98 | 31.55 | 3.2 | 99 |
| 474 | Masonry | | 10 | Drainage system filling [424]. | 32.14 | 32.03 | 6.2 | 95 |
| 475 | Cut | | 10 | N-S orientated cut. | 32.05 | 32 | 7 | 61 |
| 476 | Layer | | 10 | Post-med layer. | 32.07 | 32.02 | 3.2 | 14 |
| 477 | Fill | | 10 | Fill of pit cut [478]. | 32.03 | 32.02 | 3.2 | 37 |
| 478 | Cut | | 10 | Pit cut filled by [477]. | 32.03 | 31.73 | 3.2 | 37 |
| 479 | Fill | | 10 | Construction cut backfill for [480]. | 32.04 | 32.03 | 6.2 | 65 |
| 480 | Masonry | | 10 | N-S orientated masonry. | 32.04 | 32.03 | 6.2 | 65 |
| 481 | Cut | | 10 | Construction cut for [480]. | 32.04 | 32.02 | 6.2 | 65 |
| 482 | Layer | | 10 | Post-med dump layer. | 32.12 | 32.11 | 6.2 | 58 |
| 483 | Masonry | | 10 | Post-med masonry. | 32.13 | 32.03 | 6.1 | 56 |
| 484 | Fill | | 10 | Construction cut backfill for [483]. | 32.03 | 32.02 | 6.1 | 56 |
| 485 | Cut | | 10 | Construction cut for [483]. | 32.11 | 31.95 | 6.1 | 56 |
| 486 | Fill | | 10 | Construction cut backfill for [444]. | 32.06 | 31.38 | 7 | 60 |
| 487 | Cut | | 10 | Construction cut for [444]/[437]. | 32.06 | 31.38 | 7 | 60 |
| 488 | Fill | | 10 | Construction cut backfill for [430]. | 32.19 | 32.01 | 7 | 59 |
| 489 | Cut | | 10 | Construction cut for [488]. | 32.19 | 31.82 | 7 | 59 |
| 490 | Layer | | 10 | Post-med layer. | 32.11 | 32.03 | 3.2 | 14 |
| 491 | Layer | | 10 | Post-med layer. | 32.19 | 31.75 | 3.2 | 14 |
| 492 | Cut | | 10 | Construction cut for [436]. | 31.86 | 31.66 | 7 | 62 |
| 493 | Fill | | 10 | Fill of pit cut [494]. | 32.02 | 32.01 | 3.2 | 37 |
| 494 | Cut | | 10 | Rubbish pit. | 32.02 | 31.31 | 3.2 | 37 |
| 495 | Layer | | 10 | Demolition layer. | 32.52 | 32.46 | 8 | 96 |
| 496 | Layer | | 10 | Post-med layer. | 32.12 | 32.11 | 3.2 | 31 |
| 497 | Fill | | 10 | Fill of cut [498]. | 32.12 | 31.95 | 3.2 | 37 |
| 498 | Cut | | 10 | Cut filled by [497]. | 32.12 | 31.75 | 3.2 | 37 |
| 499 | Layer | | 10 | Demolition layer. | 32.46 | 32.37 | 6.1 | 51 |
| 500 | Layer | | 10 | Demolition layer. | 32.57 | 32.38 | 6.1 | 51 |
| 501 | Fill | | 10 | Construction cut backfill for [502]. | 32.53 | 32.43 | 8 | 94 |
| 502 | Masonry | | 10 | N-S orientated foundation. | 32.64 | 32.55 | 8 | 94 |
| 503 | Cut | | 10 | Construction cut for [502]. | 32.53 | 31.99 | 8 | 94 |
| 504 | Masonry | | 10 | Post-med foundation. | 32.69 | 32.68 | 7 | 93 |
| 505 | Masonry | | 10 | E-W orientated foundation. | 32.71 | 32.52 | 6.1 | 48 |

| Context | Type | Area | Trench | Interpretation | Highest level | Lowest level | Phase | Group |
|---------|---------|------|--------|--------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|-------|-------|
| 506 | Fill | | 10 | Upper fill of [555]. | 31.73 | 31.72 | 4 | 66 |
| 507 | Cut | | 10 | Construction cut for [555]/[561]. | 31.73 | 31.69 | 4 | 66 |
| 508 | Fill | | 10 | Fill of pit cut [509]. | 32.04 | 32.03 | 3.2 | 99 |
| 509 | Cut | | 10 | Pit cut filled by [508]. | 32.04 | 31.75 | 3.2 | 99 |
| 510 | Masonry | | 10 | Post-med masonry. | 32.01 | 31.33 | 7 | 64 |
| 511 | Layer | | 10 | Post-med layer. | 32.2 | 32.19 | 3.2 | 14 |
| 512 | Masonry | | 10 | N-S orientated masonry. | 32.11 | 32.1 | 6.2 | 65 |
| 513 | Fill | | 10 | Construction cut backfill for [512]. | 32.07 | 32.04 | 6.2 | 65 |
| 514 | Cut | | 10 | Construction cut for [512]. | 32.07 | 31.95 | 6.2 | 65 |
| 515 | Fill | | 10 | Fill of drain [516]. | 31.83 | 31.82 | 7 | 59 |
| 516 | Masonry | | 10 | Brick-lined drain. | 31.81 | 31.73 | 7 | 59 |
| 517 | Masonry | | 10 | Brick foundation. | 32.05 | 31.98 | 6.2 | 65 |
| 518 | Fill | | 10 | Construction cut backfill for [449]. | 32.03 | 32.02 | 6.1 | 56 |
| 519 | Cut | | 10 | Construction cut for [449]. | 32.03 | 31.92 | 6.1 | 56 |
| 520 | Fill | | 10 | Fill of cut [521]. | 31.97 | 31.96 | 2.2 | 15 |
| 521 | Cut | | 10 | Pit cut filled by [520]. | 31.97 | 31.73 | 2.2 | 15 |
| 522 | Fill | | 10 | Fill of cut [523]. | 32.03 | 32.02 | 6.2 | 65 |
| 523 | Cut | | 10 | Pit cut filled by [522]. | 32.03 | 31.77 | 6.2 | 65 |
| 524 | Layer | | 10 | Post-med layer. | 32.37 | 32.29 | 3.2 | 14 |
| 525 | Fill | | 10 | Construction cut backfill for [516]. | 31.83 | 31.66 | 7 | 59 |
| 526 | Cut | | 10 | Construction cut for [516]. | 31.84 | 31.65 | 7 | 59 |
| 527 | Fill | | 10 | Fill of cut [528]. | 31.97 | 31.96 | 2.2 | 11 |
| 528 | Cut | | 10 | Cut filled by [527]. | 31.97 | 31.8 | 2.2 | 11 |
| 529 | Fill | | 10 | Fill of posthole [530]. | 32.07 | 32.06 | 3.1 | 88 |
| 530 | Cut | | 10 | Posthole filled by [529]. | 32.07 | 31.96 | 3.1 | 88 |
| 531 | Layer | | 10 | Post-med layer. | 31.97 | 31.91 | 2.2 | 8 |
| 532 | Masonry | | 10 | N-S orientated foundation. | 33.09 | 32.64 | 8 | 105 |
| 533 | Cut | | 10 | Construction cut for [538]. | 32.25 | 32.01 | 6.1 | 68 |
| 534 | Masonry | | 10 | Post-med masonry. | 32.58 | 32.57 | 6.2 | 63 |
| 535 | Fill | | 10 | Fill of pit cut [536]. | 32.21 | 32.2 | 3.2 | 99 |
| 536 | Cut | | 10 | Pit cut filled by [535]. | 32.21 | 31.86 | 3.2 | 99 |
| 537 | Fill | | 10 | Fill of cut [538]. | 32.12 | 32.11 | 3.2 | 156 |
| 538 | Cut | | 10 | Pit cut filled by [537]. | 32.12 | 31.9 | 3.2 | 156 |
| 539 | Fill | | 10 | Fill of pit cut [540]. | 32.07 | 32.06 | 3.1 | 88 |
| 540 | Cut | | 10 | Pit cut filled by [539]. | 32.07 | 31.92 | 3.1 | 88 |
| 541 | Masonry | | 10 | Post-med foundation. | 32.56 | 32.55 | 6.2 | 63 |
| 542 | Fill | | 10 | Lower fill of [555]. | 31.31 | 31.3 | 4 | 66 |
| 543 | Layer | | 10 | Post-med layer. | 31.73 | 31.72 | 2.2 | 10 |

| Context | Type | Area | Trench | Interpretation | Highest level | Lowest level | Phase | Group |
|---------|---------|------|--------|--------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|-------|-------|
| 544 | Fill | | 10 | Fill of pit cut [545]. | 32.15 | 32.14 | 3.2 | 156 |
| 545 | Cut | | 10 | Pit cut filled by [544]. | 32.15 | 31.85 | 3.2 | 156 |
| 546 | Masonry | | 10 | Post-med masonry. | 32.58 | 32.04 | 6.2 | 63 |
| 547 | Layer | | 10 | Post-med layer. | 32.07 | 32.06 | 6.2 | 65 |
| 548 | Fill | | 10 | Fill of cut [549]. | 32 | 31.89 | 3.1 | 12 |
| 549 | Cut | | 10 | Pit cut filled by [548]. | 32 | 31.73 | 3.1 | 12 |
| 550 | Layer | | 10 | Post-med layer. | 32 | 31.73 | 2.2 | 8 |
| 551 | Layer | | 10 | Post-med layer. | 32.29 | 32.28 | 3.2 | 14 |
| 552 | Fill | | 10 | Fill of cut [553]. | 32.08 | 32.07 | 8 | 70 |
| 553 | Cut | | 10 | Cut filled by [552]. | 32.08 | 31.77 | 8 | 70 |
| 554 | Layer | | 10 | Post-med layer. | 31.97 | 31.94 | 2.2 | 8 |
| 555 | Masonry | | 10 | N-S orientated foundation. | 31.71 | 31.37 | 4 | 66 |
| 556 | Masonry | | 10 | E-W masonry foundation. | 31.83 | 31.77 | 7 | 67 |
| 557 | Masonry | | 10 | N-S orientated masonry. | 31.68 | 31.67 | 7 | 67 |
| 558 | Masonry | | 10 | N-S orientated masonry. | 31.62 | 31.61 | 6.1 | 153 |
| 559 | Masonry | | 10 | N-S orientated masonry. | 31.56 | 31.55 | 7 | 69 |
| 560 | Masonry | | 10 | E-W orientated masonry | 31.56 | 31.47 | 7 | 69 |
| 561 | Masonry | | 10 | E-W orientated masonry. | 31.69 | 31.63 | 4 | 66 |
| 562 | Masonry | | 10 | Square post-med masonry. | 31.9 | 31.89 | 7 | 67 |
| 563 | Fill | | 10 | Construction cut backfill for [556]. | 31.78 | 31.77 | 7 | 67 |
| 564 | Cut | | 10 | Construction cut for [556]. | 31.78 | | 7 | 67 |
| 565 | Fill | | 10 | Construction cut backfill for [558]. | 31.63 | 31.47 | 6.1 | 153 |
| 566 | Cut | | 10 | Construction cut for [558]. | 31.63 | 31.32 | 6.1 | 153 |
| 567 | Fill | | 10 | Backfill of [558]. | 31.69 | 31.5 | 6.1 | 153 |
| 568 | Layer | | 10 | Post-med layer. | 32.38 | 32.01 | 3.2 | 14 |
| 569 | Layer | | 10 | Post-med layer. | 31.98 | 31.86 | 2.2 | 8 |
| 570 | Layer | | 10 | Post-med layer. | 32 | 31.97 | 2.2 | 8 |
| 571 | Fill | | 10 | Construction cut backfill for [546]. | 32.56 | 32.2 | 6.2 | 63 |
| 572 | Cut | | 10 | Construction cut for [546]. | 32.56 | 31.99 | 6.2 | 63 |
| 573 | Fill | | 10 | Fill of drain [575]. | 32.51 | 32.5 | 6.2 | 55 |
| 574 | Fill | | 10 | Construction cut backfill for [575]. | 32.5 | 32.45 | 6.2 | 55 |
| 575 | Masonry | | 10 | N-S orientated brick drain. | 32.54 | 32.43 | 6.2 | 55 |
| 576 | Cut | | 10 | Construction cut for [575]. | 32.5 | 32.17 | 6.2 | 55 |
| 577 | Fill | | 10 | Construction cut backfill for [578]. | 32.56 | 32.46 | 6.1 | 53 |
| 578 | Masonry | | 10 | N-S orientated culvert. | 32.46 | 32.06 | 6.1 | 53 |
| 579 | Cut | | 10 | Construction cut for [578]. | 32.56 | 31.85 | 6.1 | 53 |

| Context | Type | Area | Trench | Interpretation | Highest level | Lowest level | Phase | Group |
|---------|---------|------|--------|--------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|-------|-------|
| 580 | Fill | | 10 | Fill of cut [581]. | 32.07 | 32.06 | 8 | 108 |
| 581 | Cut | | 10 | Pit cut filled by [580]. | 32.07 | 30.93 | 8 | 108 |
| 582 | Fill | | 10 | Fill of cut [583]. | 31.87 | 31.86 | 2.2 | 11 |
| 583 | Cut | | 10 | Posthole filled by [582]. | 31.87 | 31.76 | 2.2 | 11 |
| 584 | Layer | | 10 | Post-med layer. | 31.87 | 31.73 | 2.1 | 4 |
| 585 | Fill | | 10 | Fill covering masonry [747]. | 31.61 | 31.6 | 6.1 | 53 |
| 586 | Fill | | 10 | Upper fill of drain [591]. | 31.37 | 31.24 | 6.1 | 53 |
| 587 | Masonry | | 10 | Post-med soakaway | 31.63 | 31.59 | 6.1 | 53 |
| 588 | Cut | | 10 | Construction cut for [587]. | 31.63 | 31.24 | 6.1 | 53 |
| 589 | Fill | | 10 | Fill of drain [591]. | 31.74 | 31.73 | 6.1 | 53 |
| 590 | Fill | | 10 | Construction cut backfill for [591]. | 31.94 | 31.92 | 6.1 | 53 |
| 591 | Masonry | | 10 | NW-SE orientated culvert. | 31.61 | 31.6 | 6.1 | 53 |
| 592 | Cut | | 10 | Construction cut for [591]. | | | 6.1 | 53 |
| 593 | Fill | | 10 | Fill of pit cut [594]. | 31.97 | 31.94 | 3.2 | 37 |
| 594 | Cut | | 10 | Cut filled by [593]. | 31.97 | 31.7 | 3.2 | 37 |
| 595 | Masonry | | 10 | Rectangular small masonry. | 31.94 | 31.93 | 6.2 | 65 |
| 596 | Fill | | 10 | Fill of quarry pit [597]. | 31.89 | 31.88 | 3.2 | 37 |
| 597 | Cut | | 10 | Quarry pit filled by [596]. | 31.89 | 31.48 | 3.2 | 37 |
| 598 | Layer | | 10 | Post-med layer. | 31.96 | 31.94 | 2.2 | 9 |
| 599 | Masonry | | 10 | E-W orientated masonry. | 32.07 | 31.98 | 6.1 | 56 |
| 600 | Fill | | 10 | Construction cut backfill for [517]. | 32.04 | 32.03 | 6.2 | 65 |
| 601 | Cut | | 10 | Construction cut for [517]. | 32.04 | 31.9 | 6.2 | 65 |
| 602 | Cut | | 10 | Construction cut for [538]. | 32.06 | 32.05 | 6.1 | 68 |
| 603 | Layer | | 10 | Post-med layer. | 31.96 | 31.87 | 2.2 | 8 |
| 604 | Fill | | 10 | Construction cut backfill. | 31.71 | 31.7 | 7 | 67 |
| 605 | Masonry | | 10 | Square masonry foundation. | 32.83 | 31.6 | 6.1 | 50 |
| 606 | Masonry | | 10 | Possible brick floor. | 32.05 | 32.04 | 6.1 | 56 |
| 607 | Masonry | | 10 | N-S orientated masonry. | 31.5 | 31.49 | 7 | 67 |
| 608 | Layer | | 10 | Post-med layer. | 31.48 | 31.47 | 7 | 67 |
| 609 | Fill | | 10 | Backfill between [607] and [557]. | 31.39 | 31.38 | 7 | 67 |
| 610 | Fill | | 10 | Fill of cut [611]. | 32.14 | 32.13 | 3.2 | 158 |
| 611 | Cut | | 10 | Posthole filled by [610]. | 32.13 | 31.83 | 3.2 | 158 |
| 612 | Fill | | 10 | Fill of posthole [613]. | 32.14 | 32.13 | 3.2 | 158 |
| 613 | Cut | | 10 | Posthole filled by [612]. | 32.14 | 32.04 | 3.2 | 158 |
| 614 | Layer | | 10 | Post-med layer. | 32.59 | 32.58 | 6.1 | 49 |
| 615 | Fill | | 10 | Fill of drain [616]. | 31.67 | 31.66 | 6.1 | 103 |
| 616 | Masonry | | 10 | Brick lined drain. | 31.9 | 31.67 | 6.1 | 103 |

| Context | Type | Area | Trench | Interpretation | Highest level | Lowest level | Phase | Group |
|---------|---------|------|--------|---------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|-------|-------|
| 617 | Fill | | 10 | Fill of posthole [618]. | 31.98 | 31.97 | 3.1 | 157 |
| 618 | Cut | | 10 | Posthole filled by [617]. | 31.98 | 31.88 | 3.1 | 157 |
| 619 | Cut | | 10 | Construction cut for [605]. | 32.83 | 31.88 | 6.1 | 50 |
| 620 | Layer | | 10 | Post-med layer. | 32.53 | 32.5 | 6.1 | 49 |
| 621 | Fill | | 10 | Construction cut backfill for [616]. | 32.11 | 32.1 | 6.1 | 103 |
| 622 | Cut | | 10 | Construction cut for [616]. | 32.11 | 31.66 | 6.1 | 103 |
| 623 | Fill | | 10 | Fill of posthole [624]. | 32.03 | 31.91 | 6.1 | 33 |
| 624 | Cut | | 10 | Posthole filled by [623]. | 32.03 | 31.59 | 6.1 | 33 |
| 625 | Layer | | 10 | Post-med layer. | 31.87 | 31.85 | 2.2 | 8 |
| 626 | Fill | | 10 | Fill of culvert [629]. | 32.11 | 31.88 | 6.1 | 103 |
| 627 | Fill | | 10 | Construction cut backfill for [629]. | 32.08 | 31.73 | 6.1 | 103 |
| 628 | Cut | | 10 | Construction cut for [629]. | 32.08 | 31.68 | 6.1 | 103 |
| 629 | Masonry | | 10 | N-S orientated culvert. | 32.13 | 31.81 | 6.1 | 103 |
| 630 | Fill | | 10 | Upper fill of cut [632]. | 32.04 | 32.03 | 6.1 | 56 |
| 631 | Fill | | 10 | Lower fill of cut [632]. | 31.84 | 31.83 | 6.1 | 56 |
| 632 | Cut | | 10 | Square cut filled by [631] and [630]. | 32.06 | 31.17 | 6.1 | 56 |
| 633 | Fill | | 10 | Upper fill of drain [635]. | 31.82 | 31.69 | 7 | 57 |
| 634 | Fill | | 10 | Lower fill of drain [635]. | 31.69 | 31.62 | 7 | 57 |
| 635 | Masonry | | 10 | E-W orientated culvert. | 31.82 | 31.63 | 7 | 57 |
| 636 | Fill | | 10 | Construction cut backfill for [635]. | 31.99 | 31.6 | 7 | 57 |
| 637 | Cut | | 10 | Construction cut for [635]. | 31.99 | 31.6 | 7 | 57 |
| 638 | Fill | | 10 | Fill of cut [639]. | 32 | 31.94 | 3.1 | 27 |
| 639 | Cut | | 10 | Post-med ditch filled by [638]. | 32 | 31.09 | 3.1 | 27 |
| 640 | Fill | | 10 | Construction cut backfill for [416]. | 32.07 | 32.06 | 6.1 | 56 |
| 641 | Cut | | 10 | Construction cut for [416]. | 32.07 | 31.88 | 6.1 | 56 |
| 642 | Masonry | | 10 | N-S orientated masonry. | 32.6 | 32.54 | 5 | 151 |
| 643 | Cut | | 10 | Construction cut for [642]. | 32.5 | 31.79 | 5 | 151 |
| 644 | Layer | | 10 | Post-med layer. | 32.45 | 32.44 | 3.1 | 35 |
| 645 | Layer | | 10 | Post-med layer. | 32.05 | 32.04 | 6.1 | 54 |
| 646 | Fill | | 10 | Construction cut backfill for [642]. | 32.5 | 32.39 | 5 | 151 |
| 647 | Fill | | 10 | Construction cut backfill for [648]. | 31.93 | 31.92 | 6.1 | 56 |
| 648 | Masonry | | 10 | Tiled drain. | 31.89 | 31.59 | 6.1 | 56 |
| 649 | Cut | | 10 | Construction cut for [648]. | 32.07 | 31.61 | 6.1 | 56 |
| 650 | Masonry | | 10 | Small rectangular foundation. | 32.15 | 32.01 | 8 | 98 |
| 651 | Fill | | 10 | Construction cut backfill for [650]. | 32.16 | 32.15 | 8 | 98 |

| Context | Type | Area | Trench | Interpretation | Highest level | Lowest level | Phase | Group |
|---------|---------|------|--------|--------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|-------|-------|
| 652 | Cut | | 10 | Construction cut for [650]. | 32.16 | 31.95 | 8 | 98 |
| 653 | Fill | | 10 | Fill of cut [654]. | 32.16 | 32.15 | 8 | 98 |
| 654 | Cut | | 10 | Pit cut filled by [653]. | 32.16 | 31.85 | 8 | 98 |
| 655 | Cut | | 10 | Construction cut for [605]. | 32.83 | | 6.1 | 50 |
| 656 | Layer | | 10 | Post-med layer. | 32.7 | 32.67 | 8 | 100 |
| 657 | Fill | | 10 | Construction cut backfill for [422]. | 31.99 | 31.98 | 6.1 | 53 |
| 658 | Cut | | 10 | Construction cut for [422]. | 31.95 | 31.91 | 6.1 | 53 |
| 659 | Masonry | | 10 | Brick drain shoot. | 32.29 | 32.28 | 8 | 98 |
| 660 | Masonry | | 10 | N-S orientated masonry. | 32.65 | 32.48 | 6.2 | 63 |
| 661 | Cut | | 10 | Construction cut for [660]. | 32.53 | 32.35 | 6.2 | 63 |
| 662 | Fill | | 10 | Construction cut backfill for [659]. | 32.3 | 32.15 | 8 | 98 |
| 663 | Cut | | 10 | Construction cut for [659]. | 32.3 | 32.15 | 8 | 98 |
| 664 | Fill | | 10 | Fill of shallow pit [665]. | 32.33 | 32.27 | 8 | 98 |
| 665 | Cut | | 10 | Shallow cut filled by [664]. | 32.33 | 32.16 | 8 | 98 |
| 666 | Layer | | 10 | Post-med layer. | 32.21 | 32.12 | 2.2 | 75 |
| 667 | Fill | | 10 | Fill of pit cut [668]. | 32.03 | 31.61 | 6.1 | 29 |
| 668 | Cut | | 10 | Pit cut filled by [667]. | 32.02 | 31.61 | 6.1 | 29 |
| 669 | Fill | | 10 | Fill of cut [670]. | 32.1 | 32.09 | 6.1 | 56 |
| 670 | Cut | | 10 | Post-med cut filled by [669]. | 32.1 | 31.74 | 6.1 | 56 |
| 671 | Fill | | 10 | Fill of cut [672]. | 32 | 31.99 | 6.1 | 144 |
| 672 | Cut | | 10 | Robber cut filled by [671]. | 32 | 31.78 | 6.1 | 144 |
| 673 | Fill | | 10 | Construction cut backfill for [674]. | | | 8 | 71 |
| 674 | Masonry | | 10 | Post-med masonry. | | | 8 | 71 |
| 675 | Cut | | 10 | Construction cut for [674]. | 31.82 | 31 | 8 | 71 |
| 676 | Fill | | 10 | Construction cut backfill for [677]. | 31.49 | 31.48 | 8 | 71 |
| 677 | Masonry | | 10 | Post-med masonry. | 31.49 | 31.48 | 8 | 71 |
| 678 | Cut | | 10 | Construction cut for [677]. | 31.84 | 31.05 | 8 | 71 |
| 679 | Masonry | | 10 | Post-med foundation. | 32.72 | 32.5 | 6.1 | 48 |
| 680 | Cut | | 10 | Construction cut for [505]. | 32.74 | 32.46 | 6.1 | 48 |
| 681 | Cut | | 10 | Construction cut for [679]. | 32.49 | 32.41 | 6.1 | 48 |
| 682 | Fill | | 10 | Fill of cut [683]. | 31.92 | 31.91 | 6.1 | 33 |
| 683 | Cut | | 10 | Pit cut filled by [682]. | 31.92 | 31.42 | 6.1 | 33 |
| 684 | Masonry | | 10 | Post-med L shaped foundation. | 32.49 | 32.42 | 3.1 | 38 |
| 685 | Masonry | | 10 | N-S orientated masonry. | 32.61 | 32.58 | 6.1 | 48 |
| 686 | Masonry | | 10 | Rectangular masonry foundation. | 32.83 | 32.7 | 7 | 93 |

| Context | Type | Area | Trench | Interpretation | Highest level | Lowest level | Phase | Group |
|---------|---------|------|--------|--------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|-------|-------|
| 687 | Layer | | 10 | Post-med layer. | 32.7 | 32.66 | 8 | 100 |
| 688 | Cut | | 10 | Construction cut for [685]. | 32.71 | 32.49 | 6.1 | 48 |
| 689 | Fill | | 10 | Fill of cut [690]. | 31.96 | 31.95 | 3.2 | 148 |
| 690 | Cut | | 10 | Post-med cut filled by [689]. | 31.96 | 31.73 | 3.2 | 148 |
| 691 | Masonry | | 10 | Rectangular drain shoot. | 32.02 | 32.01 | 3.1 | 32 |
| 692 | Fill | | 10 | Fill of cut [693]. | 31.95 | 31.94 | 3.1 | 32 |
| 693 | Cut | | 10 | Construction cut for [691]. | 31.95 | 31.78 | 3.1 | 32 |
| 694 | Fill | | 10 | Fill of cut [695]. | 31.78 | 31.77 | 3.1 | 145 |
| 695 | Cut | | 10 | Pit cut filled by [694]. | 31.78 | 31.65 | 3.1 | 145 |
| 696 | Fill | | 10 | Fill of cut [697]. | 31.94 | 31.93 | 3.2 | 146 |
| 697 | Cut | | 10 | Posthole filled by [696]. | 31.94 | 31.71 | 3.2 | 146 |
| 698 | Fill | | 10 | Fill of cut [699]. | 31.94 | 31.93 | 3.2 | 146 |
| 699 | Cut | | 10 | Posthole filled by [698]. | 31.94 | 31.75 | 3.2 | 146 |
| 700 | Layer | | 10 | Post-med layer. | 32.61 | 32.51 | 6.1 | 52 |
| 701 | Fill | | 10 | Construction cut backfill for [686]. | 32.61 | 32.57 | 7 | 93 |
| 702 | Cut | | 10 | Construction cut for [686]. | 32.61 | 32.51 | 7 | 93 |
| 703 | Layer | | 10 | Post-med layer. | 32.7 | 32.56 | 6.1 | 52 |
| 704 | Layer | | 10 | Post-med layer. | 32.02 | 31.98 | 3.2 | 31 |
| 705 | Layer | | 10 | Post-med occupation layer. | 32.5 | 32.49 | 6.1 | 51 |
| 706 | Masonry | | 10 | L shaped post-med foundation. | 32.74 | 32.13 | 3.2 | 40 |
| 707 | Masonry | | 10 | Post-med brick foundation. | 32.26 | 32.01 | 3.2 | 40 |
| 708 | Masonry | | 10 | Post-med masonry foundation. | 32.25 | 32.24 | 3.2 | 40 |
| 709 | Masonry | | 10 | L shaped post-med foundation. | 32.72 | 32.39 | 3.1 | 38 |
| 710 | Masonry | | 10 | Possible post-med brick floor. | 32.52 | 32.49 | 5 | 47 |
| 711 | Fill | | 10 | Fill of post-med cut [712]. | 32.09 | 32.08 | 3.1 | 154 |
| 712 | Cut | | 10 | Post-med cut filled by [711]. | 32.09 | 31.94 | 3.1 | 154 |
| 713 | Fill | | 10 | Fill of modern cut [714]. | 31.96 | 31.95 | 3.2 | 30 |
| 714 | Cut | | 10 | Modern cut filled by [713]. | 31.96 | 31.71 | 3.2 | 30 |
| 715 | Fill | | 10 | Fill of modern cut [716]. | 31.91 | 31.9 | 3.2 | 30 |
| 716 | Cut | | 10 | Modern cut filled by [715]. | 31.91 | 31.74 | 3.2 | 30 |
| 717 | Fill | | 10 | Fill of animal grave [718]. | 32.13 | 32.12 | 2.2 | 86 |
| 718 | Cut | | 10 | Animal grave filled by [717]. | 32.13 | 31.99 | 2.2 | 86 |
| 719 | Fill | | 10 | Possible animal grave infill. | 32.08 | 32 | 2.2 | 78 |
| 720 | Cut | | 10 | Post-med cut filled by [719]. | 32.08 | 31.72 | 2.2 | 78 |

| Context | Type | Area | Trench | Interpretation | Highest level | Lowest level | Phase | Group |
|---------|---------|------|--------|--------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|-------|-------|
| 721 | Layer | | 10 | Bedding layer for [710]. | 32.45 | 32.44 | 5 | 45 |
| 722 | Fill | | 10 | Secondary fill of masonry [591]. | 31.1 | 30.95 | 6.1 | 53 |
| 723 | Layer | | 10 | Post-med levelling layer. | 32.45 | 32.15 | 5 | 45 |
| 724 | Fill | | 10 | Fill of masonry [725]. | 32.46 | 32.33 | 5 | 43 |
| 725 | Masonry | | 10 | Post-med culvert filled by [724]. | 32.46 | 32.33 | 5 | 43 |
| 726 | Masonry | | 10 | Post-med brick culvert. | 32.47 | 32.38 | 5 | 43 |
| 727 | Layer | | 10 | Natural brickearth. | 31.84 | 31.63 | 1 | 1 |
| 728 | Fill | | 10 | Fill of cut [729]. | 31.79 | 31.78 | 8 | 71 |
| 729 | Cut | | 10 | Post-med cut filled by [728]. | 31.79 | | 8 | 71 |
| 730 | Fill | | 10 | Primary fill of masonry [591]. | 30.79 | 30.56 | 6.1 | 53 |
| 731 | Layer | | 10 | Bedding layer for masonry [726]. | 32.31 | 32.3 | 5 | 42 |
| 732 | Fill | | 10 | Construction cut backfill for [733]. | 31.93 | 31.57 | 6.1 | 53 |
| 733 | Masonry | | 10 | Post-med brick culvert. | 31.41 | 30.98 | 6.1 | 53 |
| 734 | Cut | | 10 | Construction cut for [733]. | 31.93 | | 6.1 | 53 |
| 735 | Layer | | 10 | Post-med layer. | 32.32 | 32.23 | 5 | 42 |
| 736 | Cut | | 10 | Construction cut for [684]. | 32.48 | 32.12 | 3.1 | 38 |
| 737 | Fill | | 10 | Construction cut backfill for [684]. | 32.48 | 32.4 | 3.1 | 38 |
| 738 | Fill | | 10 | Construction cut backfill for [706]. | 32.07 | 32.05 | 3.2 | 40 |
| 739 | Masonry | | 10 | N-S orientated masonry foundation. | 32.74 | 32.29 | 5 | 46 |
| 740 | Fill | | 10 | Fill of large irregular cut [741]. | 32.02 | | 6.1 | 29 |
| 741 | Cut | | 10 | Large irregular cut filled by [740]. | 32.02 | 31.59 | 6.1 | 29 |
| 742 | Cut | | 10 | Construction cut for [706]. | 32.59 | 32.15 | 3.2 | 40 |
| 743 | Fill | | 10 | Fill of cut [744]. | 32.21 | 32.05 | 5 | 41 |
| 744 | Cut | | 10 | Post-med cut filled by [743]. | 32.21 | 32 | 5 | 41 |
| 745 | Fill | | 10 | Fill of post-med cut [746]. | 31.92 | 31.91 | 3.2 | 158 |
| 746 | Cut | | 10 | Possible posthole filled by [745]. | 31.92 | 31.86 | 3.2 | 158 |
| 747 | Masonry | | 10 | Post-med masonry. | 31.59 | 31.09 | 6.1 | 53 |
| 748 | Cut | | 10 | Construction cut for [707]. | 32.24 | 31.97 | 3.2 | 40 |
| 749 | Cut | | 10 | Post-med cut filled by [751]. | 32.34 | 32.12 | 5 | 149 |
| 750 | Fill | | 10 | Fill of brick drain [733]. | 31.35 | 31.1 | 6.1 | 53 |
| 751 | Fill | | 10 | Fill of E-W orientated cut [749]. | 32.34 | 32.3 | 5 | 149 |
| 752 | Layer | | 10 | Post-med layer. | 32.04 | 31.92 | 2.2 | 20 |
| 753 | Fill | | 10 | Construction cut backfill for [754]. | 31.93 | 31.92 | 6.2 | 65 |
| 754 | Masonry | | 10 | N-S post-medieval wall. | 32.55 | 31.99 | 6.2 | 65 |

| Context | Type | Area | Trench | Interpretation | Highest level | Lowest level | Phase | Group |
|---------|---------|------|--------|--------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|-------|-------|
| 755 | Cut | | 10 | Construction cut for [754]. | 31.93 | 31.81 | 6.2 | 65 |
| 756 | Layer | | 10 | Post-med layer. | 32.54 | 32.48 | 3.1 | 36 |
| 757 | Fill | | 10 | Construction cut backfill for [709]. | 32.32 | 32.28 | 3.1 | 38 |
| 758 | Cut | | 10 | Construction cut for [709]. | 32.32 | 32.03 | 3.1 | 38 |
| 759 | Fill | | 10 | Fill of posthole [760]. | 32.49 | 32.48 | 3.1 | 34 |
| 760 | Cut | | 10 | Posthole filled by [759]. | 32.49 | 32.34 | 3.1 | 34 |
| 764 | Fill | | 10 | Construction cut backfill for [766]. | 32.16 | 32.12 | 3.1 | 38 |
| 765 | Cut | | 10 | Construction cut for [766]. | 32.16 | 31.95 | 3.1 | 38 |
| 766 | Masonry | | 10 | N-S orientated masonry foundation. | 32.57 | 32.5 | 3.1 | 38 |
| 767 | Fill | | 10 | Fill of cut [768]. | 32.47 | 32.46 | 5 | 44 |
| 768 | Cut | | 10 | Post-med cut filled by [767]. | 32.47 | 32.03 | 5 | 44 |
| 769 | Fill | | 10 | Upper fill of cut [771]. | 31.9 | 31.8 | 3.2 | 30 |
| 770 | Fill | | 10 | Primary fill of cut [771]. | 31.43 | 31.42 | 3.2 | 30 |
| 771 | Cut | | 10 | Pit cut filled by [770] and [769]. | 31.9 | 31.25 | 3.2 | 30 |
| 772 | Fill | | 10 | Fill of cut [773]. | 32.04 | 31.8 | 3.2 | 30 |
| 773 | Cut | | 10 | Pit cut filled by [772]. | 32.01 | 31.18 | 3.2 | 30 |
| 774 | Fill | | 10 | Fill of ditch cut [775]. | 32.01 | 32 | 3.1 | 27 |
| 775 | Cut | | 10 | Post-med ditch filled by [774]. | 32.01 | 31.39 | 3.1 | 27 |
| 776 | Layer | | 10 | Post-med layer | 32.19 | 32.1 | 2.2 | 75 |
| 777 | Fill | | 10 | Fill of small pit cut [778]. | 32.11 | 32.1 | 2.2 | 155 |
| 778 | Cut | | 10 | Small pit cut filled by [777]. | 32.11 | 31.95 | 2.2 | 155 |
| 779 | Layer | | 10 | Post-med layer. | 31.86 | 31.72 | 2.2 | 10 |
| 780 | Fill | | 10 | Fill of cut [781]. | 3.5 | 32.34 | 5 | 44 |
| 781 | Cut | | 10 | Post-med cut filled by [780]. | 32.5 | 32.28 | 5 | 44 |
| 782 | Fill | | 10 | Construction cut backfill for [510]. | 31.94 | 31.8 | 7 | 64 |
| 783 | Cut | | 10 | Construction cut for [510]. | 31.94 | 31.32 | 7 | 64 |
| 784 | Layer | | 10 | Post-med layer. | 32.54 | 32.45 | 5 | 150 |
| 785 | Fill | | 10 | Fill of small post-med pit [786]. | 31.87 | 31.86 | 2.2 | 22 |
| 786 | Cut | | 10 | Small pit cut filled by [785]. | 31.87 | 31.66 | 2.2 | 22 |
| 787 | Fill | | 10 | Fill of small post-med pit [788]. | 31.95 | 31.94 | 2.2 | 22 |
| 788 | Cut | | 10 | Small post-med pit filled by [787]. | 31.95 | 31.76 | 2.2 | 22 |
| 789 | Fill | | 10 | Fill of small post-med pit [790]. | 31.95 | 31.94 | 2.2 | 22 |
| 790 | Cut | | 10 | Small post-med pit filled by [789]. | 31.95 | 31.84 | 2.2 | 22 |
| 791 | Layer | | 10 | Post-med layer. | 31.97 | 31.88 | 2.2 | 20 |

| Context | Type | Area | Trench | Interpretation | Highest level | Lowest level | Phase | Group |
|---------|-------|------|--------|---|---------------|--------------|-------|-------|
| 792 | Cut | | 10 | Post-med cut filled by [843]. | 32.46 | 32.15 | 3.2 | 39 |
| 793 | Fill | | 10 | Fill of cut [794]. | 32.47 | 32.46 | 3.2 | 39 |
| 794 | Cut | | 10 | Post-med cut filled by [793]. | 32.47 | 32.3 | 3.2 | 39 |
| 795 | Layer | | 10 | Post-med gravel layer. | 32.49 | 32.39 | 3.1 | 36 |
| 796 | Layer | | 10 | Post-med layer. | 32.49 | 32.35 | 3.1 | 35 |
| 797 | Fill | | 10 | Upper fill of cut [799]. | 31.8 | 31.75 | 2.2 | 19 |
| 798 | Fill | | 10 | Primary fill of cut [799]. | 31.71 | 31.7 | 2.2 | 19 |
| 799 | Cut | | 10 | Post-med pit cut filled by [798]. | 31.79 | 31.56 | 2.2 | 19 |
| 800 | Fill | | 10 | Fill of E-W orientated gulley [801]. | 31.82 | 31.81 | 2.2 | 15 |
| 801 | Cut | | 10 | E-W orientated gulley filled by [800]. | 31.84 | 31.72 | 2.2 | 15 |
| 802 | Fill | | 10 | Fill of cut [803]. | 31.83 | 31.82 | 2.2 | 19 |
| 803 | Cut | | 10 | Small pit cut filled by [802]. | 31.83 | 31.78 | 2.2 | 19 |
| 804 | Fill | | 10 | Fill of small pit cut [805]. | 31.85 | 31.84 | 2.2 | 19 |
| 805 | Cut | | 10 | Small pit filled by [804]. | 31.79 | 31.71 | 2.2 | 19 |
| 806 | Fill | | 10 | Fill of pit cut [807]. | 31.94 | 31.66 | 3.2 | 16 |
| 807 | Cut | | 10 | Post-med pit filled by [806]. | 31.94 | 31.51 | 3.2 | 16 |
| 808 | Layer | | 10 | Post-med layer. | 32.04 | 31.88 | 5 | 21 |
| 809 | Fill | | 10 | Fill of irregular shape pit [810]. | 31.88 | 31.87 | 2.2 | 15 |
| 810 | Cut | | 10 | Irregularly shaped pit filled by [809]. | 31.88 | 31.75 | 2.2 | 15 |
| 811 | Layer | | 10 | Post-med layer. | 32.02 | 31.97 | 5 | 21 |
| 812 | Cut | | 10 | Post-med cut filled by [813]. | | | 6.1 | 147 |
| 813 | Fill | | 10 | Fill of cut [812]. | | | 6.1 | 147 |
| 814 | Layer | | 10 | Post-med layer. | 31.99 | 31.79 | 2.2 | 20 |
| 815 | Cut | | 10 | Irregular cut filled by [816]. | 31.97 | 31.7 | 3.2 | 16 |
| 816 | Fill | | 10 | Fill of irregular cut [815]. | 31.97 | 31.82 | 3.2 | 16 |
| 817 | Layer | | 10 | Post-med layer. | 31.99 | 31.91 | 2.2 | 20 |
| 818 | Layer | | 10 | Post-med layer. | 32.49 | 32.36 | 2.2 | 26 |
| 819 | Fill | | 10 | Fill of cut [820]. | 32.1 | 32.02 | 2.2 | 28 |
| 820 | Cut | | 10 | Post-med pit cut filled by [819]. | 32.1 | 31.9 | 2.2 | 28 |
| 821 | Fill | | 10 | Fill of post-med cut [822]. | 32.43 | 32.42 | 2.2 | 28 |
| 822 | Cut | | 10 | Post-med cut filled by [821]. | 32.43 | 31.82 | 2.2 | 28 |
| 823 | Cut | | 10 | Posthole filled by [824]. | 32.37 | 32.08 | 3.1 | 34 |
| 824 | Fill | | 10 | Fill of posthole [823]. | 32.37 | 32.36 | 3.1 | 34 |
| 825 | Fill | | 10 | Fill of possible tree throw [826]. | 31.92 | 31.91 | 3.2 | 16 |
| 826 | Cut | | 10 | Garden feature backfilled by [825]. | 31.92 | 31.75 | 3.2 | 16 |
| 827 | Fill | | 10 | Fill of post-med pit [828]. | 32.03 | 32.02 | 3.2 | 30 |

| Context | Type | Area | Trench | Interpretation | Highest level | Lowest level | Phase | Group |
|---------|---------|------|--------|--|---------------|--------------|-------|-------|
| 828 | Cut | | 10 | Post-med cut filled by [827]. | 32.03 | 31.84 | 3.2 | 30 |
| 829 | Fill | | 10 | Fill of post-med pit [830]. | 31.97 | 31.96 | 3.2 | 30 |
| 830 | Cut | | 10 | Post-med cut filled by [829]. | 31.97 | 31.82 | 3.2 | 30 |
| 831 | Fill | | 10 | Fill of pit cut [832]. | 31.98 | 31.94 | 3.2 | 16 |
| 832 | Cut | | 10 | Post-med pit cut filled [831]. | 31.98 | 31.57 | 3.2 | 16 |
| 834 | Layer | | 10 | Post-med dump layer. | 31.96 | 31.77 | 5 | 21 |
| 835 | Fill | | 10 | Fill of horticultural feature [836]. | 31.91 | 31.85 | 2.2 | 15 |
| 836 | Cut | | 10 | Horticultural cut feature filled by [835]. | 31.91 | 31.64 | 2.2 | 15 |
| 837 | Fill | | 10 | Fill of horticultural feature [838]. | 31.86 | 31.83 | 2.2 | 15 |
| 838 | Cut | | 10 | Horticultural cut feature filled by [837]. | 31.86 | 31.64 | 2.2 | 15 |
| 839 | Fill | | 10 | Fill of small pit cut [840]. | 32.37 | 32.36 | 2.2 | 28 |
| 840 | Cut | | 10 | Small pit cut filled by [839]. | 32.37 | 31.8 | 2.2 | 28 |
| 841 | Fill | | 10 | Fill of pit cut [842]. | 32.02 | 32.01 | 3.2 | 30 |
| 842 | Cut | | 10 | Post-med pit filled by [841]. | 32.02 | 31.64 | 3.2 | 30 |
| 843 | Fill | | 10 | Fill of cut feature [792]. | 32.49 | 32.46 | 3.2 | 39 |
| 844 | Cut | | 10 | E-W orientated cut feature. | 31.87 | 31.76 | 2.2 | 15 |
| 845 | Fill | | 10 | Fill of cut feature [844]. | 31.88 | 31.86 | 2.2 | 15 |
| 846 | Cut | | 10 | Post-med cut filled by [847]. | 31.86 | 31.76 | 2.2 | 15 |
| 847 | Fill | | 10 | Fill of feature [846]. | 31.88 | 31.8 | 2.2 | 15 |
| 848 | Fill | | 10 | Fill of cut feature [849]. | 31.76 | 31.75 | 2.2 | 17 |
| 849 | Cut | | 10 | Post-med cut filled by [848]. | 31.76 | 31.71 | 2.2 | 17 |
| 850 | Layer | | 10 | Sub-soil layer. | 31.76 | 31.73 | 2.1 | 4 |
| 851 | Cut | | 10 | Horticultural cut feature. | 31.84 | 31.76 | 2.2 | 15 |
| 852 | Fill | | 10 | Fill of cut [851]. | 31.86 | 31.82 | 2.2 | 15 |
| 853 | Layer | | 10 | Post-med layer. | 31.91 | 31.87 | 2.2 | 20 |
| 854 | Masonry | | 10 | N-S brick drain. | 32.11 | 31.88 | 7 | 90 |
| 855 | Masonry | | 10 | Post-med soakaway. | 32.21 | 32.08 | 8 | 91 |
| 856 | Layer | | 10 | Post-med clay layer. | 32.12 | 31.42 | 7 | 85 |
| 857 | Fill | | 10 | Primary fill of cut [905]. | 32.05 | 32.04 | 8 | 104 |
| 858 | Fill | | 10 | Upper fill of square cut [905]. | 32.1 | 32.06 | 8 | 104 |
| 859 | Fill | | 10 | Primary fill of [905]. | 32.05 | 32.04 | 8 | 104 |
| 860 | Fill | | 10 | Fill of brick cess pit [855]. | 32.21 | 31.48 | 8 | 91 |
| 861 | Cut | | 10 | Post-med pit cut filled by [862]. | 31.86 | 31.77 | 2.2 | 15 |
| 862 | Fill | | 10 | Fill of cut feature [861]. | 31.86 | 31.85 | 2.2 | 15 |
| 863 | Fill | | 10 | Fill of cut [864]. | 32.28 | 32.09 | 2.2 | 28 |
| 864 | Cut | | 10 | Post-med cut filled by [863]. | 32.28 | 31.91 | 2.2 | 28 |

| Context | Type | Area | Trench | Interpretation | Highest level | Lowest level | Phase | Group |
|---------|----------|------|--------|--|---------------|--------------|-------|-------|
| 865 | Layer | | 10 | Post-med layer. | 32.42 | 32.19 | 2.2 | 25 |
| 866 | Layer | | 10 | Post-med gravelly layer. | 31.79 | 31.71 | 2.2 | 13 |
| 867 | Layer | | 10 | Sub-soil layer. | 31.91 | 31.7 | 2.2 | 10 |
| 868 | Layer | | 10 | Sub-soil layer. | 31.86 | 31.82 | 2.2 | 10 |
| 869 | Layer | | 10 | Sub-soil layer. | 31.87 | 31.85 | 2.2 | 10 |
| 870 | Layer | | 10 | Sub-soil layer. | 31.91 | 31.89 | 2.2 | 10 |
| 871 | Layer | | 10 | Sub-soil layer. | 31.79 | 31.77 | 2.2 | 10 |
| 872 | Layer | | 10 | Sub-soil layer. | 31.88 | 31.85 | 2.2 | 10 |
| 873 | Fill | | 10 | Fill of pit [874]. | 32 | 31.98 | 3.2 | 30 |
| 874 | Cut | | 10 | Post-med pit cut filled by [873]. | 32 | 31.74 | 3.2 | 30 |
| 875 | Fill | | 10 | Fill of pit cut [876]. | 32.02 | 32.01 | 3.2 | 30 |
| 876 | Cut | | 10 | Post-med cut filled by [875]. | 32.02 | 31.73 | 3.2 | 30 |
| 877 | Masonry | | 10 | NE-SW orientated brick drain. | 32.68 | 32.64 | 6.1 | 103 |
| 878 | Cut | | 10 | Construction cut for [877]. | 32.73 | 32.51 | 6.1 | 103 |
| 879 | Fill | | 10 | Fill of rubbish pit [880]. | 31.67 | 31.62 | 2.1 | 6 |
| 880 | Cut | | 10 | Rubbish pit filled by [879]. | 31.67 | 31.5 | 2.1 | 6 |
| 881 | Layer | | 10 | Sub-soil layer. | 32.48 | 31.6 | 2.2 | 13 |
| 882 | Fill | | 10 | Fill of drain [877]. | 31.71 | 32.69 | 6.1 | 103 |
| 883 | Layer | | 10 | Post-med layer. | 32.43 | 32.18 | 2.2 | 26 |
| 884 | Layer | | 10 | Post-med layer. | 32.22 | 31.89 | 2.1 | 4 |
| 885 | Fill | | 10 | Fill of small rectangular cut [886]. | 31.7 | 31.69 | 2.2 | 15 |
| 886 | Cut | | 10 | Small rectangular cut filled by [885]. | 31.71 | 31.67 | 2.2 | 15 |
| 887 | Fill | | 10 | Fill of cut feature [888]. | 31.75 | 31.74 | 2.2 | 15 |
| 888 | Cut | | 10 | E-W orientated cut filled by [887]. | 31.75 | 31.7 | 2.2 | 15 |
| 892 | Layer | | 10 | Post-med layer. | 32.68 | 32.67 | 6.1 | 77 |
| 893 | Layer | | 10 | Post-med layer. | 32.35 | 32.21 | 2.2 | 25 |
| 894 | Layer | | 10 | Post-med layer. | 32.02 | 32.01 | 2.2 | 20 |
| 895 | Fill | | 10 | Fill of pit cut [904]. | 32.02 | 32.01 | 5 | 152 |
| 896 | Masonry | | 10 | Post-med masonry. | 32.03 | 31.81 | 4 | 18 |
| 897 | Masonry | | 10 | Post-med masonry. | 32.28 | 32.1 | 2.1 | 24 |
| 898 | Skeleton | | 10 | Animal skeleton in grave cut [900]. | 31.66 | 31.63 | 2.1 | 5 |
| 899 | Fill | | 10 | Fill of animal grave cut [900] | 31.8 | 31.79 | 2.1 | 5 |
| 900 | Cut | | 10 | Animal grave cut for [898]. | 31.8 | 31.61 | 2.1 | 5 |
| 901 | Layer | | 10 | Post-med layer. | 32.15 | 32.11 | 2.1 | 4 |
| 902 | Fill | | 10 | Fill of cut [903]. | 32.11 | 32.1 | 2.1 | 23 |
| 903 | Cut | | 10 | Posthole filled by [902]. | 32.11 | 31.96 | 2.1 | 23 |
| 904 | Cut | | 10 | Post-med cut filled by [895]. | 32.02 | 31.79 | 5 | 152 |

| Context | Type | Area | Trench | Interpretation | Highest level | Lowest level | Phase | Group |
|---------|---------|------|--------|--|---------------|--------------|-------|-------|
| 905 | Cut | | 10 | Cut filled by [857], [858] and [859]. | 32.13 | 32.1 | 8 | 104 |
| 906 | Cut | | 10 | Horticultural feature filled by [907]. | 31.93 | 31.77 | 2.2 | 15 |
| 907 | Fill | | 10 | Fill of cut feature [906]. | 31.93 | 31.86 | 2.2 | 15 |
| 908 | Fill | | 10 | Fill of drainage ditch [909]. | 31.64 | 31.61 | 2.1 | 3 |
| 909 | Cut | | 10 | Drainage ditch filled by [908]. | 31.64 | 31.49 | 2.1 | 3 |
| 910 | Cut | | 10 | Construction cut for [897]. | 32.12 | 31.85 | 2.1 | 24 |
| 911 | Fill | | 10 | Fill of drain [854]. | 32.11 | 31.88 | 7 | 90 |
| 912 | Cut | | 10 | Pit cut filled by [913]. | 31.82 | 31.71 | 2.1 | 7 |
| 913 | Fill | | 10 | Fill of pit cut [912]. | 31.81 | 31.8 | 2.1 | 7 |
| 914 | Layer | | 10 | Sub-soil layer. | 31.94 | 31.76 | 2.2 | 10 |
| 915 | Masonry | | 10 | Post-med masonry. | 32.17 | 32.16 | 2.1 | 159 |
| 916 | Cut | | 10 | Construction cut for masonry [915]. | 32.17 | 31.82 | 2.1 | 159 |
| 917 | Cut | | 10 | Construction cut for [896]. | 31.85 | 31.75 | 4 | 18 |
| 918 | Fill | | 10 | Fill of cut [919]. | 31.76 | 31.75 | 2.1 | 7 |
| 919 | Cut | | 10 | Pit cut filled by [918]. | 31.8 | 31.38 | 2.1 | 7 |
| 920 | Fill | | 10 | Construction cut backfill for [896]. | 31.85 | 31.84 | 4 | 18 |
| 921 | Cut | | 10 | Construction cut for [854]. | 32.1 | 31.86 | 7 | 90 |
| 922 | Cut | | 10 | Construction cut for [855]. | 32.21 | 31.42 | 8 | 91 |
| 923 | Fill | | 10 | Fill of pit cut [924]. | 32 | 31.99 | 3.2 | 30 |
| 924 | Cut | | 10 | Post-med pit filled by [923]. | 32 | 31.87 | 3.2 | 30 |
| 925 | Layer | | 10 | Post-med dump layer. | 32.13 | 32.03 | 2.2 | 9 |
| 926 | Layer | | 10 | Sub-soil layer. | 32.03 | 31.72 | 2.1 | 4 |
| 927 | Layer | | 10 | Post-med layer. | 32.1 | 32.09 | 2.2 | 9 |
| 928 | Layer | | 10 | Sub-soil layer. | 31.98 | 31.91 | 2.1 | 4 |
| 929 | Layer | | 10 | Post-med layer. | 32 | 31.94 | 2.2 | 9 |
| 930 | Layer | | 10 | Sub-soil layer. | 31.94 | 31.93 | 2.1 | 4 |
| 931 | Layer | | 10 | Re-worked natural brickearth. | 32.32 | 32.3 | 2.1 | 4 |
| 932 | Layer | | 10 | Sub-soil layer. | 32.27 | 32.25 | 2.2 | 25 |
| 933 | Layer | | 10 | Re-worked natural brickearth. | 32.17 | 32.16 | 2.1 | 4 |
| 934 | Layer | | 10 | Re-worked natural brickearth. | 32.35 | 32.26 | 2.1 | 4 |
| 935 | Fill | | 10 | Fill of possible quarry pit [936]. | 31.96 | 31.95 | 3.2 | 16 |
| 936 | Cut | | 10 | Post-med cut feature filled by [935]. | 31.96 | 30.83 | 3.2 | 16 |
| 937 | Fill | | 10 | Fill of post-med pit cut [938]. | 32.22 | 32.18 | 8 | 84 |
| 938 | Cut | | 10 | Post-med cut feature filled by [937]. | 32.22 | 32.12 | 8 | 84 |

| Context | Type | Area | Trench | Interpretation | Highest level | Lowest level | Phase | Group |
|---------|---------|------|--------|---|---------------|--------------|-------|-------|
| 939 | Fill | | 10 | Construction cut backfill for [940]. | 32.12 | 32.11 | 6.1 | 81 |
| 940 | Masonry | | 10 | Post-med masonry. | 32.12 | 32.1 | 6.1 | 81 |
| 941 | Cut | | 10 | Construction cut for [940]. | 32.12 | | 6.1 | 81 |
| 942 | Fill | | 10 | Fill of post-med pit [943]. | 32.06 | 32.05 | 8 | 84 |
| 943 | Cut | | 10 | Post-med pit cut filled by [942]. | 32.06 | 0 | 8 | 84 |
| 944 | Fill | | 10 | Construction cut backfill for [945]. | 32.82 | 32.8 | 6.1 | 81 |
| 945 | Masonry | | 10 | E-W orientated post-med masonry. | 32.82 | 32.43 | 6.1 | 81 |
| 946 | Cut | | 10 | Construction cut for [945]. | 32.03 | 32 | 6.1 | 81 |
| 947 | Fill | | 10 | Fill of post-med cut [948]. | 32.18 | 32.15 | 8 | 82 |
| 948 | Cut | | 10 | Cut for fill [947]. | 32.18 | 31.81 | 8 | 82 |
| 949 | Fill | | 10 | Construction cut backfill of drain [950]. | 32.2 | 32.19 | 6.1 | 81 |
| 950 | Masonry | | 10 | E-W orientated masonry foundation | 32.2 | 32.18 | 6.1 | 81 |
| 951 | Cut | | 10 | Construction cut for [950]. | 32.2 | | 6.1 | 81 |
| 952 | Fill | | 10 | Construction cut backfill for [953]. | 32.18 | 32.04 | 6.1 | 81 |
| 953 | Masonry | | 10 | Post-med masonry. | 32.68 | 32.16 | 6.1 | 81 |
| 954 | Cut | | 10 | Construction cut for [953]. | 32.18 | | 6.1 | 81 |
| 955 | Layer | | 10 | Post-med layer. | 32.1 | 32.08 | 3.2 | 74 |
| 956 | Layer | | 10 | Post-med layer. | 32.22 | 32.12 | 3.2 | 14 |
| 957 | Layer | | 10 | Sub-soil layer. | 31.98 | 31.88 | 2.1 | 4 |
| 958 | Cut | | 10 | Construction cut for [960]. | 31.78 | | 6.1 | 72 |
| 959 | Fill | | 10 | Construction cut backfill for [960]. | 31.71 | 31.7 | 6.1 | 72 |
| 960 | Masonry | | 10 | E-W orientated masonry. | 31.97 | 31.69 | 6.1 | 72 |
| 961 | Fill | | 10 | Fill of small gully [962]. | 31.65 | 331.64 | 2.1 | 2 |
| 962 | Cut | | 10 | Post-med gully filled by [961]. | 31.65 | 31.52 | 2.1 | 2 |
| 963 | Masonry | | 10 | Late post-med road surface. | 32.58 | 32.49 | 7 | 89 |
| 964 | Masonry | | 10 | NE-SW orientated wall. | 32.58 | 32.45 | 7 | 80 |
| 965 | Fill | | 10 | Construction cut backfill for [964]. | 32.15 | 32.1 | 7 | 80 |
| 966 | Cut | | 10 | Construction cut for [964]. | 32.15 | 31.7 | 7 | 80 |
| 967 | Layer | | 10 | Post-med layer. | 32.16 | 32.15 | 7 | 73 |
| 968 | Layer | | 10 | Post-med layer. | 31.99 | 31.98 | 7 | 73 |
| 969 | Layer | | 10 | Post-med layer. | 31.9 | 31.89 | 7 | 73 |
| 971 | Fill | | 10 | Modern drain and concrete. | 31.84 | 31.83 | 7 | 80 |
| 972 | Layer | | 10 | Bedding layer for [963]. | 32.24 | 32.19 | 7 | 89 |
| 973 | Fill | | 10 | Fill of cut [974]. | 32.1 | 32.08 | 7 | 80 |

| Context | Type | Area | Trench | Interpretation | Highest level | Lowest level | Phase | Group |
|---------|---------|---------|--------|--|---------------|--------------|-------|-------|
| 974 | Cut | | 10 | Late post-med cut filled by [973]. | 3.1 | 31.77 | 7 | 80 |
| 975 | Layer | | 10 | Post-med layer. | 32.23 | 32.21 | 7 | 73 |
| 976 | Layer | | 10 | Post-med layer. | 32.1 | 31.96 | 7 | 73 |
| 977 | Layer | | 10 | Post-med layer. | 31.91 | 31.7 | 7 | 73 |
| 978 | Masonry | | 10 | Post-med masonry foundation. | 32.34 | 32.33 | 7 | 80 |
| 979 | Fill | | 10 | Construction cut backfill for [978]. | 32.14 | 32.1 | 7 | 80 |
| 980 | Cut | | 10 | Construction cut for [978]. | 32.14 | 31.78 | 7 | 80 |
| 981 | Masonry | | 10 | Late post-medieval/modern road. | 32.35 | 32.34 | 8 | 92 |
| 982 | Fill | | 10 | Fill of modern cut [983]. | 31.24 | 31.23 | 8 | 92 |
| 983 | Cut | | 10 | Modern cut filled by [982]. | 32.24 | 31.78 | 8 | 92 |
| 984 | Layer | | 10 | Post-med layer. | 31.95 | 31.93 | 7 | 73 |
| 985 | Cut | | 10 | Construction cut for masonry [987]. | 32.12 | 31.95 | 7 | 80 |
| 986 | Fill | | 10 | Construction cut backfill for [987]. | 32.14 | 32.12 | 7 | 80 |
| 987 | Masonry | | 10 | Post-med masonry. | 32.13 | 32.12 | 7 | 80 |
| 988 | Fill | | 10 | Backfill of late post-med cut [989]. | 32.24 | 32.22 | 8 | 92 |
| 989 | Cut | | 10 | Modern cut feature filled by [988]. | 32.24 | 31.65 | 8 | 92 |
| 990 | Masonry | | 10 | Modern repair to surface [981]/[963]. | 32.32 | 32.31 | 8 | 92 |
| 991 | Masonry | | 10 | NE-SW orientate masonry. | 32.71 | 32.44 | 6.1 | 83 |
| 992 | Masonry | | 10 | Metal grate for manhole. Associated with cobbled road [963]. | 32.5 | | 7 | 89 |
| 993 | Masonry | | 10 | Metal grate for manhole. Associated with cobbled road [963]. | 32.53 | | 7 | 89 |
| 994 | Masonry | | 10 | Metal grate for manhole. Associated with cobbled road [963]. | 32.49 | | 7 | 89 |
| 995 | Masonry | | 10 | Masonry socket. Associated with cobbled road [963]. | 32.53 | 32.51 | 7 | 89 |
| 996 | Masonry | | 10 | Masonry socket. Associated with cobbled road [963]. | 32.58 | 32.54 | 7 | 89 |
| 997 | Masonry | | 10 | Masonry socket. Associated with cobbled road [963]. | 32.56 | 32.55 | 7 | 89 |
| 998 | Layer | | 10 | Clay layer, same as [796] top the east. | 32.45 | 32.39 | 3.1 | 35 |
| 999 | Masonry | | 10 | Cobbled road/external surface. | 32.97 | 32.71 | 7 | 109 |
| 1500 | Masonry | WB Area | 100 | Cobbled surface | | | 7 | 140 |
| 1501 | Layer | WB Area | 100 | Mid grey yellow silty clay - brickearth | 30.21 | 30.18 | 1 | 110 |
| 1502 | Layer | WB Area | 100 | Clayey gravel layer sloping NW to SE. | 29.99 | 29.76 | 1 | 110 |

| Context | Type | Area | Trench | Interpretation | Highest level | Lowest level | Phase | Group |
|---------|---------|---------|--------|---|---------------|--------------|-------|-------|
| 1503 | Layer | WB Area | 100 | Light yellow grey brickearth | 29.8 | 29.78 | 1 | 110 |
| 1504 | Layer | WB Area | 101 | 20th c. ground raising deposit. | 31.65 | | 7 | 121 |
| 1505 | Layer | WB Area | 101 | Post-med layer. | 31.15 | | 3.2 | 116 |
| 1506 | Layer | WB Area | 101 | Natural gravel layer. | 30.25 | | 1 | 110 |
| 1507 | Layer | WB Area | | Post-med layer. | 31.55 | | 3.2 | 116 |
| 1508 | Layer | WB Area | 102 | Natural clayey gravel. | 30.65 | | 1 | 110 |
| 1509 | Layer | WB Area | 102 | 19th c. make up layer. | 31.75 | 29.47 | 3.2 | 116 |
| 1510 | Layer | WB Area | 102 | Post-med layer. | 30.75 | | 3.2 | 111 |
| 1511 | Layer | WB Area | 102 | Natural brickearth. | 30.56 | | 1 | 110 |
| 1512 | Layer | WB Area | 102 | Post-med make-up deposit. | 31.22 | 31.2 | 3.2 | 116 |
| 1513 | Layer | WB Area | 102 | Natural brickearth. | 30.79 | 30.77 | 1 | 110 |
| 1514 | Layer | WB Area | 102 | Post-med layer. | 31.75 | | 7 | 121 |
| 1515 | Layer | WB Area | 102 | Post-med layer. | 31.35 | | 3.2 | 116 |
| 1516 | Layer | WB Area | 102 | 20th c. make-up layer. | 31.55 | 31.54 | 7 | 121 |
| 1517 | Layer | WB Area | 102 | Post-med layer. | 31.25 | 31.24 | 3.2 | 116 |
| 1518 | Layer | WB Area | 102 | Crushed CBM layer. | 30.9 | 30.89 | 3.2 | 112 |
| 1519 | Layer | WB Area | 102 | Post-med layer. | 30.79 | 30.76 | 3.2 | 111 |
| 1520 | Masonry | WB Area | 102 | NW-SE masonry foundation. | 30.97 | | 6.1 | 120 |
| 1521 | Fill | WB Area | 102 | Foundation layer for foundation [1520]. | 30.17 | 0 | 6.1 | 120 |
| 1522 | Cut | WB Area | 102 | Construction cut for masonry foundation [1520]. | 30.97 | 29.87 | 6.1 | 120 |
| 1523 | Layer | WB Area | 102 | Mid brown yellow silty clay - brickearth | 30.9 | | 1 | 110 |
| 1524 | Layer | WB Area | 104 | Post-med layer. | 31.81 | | 7 | 121 |
| 1525 | Layer | WB Area | 104 | Post-med layer. | 31.61 | 31.59 | 3.2 | 116 |
| 1526 | Layer | WB Area | 104 | Mid yellow grey silty clay - brickearth | 30.76 | 30.75 | 1 | 110 |
| 1527 | Layer | WB Area | 104 | Post-med layer. | 31.75 | | 7 | 121 |
| 1528 | Layer | WB Area | 104 | Post-med layer. | 31.15 | | 3.2 | 116 |
| 1529 | Layer | WB Area | 104 | Mid grey brown silty clay - brickearth | 31.05 | | 1 | 110 |
| 1530 | Layer | WB Area | 104 | Post-med layer. | 31.52 | 31.16 | 7 | 121 |
| 1531 | Fill | WB Area | 104 | Upper fill of post-med cut [1533]. | 31.16 | 30.82 | 3.2 | 119 |
| 1532 | Fill | WB Area | | Primary fill of post-med cut [1533]. | 31.16 | 30.82 | 3.2 | 119 |
| 1533 | Cut | WB Area | 104 | Post-me cut filled by [1531] and [1532]. | 31.16 | 30.72 | 3.2 | 119 |
| 1534 | Layer | WB Area | 104 | Post-med layer. | 31.17 | | 3.2 | 116 |
| 1535 | Layer | WB Area | 104 | Natural brickearth. | 30.77 | 30.72 | 1 | 110 |
| 1536 | Layer | WB Area | 104 | Post-med layer. | 31.75 | 31.73 | 5 | 118 |
| 1537 | Layer | WB Area | 104 | Post-med layer. | 31.4 | 31.38 | 5 | 118 |
| 1538 | Layer | WB Area | 104 | Post-med layer. | 31.33 | 31.29 | 3.2 | 116 |

| Context | Type | Area | Trench | Interpretation | Highest level | Lowest level | Phase | Group |
|---------|---------|---------|--------|--|---------------|--------------|-------|-------|
| 1539 | Layer | WB Area | 104 | Post-med layer. | 31.13 | 31.01 | 3.2 | 112 |
| 1540 | Layer | WB Area | 104 | Natural brickearth. | 30.95 | | 1 | 110 |
| 1541 | Fill | WB Area | 104 | Backfill of post-med well [1542]. | 30.78 | | 6.1 | 126 |
| 1542 | Masonry | WB Area | 104 | Brick-lining of post-med well. | 30.78 | | 6.1 | 126 |
| 1543 | Fill | WB Area | 104 | Construction cut backfill for post-med well. | 30.78 | | 6.1 | 126 |
| 1544 | Cut | WB Area | 104 | Construction cut of well [1542] | 30.78 | | 6.1 | 126 |
| 1545 | Fill | WB Area | 104 | Backfill of post-med well. | 30.74 | | 6.1 | 125 |
| 1546 | Masonry | WB Area | 104 | Brick-lining for post-med well. | 30.74 | | 6.1 | 125 |
| 1547 | Fill | WB Area | 104 | Construction cut backfill of post-med well. | 30.74 | | 6.1 | 125 |
| 1548 | Cut | WB Area | | Construction cut of post-med well [1546]. | 30.74 | | 6.1 | 125 |
| 1549 | Fill | WB Area | 104 | Backfill of post-med quarry pit [1550]. | 31.02 | | 3.2 | 123 |
| 1550 | Cut | WB Area | 104 | Post-med large quarry pit filled by [1549]. | 31.02 | | 3.2 | 123 |
| 1551 | Fill | WB Area | 104 | Fill of post-med ditch cut [1553]. | 30.87 | | 3.1 | 122 |
| 1552 | Fill | WB Area | 104 | Fill of post-med ditch cut [1553]. Same as [1551]. | 31.01 | 30.54 | 3.1 | 122 |
| 1553 | Cut | WB Area | 104 | Post-med ditch cut filled by [1551] and [1552]. | 31.01 | 30.41 | 3.1 | 122 |
| 1554 | Fill | WB Area | 104 | Backfill of post-med ditch cut [1555]. | 31 | 30.95 | 3.1 | 122 |
| 1555 | Cut | WB Area | 104 | Post-med ditch cut filled by [1554]. | 31 | 30.31 | 3.1 | 122 |
| 1556 | Masonry | WB Area | 104 | NW-SE orientated post-med wall. | 31.76 | 31.38 | 6.1 | 127 |
| 1557 | Layer | WB Area | 104 | Concrete foundation for post-med masonry wall [1556]. | 31.34 | | 6.1 | 127 |
| 1558 | Cut | WB Area | 104 | Construction cut for NW-SE orientated concrete foundation [1557]. | 31.75 | 31.01 | 6.1 | 127 |
| 1559 | Layer | WB Area | 104 | Natural gravel | 30.79 | | 1 | 110 |
| 1560 | Layer | WB Area | 104 | Natural clayey gravel. | 31 | | 1 | 110 |
| 1561 | Fill | WB Area | 100 | Fill of post-med cess pit [1562]. | 31.1 | | 4 | 115 |
| 1562 | Cut | WB Area | 100 | Post-med cess pit filled by [1561]. | 31.1 | 31 | 4 | 115 |
| 1563 | Fill | WB Area | 104 | Post-med deposit possibly associated with NW-SE orientated ditch cut [1553]. | 31.87 | 31.78 | 5 | 142 |
| 1564 | Fill | WB Area | 104 | Post-med deposit possibly associated with NW-SE orientated ditch cut [1553]. | 31.87 | 31.71 | 5 | 142 |
| 1565 | Layer | WB Area | 104 | Post-med layer. | 31.86 | 31.7 | 5 | 143 |
| 1566 | Layer | WB Area | 104 | Post-med layer. | 31.74 | 31 | 5 | 143 |
| 1567 | Layer | WB Area | 104 | Post-med layer. | 31.82 | 31.69 | 5 | 143 |
| 1568 | Layer | WB Area | 104 | Post-med layer. | 31.72 | 31.67 | 5 | 143 |

| Context | Type | Area | Trench | Interpretation | Highest level | Lowest level | Phase | Group |
|---------|---------|---------|--------|---|---------------|--------------|-------|-------|
| 1569 | Masonry | WB Area | 104 | Post-med masonry wall. Probably same as [1556]. | 31.87 | | 5 | 141 |
| 1570 | Fill | WB Area | 104 | Concrete foundation for masonry [1569]. | 31.78 | | 5 | 141 |
| 1571 | Fill | WB Area | 104 | Construction cut backfill for masonry [1570]. | 31.71 | | 5 | 141 |
| 1572 | Cut | WB Area | 104 | Construction cut for concrete foundation [1570]. | 31.71 | 31.6 | 5 | 141 |
| 1573 | Layer | WB Area | 104 | Post-med layer. | 32.02 | | 5 | 143 |
| 1574 | Layer | WB Area | 104 | Post-med layer. | 31.92 | | 5 | 143 |
| 1575 | Masonry | WB Area | | Post-med masonry foundation orientated NW to SE. | 31.91 | | 6.1 | 128 |
| 1576 | Cut | WB Area | 104 | Construction cut for post-med masonry [1575]. | 31.91 | 31.51 | 6.1 | 128 |
| 1577 | Layer | WB Area | 104 | Post-med layer. | 31.76 | 31.75 | 5 | 117 |
| 1578 | Layer | WB Area | 104 | Post-med layer. | 31.73 | 31.56 | 5 | 117 |
| 1579 | Fill | WB Area | 104 | Fill of shallow post-med feature [1580]. | 31.56 | 31.54 | 3.2 | 114 |
| 1580 | Cut | WB Area | 104 | Post-med cut feature filled by [1579]. | 31.56 | 31.39 | 3.2 | 114 |
| 1581 | Fill | WB Area | 104 | Upper fill of pit cut [1583]. | 31.54 | 31.47 | 3.2 | 113 |
| 1582 | Fill | WB Area | 104 | Primary fill of pit cut [1583]. | 31.35 | 31.33 | 3.2 | 113 |
| 1583 | Cut | WB Area | 104 | Post-med pit cut filled by [1582] and [1581]. | 31.54 | 31.28 | 3.2 | 113 |
| 1584 | Layer | WB Area | | Natural brickearth. | 31.47 | 31.39 | 1 | 110 |
| 1600 | Layer | WB Area | | Natural clayey gravel. | 30.7 | | 1 | 110 |
| 1601 | Layer | WB Area | | Natural clay layer. | 29.5 | | 1 | 110 |
| 1602 | Fill | WB Area | 104 | Fill of NW-SE orientated post-med ditch cut. Same as [1554] in section 71. | 30.79 | | 3.1 | 122 |
| 1603 | Cut | WB Area | 104 | NW-WE orientated post-med ditch cut filled by [1602]. Same as [1553] in section 71. | 30.79 | 30.51 | 3.1 | 122 |
| 1604 | Layer | WB Area | 104 | Natural gravel layer. | 30.78 | | 1 | 110 |
| 1605 | Layer | WB Area | 104 | Natural sandy clay layer. | 30.21 | | 1 | 110 |
| 1606 | Layer | WB Area | 105 | Post-med layer. | 32.68 | | 7 | 139 |
| 1607 | Layer | WB Area | 105 | Natural gravel layer. | 30.3 | 30.28 | 1 | 110 |
| 1608 | Layer | WB Area | 105 | Natural brickearth layer. | 31.08 | | 1 | 110 |
| 1609 | Fill | WB Area | 105 | Fill of post-med well [1610]. | 29.47 | | 4 | 136 |
| 1610 | Masonry | WB Area | 105 | Post-med well filled by [1609]. | 29.47 | | 4 | 136 |
| 1611 | Fill | WB Area | 105 | Construction cut backfill for post-med well [1610]. | 29.47 | | 4 | 136 |
| 1612 | Cut | WB Area | 105 | Construction cut for post-med well [1610]. | 29.47 | | 4 | 136 |

| Context | Type | Area | Trench | Interpretation | Highest level | Lowest level | Phase | Group |
|---------|---------|---------|--------|---|---------------|--------------|-------|-------|
| 1613 | Fill | WB Area | 105 | Fill of post-med well [1614]. | 29.47 | | 5 | 129 |
| 1614 | Masonry | WB Area | 105 | Post-med well filled by [1613]. | 29.47 | | 5 | 129 |
| 1615 | Fill | WB Area | 105 | Construction cut backfill for post-med well [1614]. | 29.47 | | 5 | 129 |
| 1616 | Cut | WB Area | 105 | Construction cut for post-med well [1614]. | 29.47 | | 5 | 129 |
| 1617 | Fill | WB Area | 105 | Fill of post-med well [1618]. | 29.47 | | 5 | 130 |
| 1618 | Masonry | WB Area | 105 | Post-med well filled by [1617]. | 29.47 | | 5 | 130 |
| 1619 | Fill | WB Area | 105 | Construction cut backfill for post-med well [1618]. | 29.47 | | 5 | 130 |
| 1620 | Cut | WB Area | 105 | Construction cut for post-med well [1618]. | 29.47 | | 5 | 130 |
| 1621 | Fill | WB Area | 105 | Fill of post-med well [1622]. | 29.47 | | 5 | 131 |
| 1622 | Masonry | WB Area | 105 | Post-med well filled by [1621]. | 29.47 | | 5 | 131 |
| 1623 | Fill | WB Area | 105 | Construction cut backfill of post-med well [1322]. | 29.47 | | 5 | 131 |
| 1624 | Cut | WB Area | 105 | Construction cut for post-med well [1622]. | 29.47 | | 5 | 131 |
| 1625 | Fill | WB Area | 105 | Fill of post-med cess pit [1626]. | 29.47 | | 5 | 134 |
| 1626 | Masonry | WB Area | 105 | Post-med cess pit filled by [1625]. | 29.47 | | 5 | 134 |
| 1627 | Cut | WB Area | 105 | Construction cut for post-med cess pit [1626]. | 29.47 | | 5 | 134 |
| 1628 | Fill | WB Area | 105 | Fill of large post-med cut feature [1629]. | 29.47 | | 3.2 | 137 |
| 1629 | Cut | WB Area | 105 | Large post-med pit cut filled by [1628]. | 29.47 | | 3.2 | 137 |
| 1630 | Fill | WB Area | 105 | Fill of large post-med cut feature [1631]. | 29.49 | | 3.2 | 137 |
| 1631 | Cut | WB Area | 105 | Large post-med cut feature filled by [1630]. | 29.47 | | 3.2 | 137 |
| 1632 | Fill | WB Area | 105 | Fill of post-med cess pit [1633]. | 29.47 | | 5 | 135 |
| 1633 | Masonry | WB Area | 105 | Post-med cess pit filled by [1632]. | 29.47 | | 5 | 135 |
| 1634 | Cut | WB Area | 105 | Construction cut for post-med cess pit [1633]. | 29.47 | | 5 | 135 |
| 1635 | Fill | WB Area | 105 | Fill of post-med well [1636]. | 29.47 | | 5 | 132 |
| 1636 | Masonry | WB Area | 105 | Post-med well filled by [1635]. | 29.47 | | 5 | 132 |
| 1637 | Fill | WB Area | 105 | Construction cut backfill for post-med well [1636]. | 29.47 | | 5 | 132 |
| 1638 | Cut | WB Area | 105 | Construction cut for post-med well [1636]. | 29.47 | | 5 | 132 |
| 1639 | Fill | WB Area | 105 | Fill of post-med well [1640]. | 29.47 | | 5 | 133 |
| 1640 | Masonry | WB Area | 105 | Post-med well filled by [1639]. | 29.47 | | 5 | 133 |
| 1641 | Fill | WB Area | 105 | Construction cut backfill for post-med well [1640]. | 29.47 | | 5 | 133 |

| Context | Type | Area | Trench | Interpretation | Highest level | Lowest level | Phase | Group |
|---------|---------|---------|--------|--|---------------|--------------|-------|-------|
| 1642 | Cut | WB Area | 105 | Construction cut for post-med well [1640]. | 29.47 | | 5 | 133 |
| 1643 | Layer | WB Area | 104 | Natural clay layer. | | | 1 | 110 |
| 1644 | Layer | WB Area | 105 | Grey green natural sandy clay | 29.08 | 29 | 1 | 110 |
| 1649 | Fill | WB Area | 105 | Upper fill of post-med cut feature [1650]. | 29.26 | | 3.1 | 138 |
| 1650 | Cut | WB Area | 105 | NW-SE orientated post-med cut feature filled by [1649] and [1650]. | 29.46 | 28.75 | 3.1 | 138 |
| 1651 | Fill | WB Area | 105 | Reddish brown sandy gravel fill of cut [1652]. | 29.08 | | 4 | 124 |
| 1652 | Cut | WB Area | 105 | NW-SE orientated construction cut for masonry [1654]. | 29.08 | 28.98 | 4 | 124 |
| 1653 | Fill | WB Area | 105 | Primary fill of post-med cut feature [1650]. | 29 | | 3.1 | 138 |
| 1654 | Masonry | WB Area | 105 | NW-SE orientated masonry. | 29.14 | | 4 | 124 |
| 1655 | Layer | WB Area | | Post-med levelling layer. | 31.91 | | 5 | 117 |

APPENDIX 2: POTTERY ASESMENT

Berni Sudds

Introduction

A medium sized assemblage of post-Roman pottery was recovered from the current excavation phase, amounting to 1445 sherds, representing an estimated 777 vessels (ENV) and weighing 36.522kg (of which 14 sherds are unstratified). The pottery from the earlier phases of archaeological intervention have been reported on previously, this report considering the material from context [400] and above (Jarrett 2009; 2011; Taylor and Humphrey 2015). The post-Roman pottery ranges in date from the 11th to 19th century, but the vast majority is of post-medieval date (1382 sherds/ 747 ENV/ 35,680g). Just 10 sherds of medieval pottery were recovered, weighing 69g. The pottery is in moderate condition, with little evidence for abrasion but with a relatively high level of fragmentation and predominantly small context assemblages. Indeed, of the 228 contexts producing pottery, 221 are small (less than 30 sherds), five are of medium size (31-99 sherds) and just two are large (over 100 sherds).

The assemblage was 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 type series (MOLA 2014) and the forms were identified in accordance with the Medieval Pottery Research Group's guide to the classification of forms (MPRG 1998). The pottery was quantified by sherd count (SC), estimated number of vessels (ENV's) and weight. A table of the contexts containing pottery with date ranges and suggested spot dates appears at the end of the report (Table 4). A summary of the pottery types and forms appears below in Table 1 and the distribution of the pottery by phase and phase and ware type is presented in Tables 2 and 3.

Pottery types

| Fabric code | Expansion | Date range | | SC | ENV | Wg | Forms |
|-------------|---|------------|------|----|-----|-----|-------------|
| LOND | London-type ware | 1080 | 1350 | 1 | 1 | 17 | - |
| KING | Kingston-type ware | 1240 | 1400 | 2 | 2 | 17 | - |
| CBW | Coarse Surrey-Hampshire border ware | 1270 | 1500 | 5 | 5 | 30 | - |
| SAIG | Saintonge ware with even green glaze | 1280 | 1350 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - |
| DUTR | Dutch red earthenware | 1300 | 1650 | 3 | 2 | 27 | - |
| MPUR | Midlands purple ware | 1400 | 1750 | 1 | 1 | 9 | - |
| MORAN | Midlands orange ware | 1400 | 1820 | 11 | 8 | 583 | Storage jar |
| EBORD | Early Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware | 1480 | 1550 | 1 | 1 | 3 | - |

| | | | | | | | |
|-----------|--|------|------|-----|----|------|--|
| PMRE | London-area early post-medieval redware | 1480 | 1600 | 5 | 5 | 52 | - |
| PMREM | London-area early post-medieval redware with metallic glaze | 1480 | 1600 | 1 | 1 | 27 | - |
| PMSR | London-area post-medieval slipped redware | 1480 | 1650 | 1 | 1 | 6 | - |
| PMSRG | London-area post-medieval slipped redware with green glaze | 1480 | 1650 | 2 | 2 | 41 | - |
| PMSRY | London-area post-medieval slipped redware with clear (yellow) glaze | 1480 | 1650 | 2 | 2 | 25 | - |
| BORDG | Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with green glaze | 1550 | 1700 | 17 | 8 | 212 | Bowl, tripod pipkin |
| BORDY | Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with clear (yellow) glaze | 1550 | 1700 | 6 | 5 | 75 | Dish |
| FREC | Frechen stoneware | 1550 | 1700 | 4 | 4 | 42 | Jug |
| FRECW | Frechen whiteware | 1550 | 1700 | 1 | 1 | 26 | - |
| NORS | Normandy stoneware | 1550 | 1800 | 2 | 2 | 42 | - |
| RBOR | Surrey-Hampshire border redware | 1550 | 1900 | 52 | 36 | 1872 | Dish, bowl, jar, tripod pipkin |
| TGW | English tin-glazed ware | 1570 | 1846 | 73 | 55 | 433 | Bowl, tea bowl, plate, storage jar, ointment pot |
| TGW A | London tin-glazed ware with blue- or polychrome-painted decoration and external lead glaze (Orton style A) | 1570 | 1650 | 1 | 1 | 4 | Dish |
| TGW BISC | London biscuit-fired tin-glazed ware | 1570 | 1846 | 5 | 4 | 23 | Plate |
| TGW E | London tin-glazed ware with 'sgraffito' on dark blue (Orton style E) | 1570 | 1615 | 1 | 1 | 6 | Storage jar |
| PMBL | Essex-type post-medieval black-glazed redware | 1580 | 1700 | 4 | 3 | 92 | Tyg, jug |
| PMFR | Essex-type post-medieval fine redware | 1580 | 1700 | 6 | 6 | 159 | Bowl |
| PMR | London-area post-medieval redware | 1580 | 1900 | 119 | 88 | 7856 | Dish, bowl, jar, flower pot, pipkin, lid, bird pot |
| RBORB | Surrey-Hampshire border redware with brown glaze | 1580 | 1800 | 5 | 4 | 123 | Tripod pipkin |
| RBORG | Surrey-Hampshire border redware with green glaze | 1580 | 1800 | 2 | 2 | 7 | - |
| RBOR SLTR | Surrey-Hampshire border redware with slip-trailed decoration | 1580 | 1800 | 3 | 3 | 40 | Dish, bowl |
| CHPO | Chinese porcelain | 1580 | 1900 | 1 | 1 | 20 | Bowl |
| CHPO BW | Chinese blue and white porcelain | 1590 | 1900 | 32 | 20 | 616 | Bowl, tea bowl, saucer, plate, lid |
| WEST | Westerwald stoneware | 1590 | 1900 | 4 | 4 | 93 | Seltzer bottle |
| BORDB | Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with brown glaze | 1600 | 1700 | 2 | 2 | 34 | Dish |
| TGW D | London tin-glazed ware with blue- or polychrome-painted decoration and external lead glaze (Orton style D) | 1630 | 1680 | 25 | 7 | 818 | Dish, bowl, storage jar |
| METS | Metropolitan slipware | 1630 | 1700 | 1 | 1 | 44 | Dish |
| TGW BLUE | London tin-glazed ware with plain pale blue glaze | 1630 | 1846 | 14 | 12 | 204 | Ointment pot |
| TGW C | London tin-glazed ware with plain white glaze (Orton style C) | 1630 | 1846 | 54 | 38 | 409 | Chamber pot, plate, ointment pot |

| | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|--|------|------|-----|----|------|---|
| BORDG CHP2 | Surrey-Hampshire border green-glazed whiteware flat- rimmed chamber pot | 1650 | 1750 | 1 | 1 | 12 | Chamber pot type 2 |
| STMO | Staffordshire-type mottled brown-glazed ware | 1650 | 1800 | 7 | 6 | 76 | Lid |
| STSL | Staffordshire-type combed slipware | 1660 | 1870 | 14 | 14 | 139 | Dish, cup |
| LONS | London stoneware | 1670 | 1926 | 14 | 13 | 371 | Shouldered jar, tankard |
| CHPO IMARI | Chinese Imari porcelain | 1680 | 1900 | 2 | 2 | 19 | Bowl |
| TGW H | London tin-glazed ware with pale blue glaze and dark blue decoration (Orton and Pearce style H) | 1680 | 1800 | 16 | 11 | 134 | Bowl, plate |
| CHPO BATV | Chinese porcelain, Batavian ware | 1700 | 1750 | 1 | 1 | 36 | Tea bowl |
| DERBS | Derbyshire stoneware | 1700 | 1900 | 2 | 2 | 34 | Bowl |
| ENGS | English brown salt-glazed stoneware | 1700 | 1900 | 12 | 12 | 465 | Bottle, jug, mug |
| TGW G | London tin-glazed ware with 'Lambeth polychrome' decoration (Orton and Pearce style G) | 1701 | 1711 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Bowl |
| SWSL | Dipped white salt-glazed stoneware | 1710 | 1760 | 2 | 2 | 6 | - |
| SWSG | white salt-glazed stoneware | 1720 | 1780 | 26 | 21 | 211 | Bowl, plate, teapot, saucer, jug |
| CHPO ROSE | Chinese porcelain with famille rose decoration | 1720 | 1800 | 3 | 3 | 6 | Saucer |
| WEST CHP2 | Westerwald stoneware chamber pot with flanged rim | 1740 | 1760 | 2 | 2 | 29 | Chamber pot |
| STBL | Staffordshire-type black- glazed ware | 1740 | 1780 | 1 | 1 | 6 | - |
| SWSG COB | White salt-glazed stoneware with cobalt decoration | 1740 | 1780 | 1 | 1 | 98 | Chamber pot |
| SWSG SCRB | White salt-glazed stoneware with scratch blue decoration | 1740 | 1780 | 2 | 1 | 10 | - |
| CREA | Creamware | 1740 | 1830 | 162 | 59 | 3654 | Dish, bowl, plate, tea bowl, jug, cylindrical jar, bottle, strainer, chamber pot |
| ENPO STRSB | English porcelain | 1745 | 1900 | 1 | 1 | 15 | - |
| | Staffordshire-type red- slipped black-glazed ware | 1750 | 1800 | 1 | 1 | 27 | - |
| CREA DEV | creamware with developed pale glaze | 1760 | 1830 | 109 | 38 | 1396 | Dish, bowl, plate, cylindrical jar, chamber pot |
| CREA GRN | creamware with green glaze | 1760 | 1830 | 1 | 1 | 9 | Lid |
| CREA OTR | creamware with over-glaze transfer-printed decoration | 1760 | 1830 | 14 | 2 | 86 | Bowl, cup |
| ENPO UTR | English porcelain with under- glaze blue transfer-printed decoration | 1760 | 1900 | 15 | 3 | 153 | Bowl, cup, egg cup |
| ENPO WORC BW | Worcester porcelain with under-glaze blue-painted decoration | 1765 | 1830 | 11 | 3 | 157 | Fluted cup |
| BBASG | glazed black basalt ware | 1770 | 1880 | 1 | 1 | 7 | Jug |
| PEAR | pearlware | 1770 | 1840 | 3 | 3 | 23 | - |
| PEAR BW | pearlware with under-glaze blue-painted decoration | 1770 | 1820 | 1 | 1 | 9 | - |
| PEAR PNTD | pearlware with under-glaze painted decoration | 1770 | 1840 | 1 | 1 | 18 | Cup |

| | | | | | | | |
|------------|--|------|------|-----|----|------|--|
| PEAR TR | pearlware with transfer-printed decoration | 1770 | 1840 | 125 | 44 | 2279 | Dish, condiment dish, bowl, plate, cup, saucer, cream jug, mug, tankard, tankard, tureen |
| PEAR TR1 | pearlware with under-glaze blue transfer-printed Chinese-style line-engraved decoration | 1770 | 1810 | 2 | 1 | 43 | Bowl |
| CREA SLIP | creamware with slip decoration | 1775 | 1830 | 18 | 7 | 255 | Plate, cup |
| PEAR SLIP | pearlware with slip decoration | 1775 | 1840 | 4 | 2 | 94 | Dish |
| ENPO HP | English hard paste porcelain | 1780 | 1900 | 100 | 22 | 1164 | Bowl, cup, saucer, cream jug, teapot, lid |
| TPW | refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed decoration | 1780 | 1900 | 31 | 24 | 632 | Plate, saucer, tureen, lid, chamber pot, toilet |
| PEAR EARTH | pearlware with under-glaze polychrome-painted decoration in 'earth' colours | 1790 | 1820 | 1 | 1 | 3 | - |
| BONE | bone china | 1794 | 1900 | 14 | 7 | 204 | Cup, saucer, jug |
| BONE LUST | bone china with lustre decoration | 1794 | 1900 | 1 | 1 | 9 | Jug |
| PEAR SPON | pearlware with sponged or spattered decoration | 1800 | 1840 | 1 | 1 | 14 | - |
| SUND | Sunderland-type coarseware | 1800 | 1900 | 15 | 5 | 596 | Bowl |
| REFW | refined white earthenware | 1805 | 1900 | 35 | 29 | 546 | Bowl, plate, cup, saucer, jug, cylindrical jar, lid |
| REFW PNTD | refined whiteware with under-glaze painted decoration | 1805 | 1900 | 1 | 1 | 7 | Saucer |
| REFW SLIP | refined white earthenware with slip decoration | 1805 | 1900 | 10 | 8 | 81 | Cup, saucer, mug, jug |
| REFW SPON | refined white earthenware with sponged or spattered decoration | 1805 | 1900 | 4 | 2 | 38 | Plate |
| BONE TR | bone china with under-glaze blue transfer-printed decoration | 1807 | 1900 | 2 | 2 | 23 | Cup |
| PEAR TR3 | pearlware with under-glaze brown or black transfer-printed decoration | 1810 | 1840 | 2 | 2 | 32 | Mug, teapot |
| TPW3 | refined whiteware with under-glaze brown or black transfer-printed decoration | 1810 | 1900 | 8 | 4 | 131 | Plate, cup, cylindrical jar, lid |
| TPW6 | refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed and over-glaze painted decoration | 1810 | 1900 | 1 | 1 | 2 | Cup |
| YELL | yellow ware | 1820 | 1900 | 13 | 7 | 663 | Bowl, toilet |
| YELL SLIP | yellow ware with slip decoration | 1820 | 1900 | 67 | 10 | 5539 | Bowl, jug, toilet |
| BONE TR3 | bone china with under-glaze brown or black transfer-printed decoration | 1825 | 1900 | 1 | 1 | 14 | Saucer |
| BONE TR4 | bone china with under-glaze colour transfer-printed decoration (green, mulberry, grey etc) | 1825 | 1900 | 3 | 3 | 22 | Cup |
| PEAR TR4 | pearlware with under-glaze colour transfer-printed | 1825 | 1840 | 2 | 2 | 51 | Cup, drainer |

| | | | | | | | |
|------|---|------|------|----|----|------|--------------------------------------|
| TPW4 | decoration (green, mulberry, grey etc) refined whiteware with under-glaze colour transfer-printed decoration (green, mulberry, grey etc) | 1825 | 1900 | 6 | 5 | 53 | Dish, cup, plate |
| ENGs | English stoneware with | 1830 | 1900 | 2 | 1 | 151 | Bottle |
| BRST | Bristol glaze | | | | | | |
| MISC | Miscellaneous unsourced post-medieval pottery | 1480 | 1900 | 26 | 16 | 1808 | Flowerpot, jar, syrup collecting jar |

Table 1: Quantification of the assemblage by ware type. SC = Sherd count. ENV = Estimated number of vessels. Wg = Weight in grams.

The range of pottery types recovered is in keeping with the assemblages recovered from the previous interventions on site and can be well-paralleled on contemporary sites in the vicinity (Jarrett 2009; 2011; 2016). The small medieval assemblage is comprised of a single sherd of London-type ware, Surrey/Hampshire border whiteware products, including two sherds of Kingston-type ware and five sherds of Coarse Surrey-Hampshire border ware, a Saintonge ware import and an unsourced non-local early medieval coarseware. This material is largely non-diagnostic, fragmentary and demonstrates varying degrees of abrasion, but includes the strap-handle of a London-type ware jug. All is residual within later deposits (Phases 2.2-3.2). The larger post-medieval assemblage includes fabrics ranging in date from the late 15th to 19th century, although the majority is of late 18th to 19th-century date.

Distribution

A breakdown of the distribution of pottery by phase is presented in Table 2 and by phase and ware type Table 3.

| Phase | Sherd count | Estimated number of vessels | Weight (in grams) |
|----------|-------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| 2.1 | 15 | 15 | 175 |
| 2.2 | 244 | 195 | 3247 |
| 3.1 | 28 | 26 | 846 |
| 3.2 | 472 | 158 | 8308 |
| 4 | 17 | 10 | 377 |
| 5 | 126 | 78 | 2694 |
| 6.1 | 110 | 97 | 1827 |
| 6.2 | 59 | 21 | 5363 |
| 7 | 109 | 61 | 5202 |
| 8 | 161 | 94 | 6781 |
| Unphased | 104 | 22 | 1702 |

Table 2: Breakdown of the assemblage by phase.

| Fabric | Phase | | | | | | | | | |
|------------|-------|-----|-----|-----|---|----|-----|-----|----|----|
| | 2.1 | 2.2 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 4 | 5 | 6.1 | 6.2 | 7 | 8 |
| LOND | | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| KING | | 2 | | | | | | | | |
| CBW | | 4 | | 1 | | | | | | |
| SAIG | | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| DUTR | | 3 | | | | | | | | |
| MPUR | | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| MORAN | | 4 | | 5 | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| EBORD | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| PMSRG | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | |
| PMSR | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| PMREM | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| PMRE | 1 | 4 | | | | | | | | |
| PMSRY | | 2 | | | | | | | | |
| FRECW | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| RBOR | | 6 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 10 | 6 | 1 | 17 | 4 |
| NORS | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | |
| FREC | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | | |
| BORDG | 1 | 8 | 2 | 1 | | 5 | | | | |
| BORDY | | 3 | | 3 | | | | | | |
| TGW E | | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| TGW A | | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| TGW BISC | | 4 | | | | 1 | | | | |
| TGW | | 38 | 1 | 24 | | 3 | | | 3 | 4 |
| PMBL | | 4 | | | | | | | | |
| PMFR | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | |
| PMR | 3 | 31 | 7 | 5 | 2 | 11 | 8 | 9 | 26 | 17 |
| CHPO | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| RBOR SLTR | | 3 | | | | | | | | |
| RBORG | | 2 | | | | | | | | |
| RBORB | | 2 | 2 | | | 1 | | | | |
| CHPO BW | 1 | 6 | 4 | 13 | 3 | 4 | | 1 | | |
| WEST | | | 1 | | | | | | 2 | 1 |
| BORDB | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| TGW C | 1 | 28 | 1 | 22 | | 1 | 1 | | | |
| TGW D | 2 | 23 | | | | | | | | |
| TGW BLUE | | 7 | | 1 | | 2 | | | | 4 |
| METS | | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| BORDG CHP2 | | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| STMO | | 3 | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | |
| STSL | 2 | 8 | | 1 | | 1 | 2 | | | |
| LONS | 1 | 6 | | 3 | | | | | | 4 |
| CHPO IMARI | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | |
| TGW H | 1 | 6 | 1 | | | 1 | 6 | | 1 | |
| ENGs | | 2 | 1 | | | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| DERBS | | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | |
| CHPO BATV | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| TGW G | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| SWSL | | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | |
| SWSG | | 10 | 2 | 4 | | 3 | | | 5 | 1 |
| CHPO ROSE | | 2 | | | | | 1 | | | |
| CREA | | | | 50 | 9 | 3 | 12 | | 13 | 6 |
| STBL | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| SWSG COB | | | | | | | | | | 1 |

| | Phase | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-------|---|-----|---|----|----|----|---|----|----|
| SWSG SCRB | | | | | 2 | | | | | |
| WEST CHP2 | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | |
| ENPO | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| STRSB | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| CREA OTR | | | 14 | | | | | | | |
| ENPO UTR | | | 11 | | | | | | | |
| CREA GRN | | | | | | | | | | |
| CREA DEV | | 2 | 60 | 1 | 7 | 8 | | 5 | 3 | |
| ENPO WORC BW | | | 11 | | | | | | | |
| PEAR TR1 | | | | | | 2 | | | | |
| BBASG | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| PEAR | | | 2 | | | | | 1 | | |
| PEAR BW | | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| PEAR TR | | 2 | 104 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 7 | 2 | |
| PEAR PNTD | | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| CREA SLIP | | | 17 | | | | | 1 | | |
| PEAR SLIP | | | 2 | | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| ENPO HP | | | 92 | | 1 | 5 | 1 | | | |
| TPW | | | | | 23 | 14 | 1 | | | 16 |
| PEAR ERTB | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| BONE | | | | | | 1 | | 9 | 4 | |
| BONE LUST | | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| PEAR SPON | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| SUND | | | | | 3 | 1 | | 4 | 10 | |
| ROCK | | | | | 9 | | | | | |
| REFW | | | 1 | | | 6 | 3 | 7 | 18 | |
| REFW SPON | | | | | | 1 | 3 | | | |
| REFW SLIP | | | | | | 6 | | | 4 | |
| REFW PNTD | | | | | 3 | | | | 1 | |
| BONE TR | | | | | | | | | 2 | |
| TPW6 | | | | | 3 | | | | 1 | |
| PEAR TR3 | | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| TPW3 | | | | | | 3 | | | 5 | |
| DYE | | | | | 3 | | | | | |
| YELL | | | 3 | | | | 1 | | 9 | |
| YELL SLIP | | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | 27 | 1 | 34 | |
| BONE TR4 | | | | | | 3 | | | | |
| BONE TR3 | | | | | | | | | | |
| PEAR TR4 | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | |
| TPW4 | | | 1 | | 1 | 2 | 3 | | | |
| TPW FLOW | | | | | 8 | | | | | |
| ENGs BRST | | | | | | | | 2 | | |
| MISC | | 1 | 6 | | 6 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 4 | |

Table 3: Distribution of the pottery by ware type and phase (sherd count).

Medieval pottery

The 10 sherds of medieval pottery recovered from site are all residual, recovered from Phase 2.2 to 3.2 deposits, but indicate the presence of contemporary activity in the vicinity, if poorly defined.

Phase 2.1: Early 18th-century and earlier occupation (15 sherds, 15 ENV, 175g)

A small assemblage of pottery was recovered from the layers and a handful of features pre-dating the late 18th-century development of the site. These groups contain pottery of late 16th to 17th-century date. Amongst these is a birdpot from layer [901], specifically designed to be fixed onto a house with the intention of harvesting nesting or fledging birds for consumption. This layer also contained two 17th-century dishes, one tin-glazed with poly-chrome painted decoration and the second a Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware example with brown glaze. Given the fragmentary nature and small size of these groups, some at least is likely to be re-deposited, but the pottery does attest to activity of this date in the vicinity. Indeed, a larger assemblage of pottery of late 16th to 17th-century date was recovered residually, mostly from Phase 2.2 features.

Phase 2.2: Late 18th to early 19th-century occupation (244 sherds, 195 ENV, 3247g)

The larger Phase 2.2 assemblage was recovered from levelling and dump layers and also from the fill of horticultural features, pits and gullies. Although a small quantity of late 18th to early 19th-century pottery was retrieved from a few of these deposits, the majority of the pottery is of 17th- and 18th-century date.

Pit [799] contained medium sized group of fairly fresh pottery, predominantly of 17th-century date including an Essex-type post-medieval black-glazed redware (PMBL) jug, London-area post-medieval redware (PMR) pipkin and London tin-glazed ware with blue and polychrome-painted decoration (TGWD). The latter group include storage jars and a fragmented but semi-complete dish with geometric decoration in blue. A single sherd of London tin-glazed ware with pale blue glaze and dark blue decoration (TGWH) from the upper fill represents the latest dated sherd, dating from c.1680 to 1800.

Pottery of early 18th-century date was recovered from levelling and dump layers [776] and [814], including dipped white salt-glazed stoneware (SWSL), Batavian style Chinese porcelain (CHPO BATV) and an English-tin-glazed ware bowl with a dash and line border. The possible animal grave [720] produced an assemblage of 18th-century date, including four Chinese porcelain vessels with blue and white and famille rose decoration, in addition to tin-glazed ware vessels, Staffordshire-type slipware dishes and earliest of the mass-produced refined wares, white salt-glazed stoneware teawares. The number of Chinese imports in this small group might suggest the household from which the material derived was fairly affluent. Layer [752], dating to the late 18th century, also produced a number of Chinese imports, in addition to a Westerwald stoneware type 2 chamber pot. Levelling layer [666], in addition to layer [752], produced a range of typically 18th-century products, but in addition to a small number of Pearlwares, Creamwares and glazed black basalt ware, dating to the late 18th to early 19th century.

Phase 3.1 and 3.2: Early 19th-century occupation (500 sherds, 184 ENV, 9154g)

The largest proportion of the assemblage was derived from features dated to the late 18th to early 19th century, with the bulk of this material attributed to Phase 3.2. Groups dated to late 18th to early 19th century are characterised by the factory made refined earthenware successors to the White salt-glazed stoneware that became widespread throughout London and the rest of the country during this period, namely Creamwares and Pearlwares (CREA/ CREA DEV/ CREA OTR/ CREA SLIP/ PEAR/ PEAR BW/ PEAR SLIP/ PEAR TR). Smaller quantities of English hard paste porcelain and transfer-printed earthenwares were also recovered, which became widely available at the end of the century (TPW/ ENPO HP). Early 19th-century deposits also include these wares, but with later dated decoration, or in addition to later dated wares, including Transfer-printed wares with colour transfers, over-glaze painting or 'flow blue' decoration (TPW4/ TPW6/ TPW FLOW), refined white earthenwares (RFEW PNTD) and yellow ware (YELL/ YELL SLIP).

The majority of the pottery was recovered from the backfill of pits, cesspits and wells, with a smaller proportion from dump and make-up layers and either originates from structures on site or from dwellings in the immediate vicinity. Most of the context assemblages are small with just one of medium size from pit [773], dating to the late 18th to 19th century, and one large group from rubbish pit group [494] dated to the second quarter of the 19th century. The latter contained 341 sherds from an estimated 68 vessels. The bulk of these are comprised of Creamware, Pearlware and English porcelain tea and dinner services including plates of varying size, dishes, tureens, cups, saucers and milk or cream jugs. The rise of the refined ware industries in England is commensurate with a greatly increased specialisation of form, as social habits became more prescribed and the habit of tea drinking began to filter down through the classes. The group also produced two Chinese porcelain vessels, one a rectangular plate of 18th-century date, but a colour transfer-printed plate or dish rim suggest the group was not deposited until after c.1825.

Phase 4 and Phase 5: 1840s and 1847-1871 development (143 sherds, 88 ENV, 3071g)

The majority of pottery retrieved from Phase 4 and 5 features is of late 18th to early 19th-century date, including a medium sized group from dump layer [834], likely deposited during the early or mid 19th century. Of some interest are a transfer-printed ware toy plate and possible nursery mug recovered from Phase 5 well [1622] and cesspit [1626], both dated to the mid to late 19th century.

Phase 6.1 to Phase 8: Late 19th to 20th century (439 sherds, 273 ENV, 19,173g)

The Phase 6 to 8 assemblage was derived largely from the backfill of construction cuts, cesspits, pits, culverts and drains with a smaller quantity retrieved from dump and demolition layers. Again, a significant proportion of this material dates to the late 18th to early 19th century, some of which is residual, although at least some is likely to have been old when deposited. The disproportionately high weight of the pottery from these phases is accounted for by a few handled PMR bowls, fragments of a

non-local syrup collecting jar and part of a Yellow ware toilet with moulded decoration, the latter recovered from the backfill of a toilet run and dump layer ([410]/ [414]).

The smaller quantity of late 19th to 20th-century pottery may be explained by the advent of organised waste disposal in late 19th century. The fill of culvert [629] and backfill of construction cut [427] produced medium to large assemblages dated to the late 19th or late 19th to early 20th century. Both contain refined-white earthenwares, some with banded slip decoration, transfer-printed wares and smaller quantities of English hard paste porcelain and bone china (BONE/ BONE TR4). The latter are predominantly represented as dinner services and teawares but also occur as food storage jars and sanitary wares. Fill [626] contained the lid from a paste jar with the black transfer-printed logo 'YARROW ADKIN & CO - LONDON'. William Henry Yarrow and William Joseph Adkin were wholesale druggists and sundriesmen based at 8 Wilson Street in Finsbury, but went into liquidation in January 1872. From fill [425] an example of an ever-ubiquitous James Keiller & Son black-transfer printed marmalade jar was recovered. The coarsewares include Sunderland-type bowls and a number of London-area post-medieval redware flowerpots. As observed in many contemporary assemblages the small group of Yellow wares (YELL; YELL SLIP) recovered are restricted to more utilitarian kitchen wares in form of bowls and jugs. Just a single English stoneware vessel was recovered from fill [425]. of indeterminate form, although the ware is represented elsewhere in site assemblage by bottles for blacking and ginger beer as is typically the case. The upper fill of drain [591] contained a nursery ware mug with a black-transfer printed design including the letter 'A' and figures in a landscape.

Potential and recommendations for further work

The pottery attests to very low-level background activity in the medieval and early post-medieval period, suggesting the site was not extensively exploited until the 17th century. A small residual medieval assemblage was recovered, as observed during the earlier phase of works (Jarrett 2011; Taylor and Humphrey 2015), suggesting that the study area was peripheral to contemporary occupation in the vicinity. Indeed, this material may have originated from the documented settlement at Paddington Green dating from the 11th century (Polakiewicz and Edmonds 2016). The few sherds of late medieval and early post-medieval date, although again indicative of contemporary activity nearby, are not consistent with intensive use.

Pottery of 17th- and 18th-century date is present in some quantity, recovered from pits, levelling layers and horticultural features. No structures of this date were identified on site, suggesting that the site remained undeveloped, although some of this material is quite fresh with reconstructable profiles. A possible source for some of this material is the mid/late 17th-century building uncovered during the earlier investigations to the south-west of site, fronting onto Paddington Green. However, the development of the area that began in 17th century appears to have spread to Church Street, adjacent to the current phase of intervention, by the mid 18th century as seen on Roque's map of 1746, so a number of potential sources are possible (Taylor and Humphrey 2015, 162; Thompson and Gould 2010,

Fig.3). It was noted that the 17th- and early/mid 18th-century pottery from the earlier phase demonstrated a degree of affluence, a finding mirrored in the current assemblage. The recovery of a birdpot is not unique but it has been argued that where they are depicted in contemporary engravings the intention is to create a rural atmosphere, providing evidence to support the description of the area as rural retreat at this time (Cooper 2002/3, 128; Taylor and Humphrey 2015, 167).

The largest group of pottery dates from the late 18th to early 19th century and likely originates from dwellings constructed on site or in the immediate vicinity. Paddington Green is suggested to have become a less desirable place to live in the early to mid 19th century (Taylor and Humphrey 2015, 167). This is not particularly evident in the ceramic assemblage, although two sherds of refined white earthenware with sponged decoration (REFW SPON) were recovered that are often associated with the households of lower socio-economic standing. The nursery ware vessel and toy plate recovered from mid/late 19th-century deposits would, however, tie in with evidence signifying that by this date the residents of the area were 'fairly comfortable' (Taylor and Humphrey 2015, 167).

With the exception of a few assemblages, the pottery is largely fragmented and deposited in small groups. It is also comprised of types well-paralleled in the vicinity. In addition to providing dating evidence for the features from which it was recovered, the primary significance of the assemblage is local, specifically arising from the information it can provide about the inhabitants of this part of London during the post-medieval period. No further analysis is recommended, although any future publication should include a brief summary of the pottery recovered, perhaps focussing on some of the larger, fresher groups and accompanied by up to 6 illustrations or photographs. A closer look at distribution coupled with documentary research, including map regression and a survey of census data, may enable some groups to be related to particular households and/or occupants.

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| Context | SC | Date range of the pottery | | Latest dated pottery | | Context considered date |
|---------|-----|---------------------------|------|----------------------|------|---|
| U/S | 14 | 1700 | 1900 | 1825 | 1900 | - |
| 406 | 22 | 1740 | 1900 | 1830 | 1900 | 1830 - 1900 |
| 409 | 27 | 1820 | 1900 | 1820 | 1900 | 1820 - 1900 |
| 412 | 2 | 1805 | 1900 | 1825 | 1900 | 1825 - 1900 |
| 414 | 10 | 1580 | 1900 | 1825 | 1900 | L.19 th century? |
| 420 | 2 | 1550 | 1900 | 1805 | 1900 | 1805 - 1900 |
| 425 | 111 | 1550 | 1900 | 1820 | 1900 | L.19 th - E.20 th century |
| 434 | 2 | 1740 | 1900 | 1820 | 1900 | 1820 - 1900 |
| 441 | 1 | 1480 | 1900 | 1480 | 1900 | 1550 - 1900 |
| 446 | 90 | 1720 | 1900 | 1760 | 1900 | 1760 - 1830 |
| 450 | 8 | 1580 | 1900 | 1770 | 1840 | L.18 th century? |
| 451 | 2 | 1580 | 1900 | 1580 | 1900 | L.18 th century? |
| 459 | 1 | 1670 | 1926 | 1670 | 1926 | 1670 - 1926 |
| 465 | 6 | 1550 | 1900 | 1790 | 1820 | 1790 - 1820 |
| 466 | 6 | 1580 | 1900 | 1580 | 1900 | 1580 - 1900 |
| 472 | 2 | 1570 | 1846 | 1570 | 1846 | L.17 th – 18 th century |
| 476 | 12 | 1580 | 1846 | 1630 | 1846 | 1630 - 1700+ |
| 478 | 3 | 1570 | 1846 | 1570 | 1846 | 1600 – 1800 |
| 488 | 5 | 1570 | 1900 | 1580 | 1900 | 18 th century |
| 491 | 13 | 1270 | 1900 | 1820 | 1900 | 1820 - 1900 |
| 493 | 341 | 1400 | 1900 | 1825 | 1900 | 1825 - 1850 |
| 506 | 3 | 1740 | 1840 | 1770 | 1840 | 1770 - 1830 |
| 508 | 5 | 1550 | 1900 | 1770 | 1840 | 1770 - 1820 |
| 511 | 3 | 1080 | 1846 | 1630 | 1846 | 1630 - 1846 |
| 513 | 6 | 1700 | 1900 | 1825 | 1900 | M.19 th century |
| 518 | 2 | 1700 | 1900 | 1760 | 1830 | 1760 - 1830 |
| 520 | 1 | 1480 | 1550 | 1480 | 1550 | 1480 - 1550 |
| 524 | 1 | 900 | 1500 | 900 | 1500 | 970 - 1200 |
| 527 | 2 | 1670 | 1926 | 1670 | 1926 | 1670 - 1800 |
| 537 | 1 | 1820 | 1900 | 1820 | 1900 | 1820 - 1900 |
| 539 | 2 | 1700 | 1900 | 1820 | 1900 | 1820 - 1900 |
| 542 | 8 | 1550 | 1900 | 1740 | 1830 | 1740 - 1830 |
| 543 | 2 | 1570 | 1846 | 1570 | 1846 | 1570 - 1846 |
| 544 | 3 | 1550 | 1840 | 1770 | 1840 | 1770 - 1840 |
| 547 | 1 | 1550 | 1900 | 1550 | 1900 | 1550 - 1900 |

| Context | SC | Date range of the pottery | | Latest dated pottery | | Context considered date |
|---------|----|---------------------------|------|----------------------|------|---|
| 548 | 1 | 1680 | 1800 | 1680 | 1800 | 1680 - 1800 |
| 551 | 11 | 1480 | 1900 | 1720 | 1780 | 1720 - 1780 |
| 554 | 1 | 1760 | 1830 | 1760 | 1830 | 1760 - 1830 |
| 568 | 10 | 1570 | 1926 | 1670 | 1926 | L.18 th century |
| 571 | 2 | 1580 | 1900 | 1580 | 1900 | 1700 - 1900 |
| 573 | 5 | 1480 | 1900 | 1480 | 1900 | 1700 - 1900 |
| 580 | 9 | 1550 | 1900 | 1820 | 1900 | E/M.19 th century |
| 586 | 14 | 1700 | 1900 | 1810 | 1900 | L.19 th – E.20 th century |
| 596 | 5 | 1550 | 1900 | 1720 | 1780 | 1720 - 1800 |
| 598 | 1 | 1480 | 1600 | 1480 | 1600 | 1480 - 1600 |
| 604 | 33 | 1550 | 1900 | 1770 | 1840 | E/M.19 th century |
| 609 | 24 | 1550 | 1900 | 1775 | 1830 | E/M.19 th century |
| 610 | 5 | 1480 | 1900 | 1820 | 1900 | 1820 - 1900 |
| 615 | 1 | 1780 | 1900 | 1780 | 1900 | M.19 th century |
| 621 | 2 | 1660 | 1870 | 1710 | 1760 | 1710 - 1760 |
| 626 | 35 | 1580 | 1900 | 1825 | 1900 | L.19 th century |
| 627 | 3 | 1480 | 1900 | 1660 | 1870 | 1660 - 1900 |
| 630 | 14 | 1720 | 1900 | 1805 | 1900 | E.19 th century |
| 631 | 14 | 1480 | 1900 | 1775 | 1840 | E.19 th century |
| 638 | 4 | 1550 | 1900 | 1805 | 1900 | E.19 th century |
| 644 | 2 | 1580 | 1900 | 1580 | 1900 | 1700 - 1900 |
| 651 | 1 | 1670 | 1926 | 1670 | 1926 | 1700 - 1900 |
| 653 | 2 | 1570 | 1900 | 1580 | 1900 | 1580 - 1900 |
| 666 | 28 | 1480 | 1900 | 1770 | 1880 | L.18 th - E.19 th century |
| 667 | 4 | 1580 | 1900 | 1580 | 1900 | 1650 - 1900 |
| 673 | 2 | 1550 | 1900 | 1550 | 1900 | 1550 - 1900 |
| 711 | 7 | 1580 | 1900 | 1720 | 1780 | 1720 - 1800 |
| 719 | 32 | 1270 | 1900 | 1720 | 1800 | 1720 - 1800 |
| 722 | 3 | 1770 | 1900 | 1825 | 1840 | 1825 - 1840 |
| 730 | 1 | 1740 | 1830 | 1740 | 1830 | 1740 - 1830 |
| 738 | 1 | 1650 | 1750 | 1650 | 1750 | 1650 - 1750 |
| 740 | 17 | 1550 | 1900 | 1770 | 1840 | L.18 th century |
| 743 | 1 | 1570 | 1846 | 1570 | 1846 | 18 th century |
| 752 | 32 | 1270 | 1900 | 1770 | 1840 | L.18 th century |
| 756 | 3 | 1590 | 1900 | 1590 | 1900 | 18 th century? |
| 767 | 2 | 1480 | 1900 | 1480 | 1900 | 1580 - 1900 |
| 770 | 1 | 1740 | 1830 | 1740 | 1830 | 1740 - 1830 |
| 772 | 41 | 1480 | 1900 | 1775 | 1840 | L.18 th - E.19 th century |
| 776 | 16 | 1480 | 1926 | 1670 | 1926 | E.18 th century |
| 780 | 12 | 1400 | 1900 | 1630 | 1700 | 1630 - 1700 |
| 782 | 2 | 1580 | 1900 | 1720 | 1780 | 1720 - 1780 |
| 784 | 1 | 1570 | 1846 | 1570 | 1846 | L.17 th – 18 th century |
| 785 | 1 | 1570 | 1846 | 1570 | 1846 | 1700 - 1720 |
| 788 | 2 | 1580 | 1900 | 1580 | 1900 | 1580 - 1800 |
| 795 | 1 | 1570 | 1846 | 1570 | 1846 | 18 th century |
| 797 | 10 | 1570 | 1900 | 1680 | 1800 | 1680 – 1800 |
| 798 | 23 | 1580 | 1900 | 1630 | 1846 | 1630 - 1700 |
| 800 | 1 | 1580 | 1700 | 1580 | 1700 | 1580 - 1700 |
| 804 | 1 | 1270 | 1500 | 1270 | 1500 | 1270 - 1500 |
| 806 | 1 | 1400 | 1820 | 1400 | 1820 | 1400 - 1820 |
| 808 | 1 | 1570 | 1846 | 1570 | 1846 | L.17 th – 18 th century |
| 809 | 3 | 1240 | 1900 | 1550 | 1900 | 1550 - 1900 |

| Context | SC | Date range of the pottery | | Latest dated pottery | | Context considered date |
|---------|----|---------------------------|------|----------------------|------|---|
| 811 | 1 | 1720 | 1780 | 1720 | 1780 | 1720 - 1780 |
| 814 | 6 | 1400 | 1846 | 1710 | 1760 | 1710 - 1750 |
| 817 | 17 | 1400 | 1926 | 1720 | 1780 | 1720 - 1780 |
| 818 | 8 | 1300 | 1800 | 1550 | 1800 | 1550 - 1700 |
| 819 | 4 | 1580 | 1900 | 1630 | 1846 | 1630 - 1800 |
| 821 | 3 | 1580 | 1926 | 1670 | 1926 | 1670 - 1800 |
| 825 | 1 | 1580 | 1900 | 1580 | 1900 | 1580 - 1900 |
| 834 | 35 | 1480 | 1900 | 1775 | 1840 | E/M.19 th century |
| 835 | 11 | 1550 | 1900 | 1680 | 1800 | 1680 - 1800 |
| 837 | 4 | 1550 | 1846 | 1720 | 1780 | 1720 - 1750 |
| 841 | 2 | 1280 | 1830 | 1760 | 1830 | 1760 - 1830 |
| 845 | 3 | 1580 | 1900 | 1720 | 1780 | 1720 - 1800 |
| 853 | 3 | 1480 | 1846 | 1630 | 1846 | 18 th century |
| 856 | 2 | 1570 | 1900 | 1590 | 1900 | 17 th – 18 th century |
| 858 | 4 | 1480 | 1900 | 1580 | 1900 | 1700 - 1900 |
| 859 | 10 | 1580 | 1926 | 1820 | 1900 | 1820 – 1900 |
| 860 | 8 | 1770 | 1900 | 1825 | 1840 | 1825 – 1900 |
| 862 | 2 | 1480 | 1846 | 1570 | 1846 | 1570 - 1800 |
| 865 | 7 | 1550 | 1900 | 1630 | 1680 | 1630 - 1700 |
| 867 | 3 | 1240 | 1846 | 1580 | 1700 | 1580 - 1800 |
| 881 | 4 | 1270 | 1900 | 1580 | 1900 | 1580 - 1700 |
| 884 | 1 | 1550 | 1700 | 1550 | 1700 | 1550 - 1700 |
| 887 | 1 | 1570 | 1846 | 1570 | 1846 | 17 th - E.18 th century |
| 894 | 5 | 1570 | 1846 | 1660 | 1846 | 18 th century |
| 895 | 6 | 1580 | 1900 | 1630 | 1846 | 18 th century |
| 901 | 3 | 1580 | 1900 | 1630 | 1680 | 1630 - 1700 |
| 907 | 2 | 1570 | 1846 | 1630 | 1846 | 18 th century |
| 913 | 2 | 1660 | 1870 | 1680 | 1800 | 1680 - 1800 |
| 914 | 2 | 1630 | 1900 | 1745 | 1900 | L.18 th century |
| 918 | 5 | 1580 | 1900 | 1670 | 1926 | L.17 th century |
| 923 | 1 | 1670 | 1926 | 1670 | 1926 | 1670 - 1926 |
| 929 | 3 | 1300 | 1650 | 1480 | 1650 | 1480 - 1650 |
| 933 | 2 | 1590 | 1900 | 1630 | 1846 | 1630 - 1800 |
| 937 | 13 | 1400 | 1900 | 1720 | 1780 | 1720 - 1780 |
| 961 | 2 | 1480 | 1700 | 1580 | 1700 | 1580 - 1700 |
| 1532 | 3 | 1550 | 1900 | 1580 | 1900 | L.17 th century |
| 1549 | 6 | 1570 | 1846 | 1630 | 1846 | L.17 th – 18 th century |
| 1551 | 2 | 1550 | 1900 | 1580 | 1900 | 1580 - 1700 |
| 1552 | 3 | 1550 | 1900 | 1580 | 1700 | 1580 - 1700 |
| 1554 | 3 | 1580 | 1900 | 1580 | 1900 | 1650 - 1900 |
| 1561 | 6 | 1580 | 1900 | 1740 | 1830 | 1740 - 1830 |
| 1565 | 14 | 1550 | 1900 | 1780 | 1900 | 1780 - 1830 |
| 1617 | 25 | 1780 | 1900 | 1810 | 1900 | M/L.19 th century |
| 1621 | 12 | 1780 | 1900 | 1830 | 1900 | M/L.19 th century |
| 1625 | 16 | 1780 | 1900 | 1825 | 1900 | M/L.19 th century |

Table 4: Dating table. SC = Sherd count. U/S = Unstratified.

APPENDIX 3: CLAY TOBACCO PIPE ASSESSMENT

Chris Jarrett

Introduction

Clay tobacco pipes recovered from an earlier phase of archaeological work has been previously reported upon (Jarrett 2011) and this assessment considers only the finds recovered from context [400] and onwards. A small sized assemblage of clay tobacco pipes was recovered from the site (2 boxes). The assemblage is largely fragmentary and 21% of the bowl parts could not be assigned to a type, although they could be broadly dated. The material is generally not abraded. It would therefore appear that the clay tobacco pipes were deposited under both secondary and tertiary conditions. Clay tobacco pipes occur in 90 contexts as mostly small (under 30 fragments) sized groups, except for one medium sized group (30-100 fragments).

All the clay tobacco pipes (494 fragments, of which one was unstratified) were recorded in a database format and classified by Atkinson and Oswald's (1969) typology (AO) and 18th century examples by Oswald's (1975) typology and prefixed OS. A small number of the bowls have been reclassified according to Higgins (2004). The material was catalogued according to Higgins (2017) and the pipes were coded by decoration and quantified by fragment count. The quality of finish, including the level of burnishing and the degree of milling of the rims (recorded in quarters) has been noted on 17th century types. The tobacco pipes are discussed by their types and distribution.

The Clay Tobacco Pipe Types

The clay tobacco pipe assemblage from the site consists of 109 bowls, 372 stems and thirteen mouth pieces. The clay tobacco pipe bowl types are dated 1660-1910.

1660-1680

AO13: one heeled bowl with a rounded profile. A quarter milling and an average finish. Context [931].

AO13V: one heeled bowl with a pronounced barrel-shaped profile, no milling of the rim and an average burnish. Context [867].

AO15: two spurred bowls with a rounded profile and both have three quarters milling of the rim, while one has an average burnish (context [738]) while the other example is of a good burnish (context [738]).

AO18: two straight sided bowls and one has no milling and a good burnish (context [884]), while the other example has a quarter milling and an average burnish.

AO20S: one heeled bowl with a rounded profile and a smaller version of the AO20 bowl shape. The example has a quarter milling of the rim and an average burnish. Context [753]

1680-1710

AO19: one spurred bowl with a quarter milling of the rim and an average burnish. Context [818]

AO21: three heeled angled bowls with a rounded front and a straight back. One item survives only as a heel (context [547]), a second has its rim missing (context [837]), while the third has no milling of the rim and a good burnish (context [725]).

1700-1780

AO25: seven bowls that are too fragmentary to assign to a specific early-mid 18th-century heeled type. One example each was noted in contexts [476] and [929], while two examples were recovered from deposit [929]. None of the bowls were maker marked.

1700-1740

OS10: 39 examples of these heeled, upright bowls with a rounded front and straight back. A number are maker marked with the letters or symbols noted on the sides of the heel:

A crown on each side of the heel. Contexts [834], SF 75 and [895], SF 70. A possible third, poorly moulded example was noted in context [797], SF 82.

A probable fleur de lis on each side of the heel. Context [797], SF 83.

A daisy-type flower on each side of the heel. Context [568], SF 57.

A raised dot on each side of the heel. Context [752], SF 79.

A Maltese cross on the right side of the heel. Context [752], SF 81.

M B: two bowls. Contexts [568], SF 76 and found as small letters with dots below; deposit [901], SF 71. Possibly made by Michael Brittain, 1725 (Oswald 1975, 131).

S ?K: one bowl, Context [568], SF 56.

E M: one bowl: Context [719], SF 67. Possibly made by Edward Manby, 1725-60, Hermitage Bridge (Oswald 1975, 141).

R P: one bowl: Context [752], SF 69. Possibly made by Robert Phipps, 1740 (Oswald 1975, 143).

C S: one bowl: Context [752], SF 68. Possibly made by Charles Steward (1), 1709, St Giles in the Fields or Charles Steward (2), 1718 (Oswald 1975, 145).

P W: one bowl: Context [772], SF 78. No pipe maker is as yet documented with these initials.

Twenty-four of the OS10 bowls were not maker marked and singular examples were noted in contexts [425] and [476], [524], [551], [640], [771], [776], [818], [834], [841], [867] and [894], two examples each occurred in context [478], [638], [772], [865] and four items were found in context [901].

1730-1780

OS12: 3 heeled, upright bowls with a rounded front and straight back and thin stems. One bowl is initialled:

C S: one bowl: Context [719], SF 66 (for the possible pipe makers of this bowl see OS10 entries above).

Unmarked or damaged examples of this bowl type were noted in contexts [551] and [834].

1730-1800

AO26: three damaged mid-late 18th century spurred bowls that could not be assigned to an Oswald (1975) specific type and two examples were initialled:

H: with only the family initial surviving and the bowl is decorated with a Hanoverian Coat of Arms. Context [598], SF 118.

T R: one bowl, context [551], SF 77. Possibly made by Thomas Ram, 1718, Southwark (Oswald 1975, 144).

A spur from another bowl was recovered from context [819].

1760-1800

OS23: one spurred bowl with a straight back and rounded front, which is nicely wiped. Context [666].

1760-1830

AO27T: five tall, square heeled bowls with a straight back and rounded front and all are plain and of a late 18th-century date. One example was not maker marked (context [772]), while the initials of two pipe makers are represented and were solely recovered from context [493]:

I G: three bowls, SFs 48, 49 and 51. Possibly made by John Gilman, 1750-73 St George in the East, or John Goodwin (Godwin), 1805 (Oswald 1975, 137).

I R: one bowl, SF 47. A number of London pipe makers could have made this bowl (see Oswald 1975, 144).

1770-1845

AO27: nine square heeled bowls with a straight back and rounded front and the makers' marks are recorded as follow:

I D: two bowls. Context [537], SF 52 and context [544], SF 55. Probably made by John Dearden, 1805-40, Edgware Road (Oswald 1975, 135).

I or T D; one bowl. Context [666], SF 63.

C H: one bowl surviving only as the heel and the stem with on each side of the latter a relief moulded branch consisting of three pairs of leaves and a bud at the end. Context [673], SF 65. Three possible pipe makers for this bowl are recorded, although they were all working in East London (Oswald 1975, 137).

P: one bowl with the first name initial obscured by a slag-like deposit. The bowl is decorated around the rim with drapes and pendants in the apexes, which is above fluting of the same size. Context [544], SF 54.

One other bowl is not maker marked, although it is decorated in the same style as above (drapes, tassels and even sized fluting). Context [666], SF 64.

1860-1880

AO28S: four short spurred bowls with a straight back and rounded front and these were all recovered from context [1625]. Two are plain, while a third as a wheat ear border only on the front of the bowl (SF 85). One bowl is maker marked:

G: poorly made in a worn mould and the heel is bent to the side and partially covered in rust which may obscure the first name initial. SF 84.

1840-1910

AO30, three bowls without a heel or spur and none have maker's marks, although all are decorated. The first bowl mostly survives only as the stem and the back of the bowl with a broad, textured rib and a crocodilian in relief with its head faces towards the bowl rim (context [425], SF 46). The second bowl is decorated with moulded ribs (featuring wheat ears) on the front and back of the bowl. On each side of the bowl are three wide round ended gadroons with a plain one in the middle, which is flanked with examples featuring a plant, consisting of a stem with multiple wheat ears (context [626], SF 59). The third bowl has broad round ended ribs with small leaves on the front and back of the bowl (context [626], SF 62).

Fancy-type bowls

There are two bowls of this type. The first is of a cutty type and the bowl is mostly missing. The item survives as a triangular spur with a short diamond-section stem and a moulded diamond section nipple mouth piece. The bowl has thorn-type decoration (unstratified, SF 45). The second bowl survives only as the base of a plain bowl with a diagonally pointing tubular heel (context [626]).

Undated bowls

There were 23 bowls that are too fragmentary to be classified to type, although amongst these items were noted characteristics of mid-late 17th century and 1680-1710 dated pipes from the evidence of the heels and the thickness of the bowls.

Stems

The stems were broadly dated according to their thickness and more pertinently the diameter of the bores. Three stems are of note and the first, probably of an 18th-century date, has a band of fine close set notching along one side of the stem and may have resulted from the manufacturing process (context [790], SF 80). The second stem is long and has on its top and bottom surface a border consisting of alternating oval shaped leaves and 'buds', while the sides of the stem have only a stem with pairs of oval leaves (pronounced outline). The item (SF 53) dates to the c.1830s and was found in context [539]. The latest stem has stamped on two sides the name 'DERRY' in incuse, sans serif lettering and dates to after c.1840 and was probably derived from an Irish-type bowl (context [626], SF 60).

Distribution

Table 1 shows the distribution of the clay tobacco pipes, showing the number of fragments, the date range of the types and the latest bowl, the types of bowls present, together with a spot date for each context tobacco pipes occur in. Clay tobacco pipes were recovered from Phases 1-7.

| Context of | Fill | Phase | No. of fragments | Size | Context ED | Context LD | Bowl types (makers), etc | Spot date |
|------------|------|-------|------------------|------|------------|------------|--|------------------------------|
| 406 | 408 | 7 | 2 | S | 1580 | 1910 | Stems | 1730–1910 |
| 414 | | 6 | 4 | S | 1580 | 1910 | Stems | 1730–1910 |
| 425 | 427 | 8 | 11 | S | 1840 | 1910 | Bowls: x1 unidentified, x1 AO15, x1 OS10, x1 AO30, stems: x7 | Late 19th-early 20th century |
| 435 | | 7 | 1 | S | 1580 | 1910 | Stem | 1730–1910 |
| 443 | 444 | 7 | 2 | S | 1580 | 1910 | Stems | 1730–1910 |
| 446 | | | 6 | S | 1580 | 1910 | Stems | 18th century |
| 459 | 460 | 8 | 3 | S | 1580 | 1910 | Bowl: x1 unidentified, stems: x2 | 1730–1910 |
| 466 | 467 | 6 | 1 | S | 1580 | 1910 | Stem | 1580–1730 |
| 468 | 469 | 2.5 | 1 | S | 1580 | 1910 | Stem | 1580–1730 |

| Context of | Fill | Phase | No. of fragments | Size | Context ED | Context LD | Bowl types (makers), etc | Spot date |
|------------|------|-------|------------------|------|------------|------------|--|------------------------|
| 472 | 473 | 2.5 | 2 | S | 1580 | 1910 | Stems | 1580–1730 |
| 476 | | 2.5 | 9 | S | 1700 | 1740 | Bowls: x1 AO25, x2 OS10, stems: x6 | 18th c |
| 478 | | 2.5 | 12 | S | 1730 | 1910 | Stems | 1730–1910 |
| 491 | | 2.5 | 8 | S | 1580 | 1910 | Stems | 1730–1910 |
| 493 | 494 | 2.5 | 16 | S | 1760 | 1830 | Bowls: x1 unidentified, x2 AO27T (I G, IR), stems: x11 | 1760–1800 |
| 496 | | 2.5 | 2 | S | 1580 | 1910 | Stems | 1580–1730 |
| 497 | 498 | 2.5 | 1 | S | 1580 | 1910 | Stem | 1580–1730 |
| 508 | 509 | 2.5 | 1 | S | 1580 | 1910 | Stem | 1580–1730 |
| 518 | 519 | 6 | 2 | S | 1580 | 1910 | Stems | 1580–1730 |
| 520 | 521 | 2.4 | 8 | S | 1580 | 1910 | Stems | 1580–1730 |
| 524 | | 2.5 | 1 | S | 1580 | 1910 | Bowls: x1 OS10 | 1580–1730 |
| 527 | 528 | 2.4 | 1 | S | 1580 | 1910 | Stem | 18th century |
| 537 | 538 | 2.5 | 1 | S | 1770 | 1845 | Bowl: x1 AO27 (I D) | 1770–1800 |
| 539 | 540 | 2.4 | 1 | S | 1580 | 1910 | Stem | 1830's |
| 544 | 545 | 2.5 | 6 | S | 1770 | 1845 | Bowls: x2 AO27 (P, I D), mouthpart: x1 | 1800–1845 |
| 547 | | 6 | 4 | S | 1770 | 1845 | Bowls: x1 AO21 | 1730–1910 |
| 548 | 549 | 2.5 | 3 | S | 1730 | 1910 | Mouthpart: x1 | 1730–1910 |
| 551 | | 2.5 | 8 | S | 1730 | 1800 | Bowls: x1 unidentified, x1 OS10, x1 OS12, x1 AO26 (T R) | 1730–1780 |
| 568 | | 2.5 | 5 | S | 1580 | 1900 | Bowls: x1 unidentified, x1 OS10 (* *, S ?K) | 1730–1910 |
| 580 | 581 | 8 | 3 | S | 1580 | 1900 | Stems | 1730–1910 |
| 586 | 591 | 6 | 7 | S | 1580 | 1900 | Mouthpart: x1, stems: x6 | C. 1870's |
| 596 | 597 | 2.5 | 5 | S | 1580 | 1900 | Stems | Late 17th-18th century |
| 598 | | 2.3 | 3 | S | 1730 | 1800 | Bowl: x1 AO26 (H), stems: x3 | 1730–1800 |
| 600 | 601 | 6 | 1 | S | 1580 | 1910 | Stem | 1580–1730 |
| 604 | | 7 | 2 | S | 1580 | 1900 | Stems | 1730–1910 |
| 621 | 622 | 6 | 1 | S | 1580 | 1910 | Stem | 18th century |
| 626 | 629 | 6 | 11 | S | 1840 | 1910 | Bowls: x1 AO30, x1 fancy type, stems: x7 (x1 marked 'DERRY') | 1840–1910 |
| 627 | 628 | 6 | 2 | S | 1580 | 1910 | Stems | 1730–1910 |
| 631 | 632 | 6 | 2 | S | 1580 | 1910 | mouthpart: x1, stem | 1730–1910 |
| 638 | 639 | 2.4 | 6 | S | 1700 | 1740 | Bowls: x2 unidentified, x2 OS10, stems:x2 | 1700–1740 |
| 640 | 641 | 6 | 4 | S | 1580 | 1910 | Bowls: x2 OS10, stems: x2 | 1730–1910 |
| 651 | 652 | 8 | 1 | S | 1580 | 1910 | Stem | 1730–1910 |
| 653 | 654 | 8 | 4 | S | 1580 | 1910 | Stems | 1730–1910 |
| 664 | 665 | 8 | 3 | S | 1580 | 1910 | Stems | 1730–1910 |
| 666 | | 2.4 | 10 | S | 1770 | 1845 | Bowls: x1 OS23, x2 AO27 (I/T D), stems: x4 | 1800–1845 |
| 667 | 668 | 6 | 6 | S | 1580 | 1915 | Stems | 1730–1780 |
| 673 | 675 | 8 | 1 | S | 1770 | 1845 | Bowl: x1 AO27 (C H) | 1830s |
| 676 | 678 | 8 | 1 | S | 1580 | 1910 | Stem | 1730–1780 |
| 711 | 712 | 2.5 | 1 | S | 1700 | 1740 | Bowl: x1 OS10 | 1700-1740 |

| Context of | Fill | Phase | No. of fragments | Size | Context ED | Context LD | Bowl types (makers), etc | Spot date |
|------------|------|-------|------------------|------|------------|------------|--|------------------------------|
| 719 | 720 | 2.4 | 12 | S | 1730 | 1780 | Bowls: x1 unidentified, x1 OS10 (E M), x1 OS12 (C S), mouthpart: x1, stems: x8 | 1730-1780 |
| 722 | 592 | 6 | 3 | S | 1580 | 1910 | mouthpart: x1, stems: x2 | 1730-1910 |
| 725 | | 5 | 1 | S | 1690 | 1710 | Bowl: x1 AO21 | 1690-1710 |
| 738 | 742 | 5 | 4 | S | 1660 | 1680 | Bowls: x1 unidentified, x1 AO15, stems: x2 | 1660-1680 |
| 740 | 741 | 6 | 1 | S | 1580 | 1910 | Stems | Late 17th-early 18th |
| 752 | | 2.4 | 85 | M | 1730 | 1780 | Bowls: x4 unidentified, x2 OS10 (x1 C S), mouthpart: x1, stems: x78 | 1730-1780 |
| 753 | 755 | 6 | 1 | S | 1580 | 1910 | Bowl: x1 AO20S | 1660-1680 |
| 772 | 773 | 2.5 | 18 | S | 1760 | 1780 | Bowls: x2 ao25, x3 OS10 (x1 P W), x1 AO27T, stems: x12 | 1760-1780 |
| 776 | | 2.4 | 5 | S | 1700 | 1740 | Bowls: x1 unidentified, x1 OS10, stems: x3 | 1700-1740 |
| 780 | 781 | 5 | 2 | S | 1580 | 1910 | Bowls: x 2 unidentified | Mid-late 17th century |
| 788 | | 2.4 | 2 | S | 1580 | 1910 | Stems | 1730-1910 |
| 790 | | 2.4 | 1 | S | 1580 | 1910 | Stem | 18th c |
| 797 | 799 | 2.4 | 3 | S | 1700 | 1740 | Bowls: x2 OS10 (? ?), stem: x1 | 1700-1740 |
| 798 | 799 | 2.4 | 2 | S | 1580 | 1910 | Stems | 1580-1730 |
| 808 | | 6 | 6 | S | 1580 | 1910 | Mouthpart: x1, stems: x6 | 18th century |
| 814 | | 2.4 | 12 | S | 1730 | 1800 | Bowls: x1 OS10, stems: x11 | 1730-1780 |
| 817 | | 2.4 | 8 | S | 1580 | 1910 | Stems | 18th century |
| 818 | | 2.4 | 7 | S | 1700 | 1740 | Bowls: x1 AO19, x1 OS10, stems: x5 | 18th century |
| 819 | 820 | 2.4 | 3 | S | 1730 | 1800 | Bowls: x1 AO26, stems: x2 | 1730-1800 |
| 821 | 822 | 2.4 | 1 | S | 1580 | 1900 | Stem | 18th century |
| 825 | 826 | 5 | 1 | S | 1580 | 1910 | Bowls: x1 unidentified | Late 17th-early 18th |
| 834 | | 6 | 10 | S | 1730 | 1800 | Bowls: x1 OS10 (x1 R P), x1 OS12, stems: x6 | 1730-1780 |
| 835 | 836 | 2.4 | 5 | S | 1730 | 1910 | Mouthparts: x2, stems: x3 | 1730-1910 |
| 837 | 838 | 2.4 | 5 | S | 1680 | 1710 | Bowls: x1 unidentified, x1 AO21. stems: x3 | 1680-1710 |
| 841 | 842 | 2.5 | 3 | S | 1700 | 1740 | Bowl: x1 OS10, stems:x2 | 1700-1740 |
| 845 | 844 | 2.4 | 2 | S | 1580 | 1900 | Bowls: x1 unidentified, stem: x1 | 18th century |
| 845 | 844 | 2.4 | 6 | S | 1580 | 1900 | Stems | Late 17th-early 18th century |
| 862 | 861 | 2.4 | 1 | S | 1730 | 1910 | Stems | 1730-1910 |
| 865 | | 2.4 | 2 | S | 1700 | 1740 | Bowls: x1 os10 | 1700-1740 |
| 867 | | 2.3 | 9 | S | 1700 | 1740 | Bowls: x1 unidentified, x1 AO13v, x1 OS10, stems: x6 | 1700-1740 |
| 884 | | 2.1 | 1 | S | 1660 | 1680 | Bowl: x1 AO18 | 1660-1680 |
| 887 | 888 | 2.4 | 2 | S | 1580 | 1910 | Stems | 18th century |
| 892 | | 6 | 2 | S | 1580 | 1910 | Stems | 18th century |

| Context of | Fill | Phase | No. of fragments | Size | Context ED | Context LD | Bowl types (makers), etc | Spot date |
|------------|------|-------|------------------|------|------------|------------|---|--------------|
| 894 | | 2.4 | 2 | S | 1700 | 1740 | Bowl: x1 os10, stem: x1 | 1700-1740 |
| 895 | 904 | 5 | 1 | S | 1700 | 1740 | Bowl: x1 os10, stem: x1 | 1700-1740 |
| 901 | | 2.1 | 12 | S | 1700 | 1740 | Bowls: x1 unidentified, x6 OS10 (x2 M B), stems: x5 | 1700-1740 |
| 907 | 906 | 2.4 | 3 | S | 1580 | 1910 | Stems | 18th century |
| 914 | | 2.3 | 7 | S | 1580 | 1910 | Mouthparts: x2, stems: x5 | 1730-1910 |
| 918 | 919 | 2.2 | 2 | S | 1580 | 1910 | Stems | 1730-1910 |
| 929 | | 2.3 | 3 | S | 1700 | 1780 | Bowl: x1 ao25, stems:x2 | 1700-1780 |
| 930 | | 2.1 | 1 | S | 1660 | 1680 | Bowl: x1 AO18 | 1660-1680 |
| 931 | | 2.1 | 1 | S | 1660 | 1680 | Bowl: x1 AO13 | 1600-1680 |
| 961 | 962 | 2.2 | 1 | S | 1580 | 1910 | Stem | 1580-1730 |
| 1549 | 1550 | 4 | 8 | S | 1580 | 1910 | Stems | 1580-1730 |
| 1549 | 1550 | 4 | 5 | S | 1580 | 1910 | Stems | 1730-1910 |
| 1561 | 1562 | 4 | 3 | S | 1580 | 1910 | Bowls: x1 unidentified | 1580-1730 |
| 1625 | 1627 | 5 | 22 | S | 1840 | 1880 | Bowls: x4 AO28 S (x1 G), mouthpart: x1, stems: x17 | 1860-1880 |

Table 1. WEJ09. Distribution of clay tobacco pipes.

Significance of the Collection

The clay tobacco pipes are of little significance at a local level. The bowl forms present are typical for the London area. Interestingly the earlier phase of archaeological work produced some variation in the 17th century pipe shapes, which were possibly more characteristic of the West London clay tobacco pipe industry (Jarrett 2011), although these bowls are not evident in this collection. Very few of the maker marked bowls can be equated to local pipe makers or those working to the west in the Hammersmith and Fulham area (Hammond n.d.). This indicates that more research needs to be undertaken on clay tobacco pipe makers in the Paddington area: however, this research would be more appropriate for a synthetic research encompassing other local clay tobacco pipe assemblages and not appropriate as further work for this assemblage. None of the clay tobacco pipes show evidence for their manufacture on the site.

Potential

The clay tobacco pipes have the potential to date the contexts they were found in.

Recommendations for Further Work

It is recommended that a short publication report is written. As the venue for the publication of the study area is likely to be the London Archaeologist then it is not appropriate for the pipes to be illustrated.

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APPENDIX 4: GLASS ASSESSMENT

Chris Jarrett

Introduction

A small sized assemblage of glass was recovered from the site (three boxes). The glass dates solely from the post-medieval period. The glass is overall in a fragmentary state, except for two items that are intact or nearly so. None of the material demonstrates evidence of abrasion. The glass appears to have been deposited under secondary and tertiary conditions. The post-medieval natural and soda glass fragments often show evidence of weathering resultant from the burial conditions. The material was quantified by the number of fragments, estimated number of vessels and weight. The assemblage was recovered from 63 contexts and individual deposits produced mostly small (fewer than 30 shards) sized groups, except for two medium sized groups (30-100 fragments).

All the glass (357 fragments, 191 ENV, 4.979kg, of which two fragments, 1 ENV, 44g are unstratified) was recorded in a database format, by glass type, colour and form. The assemblage is discussed by period and vessel shapes, together with its distribution.

The forms

The range of glass forms represented in the assemblage is shown in Table 1. The glass is discussed by function and the frequency of these categories by ENV. Architectural glass is most frequent in the assemblage (72 ENV) and consists of window panes which are mostly of an 18th-19th-century date, were made of soda glass and were widely distributed throughout the stratigraphy (see Table 2 below). The earliest window glass recorded in the assemblage is a diamond-shaped quarry made in natural glass, is dated to the 16th-17th century and was recovered from context [475]. The latest window glass consists of two fragments of machine made items with a fine ribbed surface that date to after c.1888. One item was recovered from context [626] and the other was found in deposit [409] and that example has hexagonal wire mesh set within it.

The glassware associated with an alcohol use accounts for 61 ENV of which those vessels associated with storage (wine bottles) are most frequent: 51 ENV. The majority of the wine bottles were in a fragmentary state and could not be assigned to a specific type, although some of the string finishes of the rims could be dated according to Dumbrell (19983). However, diagnostic fragments did allow for the identification of specific types. The shaft and globe-type, dated c.1630-80, was represented by a single example noted in deposit [835], while an onion-type, dated c.1680-1730 was found in context [837] and has a string rim finish dated to the end of the 17th century. The mallet-shaped wine bottle, dated c.1725-60 was noted as base sherds found in contexts [506], [711], [835] and [937]. The latest wine bottle type noted is the cylindrical shape, dated from c.1740 and generic fragments were noted in deposits [446]

and [821], while a free-blown early type, dated c.1740-1850 was recovered from context [542]. A 19th-century beer bottle, surviving as rim and neck, was noted in deposit [493].

There are ten vessels recorded that were for alcohol consumption. Four wine glasses are noted and were made in clear lead glass unless otherwise stated. The earliest item was dated to the 18th-19th century and survives as the base of the bowl attached to a rounded knob and a thick stem (context [493]). The three other wine glasses were noted in context [493] and are dated to the 19th century and surviving as a 'tulip-shaped' bowl and a fragmentary funnel-shaped example surviving with a foot with a merese and a rounded knob on the stem. The third wine glass found in context [493] consists of a soda glass tulip-shaped bowl with acid etched decoration that consists of a border of oval-shaped dots below the rim, which is above a line of semi-circle drapes containing a horizontal simple leaf, while in the apex of the drapes is a large horizontal oval. Four clear soda glass tumblers are recorded and a wall fragment was noted in context [491] and dated to the 18th-19th century. Nineteenth-century moulded examples occurred as two vessels with complete profiles noted in context [493] and an additional a rim fragment was recovered from deposit [626]. All of the tumblers are decorated with arcaded fluting on the walls of the vessels. Two clear lead crystal rummers are noted and the earliest was dated to the 18th-19th century (context [446]) and survives as a foot with a short stem with vertical fluting and the start of a conical bowl. The second rummer is dated to the 19th century and survives as a conical foot with a merese attached to a short stem with a disc-shaped knob in the centre and the base of the bowl with an unknown profile (context [493]).

There are sixteen vessels that have a pharmaceutical function and occur mostly in blue green soda glass. Three fragments of vessels could have been derived from either phials or bottles (contexts [626], [895] and [915]). Fragments of five cylindrical phials, dated to the 18th and 19th century were noted as a singular item in deposit [511], while two examples each were noted in contexts [493] and [782], the latter including an almost intact example. There are two clear glass moulded 19th-century tubular phial bases recorded and these were noted in contexts [586] and [626]. The base of a dark green rare square-section phial, dated to the 18th century, was found in deposit [895]. The latest pharmaceutical vessel was a moulded square section bottle wall fragment embossed with dosage marks and '... SONS' and this item is dated to the mid-late 19th century and was recorded in deposit [409].

| Form | No. of fragments | ENV | Weight (g) |
|--------------------------------|------------------|-----|------------|
| Bell jar | 2 | 2 | 233 |
| Bottle | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Bottle or phial | 1 | 1 | 8 |
| Bottle, beer | 2 | 1 | 36 |
| Bottle, cylindrical | 4 | 3 | 69 |
| Bottle, flat octagonal-section | 5 | 2 | 131 |
| Bottle, octagonal-section | 6 | 3 | 105 |
| Bottle, oval-section | 1 | 1 | 18 |
| Bottle, soda | 1 | 1 | 17 |
| Bottle, square section | 1 | 1 | 12 |
| Bottle/phial | 1 | 1 | 8 |
| Cane | 1 | 1 | 3 |

| Form | No. of fragments | ENV | Weight (g) |
|---|-------------------------|------------|-------------------|
| English wine bottle | 48 | 41 | 997 |
| English wine bottle, cylindrical | 4 | 2 | 89 |
| English wine bottle, cylindrical, early | 2 | 1 | 80 |
| English wine bottle, mallet-type | 4 | 4 | 1091 |
| English wine bottle, onion-type | 2 | 1 | 74 |
| English wine bottle, shaft and globe | 1 | 1 | 72 |
| Ink bottle, squat | 1 | 1 | 42 |
| Lamp, ball shade | 3 | 2 | 19 |
| Lamp, chimney | 1 | 1 | 20 |
| Phial | 2 | 2 | 20 |
| Phial, cylindrical | 7 | 5 | 75 |
| Phial, square section | 2 | 1 | 27 |
| Phial, tubular | 3 | 3 | 84 |
| Phial/bottle | 2 | 2 | 24 |
| Rummer | 2 | 2 | 197 |
| Stopper | 1 | 1 | 16 |
| Tube | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| Tumbler | 14 | 4 | 321 |
| Unknown | 2 | 2 | 6 |
| Vase | 2 | 1 | 44 |
| Vessel glass | 35 | 18 | 200 |
| Window pane | 169 | 69 | 605 |
| Window pane, ribbed | 2 | 2 | 87 |
| Window quarry, diamond | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Wine glass | 19 | 4 | 137 |

Table 1. WEJ09: glass forms quantified by fragment count, estimated number of vessels (ENV) and weight

Liquid storage items are recorded as fourteen vessels and occur as bottle fragments, of which the more identifiable forms consists of 19th-century moulded shapes: cylindrical-section (contexts [425] and [626]), octagonal-section (contexts [425], [493] and [1625]) or as flat octagonal-section examples (contexts [425] and [493]). These bottles were mainly made in soda glass as clear or blue or green tinted items. Earlier liquid storage vessels glass occur as items made in natural glass and consist of a 16th or 17th-century bottle neck and shoulder (context [475]), while fragments of a large, globular thin walled vessel was recovered from deposit [817]. A thin walled small globular clear soda glass vessel, possibly dated to the 18th century was noted in context [834].

There are three vessels associated with lighting and these are all composite parts of 19th-century oil lamps, all of which were made in clear soda glass and occur as a chimney rim (context [626]) and fragments of two ball shades (contexts [586] and [626]). Horticultural forms are restricted to two bell jars made in olive green soda glass and survive as a hollow rounded knob attached to a rounded shoulder. Both items were dated to the 18th century and noted in contexts [548] and [753]. Some of the window glass may have been used as lean-to cloches.

There are three functions amongst the glass that are represented by single vessels. A single display (or horticultural item) is represented by an unstratified vase made in white opaque glass with moulded

decoration and dated to the late 19th-20th century. A drink storage item is represented by a soda bottle fragment with a blob type rim made in green-tinted soda glass dated to the mid-late 19th century (context [860]). An ink storage item is represented by a moulded 19th-century ink bottle with a cylindrical wall section made in green-tinted soda glass (context [585]).

Additionally, there are 20 ENV of vessel glass that could not be assigned to a form or function and are of little interest, except for two items made in clear soda glass. The first consists of a cylindrical tube with a fine bore (context [585]) and the second consists of a possible stem, which is cylindrical in form and has been twisted to create barley cane decoration (context [666]).

Distribution

The distribution of the glass is shown in Table 2 and was found in Phase 2-8 dated deposits.

| Context of | Fill | Phase | No. of fragments | Env | Weight | Forms | Spot date |
|------------|------|-------|------------------|-----|--------|---|------------------------|
| 406 | 408 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 5 | unknown | Post-medieval |
| 409 | 410 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 96 | bottle, square section, window pane (ribbed) | 1888+ |
| 420 | 442 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 5 | window pane | Post-medieval |
| 425 | 427 | 8 | 9 | 7 | 143 | bottles: cylindrical, flat octagonal-, octagonal- and oval-sections, window pane | 1810+ |
| 434 | 435 | 7 | 3 | 3 | 64 | English wine bottle | 18th-19th century |
| 443 | 444 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 1 | unknown | Post-medieval |
| 446 | | | 26 | 4 | 153 | English wine bottle, cylindrical, rummer, window pane | Late 18th-19th century |
| 465 | | 7 | 3 | 3 | 54 | English wine bottle | C. 1750–1770 |
| 472 | 473 | 2.5 | 1 | 1 | 8 | bottle or phial | 18th-19th century |
| 475 | | 7 | 2 | 2 | 6 | bottle, window quarry, diamond shaped | 16th–17th century |
| 488 | 489 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 20 | window pane, wine glass | 18th-19th century |
| 491 | | 2.5 | 14 | 11 | 20 | tumbler, vessel, window pane | 18th-19th century |
| 493 | 494 | 2.5 | 70 | 18 | 896 | bottles: beer, flat octagonal-, octagonal-sections, phial, cylindrical rummer, tumbler, window pane, wine glass | 1810+ |
| 506 | 555 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 328 | English wine bottle, including a mallet-type | C. 1725–1760 |
| 511 | | 2.5 | 1 | 1 | 6 | phial, cylindrical | 18th-19th century |
| 520 | 521 | 2.4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | Window pane | 18th-19th century |
| 542 | 555 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 125 | English wine bottles, including an early cylindrical type, window pane | 1740–1850 |
| 548 | 549 | 2.5 | 8 | 6 | 120 | Bell jar, English wine bottle, vessel glass, window pane | 18th century |
| 551 | | 2.5 | 9 | 3 | 37 | bottle, English wine bottle, window pane | 18th century |
| 554 | | 2.3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | Vessel glass | Post-medieval |

| Context of | Fill | No. of | Phase | fragments | Env | Weight | Forms | Spot date |
|------------|------|--------|-------|-----------|-----|--------|---|-------------------------------|
| 568 | | 2.5 | 2 | 2 | 10 | | English wine bottle, window pane | 18th century |
| 585 | | 6 | 2 | 2 | 47 | | ink bottle, squat, tube | 19th century |
| 586 | 591 | 6 | 25 | 4 | 97 | | ball-shape lamp shade, phial, tubular, vessel glass, window pane | 1810–1900 |
| 609 | | 7 | 6 | 4 | 161 | | English wine bottle, window pane | 18th century |
| 610 | 611 | 2.5 | 5 | 2 | 19 | | window pane | 18th-19th century |
| 626 | 629 | 6 | 31 | 20 | 308 | | Stopper, tumbler, vessel glass, window pane, including a ribbed example | 1888+ |
| 627 | 628 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 64 | | English wine bottle | Late 17th-mid 18th century |
| 640 | 641 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 5 | | Window pane, window pane | 19th century |
| 651 | 652 | 8 | 6 | 1 | 31 | | Cane/rod | 19th century |
| 666 | | 2.4 | 8 | 8 | 35 | | English wine bottle, window pane | Mid-late 17th c |
| 673 | 675 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | Window pane | Post-medieval |
| 711 | 712 | 2.5 | 3 | 3 | 65 | | English wine bottle, mallet-type, vessel glass, window pane | 1725–1760 |
| 719 | 720 | 2.4 | 4 | 4 | 42 | | English wine bottle, vessel glass, window pane | Mid 17th-mid 18th century |
| 722 | 592 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 3 | | vessel glass, window pane | Post-medieval |
| 730 | 591 | 6 | 13 | 2 | 60 | | English wine bottle, vessel glass | Mid 18th - early 19th century |
| 752 | | 2.4 | 5 | 5 | 33 | | English wine bottle, window pane | Mid 18th - early 19th century |
| 753 | 755 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 136 | | bell jar | 18th century |
| 767 | 768 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 25 | | window pane | Post-medieval |
| 772 | 773 | 2.5 | 4 | 3 | 24 | | English wine bottle, window pane | Mid 18th - 19th century |
| 776 | | 2.4 | 2 | 2 | 10 | | English wine bottle | Mid 18th - 19th century |
| 782 | 783 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 52 | | phial, cylindrical | Late 17th - 19th century |
| 788 | | 2.4 | 2 | 2 | 6 | | window pane | Post-medieval |
| 790 | | 2.4 | 1 | 1 | 4 | | English wine bottle | 1640+ |
| 797 | 799 | 2.4 | 2 | 2 | 153 | | English wine bottle, window pane | 18th century |
| 798 | 799 | 2.4 | 1 | 1 | 4 | | window pane | Post-medieval |
| 811 | | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | window pane | Post-medieval |
| 814 | | 2.4 | 1 | 1 | 3 | | window pane | Post-medieval |
| 817 | | 2.4 | 14 | 4 | 86 | | vessel glass, window pane | Post-medieval |
| 819 | 820 | 2.4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | vessel glass | 18th-19th century |
| 821 | 822 | 2.4 | 6 | 4 | 118 | | English wine bottle, including a cylindrical type, window pane | C. 1740–1850 |
| 834 | | 6 | 4 | 4 | 152 | | English wine bottle, vessel glass, window pane | C. 1640–1750 |
| 835 | 836 | 2.4 | 2 | 2 | 300 | | English wine bottles, including mallet- and shaft and globe types | C. 1725–1760 |
| 837 | 838 | 2.4 | 2 | 1 | 74 | | English wine bottle, onion-type | C. 1670 |
| 860 | 855 | 8 | 3 | 2 | 28 | | bottle, soda-type, window pane | Mid-late 19th century |
| 865 | | 2.4 | 4 | 3 | 84 | | English wine bottle, phial, window pane | Late 17th–18th century |

| Context of | Fill | No. of | Phase | fragments | Env | Weight | Forms | Spot date |
|------------|------|--------|-------|-----------|-----|--------|--|-----------------------|
| 895 | 904 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 45 | | phial/bottle and phial, square section | 18th century |
| 915 | 916 | 2.4 | 1 | 1 | 6 | | phial/bottle | Mid 17th-19th century |
| 937 | 938 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 477 | | English wine bottle, mallet-type | C. 1725–1760 |
| 956 | | 2.5 | 1 | 1 | 16 | | English wine bottle | Mid 17th century |
| 1552 | 1553 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | Window pane | Post-medieval |
| 1554 | 1555 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 8 | | English wine bottle, window pane | Mid 17th–18th century |
| 1561 | 1562 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 12 | | phial | 18th-19th century |
| 1625 | 1627 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 38 | | Bottle, octagonal section | 1810+ |

Table 2. TEY16: Distribution of the glass showing for each context it occurs in the quantification by number of fragments, ENV and weight, the range of forms and a considered deposition date

Significance, Potential and Recommendations:

The glass assemblage from WEJ09 has limited significance at a local, national or international level. Of interest are the fragments of the two horticultural bell jars found in contexts [548] and [753]. The glass does have some potential to date the site stratigraphy. It is recommended that the two bell jars are illustrated and a short publication report is written on these items and a summary of the glass assemblage.

Bibliography

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APPENDIX 5: BUILDING MATERIAL ASSESSMENT

Kevin Hayward

Introduction and Aims

Nineteen crates of ceramic building material, stone and mortar were retained from the phase 2 excavations at West End Green, 285-329 Edgware Road (WEJ09). This large assemblage (562 examples 376kg), five times the weight of the phase 1 excavations¹ (Hayward 2011; Taylor & Humphrey 2015) was assessed in order to:

- Identify (under binocular microscope) the fabric and forms of the post-medieval whole brick samples, roofing tile, floor tile, stone and associated mortar in order to understand in greater depth the development of the housing and gardens occupying this part of Edgware Road.
- Produce a list spot dates for each context. Structures are highlighted in bold.
- Link where possible any similarities in fabric and form between this and the earlier programme of excavation (Hayward 2011; Taylor & Humphrey 2015).
- Produce a catalogue of building material (wej2buildingmaterial.mdb)
- Made recommendations for further study.

Methodology

In accordance with Pre-Construct Archaeology on site sampling guidelines, two whole bricks were retained per structure. For the remaining contexts bags of tile, brick, stone and mortar were retained.

The loose building material was examined using the London system of classification with a fabric number allocated to each object. 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).

Ceramic Building Material

545 examples 372kg

There is a much greater proportion of ceramic building material to stone (98.7%: 1.3% by weight). Nearly all (296kg – 96.2% by weight) consists of 18th to 20th-century brick, peg tile and flooring tile,

¹ All material was brought back to PCA offices unlike Phase 1

emphasising the rapid urban growth in this part of London at this time.

Roman 1 example 50g

Early London Sandy Fabric 2459a (AD50-160)

A fragment of imbrex from [548] represented the sum total of Roman material from phase 2 WEJ09. It was inevitable given the sites proximity to Watling Street that Roman material would be recovered. However, as with the previous excavation (Hayward 2011) it falls far short of what may have been expected.

Medieval 9 examples 0.4kg

As with the earlier excavation (Hayward 2011) very little ceramic building material could be attributed to the medieval period. It all consists of fragmentary medieval peg tile some of which is very early. This tiny group merely represents dumped material for levelling prior to the development of the area from the 17th century onwards.

Peg Tile

2271 (1180-1450); 2271nr2586 (1180-1450) 2274 (1080-1350); 2587 (1240-1450)

Small fragments of glazed peg tile with coarse moulding sand were recovered from [490] [564] [596] [666] [752] [800]. These were most likely used as roofing tile, although these could have come from levelling layers or when stacked vertically used in medieval ovens. One item of particular interest is a grooved criss-crossed impression on a very early glazed peg tile in fabric 2274 (1080-1350) from [800], a parallel for which it has not been possible to find. It is too thin to be a floor tile and may represent some sort of ridge decoration.

Early Post-medieval 33 examples 10.4kg

A small quantity of early post-medieval (1500-1700) ceramic building material, including at least two walls represent the sum from this phase of the excavation.

Brick 9 examples 8.9kg

3039; 3065; 3039nr3065 (1450-1700)

Some caution needs to be placed on the reliability of dating for many of the red brick structures recovered from excavation. This is because the site lies just outside the confines of the city of London area, where the production of red bricks continued unabated throughout the 17th and 18th centuries.

Nevertheless, at least, two structures, made from poorly constructed wide 9 x 4 3/8 x 2 inch unfrogged brick, with sunken margin and bonded in a sandy lime mortar (Type 2v) are certainly earlier post-medieval in date.

| Context | Fabric | Material | Size | Date range of material | | Latest dated material | | Spot date | Spot date Mortar |
|---------|--------|--|------|------------------------|------|-----------------------|------|-----------|------------------|
| 499 | 3065 | Earlier post-medieval red brick sunken margin T2v mortar | 1 | 1450 | 1800 | 1450 | 1800 | 1650-1750 | 1600--1750 |
| 896 | 3065 | Early, shallow wide post-medieval brick Sandy T2v mortar | 1 | 1450 | 1800 | 1450 | 1800 | 1600-1725 | 1600-1750 |

Table 1: Early post-medieval structures

The bricks themselves are made from the underlying brickearth, and either consist of fabrics with flint inclusions 3065 or out of a more silty, mottled clay fabric 3039. As well as the two structures, they are also present in many other features [687] [719] [867] [875] [881].

Peg tile 23 examples 1.4kg

2276 (1480-1700)

2586 (1450-1700)

Early unglazed post-medieval peg tile (1480-1700), characterised by poorly made tiles with either large irregular circular holes or rhomb shaped peg hole marks are, like the brick poorly represented. They are present in features [719] [722] [811] [818] [865] [867] [875] [881] [929].

Floor Tile 1 example 0.1kg

1977 (1450-1800)

It was not possible to determine whether the Flemish floor tile fragment from [867] was glazed or unglazed. However, it would seem likely given its association with poor quality brick and early peg tile that it is probably 17th century in date.

Tin Glaze Floor Tile 1 example 0.1kg

3067 (1638-1650) Rotherhithe Design

Part of a yellow floral, green leaf and blue linear stripe pattern typical of a Rotherhithe Floor Tile (1638-1650) was recorded from a post-medieval levelling layer [865].

Later Post-Medieval 426 examples 350kg

Construction Brick 198 examples 307kg

Dominating the later post-medieval building material assemblage (87.5 weight %) are a series of 18th- and 19th-century brick walls, that reflect the rapid growth of Paddington Green. Many are constructed out of narrow bricks (8 ½ x 4 x 2 ¼ inches), whose dimensions are in accordance with the brick tax legislation brought in after 1784.

Each brick fabric is reviewed in turn, each with a listing of relevant structures and mortar types.

Intermediate post Great Fire bricks

3032nr3033 6 examples 10.3kg (1664-1725)

Intermediate brick fabrics that is those with both clinker and sandy rich ingredients, typically span the latter part of the 17th century and then into the first quarter of the 18th century Examples which have a crinkly poorly made appearance and are typically quite small 230mm x 101mm x 60mm maximum usually typified by the early soft white lime mortar T4v (Type 1 of Hayward 2011). Three structures from WEJ09 are represented.

| Context | Fabric | Material | Size | Date range of material | | Latest dated material | | Spot date | Spot date Mortar |
|---------|------------|--|------|------------------------|------|-----------------------|------|------------|------------------|
| 130 | 3032nr3033 | Early post Great Fire brick wide t4 white mortar | 1 | 1664 | 1725 | 1664 | 1725 | 1664-1725+ | 1700-1800+ |
| 708 | 3032nr3033 | Early post Great Fire bricks in T4 white mortar | 2 | 1664 | 1725 | 1664 | 1725 | 1664-1725+ | 1700-1800 |
| 754 | 3032nr3033 | A type of White mortar T4 with early post Great Fire brick | 1 | 1664 | 1725 | 1664 | 1725 | 1664-1725 | 1700-1800 |

Table 2: Intermediate post Great Fire brick structures

Locally produced Georgian/Victorian red bricks

3046; 3065 21 examples 20.9kg (1700-1850)

3032nr3046 and 3032nr3065 28 examples 35kg (1700-1850)

Some of the better made red unfrogged bricks, whose narrow (4 inch x 2 ½ inch) dimensions are in accordance of the brick tax regulations of 1774 are much later than the crinkly much wider 17th-century bricks at this site (see above). Furthermore, some are pointed in much later mortar types (e.g. Type 1 1825-1900 and Type 2 1780-1850). The main structures are listed below.

| Context | Fabric | Material | Size | Date range of material | | Latest dated material | | Spot date | Spot date Mortar |
|---------|------------------|--|------|------------------------|------|-----------------------|------|-----------|------------------|
| 430 | 3046nr3032 | Local clinker rich red brick narrow T2 mortar | 2 | 1664 | 1900 | 1664 | 1900 | 1780-1900 | 1780-1850 |
| 555 | 3032nr3046; 3065 | Narrow locally produced reds t2 sandy mortar | 2 | 1600 | 1900 | 1664 | 1900 | 1780-1900 | 1750-1850 |
| 707 | 3032nr3046 | Narrow local post Great Fire bricks T1 mortar | 2 | 1660 | 1900 | 1660 | 1900 | 1780-1900 | 1825-1900 |
| 726 | 3046; 3065nr3032 | Narrow local red and post Great Fire brick T1 mortar | 2 | 1600 | 1900 | 1664 | 1900 | 1780-1900 | 1825-1900 |
| 684 | 3032nr3033; 3065 | Reused early post Great Fire and local red T1 mortar on top of T2 mortar | 2 | 1450 | 1900 | 1450 | 1900 | 1664-1800 | 1825-1900 |
| 945 | 3046 | Locally produced narrow red T1 mortar | 2 | 1600 | 1900 | 1600 | 1900 | 1780-1900 | 1825-1900 |

Table 3: Locally produced Georgian/Victorian red brick structures

The site lies just outside the confines of the city of London area, where the production of red bricks continued unabated into the 18th and 19th centuries (Ken Sabel pers. obs.).

Post Great Fire bricks

3032; 3034; 3032R 145 examples 245kg (1664-1900)

As with phase 1 (Hayward 2011), most of the walled structures are made of clinker rich purple unfrogged and frogged post Great Fire bricks, confirming that most of the brick structures occurred between 1664 and 1900. It is possible however to fine tune the dating to a much smaller time span than the 240 years, represented by this brick fabric by brick size, form and mortar type.

Most are narrow (4 inch x 2 ½ inch), in accordance with 1774 brick tax regulations and bonded in harder later post-medieval mortars (Types 1; 2; 4; 5; 6 and 7) providing dates of between 1780 and 1900 [408] [418] [421] [422] [432] [437] [443] - [445] [448] [449] [516] [556] [558] [561] [567] [575] [578] [587] [591] [595] [599] [606] [647] [679] [684] [685] [706] [709] [710] [725] [726] [747] [854] [877] [940] [945] [960] [1520] [1525] [1626] [1640]. With many machine made (with sharp arises) and deeply frogged suggesting that in fact most date from 1850-1900 [417] [419] [423] [425] [436] [505] [517] [534] [541] [575] [627] [635] [659] [660] [674] [766] [855] [1610] [1614] [1622] [1636].

Yellow Medway Bricks

3035 and 3032nr3035 (1780-1940) 6 examples 9kg

With only a handful of yellow estuarine bricks present from this site, the indications are that there was little 20th-century structural development. Indeed, most are a mixture of post Great Fire and yellow fabric *3032nr3035* which dates these structures from between 1780 and 1900.

| Context | Fabric | Material | Size | Date range of material | | Latest dated material | | Spot date | Spot date Mortar |
|---------|---------------------|---|------|------------------------|------|-----------------------|------|-----------|------------------|
| 417 | 3032; 3035 | Wide machine Frogged post Great Fire brick and yellow Estuarine brick | 2 | 1664 | 1940 | 1780 | 1940 | 1850-1900 | No mortar |
| 458 | 3032; 3032nr3035 | Narrow post Great Fire unfrogged and mixed estuarine fabric T1 mortar | 2 | 1664 | 1900 | 1780 | 1900 | 1780-1900 | 1825-1900 |
| 650 | 3035 | Narrow frogged Medway long brick | 1 | 1780 | 1940 | 1780 | 1940 | 1825-1900 | No mortar |

Table 4: Post Great Fire brick structures

Paving Bricks 12 examples 7.2kg

3036 (1600-1800) 1 example 0.6kg

A solitary whole yellow paving brick made from the estuarine clay fabric 3036 and manufactured in the Netherlands between 1600 and 1800 was recovered from [433]

3047 (1690-1900) 11 examples 6.6kg

Wide and thin paving bricks made from sandy red London brickearth were recorded from [443] [557] [666] [671] [673] [722] [731] [740] [834] [867]; these are likely to represent areas of external and internal paving between properties and in areas of internal flooring such as cellars.

Staffordshire Blue Bricks 3038 (1880-1950) + 1 example 0.4kg

An example of a moulded (bull nosed) dense black brick manufactured from the Etruria Marl clays of Staffordshire and Herefordshire was recovered from [412]. They were only used in London as engineering bricks from the last quarter of the 19th century as brickfields in older Carboniferous and Permian clays in North West England and the West Midlands became accessible via the burgeoning Victorian rail network.

Roofing Materials 202 examples 36.8kg

The proportion (11% by weight) of post-medieval roofing materials from this second phase of excavation falls significantly short of the levels seen during phase 1, where peg tile alone constituted upwards of 50% by weight (Hayward 2011). Another major difference here is the much greater proportion of pan to peg tile (59:41 weight %), compared to phase 1 where peg tile predominates (81:19 weight %)

Peg tiles 118 examples 14.6kg

2276; 2586

Later post-medieval peg tiles from WEJ09 (1700-1900), are made from local brickearth (fabric 2276) but have much fine moulding sand than their earlier post-medieval counterparts. Occasionally examples with more iron oxide in (fabric 2586) are present. Although many are fragmentary, there are still a surprising number of complete peg tiles (typically 270mm x 156mm x 12mm) from [444] [546] [915] [935]. Many have clearly been reused in later Victorian mortars (Type 1 and Type 6) [420] [703].

Pan Tile 84 examples 22.2kg

London Sandy Fabrics 2271; 2279 (1630-1850)

London Iron Oxide 2586; (1630-1850)

The introduction, from the second half of the 17th century onwards, of curved, nibbed, pan tile as an alternative to overlapping rectangular tiles (peg tile) in roofing can be seen at this site. Indeed, their abundance is a feature of this phase of the excavation. Preservation is also good with large sections present at [408] [431] [506] [542] [575] [930] [1565] suggesting derivation from 18th- and 19th-century buildings in the immediate vicinity.

Walling Tile 32 examples 761kg

Delftware (1700-1800)

Fragments of 18th-century imported decorative Delftware wall tile are present from [930], with a purple manganese biblical design [539] and blue and manganese design from [+] and [537] also present.

Encaustic Wall Tile (1850-1950)

Victorian machined pressed octagonal white and smaller square (1 inch x 1 inch x ½ inch) blue encaustic wall tiles from [404] represent bathroom or kitchen decoration.

Wall Plaster 3100 3 examples 120g

As with phase 1 (Hayward 2009) there is a small quantity of plain white wall plaster [721]. Its backing has a similar fabric to the Type 1 mortar below (Figure 1) and is therefore 19th century in date.

Mortar and Concrete

A summary of mortar types and concrete as well as their period of use from the excavations are given below and provide a chronological framework, which along with the brick, will help decipher some of the building phases at the West End Green.

| Mortar/Concrete Type | Description | Use at WEJ09 |
|----------------------|---|---|
| Type 1 | Loose fawn-light grey brick, charcoal, shelly and slate inclusions sometimes grey | 1825-1900 By far the most common mortar type associated with numerous walls made from well made frogged and unfrogged post Great Fire bricks, one or two yellow Medway bricks [408] [419] [421] [436] [437] [445] [448] [449] [458] [505] [517] [534] [541] [556] [578] [591] [599] [647] [660] [679] [684] [685] [707] [709] [726] [747] [854] [940] [945] [960] [1520] Used as backing for wall plaster [721] |

| | | |
|----------------|--|--|
| <i>Type 2</i> | Dark brown mortar with chalk inclusions | 1780-1850 earlier than Type 1 as overlain by it in bricks from structure [685] associated with narrow post Great Fire bricks and locally produced 18 th -19 th century narrow red bricks [418] [430] [555] [706] |
| <i>Type 2v</i> | Very soft calf brown cement with chalk inclusions | 1600-1750 Rare. Associated with poorly made 17 th century red bricks in structures [499] [896] |
| <i>Type 4</i> | Hard chalk rich lime mortar = Type 3 of WEJ09 (Hayward 2011) | 1800-1900 associated with later post-medieval walls narrow frogged and unfrogged post Great Fire brick [425] [443] [659] |
| <i>Type 4v</i> | Soft white chalk rich lime mortar = Type 1 of WEJ09 (Hayward 2011) | Rare 18 th century often associated with proto early post Great Fire brick [130] possibly [708] [754] |
| <i>Type 5</i> | Dark grey clinker rich mortar | 1800-1900 associated with narrow post Great Fire unfrogged brick [422] [432] [444] [606] [766] [877] [1640] |
| <i>Type 6</i> | Brown very hard fine Roman cement = Type 5 WEJ09 (Hayward 2011) | 1850-1950 = Type 6 reused post-medieval peg tile [420] [423] [674] [1525] |
| <i>Type 7</i> | Very hard gravel mortar often in association with Type 5 mortar | 1875-1925 reused post-medieval brick and peg tile [575] [855] with an undercoat of Type 5 [575] [1610] Thick (2 inch) wall Render [410] |

Table 5: Mortar types West End Green WEJ09 phase 2

Stone 17 examples 4kg

In all there are 7 different lithotypes. Their geological character, source, use and frequency are summarised below in Table 6. Other than the greensand hone from [609] SF 142, the main focus of the stone assemblage lies with the examples of late medieval intricate Reigate stone moulding from [897] [915]. The earlier excavation only encountered some ashlar made from this low glauconitic limestone (Hayward 2011), interpreted as hearthstone. These mouldings indicate derivation from a medieval ecclesiastical or just possibly 16th-century building somewhere in the vicinity of Paddington Green. It is just possible that the Purbeck limestone pavers from [897] may have been used to floor such a structure.

The use of Carrara marble and York stone is not at all surprising. Both form part of the common repertoire of stone materials for Victorian London, made accessible by the burgeoning rail and ship network.

| Rock Type | Geological Source | Description | Frequency and Use |
|--|-------------------|-------------|-------------------|
| Freestones and Condensed Marble | | | |

| | | | |
|---|--|---|--|
| Reigate stone | Upper Greensand (Lower Cretaceous) Reigate-Mertsham, Surrey | Fine grained micaceous glauconitic limestone | Intricate Late medieval moulds – fragmentary [897] [915] 2 examples 1.6kg |
| Carrara marble Marmi di Carrara (Borghini, 2004, 248 no. 98) White Tuscany marble, marmor lunese (Price, 2007, 64-65) | Triassic – Early Jurassic Apuan Alps, Province of Massa and Carrara, northernmost tip of Tuscany (Price 2007, 64-65) | Fine white crystalline metamorphosed limestone | Victorian Paver or fireplace surround [548] [961] 2 examples 0.4kg |
| Roofing Material | | | |
| North Wales Slate | Palaeozoic North Wales | Hard dark grey fissile slate | Roofing fragment 1 example 5g [586] |
| Paving Materials | | | |
| York stone or Elland Flags | Upper Carboniferous (Namurian) Yorkshire | Olive green very fine laminated sandstone | Post-medieval paver [429] 22mm thick 3 example 0.4kg other examples [853] [913] |
| Purbeck Limestone | Upper Jurassic (Purbeckian) Dorset | Oyster rich dark-grey limestone or very fine light grey limestone | Possible medieval to early post-medieval paver 4 examples 1.2kg [493] [841] [897] [1554] |
| Fuel | | | |
| Kimmeridge Shale | Upper Jurassic (Kimmeridgian) Dorset | Carbonaceous fuel rich oil shale | Fuel [785] [798] 3 examples 0.4kg |
| Whetstone | | | |
| Hassock stone | Lower Cretaceous (Hythe Beds) Maidstone, East Kent | Iron oxide rich medium grained glauconitic sandstone | Roughly fashioned hone [609] SF142 1 example 0.1kg |

Table 6: rock types, quantity and use WEJ09

Summary

Pre and early post-medieval activity

As with earlier excavation (Hayward 2011) Roman and medieval building material was limited to just a handful of abraded ceramic building material fragments. The medieval peg tile, fabrics all represent the demolition and dumping of building material originating from 14th-15th-century buildings nearby.

However, in this present phase of excavation there is the origin of a small group of late medieval Reigate stone mouldings and Purbeck limestone paving slabs from [897] [915] to consider. These almost certainly derive from a medieval church possibly from around the settlement of Paddington Green.

Only a small group of early post-medieval building materials were recovered, including two 17th-century brick walls [499] [896] and possibly some from the early 18th century [708] [754].

Regency/Victorian Builds

A vast majority of the assemblage consist of numerous late 18th century to 19th-century brick builds presumably for housing and garden walls. Most bricks conform in size with the brick tax regulations enforced in 1784, moreover the mortar types (T1, T2, T4-7) are typical recipes for the Victorian period.

Distribution Shaded Masonry Contexts

| Context | Fabric | Material | Size | Date range of material | | Latest dated material | | Spot date | Spot date Mortar |
|---------|-------------------|---|------|------------------------|------|-----------------------|------|------------|------------------|
| + | 3067 | Manganese and blue delfware tiles wall both Dutch | 13 | 1720 | 1760 | 1720 | 1760 | 1720-1760+ | No mortar |
| 130 | 3032nr3033 | Early post Great Fire brick wide T4 white mortar | 1 | 1664 | 1725 | 1664 | 1725 | 1664-1725+ | 1700-1800+ |
| 311 | 2276 | Standard post-medieval peg tile | 3 | 1480 | 1900 | 1480 | 1900 | 1600-1800+ | No mortar |
| 404 | 3067 | Wall tile encaustic wall tile small blue and octagonal | 14 | 1800 | 1950 | 1800 | 1950 | 1850-1950 | No mortar |
| 408 | 2279; 3032 | Pan tile and thick post Great Fire bricks T1 Mortar | 4 | 1630 | 1900 | 1664 | 1900 | 1825-1900 | 1825-1900 |
| 410 | 3101 | Thick render gravel Type 7 | 1 | | | | | | 1875-1950 |
| 412 | 3038 | Staffordshire Blue bull nosed fragment | 1 | 1880 | 1950 | 1880 | 1950 | 1880-1950 | 1880-1950 |
| 417 | 3032; 3035 | Wide machine frogged post Great Fire brick and yellow Estuarine brick | 2 | 1664 | 1940 | 1780 | 1940 | 1850-1900 | No mortar |
| 418 | 3032nr3065; 3032R | Local clinker rich narrow red bricks T2 mortar | 3 | 1664 | 1900 | 1664 | 1900 | 1780-1900 | 1780-1850 |
| 419 | 3032 | Frogged wide machined post Great Fire brick T1 mortar | 1 | 1664 | 1900 | 1664 | 1900 | 1850-1900 | 1825-1900 |
| 420 | 2276 | Peg tile post-medieval T6 Roman cement | 1 | 1480 | 1900 | 1480 | 1900 | 1700-1900 | 1875-1925+ |

| Context | Fabric | Material | Size | Date range of material | | Latest dated material | | Spot date | Spot date Mortar |
|---------|------------------------|---|------|------------------------|------|-----------------------|------|------------|------------------|
| 421 | 3032 | Post Great Fire unfrogged and frogged narrow T1 mortar | 2 | 1664 | 1900 | 1664 | 1900 | 1850-1900 | 1825-1900 |
| 422 | 3032 | Post Great Fire unfrogged narrow T5 dark grey clinker mortar | 2 | 1664 | 1900 | 1664 | 1900 | 1780-1900 | 1800-1900 |
| 423 | 3032; 3101 | Late frogged and unfrogged post Great Fire bricks T6 Roman cement | 3 | 1664 | 1900 | 1664 | 1900 | 1850-1900 | 1850-1900 |
| 425 | 3032; 2279[3101 | Fragments of well-made frogged post Great Fire brick; Pan tile; Mortar Type 4 with paint | 4 | 1630 | 1900 | 1664 | 1900 | 1850-1900 | 1800-1900 |
| 429 | 3108 | Fragment of York stone paving | 1 | 1600 | 1900 | 1600 | 1900 | 1800-1900+ | No mortar |
| 430 | 3046nr3032 | Local clinker rich red brick narrow T2 mortar | 2 | 1664 | 1900 | 1664 | 1900 | 1780-1900 | 1780-1850 |
| 431 | 3046nr3032; 3032; 2279 | Pan tile Local clinker rich red brick sharp arrised post Great Fire frog brick; T5 and T7 mortar reused on pan tile | 5 | 1630 | 1900 | 1664 | 1900 | 1850-1900 | 1875-1900+ |
| 432 | 3032 | Unfrogged post Great Fire brick T5 mortar thick probably reused | 2 | 1664 | 1900 | 1664 | 1900 | 1780-1900 | 1800-1900 |
| 433 | 3036 | Dutch paving brick complete | 1 | 1600 | 1800 | 1600 | 1800 | 1600-1800+ | No mortar |
| 436 | 3032 | Machine frogged post Great Fire brick T1 mortar attached | 1 | 1664 | 1900 | 1664 | 1900 | 1850-1900 | 1825-1900 |
| 437 | 3032 | Narrow post Great Fire unfrogged brick T1 mortar attached | 1 | 1664 | 1900 | 1664 | 1900 | 1780-1900 | 1825-1900 |

| Context | Fabric | Material | Size | Date range of material | | Latest dated material | | Spot date | Spot date Mortar |
|---------|---------------------------|---|------|------------------------|------|-----------------------|------|------------|------------------|
| 443 | 3032; 3047 | Red paving brick and post Great Fire brick T4 mortar | 2 | 1664 | 1900 | 1690 | 1900 | 1750-1850 | 1800-1900 |
| 444 | 3032; 2271 | Unfrogged narrow post Great Fire brick T5 mortar thick and later post-medieval peg tile | 4 | 1180 | 1900 | 1664 | 1900 | 1700-1800+ | 1800-1900 |
| 445 | 3032 | Narrow post Great Fire brick T1 mortar unfrogged | 1 | 1664 | 1900 | 1664 | 1900 | 1780-1900 | 1825-1900 |
| 446 | 3032R; 2276 | Narrow Post Great Fire brick T1 mortar post-medieval peg tile | 3 | 1480 | 1900 | 1664 | 1900 | 1780-1900 | 1825-1900 |
| 448 | 3032 | Narrow post Great Fire brick T1 grey variant mortar | 2 | 1664 | 1900 | 1664 | 1900 | 1780-1900 | 1800-1900 |
| 449 | 3032 | Narrow post Great Fire brick T1 mortar | 1 | 1664 | 1900 | 1664 | 1900 | 1780-1900 | 1825-1900 |
| 458 | 3032; 3032nr3035 | Narrow post Great Fire unfrogged and mixed estuarine fabric T1 mortar | 2 | 1664 | 1900 | 1780 | 1900 | 1780-1900 | 1825-1900 |
| 459 | 2276; 2586; 3046; 3065 | Locally produced narrow red bricks, post-medieval peg tile and pan tile no mortar | 6 | 1450 | 1900 | 1664 | 1900 | 1780-1900 | No mortar |
| 465 | 2279; 2276 | Post-medieval peg tile and pan tile | 4 | 1480 | 1900 | 1480 | 1900 | 1700-1850+ | No mortar |
| 466 | 3032 | Post Great Fire brick T4 white mortar | 1 | 1664 | 1900 | 1664 | 1900 | 1664-1900 | 1800-1900 |
| 468 | 2276 | Post-medieval peg tile | 2 | 1480 | 1900 | 1480 | 1900 | 1700-1900 | No mortar |
| 478 | 3032; 2586; 2276 | Post-medieval peg tile and pan tile, post Great Fire brick | 6 | 1480 | 1900 | 1664 | 1900 | 1700-1850 | No mortar |
| 479 | 2586; 2276 | Post-medieval peg tile and pan tile | 7 | 1480 | 1900 | 1480 | 1900 | 1630-1800+ | No mortar |

| Context | Fabric | Material | Size | Date range of material | | Latest dated material | | Spot date | Spot date Mortar |
|---------|------------------------|---|------|------------------------|------|-----------------------|------|------------|------------------|
| 490 | 2271; 3065; 3032 | Locally produced red and post Great Fire brick fragment medieval peg tile | 3 | 1180 | 1900 | 1664 | 1900 | 1664-1800+ | No mortar |
| 491 | 2276; 2586; 3032 | Post-medieval peg and pan tile; post Great Fire brick fragments | 14 | 1480 | 1900 | 1664 | 1900 | 1664-1800+ | No mortar |
| 493 | 3126; 3032nr3035; 3032 | Purbeck limestone paver, narrow Post Great Fire brick and mixed estuarine brick | 3 | 50 | 1950 | 50 | 1950 | 1780-1900 | No mortar |
| 499 | 3065 | Earlier post-medieval red brick sunken margin T2a mortar | 1 | 1450 | 1800 | 1450 | 1800 | 1650-1750 | 1600--1750 |
| 505 | 3032 | Narrow frogged thick post Great Fire brick T1 mortar | 2 | 1664 | 1900 | 1664 | 1900 | 1825-1900 | 1825-1900 |
| 506 | 2279; 3032 | Big group of pan tile and post Great Fire brick fragment | 7 | 1630 | 1900 | 1664 | 1900 | 1700-1900 | No mortar |
| 511 | 2586; 2276 | Post-medieval peg tile | 3 | 1180 | 1900 | 1480 | 1900 | 1500-1800+ | NO mortar |
| 516 | 3032 | Narrow post Great Fire unfrogged brick | 1 | 1664 | 1900 | 1664 | 1900 | 1780-1900 | No mortar |
| 517 | 3032 | Post Great Fire frogged brick T1 grey variant mortar | 2 | 1664 | 1900 | 1664 | 1900 | 1825-1900 | 1825-1900 |
| 520 | 2276 | Post-medieval peg tile | 1 | 1480 | 1900 | 1480 | 1900 | 1600-1900 | No mortar |
| 524 | 2279 | Pan tile | 2 | 1630 | 1850 | 1630 | 1850 | 1700-1850 | No mortar |
| 534 | 3032 | Narrow frogged post Great Fire brick T1 mortar | 2 | 1664 | 1900 | 1664 | 1900 | 1850-1900 | 1825-1900 |
| 537 | 3067 | Blue and purple wall tile | 5 | 1700 | 1800 | 1700 | 1800 | 1700-1800+ | No mortar |
| 539 | 3067 | Manganese decorated wall tile | 1 | 1700 | 1800 | 1700 | 1800 | 1700-1800+ | No mortar |

| Context | Fabric | Material | Size | Date range of material | | Latest dated material | | Spot date | Spot date Mortar |
|---------|-------------------------------|---|------|------------------------|------|-----------------------|------|------------|------------------|
| 541 | 3032 | Sharp arrised wide frogged post Great Fire brick T1 grey variant brick | 1 | 1664 | 1900 | 1664 | 1900 | 1850-1900 | 1825-1900 |
| 542 | 2271 | Post-medieval pan tile | 2 | 1630 | 1800 | 1630 | 1800 | 1630-1800 | No mortar |
| 543 | 2276; 2279 | Post-medieval peg and pan tile | 3 | 1480 | 1900 | 1480 | 1900 | 1700-1850 | No mortar |
| 546 | 2276 | Two complete peg tiles | 2 | 1480 | 1900 | 1480 | 1900 | 1700-1900 | No mortar |
| 547 | 3032; 2279; 2276 | Post Great Fire brick, pan tile and peg tile | 6 | 1480 | 1900 | 1664 | 1900 | 1700-1900 | No mortar |
| 548 | 3114; 2459a; 2276; 3065; 3032 | White Carrara marble, Roman imbrex, peg tile, red brick and post Great Fire brick | 8 | 50 | 1900 | 1664 | 1900 | 1700-1900 | No mortar |
| 550 | 3046 | Brick fragment local red | 1 | 1450 | 1900 | 1600 | 1900 | 1600-1900 | No mortar |
| 551 | 2586 | Pan tile | 1 | 1630 | 1800 | 1630 | 1800 | 1630-1800 | No mortar |
| 555 | 3032nr3046; 3065 | Narrow locally produced reds T2 sandy mortar | 2 | 1600 | 1900 | 1664 | 1900 | 1780-1900 | 1750-1850 |
| 556 | 3032 | Narrow unfrogged post Great Fire bricks T1 mortar | 2 | 1664 | 1900 | 1664 | 1900 | 1780-1900 | 1825-1900 |
| 557 | 3047 | Paving Brick | 1 | 1690 | 1900 | 1690 | 1900 | 1690-1900 | No mortar |
| 558 | 3032 | Narrow unfrogged post Great Fire bricks | 2 | 1664 | 1900 | 1664 | 1900 | 1780-1900 | No mortar |
| 561 | 3032 | Narrow unfrogged post Great Fire bricks | 2 | 1664 | 1900 | 1664 | 1900 | 1780-1900 | No mortar |
| 564 | 2271nr2272 | Possible medieval peg tile | 2 | 1135 | 1200 | 1135 | 1220 | 1135-1220+ | No mortar |
| 567 | 3032 | Narrow unfrogged post Great Fire bricks | 1 | 1664 | 1900 | 1664 | 1900 | 1780-1900 | No mortar |
| 568 | 2279 | Pan Tile | 2 | 1630 | 1850 | 1630 | 1850 | 1700-1850 | No mortar |

| Context | Fabric | Material | Size | Date range of material | | Latest dated material | | Spot date | Spot date Mortar |
|---------|--------------------|--|------|------------------------|------|-----------------------|------|------------|------------------|
| 575 | 2279; 3032; 3046' | Reused Pan tile narrow post Great Fire machine frogged and unfrogged brick T5 and T7 gravel mortar | 5 | 1630 | 1900 | 1664 | 1900 | 1850-1900 | 1875-1925+ |
| 578 | 3032 | Narrow post Great Fire brick T1 mortar | 1 | 1664 | 1900 | 1664 | 1900 | 1780-1900 | 1825-1900 |
| 580 | 3032; 3032nr3035; | Post Great Fire and Estuarine variant fragments no mortar | 3 | 1664 | 1940 | 1780 | 1900 | 1800-1900 | No mortar |
| 586 | 2276; 2279I 3115PM | Vitrified peg tile and fresh pan tile; North Wales slate roofing | 4 | 50 | 1900 | 1480 | 1900 | 1700-1850 | No mortar |
| 587 | 3032 | Narrow unfrogged post Great Fire brick | 1 | 1664 | 1900 | 1664 | 1900 | 1780-1900 | No mortar |
| 591 | 3032 | Narrow unfrogged post Great Fire brick T1 mortar | 1 | 1664 | 1900 | 1664 | 1900 | 1780-1900 | 1825-1900 |
| 595 | 3032 | Narrow unfrogged post Great Fire bricks | 2 | 1664 | 1900 | 1664 | 1900 | 1780-1900 | No mortar |
| 596 | 3032; 3065; 2271 | Medieval peg tile splash glaze post Great Fire and post-medieval brick | 4 | 1180 | 1900 | 1664 | 1900 | 1664-1800+ | No mortar |
| 599 | 3032 | Narrow unfrogged post Great Fire bricks T1 mortar | 2 | 1664 | 1900 | 1664 | 1900 | 1780-1900 | 1825-1900 |
| 600 | 3032 | Post Great Fire brick fragments | 2 | 1664 | 1900 | 1664 | 1900 | 1664-1900 | No mortar |
| 604 | 2586; 2276 | Post-medieval peg and pan tile | 4 | 1180 | 1900 | 1480 | 1900 | 1700-1850 | No mortar |
| 606 | 3032 | Narrow unfrogged post Great Fire bricks T5 mortar | 2 | 1664 | 1900 | 1664 | 1900 | 1780-1900 | 1800-1900 |

| Context | Fabric | Material | Size | Date range of material | | Latest dated material | | Spot date | Spot date Mortar |
|------------|------------------------------|---|----------|------------------------|-------------|-----------------------|-------------|------------------|------------------|
| 609 | 2271; 2276; 3106 | Post-medieval peg and pan tile Hassock stone hone | 3 | 50 | 1900 | 1480 | 1900 | 1650-1800 | No mortar |
| 610 | 3032nr3035 | Post Great fire estuary brick wide | 1 | 1664 | 1900 | 1664 | 1900 | 1700-1850 | No mortar |
| 614 | 2276; 3046 | Post-medieval peg tile narrow unfrogged post Great Fire brick | 2 | 1480 | 1900 | 1664 | 1900 | 1780-1900 | No mortar |
| 616 | 3034; 2279 | Pan Tile, Narrow Post Great Fire Brick | 5 | 1630 | 1900 | 1664 | 1900 | 1780-1900 | No mortar |
| 620 | 2276 | Post-medieval peg tile | 5 | 1480 | 1900 | 1480 | 1900 | 1600-1900 | No mortar |
| 627 | 3032 | Wide machine frogged post Great Fire bricks no mortar | 2 | 1664 | 1900 | 1664 | 1900 | 1850-1900 | No mortar |
| 629 | 2279 | Pan tile | 3 | 1630 | 1850 | 1630 | 1850 | 1700-1850 | No mortar |
| 630 | 2276; 2279 | Pan tile and post-medieval peg tile | 2 | 1480 | 1900 | 1480 | 1900 | 1700-1850 | No mortar |
| 631 | 3047; 3063; 3032; 2276; 2271 | Post-medieval paving brick and Flemish floor tile; narrow post Great Fire brick; Post-medieval peg tile; reused peg tile medieval | 6 | 1180 | 1900 | 1690 | 1900 | 1780-1900 | No mortar |
| 635 | 3032 | Wide machine frogged post Great Fire bricks no mortar | 1 | 1664 | 1900 | 1664 | 1900 | 1850-1900 | No mortar |
| 638 | 2279; 3032; 2276 | Pan tile; Peg Tile post Great Fire brick | 4 | 1480 | 1900 | 1664 | 1900 | 1700-1850 | No mortar |
| 647 | 3032 | Narrow unfrogged post Great Fire bricks T1 mortar | 2 | 1664 | 1900 | 1664 | 1900 | 1780-1900 | 1825-1900 |
| 648 | 2279 | Pan tile | 5 | 1630 | 1850 | 1630 | 1850 | 1700-1850 | No mortar |
| 650 | 3035 | Narrow frogged Medway long brick | 1 | 1780 | 1940 | 1780 | 1940 | 1825-1900 | No mortar |
| 651 | 2279 | Pan tile | 1 | 1630 | 1850 | 1630 | 1850 | 1700-1850 | No mortar |

| Context | Fabric | Material | Size | Date range of material | | Latest dated material | | Spot date | Spot date Mortar |
|---------|------------------------------------|---|------|------------------------|------|-----------------------|------|------------|------------------|
| 659 | 3034 | Narrow frogged post Great Fire bricks T4 | 1 | 1664 | 1900 | 1664 | 1900 | 1825-1900 | 1800-1900 |
| 660 | 3032 | Well made wide frogged and unfrogged post Great Fire brick T1 mortar | 2 | 1664 | 1900 | 1664 | 1900 | 1850-1900 | 1825-1900 |
| 664 | 2279 | Pan tile | 4 | 1630 | 1850 | 1630 | 1850 | 1700-1850 | No mortar |
| 666 | 2271; 2586; 2276; 3032; 3047; 2279 | Pan tile, post Great Fire brick, post-medieval peg tile, paving brick, medieval glazed peg tile T5 clinker mortar on paving brick | 7 | 1180 | 1900 | 1664 | 1900 | 1700-1900 | 1800-1900 |
| 667 | 2276; 3032nr3035 | Mixed post Great Fire and estuarine fabric brick and post-medieval peg tile T4 mortar | 2 | 1480 | 1900 | 1780 | 1900 | 1780-1900 | 1800-1900 |
| 671 | 3047; 3032; 2276 | Post-medieval peg tile, narrow post Great Fire brick and paving brick | 6 | 1480 | 1900 | 1690 | 1900 | 1780-1900 | No mortar |
| 673 | 3047; 2276 | Post-medieval peg tile and paving brick | 2 | 1480 | 1900 | 1690 | 1900 | 11690-1900 | No mortar |
| 674 | 3032; 3101 | Frogged And unfrogged narrow post Great Fire bricks; Roman cement Type 6 | 4 | 1664 | 1900 | 1664 | 1900 | 1800-1900 | 1850-1900 |
| 676 | 2276 | Post-medieval peg tile | 1 | 1480 | 1900 | 1480 | 1900 | 1700-1900 | No mortar |
| 679 | 3032 | Narrow unfrogged post Great Fire bricks T1 mortar | 2 | 1664 | 1900 | 1664 | 1900 | 1780-1900 | 1825-1900 |
| 682 | 2276 | Post-medieval peg tile | 4 | 1480 | 1900 | 1480 | 1900 | 1700-1900 | No mortar |
| 684 | 3032nr3033; 3065; 3032 | Fresh and reused early post Great Fire and local red T1 mortar on top of T2 mortar | 4 | 1450 | 1900 | 1664 | 1900 | 1825-1900 | 1825-1900 |

| Context | Fabric | Material | Size | Date range of material | | Latest dated material | | Spot date | Spot date Mortar |
|---------|------------------|---|------|------------------------|------|-----------------------|------|------------|------------------|
| 685 | 3032; 3101 | Post Great Fire unfrogged a brick T1 mortar | 2 | 1664 | 1900 | 1664 | 1900 | 1825-1900 | 1825-1900 |
| 687 | 3065nr3039; 2276 | Early post-medieval brick fragment and peg tile | 4 | 1450 | 1900 | 1480 | 1900 | 1600-1800 | No mortar |
| 700 | 2276; 3101 | Reused burnt heated peg tile in hard mortar Roman cement Type 6 | 4 | 1480 | 1900 | 1480 | 1900 | 1600-1900 | 1850-1950+ |
| 703 | 2276 | Reused post-medieval peg tiles in T1 mortar | 4 | 1480 | 1900 | 1480 | 1900 | 1700-1900 | 1825-1900 |
| 706 | 3032; 3065 | Narrow unfrogged post Great Fire and locally produced reds in T2 mortar | 5 | 1600 | 1900 | 1664 | 1900 | 1780-1900 | 1750-1850 |
| 707 | 3032nr3046 | Narrow local post Great Fire bricks T1 mortar | 2 | 1660 | 1900 | 1660 | 1900 | 1780-1900 | 1825-1900 |
| 708 | 3032nr3033 | Early post Great Fire bricks reused in T4 white mortar | 2 | 1664 | 1725 | 1664 | 1725 | 1664-1725+ | 1700-1800 |
| 709 | 3032 | Narrow unfrogged post Great Fire brick T1 mortar | 1 | 1664 | 1900 | 1664 | 1900 | 1780-1900 | 1825-1900 |
| 710 | 3034; 3032nr3033 | Poorly made early post Great Fire bricks mortar not clear | 2 | 1664 | 1900 | 1664 | 1900 | 1664-1800 | No mortar |
| 711 | 2271; 2276 | Medieval burnt peg tile and fresh peg tile sharp arrise | 3 | 1180 | 1900 | 1480 | 1900 | 1700-1900 | No mortar |
| 719 | 3065; 2276 | Early post-medieval brick and peg tile | 4 | 1450 | 1900 | 1480 | 1900 | 1600-1800+ | No mortar |
| 721 | 3100 | Plaster thick like type 1 mortar | 1 | | | | | | 1825-1900 |
| 722 | 2276; 2279; 3047 | Early post-medieval peg tile and pan tile, and paving brick | 6 | 1480 | 1900 | 1690 | 1900 | 1700-1850 | No mortar |

| Context | Fabric | Material | Size | Date range of material | | Latest dated material | | Spot date | Spot date Mortar |
|---------|------------------------|---|------|------------------------|------|-----------------------|------|------------|--------------------------------|
| 723 | 2276 | Post-medieval peg tile | 3 | 1480 | 1900 | 1480 | 1900 | 1600-1900 | No mortar |
| 725 | 3046; 3034 | Narrow local red and post Great Fire brick | 2 | 1600 | 1900 | 1664 | 1900 | 1780-1900 | No mortar |
| 726 | 3046; 3065nr3032; 2276 | Narrow local red and post Great Fire brick and peg tile T1 mortar loose fawn clinker mortar very common | 12 | 1480 | 1900 | 1664 | 1900 | 1780-1900 | 1825-1900 |
| 731 | 3047 | Paving brick | 1 | 1690 | 1900 | 1690 | 1900 | 1690-1900 | No mortar |
| 740 | 3047; 2276; 2279; 3046 | Paving brick, post-medieval peg tile, pan tile; locally made red brick | 7 | 1480 | 1900 | 1690 | 1900 | 1690-1850 | No mortar |
| 747 | 3032 | Narrow local post Great Fire bricks T1 mortar | 1 | 1664 | 1900 | 1664 | 1900 | 1780-1900 | 1825-1900 |
| 752 | 2271; 2586; 2276; 2279 | Medieval and post-medieval peg tile, pan tile | 12 | 1180 | 1900 | 1480 | 1900 | 1630-1800 | No mortar |
| 754 | 3032nr3033 | A type of white mortar T4 with early post Great Fire brick | 1 | 1664 | 1725 | 1664 | 1725 | 1664-1725 | 1700-1800 |
| 756 | 2279 | Pan tile fresh | 1 | 1630 | 1850 | 1630 | 1850 | 1630-1850 | No mortar |
| 766 | 3032 | Post Great Fire bricks wide unfrogged T5 mortar clinker | 2 | 1664 | 1900 | 1664 | 1900 | 1780-1900 | 1750-1900 |
| 767 | 3032R | Post Great fire brick T4 mortar ? | 1 | 1664 | 1900 | 1664 | 1900 | 1664-1900 | Possibly 1800-1900?? Not clear |
| 772 | 2279 | Reused pan tile and post-medieval peg tile some evidence of burning | 5 | 1480 | 1900 | 1480 | 1900 | 1630-1850+ | No clear mortar as burnt |
| 776 | 2586; 3032R; 2276 | Post-medieval peg tile, medieval peg tile and post Great Fire brick | 4 | 1180 | 1900 | 1664 | 1900 | 1664-1800 | No mortar |

| Context | Fabric | Material | Size | Date range of material | | Latest dated material | | Spot date | Spot date Mortar |
|---------|-------------------|--|------|------------------------|------|-----------------------|------|------------|------------------|
| 785 | 3032; 3032R; 3120 | Post Great Fire brick fragments, burnt Kimmeridge Shale | 3 | 50 | 1900 | 1664 | 1900 | 1664-1900 | No mortar |
| 797 | 2586; 3032; 2279 | Pan tile, post Great Fire brick, post-medieval peg tile | 4 | 1180 | 1900 | 1664 | 1900 | 1664-1900 | No mortar |
| 798 | 3065; 3120; 2276 | Post-medieval peg tile, brick and Kimmeridge shale burnt | 4 | 50 | 1900 | 1480 | 1900 | 1600-1800 | No mortar |
| 800 | 2274 | Very unusual medieval peg tile criss-cross markings almost like decoration | 1 | 1080 | 1350 | 1080 | 1350 | 1080-1350 | No mortar |
| 809 | 2276; 2279; 3065 | Post-medieval roofing tile pan and peg tile and brick | 6 | 1450 | 1900 | 1480 | 1900 | 1630-1800 | No mortar |
| 811 | 2276; 2279 | Early post-medieval peg tile and pan tile | 3 | 1480 | 1900 | 1480 | 1900 | 1630-1700 | No mortar |
| 814 | 2276 | Post-medieval peg tile | 6 | 1480 | 1900 | 1480 | 1900 | 1480-1800+ | No mortar |
| 817 | 2279; 2276; | Pan tile and peg tile | 9 | 1480 | 1900 | 1480 | 1900 | 1630-1850+ | No mortar |
| 818 | 2586; 2276 | Early post-medieval peg tile | 2 | 1180 | 1900 | 1480 | 1900 | 1480-1800+ | No mortar |
| 819 | 2276 | Post-medieval peg tile | 2 | 1480 | 1900 | 1480 | 1900 | 1480-1800+ | No mortar |
| 825 | 2276; 3032 | Post-medieval peg tile and post Great Fire brick | 2 | 1480 | 1900 | 1664 | 1900 | 1664-1900 | No mortar |
| 834 | 3034; 2276; 3047 | Paving brick, post Great Fire brick and post-medieval peg tile | 7 | 1480 | 1900 | 1690 | 1900 | 1700-1800+ | No mortar |
| 835 | 2586; 2279 | Post-medieval peg tile and pan tile | 4 | 1180 | 1900 | 1630 | 1850 | 1630-1850+ | No mortar |
| 837 | 2276 | Burnt post-medieval peg tile | 1 | 1480 | 1900 | 1480 | 1900 | 1600-1900 | No mortar |
| 841 | 3047; 3126; 2279 | Purbeck limestone paving slab, Pan Tile and paving brick; T2 mortar | 3 | 50 | 1900 | 1690 | 1900 | 1690-1900 | 1750-1850 |

| Context | Fabric | Material | Size | Date range of material | | Latest dated material | | Spot date | Spot date Mortar |
|---------|---------------------------|--|------|------------------------|------|-----------------------|------|------------|------------------|
| 847 | 2276 | Post-medieval peg tile fragment fine moulding sand | 1 | 1480 | 1900 | 1480 | 1900 | 1600-1900 | No mortar |
| 853 | 3108 | York stone fleck | 1 | 1700 | 1900 | 1700 | 1900 | 1700-1900 | No mortar |
| 854 | 2276; 3032 | Narrow local post Great Fire bricks T1 mortar, post- medieval peg tile | 3 | 1480 | 1900 | 1664 | 1900 | 1780-1900 | 1825-1900 |
| 855 | 3032 | Post Great Fire well-made narrow frogged brick with Type 7 gravel mortar | 1 | 1664 | 1900 | 1664 | 1900 | 1850-1900 | 1850-1900+ |
| 862 | 2586 | Post-medieval peg tile fragment | 1 | 1180 | 1800 | 1180 | 1800 | 1600-1800+ | No mortar |
| 865 | 2276; 3067 | Early post- medieval peg tile rhomb holes poorly made; Rotherhithe floor tile good condition | 4 | 1480 | 1900 | 1480 | 1900 | 1638-1650+ | No mortar |
| 866 | 2276; 3032R | Post-medieval peg tile and post Great Fire bricks | 4 | 1480 | 1900 | 1664 | 1900 | 1750-1900 | No mortar |
| 867 | 2276; 3047; 1977; 3039 | Earlier post- medieval building materials floor tile unglazed, Paving brick, 55m thick brick and peg tile | 8 | 1450 | 1900 | 1690 | 1900 | 1690-1800 | No mortar |
| 869 | 2586 | Post-medieval peg tile fragment | 1 | 1180 | 1800 | 1180 | 1800 | 1600-1800 | No mortar |
| 875 | 2586; 3065 | Early post- medieval peg tile and brick | 2 | 1180 | 1900 | 1600 | 1900 | 1600-1800 | No mortar |
| 877 | 3032; 2586 | Narrow local post Great Fire bricks T5 mortar; Pan Tile fresh black iron oxide | 3 | 1630 | 1900 | 1664 | 1900 | 1780-1900 | 1800-1900 |
| 881 | 3039; 2276 | Early post- medieval brick and peg tile | 4 | 1450 | 1900 | 1480 | 1900 | 1480-1800 | No mortar |
| 895 | 2276 | Post-medieval peg tile | 1 | 1480 | 1900 | 1480 | 1900 | 1480-1800 | No mortar |

| Context | Fabric | Material | Size | Date range of material | | Latest dated material | | Spot date | Spot date Mortar |
|---------|------------------|---|------|------------------------|------|-----------------------|------|------------|------------------|
| 896 | 3065 | Early, shallow wide post-medieval brick sandy T2v mortar | 1 | 1450 | 1800 | 1450 | 1800 | 1600-1725 | 1450-1800 |
| 897 | 3107; 3126 | Reigate stone moulding and Purbeck limestone paving | 3 | 50 | 1900 | 50 | 1900 | 1060-1600+ | No mortar |
| 907 | 2586 | Pan Tile | 1 | 1630 | 1800 | 1630 | 1800 | 1630-1800 | No mortar |
| 913 | 2276; 2586; 3108 | Post-medieval peg tile; pan tile; burnt York stone | 3 | 1480 | 1900 | 1480 | 1900 | 1630-1850 | No mortar |
| 914 | 2586 | Early post-medieval peg tile | 1 | 1180 | 1800 | 1180 | 1800 | 1500-1800 | No mortar |
| 915 | 2276; 3107 | Complex Reigate stone moulding and early post-medieval peg tile | 2 | 1060 | 1900 | 1480 | 1900 | 1480-1700 | No mortar |
| 929 | 2276 | Early post-medieval peg tile | 2 | 1480 | 1900 | 1480 | 1900 | 1480-1700 | No mortar |
| 930 | 3067; 2279 | Blue glazed delft ware wall tile and pan tile | 3 | 1630 | 1850 | 1630 | 1850 | 1700-1800 | No mortar |
| 935 | 2276 | Two complete peg tiles | 2 | 1480 | 1900 | 1480 | 1900 | 1500-1800 | No mortar |
| 940 | 3032 | Narrow local post Great Fire bricks T1 mortar | 2 | 1664 | 1900 | 1664 | 1900 | 1780-1900 | 1825-1900 |
| 945 | 3046; 3032; 3101 | Locally produced narrow red T1 mortar | 3 | 1600 | 1900 | 1600 | 1900 | 1780-1900 | 1825-1900 |
| 960 | 3032 | Narrow local post Great Fire bricks T1 mortar | 2 | 1664 | 1900 | 1664 | 1900 | 1780-1900 | 1825-1900 |
| 961 | 3114PM | Carrara marble paver or tomb fragment | 1 | 50 | 1950 | 50 | 1950 | 1750-1900 | No mortar |
| 1520 | 3032 | Very narrow post Great Fire brick T1 mortar | 1 | 164 | 1900 | 1664 | 1900 | 1780-1900 | 1825-1900 |
| 1521 | 3046; 3032; 3101 | Post-medieval and post Great Fire brick some reuse and vitrified T4v mortar | 5 | 1450 | 1900 | 1664 | 1900 | 1664-1900 | 1700-1800 |

| Context | Fabric | Material | Size | Date range of material | | Latest dated material | | Spot date | Spot date Mortar |
|---------|-------------------------|--|------|------------------------|------|-----------------------|------|------------|------------------|
| 1525 | 3032R | Narrow very thick local post Great Fire bricks Reused T6 mortar | 2 | 1664 | 1900 | 1664 | 1900 | 1780-1900 | 1870-1900+ |
| 1528 | 2586; 3046 | Early post-medieval building material | 10 | 1180 | 1800 | 1180 | 1800 | 1480-1800+ | No medieval |
| 1552 | 3032; 2276 | Burnt Post Great Fire brick and peg tile | 3 | 1480 | 1900 | 1664 | 1900 | 1664-1900+ | No mortar |
| 1554 | 3046; 3032R; 3126; 2276 | Burnt red brick post Great Fire brick and Purbeck limestone post-med chunk | 9 | 50 | 1900 | 1664 | 1900 | 1664-1900 | No mortar |
| 1565 | 3032; 2279 | Post Great Fire brick and pan tile | 2 | 1630 | 1900 | 1664 | 1900 | 1664-1900+ | No mortar |
| 1610 | 3032; 3101 | Wide frogged post Great Fire brick Type 7 gravel mortar | 1 | 1664 | 1900 | 1664 | 1900 | 1850-1900 | 1850-1900 |
| 1614 | 3032 | Wide Frogged machine post Great Fire brick no mortar | 1 | 1664 | 1900 | 1664 | 1900 | 1850-1900 | No mortar |
| 1622 | 3032 | Wide frogged post Great Fire brick no mortar | 2 | 1664 | 1900 | 1664 | 1900 | 1850-1900 | No mortar |
| 1626 | 3032 | Unfrogged post Great Fire brick no mortar | 1 | 1664 | 1900 | 1664 | 1900 | 1700-1900 | No mortar |
| 1636 | 3035; 3046 | Machine frogged yellow Medway brick and reused Tudor Stuart Brick | 2 | 1450 | 1940 | 1780 | 1940 | 1825-1900 | No mortar |
| 1640 | 3032; 3101 | Post Great Fire narrow unfrogged T5 clinker mortar | 1 | 1664 | 1900 | 1664 | 1900 | 1780-1900 | 1780-1850+ |

Recommendations

Significance

This large size assemblage of post-medieval ceramic building material (chiefly bricks) is unremarkable in terms of variety of fabrics – all common London fabrics with a long period of manufacture. However, on the basis of mortar type and brick standardisation the assemblage can be broadly grouped into

earlier (17th-early 18th century) and later (1780-1900) structural activity, in accordance with existing work from this site (Hayward 2011; Taylor and Humphrey 2015) and the known structural expansion of this part of West London. There is also some comparison between mortar types between the two phases of excavations – making it possible, to some extent to link the structural development of the properties.

Individual items of interest are limited to some late Reigate stone medieval mouldings and Purbeck limestone pavers [897] [915], which must have come from a late medieval ecclesiastical structure in the vicinity. There was also a very unusual scored medieval peg tile [800]. There is also part of a yellow floral, green leaf and blue linear stripe pattern typical of a Rotherhithe floor tile (1638-1650) which was recorded from a post-medieval levelling layer. [865].

Further Research

The value of this assessment lies in the dating of the numerous brick walls and as such only a paragraph of publication text would suffice. It would be of interest in tracking down a possible ecclesiastical building for the medieval broken mouldings of Reigate stone. The tin glazed floor tile mentioned above should be illustrated.

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APPENDIX 6: SMALL FINDS AND METAL ASSESSMENT

Märit Gaimster

In total, seventy-five individual metal and small finds were recovered from the excavations; they are listed in the table below. All finds were recovered from phases dating from the late 18th and 19th centuries and will be discussed here by individual phase.

Phase 2.2: late 18th- and early 19th-century activity

Eight finds came from Phase 2.2, including two copper-alloy pins with heads of wound wire cramped into a globular shape (SF 120 and 122) and the fragment of a tongue-shaped copper-alloy mount (SF 136). There are also pieces of probable iron bindings, from caskets, buckets or barrels. A more unusual find is presented by a lathe-turned bone tube with one end expanded and fitted with threading (SF 121). This is almost certainly a fragment of 'opera' or 'pocket glasses', which would have been formed by two identical spyglasses joined by bridging frames. Opera glasses were made from a variety of materials, including ivory and brass, and were highly popular in theatres and music halls as well as in the opera in the 19th-century opera (http://www.college-optometrists.org/en/college/museyeum/online_exhibitions/optical_entertainment/opera.cfm). The fragment from Edgware Road may be intrusive here, but it was associated with pottery dating from c.1720-1800; recently discovered finds of waste from the manufacture of novelty telescopes is thought to date from the late 17th to early 18th centuries (<https://www.mola.org.uk/blog/archaeological-research-crossrail-reveals-murky-past-new-churchyard-burial-ground>).

Phase 3.1: early 19th-century activity

Only two finds were retrieved from this phase, in the form of a fragment of lead window came (SF 105) and a copper-alloy mount (SF 134). The mount, consisting of a narrow strap with decorative finials, may originate from a casket or furniture.

Phase 3.2: pits associated with late 18th/ early 19th-century development

Phase 3.2 produced eight finds. Among these were some small dress accessories such as another pin with globular head (SF 132) and a blazer or livery button (SF 108), both of copper alloy. There is also an incomplete iron spur (SF 72). A copper-alloy drape or curtain ring (SF 107) represents household fittings and furnishings.

Phase 4: archaeological features associated with Geo Gutch map 1840

Only one find was recovered from this phase, in the form of an incomplete and heavily corroded iron nail.

Phase 5: archaeological features associated with Geo Lucas map 1847

Only four finds were recovered from this phase. They include two incomplete and corroded iron nails and a curved iron strap. Of particular interest, however, is a complete needle case of bone or ivory with a tall threaded lid (SF 140). The needle case is elaborately carved in oriental style, incorporating dragons and butterflies; also the base unscrews, although with no visible practical function. Very similar needle cases can be viewed on internet sites such as Pinterest and Ebay, usually described as imported Chinese ivory items

(cf. <https://www.ebay.co.uk/itm/Antique-Victorian-Chinese-export-bovine-bone-small-needle-case-sewing-carved/322949118574?hash=item4b31447a6e:g:p8kAAOSwywRaOI7c>).

Phase 6: archaeological features associated with 1872 OS map

Phase 6 produced the largest individual assemblage, with twenty-seven metal and small finds. They are dominated by small dress accessories, including a stamped copper-alloy pin with flat head (SF 117), two glass beads (SF 109 and 112) and buttons. Two buttons, of glass and shell (SF 113) are small dished forms with four eyes, while a composite button retains only its embossed copper-alloy facing (SF 135); the backing is likely to have been of bone, with holes for fixing. A copper-alloy shoe- or knee buckle has a drilled frame for a separate spindle, which would have been fitted with a chape (SF 119). This type of buckle would date from c.1660-1720, so is likely residual here (cf. Whitehead 2003, 96-102). A larger shoe buckle of the same type and date was also recovered (SF 129). These objects should be seen in the context of early modern finds recovered from previous excavations to the south-west of the current trenches (Gaimster 2011). A further possible dress accessory is a flat lead weight (SF 137). Reminiscent of a button, with dished centre and two eyes, it would have been used to weigh down the hem of a skirt or a curtain; this category of objects has been recorded from the 18th and into the 20th centuries (cf. Bailey 2004, 83 and fig. 9.396). A handful of small copper-alloy fittings may be from a parasol (SF 133).

Other identifiable objects from this phase represent household furnishings. They include the remains of a bone china figurine (SF 114), a shallow bone spoon with remains of a narrow handle (SF 110) and a bone cutlery handle for a pin-hafted implement (SF 138). The function of a narrow, lathe-turned ivory object, with one end finished with a collared knop, is unclear (SF 103). It may be a textile implement. Toys are also represented in this assemblage, in the form of the porcelain arm from a small doll, with a perforated top for fixing to the stuffed fabric body (SF 116). The presence of children may also be indicated by an incomplete slate pencil (SF86).

Phase 7: archaeological feature associated with 1914 OS map

Seven finds came from this phase. While dominated by iron nails, they also included a copper-alloy pin with a globular head of wound wire (SF 104) and a hone of Hassock stone (SF 142).

Phase 8: archaeological feature associated with 20th-century development

Phase 8 produced fifteen metal and small finds. These finds are predominantly in the form of small dress accessories, in particular buttons of copper alloy (SF 106, 123-24) and bone (SF 127). There is a further copper-alloy pin with a globular head of wound wire (SF 141), while personal objects are also reflected in an ivory toothbrush with wire-drawn bristle (SF 128). A conical ferrule of copper alloy, with opposing holes for fixing, is likely from a wooden handle (SF 74). The function of two fine rectangular sheets or plaques of copper alloy, both apparently covered with a black coating, is unclear. The smaller 17 x 20mm sheet has remnants of a glass sheet on the front and two opposing flat hooks at the back (SF 131); the larger 25 x 32mm sheet carries at the back remains of two opposing ring-like elements (SF 125). A further fitting of unknown function is presented by a flat and slightly conical ring of copper-alloy sheet, perhaps designed to be fitted to a tubular object (SF 126).

Significance of the finds and recommendations for further work

Metal and small finds potentially provide key elements of domestic material culture and activities related to the investigated site. At West End Green, this category of finds was dominated by nails and other corroded iron objects, but produced some elements of dress accessories, personal object and household furnishings. Dating from the 18th and 19th centuries, these objects represent periods that are still frequently neglected in archaeological reports (although see Crewe 2012; License 2015). Together with small dress accessories in the form of buttons and copper-alloy pins, other categories include household fittings and fixtures, some of which with now unclear functions. More unusual finds include the fragment of bone 'opera' or 'pocket glasses' (SF 121) and the delicately carved bone or ivory needle case (SF 140).

Reflecting aspects of social life and households in Georgian and Victorian times, relevant finds should be included in any publication of the site. For this purpose, some objects will require further x-ray for full identification; these are annotated in the table below. Following full publication of the site, iron nails and undiagnostic metal finds may be discarded.

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Catalogue

| Phase | Context | Sf No | Description | No. Of Objects | Pot Date | Comments | Recommendations |
|--------|---------|-------|--|----------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| PH 2.2 | 666 | 122 | copper-alloy pin; Caple Type C; gauge 0.95mm; L 26mm | 1 | late 18th - early 19th centuries | | |
| PH 2.2 | 666 | bulk | iron nail; incomplete and heavily corroded | 1 | late 18th - early 19th centuries | | discard |
| PH 2.2 | 719 | 120 | copper-alloy pin; Caple Type C; incomplete | 1 | 1720-1800 | | |
| PH 2.2 | 719 | 121 | lathe-turned bone tube with body expanded at one end; fragment only with threading at wide end; diam. (wide end) c. 30mm; L 41mm; almost certainly 'opera' or 'pocket glasses' | 1 | 1720-1800 | 'opera' or 'pocket glasses' | |
| PH 2.2 | 752 | bulk | iron nail; incomplete and heavily corroded | 1 | late 18th century | | discard |
| PH 2.2 | 809 | 136 | copper-alloy mount; tongue-shaped end only, with remnants of circular hole for fixing; W 18mm | 1 | 1550-1900 | | |
| PH 2.2 | 814 | bulk | iron ?binding; four pieces of strap, largest slightly curved; W 35mm; L 110mm+ | 1 | 1710-1750 | | x-ray |
| PH 2.2 | 837 | bulk | iron ?binding; three pieces; W 30mm | 1 | 1720-1750 | | x-ray |
| PH 3.1 | 548 | 105 | lead window came; thin fragment only; L 30mm | 1 | 1680-1800 | | |

| | | | | | | | |
|--------|-----|------|--|---|-----------------------------|--------------|---------|
| PH 3.1 | 711 | 134 | copper-alloy mount; strap with one pointed and one trilobe end, both with extant iron rivets for fixing; additional rivet hole at centre of strap; W 9mm; L 68mm | 1 | 1720-1800 | ?from casket | x-ray |
| PH 3.2 | 472 | 72 | iron rowel spur; incomplete and heavily corroded around the neck | 1 | late 17th - 18th centuries+ | | x-ray |
| PH 3.2 | 493 | 107 | copper-alloy flat-section curtain ring; diam. 26mm | 1 | 1825-1850 | | |
| PH 3.2 | 493 | 108 | copper-alloy blazer/livery button; diam. 13mm | 1 | 1825-1850 | | x-ray |
| PH 3.2 | 493 | bulk | iron nails; two incomplete and heavily corroded | 2 | 1825-1850 | | discard |
| PH 3.2 | 493 | bulk | iron strap fitting; incomplete rectangular with remains of arms and at either end; remains of central loop/eye at the back; W 90mm; strap W 30mm | 1 | 1825-1850 | | x-ray |
| PH 3.2 | 537 | bulk | iron nail; incomplete and heavily corroded | 1 | 1820-1900 | | discard |
| PH 3.2 | 610 | 132 | copper-alloy pin; Caple Type C; complete with traces of tinning; gauge 1.1mm; L 32mm | 1 | 1820-1900 | | |
| PH 4 | 542 | bulk | iron nail; incomplete and heavily corroded | 1 | 1740-1830 | | discard |

| | | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|---|---|--------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| PH 5 | 780 | bulk | iron nails; two incomplete and heavily corroded | 2 | 1630-1700 | | discard |
| PH 5 | 780 | bulk | iron fitting; strap with curved tongue-shaped finial; W 12mm; L 90mm+ | 1 | 1630-1700 | | x-ray |
| PH 5 | 1625 | 140 | bone needle case; complete with tall threaded lid and short threaded base; slightly tapering and elaborately carved externally with oriental designs, including dragons and butterflies; L 83mm | 1 | mid-to late 19th century | | further identify; ?bone or ivory |
| PH 6 | 409 | 137 | lead weight; flat and button-like; dished centre with two holes; diam. 32mm; for weighing down hem of skirt or curtain | 1 | 1820-1900 | ?18th–early 20th centuries | |
| PH 6 | 409 | bulk | iron floor nail; complete with narrow head; L 155mm | 1 | 1820-1900 | | discard |
| PH 6 | 412 | 103 | ivory implement; lathe-turned with hollow undulating shaft; one end finished with finial of collared knop; other end flat with a slight collar; gauge 4–5mm; L 50mm | 1 | 1825-1900 | | further identify |
| PH 6 | 585 | 110 | bone spoon; shallow oval bowl with remnants of narrow handle; rat-tail; W 23mm; L 28mm | 1 | n/a | | |

| | | | | | | | |
|------|-----|-----|--|---|--------------------------------|--|-------|
| PH 6 | 586 | 86 | slate pencil; circular-section incomplete; L 40mm; diam. 4mm | 1 | late 19th/early 20th centuries | | |
| PH 6 | 599 | 109 | barrel-shaped bead of highly vitrified opaque green glass; diam. 10mm; ht. 9mm | 1 | n/a | | |
| PH 6 | 626 | 112 | cylindrical bead of opaque turquoise glass, now oxidised; diam. 7mm; L 16mm | 1 | mid-19th century | | |
| PH 6 | 626 | 113 | glass button; dished centre with four eyes; diam 12mm | 1 | mid-19th century | | |
| PH 6 | 626 | 113 | shell button; dished with four eyes; diam. 11mm | 1 | mid-19th century | | |
| PH 6 | 626 | 114 | bone china figurine; female head only with hat; traces of red paint on cheeks and yellow in hair; ht. 20mm | 1 | mid-19th century | | |
| PH 6 | 626 | 115 | glass button; black with flat face featuring star design formed by facetting along edge; diam. 13mm | 1 | mid-19th century | | |
| PH 6 | 626 | 116 | porcelain doll; incomplete arm with perforated top for fixing; L 18mm+ | 1 | mid-19th century | | |
| PH 6 | 626 | 117 | copper-alloy pin; ?machine stamped with flat head; gauge 0.98mm; L 26mm | 1 | mid-19th century | | x-ray |

| | | | | | | | |
|------|-----|------|--|---|------------------|---------------------------|---------|
| PH 6 | 626 | 133 | copper-alloy fittings; four pieces, including pin/wire, L 75mm; narrow tapering tube with curved point; L 150mm; flat fitting with three pointed arms and central opening, arm L 40mm; and iron pin set in wood and encased in copper-alloy sheeting; L 70mm | 4 | mid-19th century | parts of parasol? | x-ray |
| PH 6 | 626 | bulk | iron nails; four incomplete and heavily corroded | 4 | mid-19th century | | discard |
| PH 6 | 667 | bulk | iron nail; incomplete and heavily corroded | 1 | 1650-1900 | | discard |
| PH 6 | 705 | 119 | copper-alloy shoe- or knee buckle with drilled frame for separate spindle; W 20mm; L 25mm | 1 | n/a | c. 1660–1720 | x-ray |
| PH 6 | 722 | 138 | bone cutlery handle for pin-hafted implement; carved from ovocaprid metacarpus; incomplete straight with flat rectangular section; L 90mm | 1 | 1825-1840 | | |
| PH 6 | 753 | 135 | composite button; copper-alloy sheet facing only; embossed with four-pointed central flower on hatched background; border of star design on hatched background; diam. 15mm | 1 | n/a | 18th–early 19th centuries | |

| | | | | | | | |
|------|-----|------|---|---|--------------------------------|--------------|------------------|
| PH 6 | 834 | 124 | copper-alloy shoe buckle with drilled frame for separate spindle; square with concave inside edges; W 35mm; L 35mm | 1 | early to mid-19th century | c. 1660–1720 | |
| PH 6 | 834 | bulk | iron ?clench bolt; near-complete but heavily corroded; L 70mm | 1 | early to mid-19th century | | x-ray |
| PH 7 | 443 | bulk | iron nails; two corroded fragments | 2 | n/a | | discard |
| PH 7 | 486 | 104 | copper-alloy pin; Caple Type C; complete but in two pieces; shank bent from use; gauge 1.5mm; L 43mm | 1 | n/a | | |
| PH 7 | 609 | 142 | hone of Hassock stone; oval section; incomplete and worn on one side; W 50mm; L 110mm+ | 1 | early to mid-19th century | | |
| PH 7 | 609 | bulk | iron nails; two incomplete and heavily corroded | 2 | early to mid-19th century | | discard |
| PH 7 | 609 | bulk | iron strap; tapering; two thin corroded pieces; W 25–30mm; L 80mm+ | 1 | early to mid-19th century | | x-ray |
| PH 8 | 425 | 73 | copper-alloy fitting; complete; short tapering bar with circular perforation for fixing at wide end; broad transverse loop with pointed profusion in plane; L 25mm; loop diam. 10mm | 1 | late 19th/early 20th centuries | | further identify |

| | | | | | | | |
|------|-----|------|---|---|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|
| PH 8 | 425 | 74 | copper-alloy ferrule; tapering conical tube with two opposing perforations midways for fixing; one further smaller perforation at different angle; L 45mm; opening diam. 15mm; ?from handle | 1 | late 19th/early 20th centuries | | further identify |
| PH 8 | 580 | 106 | copper-alloy buttons; one slightly domed with wire loop; diam. 20mm; one ?dished with four eyes; diam. 17mm | 2 | early to mid-19th century | | x-ray |
| PH 8 | 580 | 131 | copper-alloy ?setting; rectangular with flat curved hooks at opposing sides and remnants of ?cut-glass inset; black coating on the back; 17 x 20mm | 1 | early to mid-19th century | cf. SF 125; similar object? | x-ray |
| PH 8 | 580 | 141 | copper-alloy pin; Caple Type C; incomplete | 1 | early to mid-19th century | | |
| PH 8 | 651 | bulk | iron floor nail; incomplete and heavily corroded; L 110mm+ | 1 | 1700-1900 | | discard |
| PH 8 | 653 | bulk | iron nail; incomplete and heavily corroded | 1 | 1580-1900 | | discard |
| PH 8 | 664 | bulk | iron floor nail; incomplete and heavily corroded; L 110mm+ | 1 | n/a | | discard |
| PH 8 | 860 | 123 | copper-alloy suspender button; dished with four eyes; diam. 14mm | 1 | mid-19th century | | x-ray |

| | | | | | | | |
|------|-----|-----|--|---|------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|
| PH 8 | 860 | 124 | copper-alloy composite button; slightly dished face with single bar across central opening; stamped with raised dots and letters 'H' and 'E'; further lettering obscured by corrosion; separate plain back; diam. 17mm | 1 | mid-19th century | | x-ray |
| PH 8 | 860 | 125 | copper-alloy mount of thin sheet; rectangular with cut corners; remains of ?rings for fixing at two sides on back; liberal black coating on both sides; 32mm; ht. 25mm | 1 | mid-19th century | cf. SF 131; similar object? | x-ray |
| PH 8 | 860 | 126 | copper-alloy fitting; flat slightly conical ring of moulded sheet; flat face and base curved outwards; diam. (face) 50mm; diam. 9base) 57mm | 1 | mid-19th century | | further identify |
| PH 8 | 860 | 127 | bone button; dished with four eyes and rounded edge; diam. 18mm | 1 | mid-19th century | | |
| PH 8 | 860 | 128 | ivory toothbrush with oval head for four rows of wire-drawn bristle; straight handle with simple rounded end; W 12mm; L 150mm | 1 | mid-19th century | | |
| | 0 | 100 | round-section slate pencil; roughly carved pointed working end only; gauge 5mm; L 40mm+ | 1 | | | |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|---|-----|--|---|--|--------------------------|------------------|
| | 0 | 102 | livery/blazer button of ?tombac or tinned copper alloy; 18th-century type with loop set in raised cone; diam. 16mm | 1 | | | x-ray |
| | 0 | 139 | plaster moulding; curved fragment, possibly from ceiling rose; W 55mm; L 90mm | 1 | | Georgian or Victorian | further identify |

APPENDIX 7: ANIMAL BONE ASSESSMENT

Karen Deighton

Introduction

Approximately 356 identifiable fragments of animal bone were recovered by hand from a range of contexts from Trench 10, this situated to the north-west of previous interventions (Taylor 2011), as well as from a watching brief. The site phasing covers the early 18th century through to the mid 19th century when this area was partly developed, followed by a series of major 19th-century developments leading to the modern era.

Methodology

The material was firstly sorted into recordable and non-recordable fragments and bones with fresh breaks were reassembled. Identification was aided by Schmid (1972); Prummel (1987) was consulted for neonates of the major domesticates, Lawrence and Brown (1974) for small mammals and Cohen and Serjeantson (1996) for birds. Sheep/goat distinction follows Boesneck (1969).

The following were recorded for each element: context, anatomical element, taxa, proximal fusion, distal fusion, side, burning, butchery, pathology and erosion. Ribs and Vertebra were recorded as horse, pig, dog, sheep size or cattle size but not included in quantification as their multiple numbers introduce bias. Recording of fusion follows Silver (1969). Cattle and pig teeth were aged after Grant (1982) and sheep teeth after Payne (1973). The ageing of horse teeth follows Goody (1983). Recognition and recording of butchery is after Binford (1981). Pathology is described after Baker and Bothwell (1980). Measurements were taken after von den Driesch (1976). The material was recorded onto an access database.

The Assemblage

Animal bones were found in most phases (see Table 1) dating from the pre-development period (2.1 - early 18th century, 2.2 - late 18th to early 19th century, 3.1 - early 19th century and 3.2 - early to mid 19th century) and thence through three developments dating to the 1840s (Phase 4), mid to late 19th century (Phase 5) and late 19th to early 20th centuries (6.1); and finally by 20th century to modern usage in Phases 6.2, 7 and 8.

Preservation

Fragmentation was moderate with 41% of bones whole, 34% at the shaft stage and 16% at the fragment stage. Surface condition was reasonable with root/ chemical erosion only seen in two contexts. Burning was limited to calcined a sheep/goat humerus in context [626]. Only 6 examples of canid gnawing were

noted and 49 examples of butchery, mostly sawing and chopping were noted. Worked bone was limited to knife handle fashioned from a sheep/goat metacarpal.

The taxa present

Sheep/goat and sheep size appear to be the most abundant taxa throughout, although with a notable cattle/cattle-size component. Pig is rather poorly represented but appears to become more abundant within the 19th through to the 20th century collections. A comparison can be made with the principally 17th- and 18th-century material recovered from previous work at this site (Rielly 2011), again mainly sheep/goat, followed by cattle with relatively few pig bones. The other food species, chicken, goose and rabbit were found at both sites, within contemporary depositions. There are differences regarding the non food domesticates, here regarding equid, dog and cat. A notably high proportion of equid fragments was found within the previous collections (see Table 2). However, these were mainly recovered from deposits predating much of the present site, indicative therefore of a particular period of equid skeletal deposition. In contrast, dog and cat are limited to this later site, essentially represented by a number of partial skeletons. These include the remains of a single dog from the fill [898] of pit [900] (Phase 2.1); 2 partial foetal/neonate cat skeletons, entirely composed of limb bones within the fill [717] of 'grave' [718], this cut into possible 'grave' [720], the fill [719] providing two further partial cat skeletons, an adult and a juvenile, each with some vertebrae and limb bones, the former with part of the skull and mandibles, all in Phase 2.2; and finally most of an adult cat from a Phase 6.2 demolition dump [414] dated to the late 19th century. Notably the bone contents of pit [900] and 'grave' [720] are almost completely composed of the described dog and cat remains, suggesting that they do indeed represent burials. This contrasts with the contents of 'grave' [718] which also provided a large part of an adult hen, although the possibility of the burial of two family 'pets' in the same 'grave' cannot be discounted. In addition the cat within layer [414] was accompanied by several bones belonging to an adult rabbit.

| Phase: | 2.1 | 2.2 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 4 | 5 | 6.1 | 6.2 | 7 | 8 | UP | Total |
|--------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|---|-----|-----|---|---|----|-------|
| Taxa | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cattle | 2 | 8 | | 10 | | 5 | | | | 2 | 2 | 29 |
| Cattle size | | 5 | | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1 | | 3 | 1 | 1 | 19 |
| Sheep/goat | 4 | 27 | 2 | 21 | | 9 | 7 | 1 | 6 | 2 | | 79 |
| Sheep size | | 7 | 1 | 4 | | 5 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 2 | | 26 |
| Pig | | 3 | | 7 | 1 | 1 | 6 | | | | | 18 |
| Horse | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| Dog | 29 | | | | | | | | 2 | | | 31 |
| Cat | | 43 | | | | | | 23 | | 1 | | 67 |
| Rabbit | | | | 1 | | | 17 | 23 | | | | 41 |
| Rat sp | | | | | | | 12 | | | | | 12 |
| Mouse sp | | 1 | | | | | 3 | | | | | 4 |
| Chicken | | 9 | | 2 | | | 2 | 3 | | 1 | | 17 |
| Chicken size | | | | 2 | | | 2 | | | | | 4 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|-----------|------------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|------------|
| Goose | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Goose size | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| Duck | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | | 2 |
| Indet bird | | | | | | | | 2 | | | 1 | 3 |
| Total | 36 | 105 | 3 | 52 | 2 | 24 | 55 | 53 | 13 | 9 | 4 | 356 |

Table1: Abundance of Taxa by phase, where UP is unphased

| Site | Phase | Date | Cattle | Sheep/Goat | Pig | Equid |
|------|-------|---------|--------|------------|-----|-------|
| 1 | 3 | 16/17 | 28 | 49 | 1 | 24 |
| | 4 | 17/18 | 24 | 36 | 2 | 7 |
| 2 | 2 | L18 | 10 | 31 | 3 | 2 |
| | 3 | E-M19 | 10 | 23 | 7 | |
| | 4-6 | M19-E20 | 5 | 16 | 8 | |

Table 2. Comparison of cattle, sheep/goat, pig and equid abundance (total fragment counts) between 1- the previous assessment (Rielly 2011) and 2 - the present collection

Recommendations and significance

This is a rather small assemblage, even with the addition of the bones from the previous phase (Rielly 2011). However, there are certainly some interesting aspects, including the equid remains from the latter site and the numerous small mammal articulations from this incursion. A further level of interest is applicable due to the relative absence of contemporary animal bone collections, largely restricted to two rather small assemblages from the nearby site at North Wharf Gardens (Deighton 2016a) and somewhat further away at Queen Anne's Gate (Deighton 2016b).

It is recommended that salient aspects of the two assessment reports from this site, principally referring to general food use, the equid remains and a description of the animal 'burials', should be included in the publication report. Comparisons with sites in this general area should be included, although it will probably prove necessary to seek suitable comparisons elsewhere in London. These could include sites in Camden as the British Museum and/or in Southwark, as Bermondsey Abbey, both with large 18th- and 19th-century animal bone collections (Rielly 2017; in prep).

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APPENDIX 8: ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

Kate Turner

Introduction

This report summarises the findings of the rapid assessment of the environmental remains found in three bulk samples taken during the archaeological excavation of land at 285-329 Edgware Road. These samples were all taken from a post medieval drain, the context information for which is given in Table 1.

The aim of this assessment is to:

1. Give an overview of the contents of the assessed samples;
2. Determine the environmental potential of these samples;
3. Establish whether any further analysis is necessary.
- 4.

| Context No. | Cut | Context type | Context category | Trench number | Period | Interpretation |
|-------------|-----|--------------|------------------|---------------|----------|---|
| 586 | 591 | Fill | Disuse | 10 | Post Med | Upper fill of drain [591]. |
| 722 | 592 | Fill | Disuse | 10 | Post Med | Secondary fill of masonry (construction cut for [591].) |
| 730 | 591 | Fill | | 10 | Post Med | Primary fill of masonry (construction cut for [591].) |

Table 1: Context information for environmental samples, WEJ09

Methodology

Three environmental bulk samples, of eighteen, thirty-three and thirty-four litres in volume, were processed using the flotation method; material was collected using a 300µm mesh for the light fraction and a 1mm mesh for the heavy residue. The heavy residue was then dried, sieved at 1, 2 and 4mm and sorted to extract artefacts and ecofacts. The abundance of each category of material was recorded using a non-linear scale where '1' indicates occasional occurrence (1-10 items), '2' indicates occurrence is fairly frequent (11-30 items), '3' indicates presence is frequent (31-100 items) and '4' indicates an abundance of material (>100 items).

The light residue (>300 µm), once dried, was scanned under a low-power binocular microscope to quantify the level of environmental material, such as seeds, chaff, charred grains, molluscs and charcoal. Abundance was recorded as above. A note was also made of any other significant inclusions, for example roots and modern plant material.

Results and Discussion

All three processed samples produced flots, of 1.1, 0.65 and 0.32 litres in volume. For the purpose of this report, the contents of the flots and heavy residues will be collated, and presented by sample.

Cultural material collected from the heavy residues has been catalogued and passed to the relevant specialists for further assessment. A full account of the sample contents is given in Tables 2 and 3.

Sample <100>

Sample <100> was taken from the upper fill of a post-medieval drain, [591]. Overall, preservation of environmental remains in this deposit was good. Wood charcoal was abundant, with over one hundred pieces observed, however degree of fragmentation was high and, of the specimens recorded, less than thirty were of a suitable size for species to be identified. A significant amount of preserved wood was also reported in this context, over one hundred pieces, though, again, these were largely smaller fragments (<4mm in length/width).

Weed seeds were present in high densities, with substantial numbers (>100 seeds) of strawberry (*Fragaria* sp.), elder (*Sambucus* sp.), fig (*Ficus* sp.) and bramble (*Rubus* sp.) seed. A low concentration of grape (*Vitis vinifera*) was also recorded, along with endocarp fragments of a subtype of *Prunus* sp. (stone fruits); the condition of this material suggests that it has become mineralized.

Broken marine shell, including fragments of common mussel (*Mytilus edulis*), was extracted in small amounts (<30 pieces). No other mollusc remains were reported. Animal bone, both of small and large mammals, and fish bone, was also discovered in this deposit. This material will be discussed in a separate report. In addition, an abundance of preserved insect remains was found; these are likely to have been preserved well due to the waterlogged nature of the drain contents and may be useful for reconstructing climate, if sufficient bulk material is available.

Sample <101>

Environmental material was well preserved in sample <101>, which was taken from the secondary fill of a construction cut within [591]. Weed seeds were the most common ecofact, with over one hundred specimens recovered from the processed bulks. A relatively wide range of taxa was represented, with the greatest abundance of specimens (>100 per type) being from the fig, bramble and elder families. Large concentrations of seeds that have initially been identified as pheasant's-eye (*Adonis* sp.), and meadow rue (*Thalictrum* sp.) were reported. As well as these species, lesser numbers of strawberry, stone fruits and carrot (*Apiaceae* sp.) were found, amongst others. A large proportion of the plant material

found in this sample is assumed to be mineralized, based on a visual inspection of the seeds, including a large number of complete fruit/drupe specimens, possibly of the *Prunus* family.

Moderate to high concentrations of wood and wood charcoal were reported in sample <101>, although no more than five sizeable pieces of either were identified. Charred cereals, notably specimens of bread wheat (*Triticum aestivum/durum*), were also found, along with a low frequency of carbonised grass seeds (*Poaceae* sp.).

In terms of other environmental remains, small animal, large animal and fish bone and scales were recovered in varying concentrations. These will be discussed elsewhere in the report. As with sample <100>, insect remains were also abundant, with over one-hundred pieces found.

Sample <102>

Sample <102> was taken from the primary fill of the same construction cut as sample <101>. Weed seeds were less abundant than in the previous deposits, though a significant amount (>100) of bramble seeds were observed, along with moderate numbers of elder and fig. A substantial assemblage of broken specimens was also reported, along with a single charred cereal grain, too degraded to be identified.

Fragmented wood and wood charcoal were found, though none of the assessed specimens were of a size for species to be identified. Animal bone and fish bone were also recorded, along with a moderate concentration of insect remains.

Summary

The contents of the post-medieval drain, feature [591] were relatively rich in environmental material and are likely to represent a waste deposit. The archaeobotanical assemblage that was recovered is substantial, with high densities of seeds recovered from all three contexts. The common occurrence of fruit seeds, including fig, grape, elder, stone fruits, strawberry and brambles (which includes raspberry and blackberry), suggests that these are an important component of local diet. It is possible that the elder, strawberry and bramble seeds represent wild populations that are being exploited as a food source, and may have been consumed raw, or cooked. The fig and grape is however likely to have been deliberately cultivated, or imported depending on the precise date of these deposits; fig is known to have been deliberately grown in Britain from the sixteenth century onwards, but previous occurrences would have been transported from overseas (Dickson and Dickson 1996). The stone fruits may also have been grown for consumption. The presence of low concentrations of flax in sample <101> could indicate several possibilities; linseed oil has been used for cooking since the Neolithic, as has flax fibre

for textile production. The concentration of material is not however high enough to substantiate either of these hypotheses.

Charred cereals were rare, with mineralized plant remains being dominant in this assemblage. Several examples of bread wheat were recorded, which may be the waste from baking activity. There is limited evidence that marine molluscs were being consumed, in the form of a small number of heavily fragmented mussel and oyster shells, though densities were too low to assume a significant dietary component.

Wood charcoal suggest burning, though the majority of fragments are small; this material may be related to other combustion by-products observed in these contexts, including slag and coal, which were abundant throughout the sample set, and could be waste from small scale industry.

Insect remains were found throughout, well preserved in the waterlogged and possibly mineralized conditions of the drain.

Conclusions and Recommendations for Further Work

A rapid assessment of the samples from West End Green has shown that preservation of environmental material is good. Additional specialist analysis of the mineralized and waterlogged seeds and plant remains is suggested, as this may yield information on diet, cultivation and import practices in the post-medieval period, as well as allowing for better identification for some of the heavily mineralized material.

If additional material is available, a 1-litre subsample of each context should also be paraffin sieved for recovery of insect remains and assessed by an entomologist, as this assemblage could provide significant information regarding living conditions on the site, past hygiene, and climate during this phase of occupation.

A summary of this assessment should be included in the final publication.

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Table 2: Assessment of environmental residues, WEJ09

| Sample No. | | 100 | 101 | 102 |
|----------------------------------|-------------|------|-----|-----|
| Context No. | | 586 | 722 | 730 |
| Feature No. | | 591 | 592 | 591 |
| Volume of bulk (litres) | | 18 | 33 | 34 |
| Volume of flot (millilitres) | | 1100 | 650 | 32 |
| Method of processing | | F | F | F |
| HEAVY RESIDUE | | | | |
| Charcoal | | | | |
| Charcoal >4 mm | | 1 | 1 | |
| Charcoal 2-4 mm | | | | |
| Charcoal <2 mm | | | | |
| Mineralized seeds | | | | |
| cf. <i>Artemisia</i> sp. | Mugworts | | 1 | |
| cf. <i>Corylus</i> sp. | Hazel | | 1 | |
| <i>Linum</i> sp. | Flaxes | | 1 | |
| <i>Malus</i> sp. | Apples | | 1 | |
| cf. <i>Prunus</i> sp. (endocarp) | Stone fruit | | 1 | |
| <i>Prunus</i> sp. | Stone fruit | | 1 | |
| <i>Rubus</i> sp. | Brambles | | 1 | |
| cf. <i>Thalictrum</i> sp. | Meadow-rues | | 3 | |
| Fruit/drupe (indet.) | | | 4 | |
| Fragments | | | 3 | |
| Unknown | | | 3 | |
| Marine Molluscs | | | | |
| <i>Mytilus edulis</i> (frags.) | Mussel | 2 | | 1 |
| Marine shell (frags.) | | 1 | 1 | |
| Bone | | | | |
| Large animal bone | | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Small animal bone | | 3 | 3 | 1 |
| Fish bone | | 3 | 3 | 1 |
| Bone fragments | | | | |
| Building material | | | | |
| Brick | | 1 | 3 | 3 |
| Mortar | | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Tile | | | 1 | 1 |
| Other material | | | | |
| Pottery | | 1 | 1 | |
| Clay pipe | | 1 | 1 | |
| Bead | | 1 | 1 | |
| Egg shell | | | | 1 |
| Copper | | 1 | 1 | |

| Sample No. | 100 | 101 | 102 |
|--------------------|-----|-----|-----|
| Context No. | 586 | 722 | 730 |
| Feature No. | 591 | 592 | 591 |
| Iron | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Glass | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Slag | | | 1 |
| Clinker/burnt coal | 3 | 2 | |
| Coal | 2 | | |

Key: 1- Occasional, 2- fairly frequent, 3- frequent, 4- abundant

Table 3: Assessment of environmental flots, WEJ09

| Sample No. | 100 | 101 | 102 |
|------------------------------|----------------|-----|-----|
| Context No. | 586 | 722 | 730 |
| Feature No. | 591 | 592 | 591 |
| Volume of bulk (liters) | 18 | 33 | 34 |
| Volume of flot (milliliters) | 1100 | 650 | 32 |
| Method of processing | F | F | F |
| FLOT RESIDUE | | | |
| Charcoal | | | |
| Charcoal >4 mm | 3 | | 1 |
| Charcoal 2 - 4 mm | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| Charcoal <2 mm | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| Frgs. of ID size | <20 | X | X |
| Fragmented wood | | | |
| Wood >4 mm | 1 | 1 | |
| Wood 2 - 4 mm | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| Wood <2 mm | 4 | 4 | 3 |
| Seeds | | | |
| <i>Carex</i> sp. | Sedges | | 1 |
| <i>Fallopia</i> sp. | Knotweeds | 1 | |
| <i>Ficus</i> sp. | Figs | 4 | |
| <i>Fragaria</i> sp. | Strawberries | 4 | |
| <i>Persicaria</i> sp. | Knotweeds | 1 | |
| <i>Rubus</i> sp. | Brambles | 4 | 4 |
| <i>Sambucus</i> sp. | Elder | 4 | 3 |
| <i>Silene</i> sp. | Campions | | 1 |
| <i>Solanum</i> sp. | Nightshades | | 1 |
| <i>Viola</i> sp. | Violets | | 1 |
| Mineralized Seeds | | | |
| cf. <i>Adonis</i> sp. | Pheasant's-eye | 4 | |
| cf. <i>Ajuga</i> sp. | Bugles | 2 | |
| <i>Apiaceae</i> sp. (undiff) | Carrots | 3 | |
| <i>Carex</i> sp. | Sedges | 1 | |
| cf. <i>Corylus</i> sp. | Hazel | 1 | |
| cf. <i>Crambe</i> sp. | Sea kale | 1 | |
| cf. <i>Crambe maritima</i> | Sea kale | 1 | |
| <i>Ficus</i> sp. | Figs | 2 | 3 |
| <i>Fragaria</i> sp. | Strawberries | 3 | |

| Sample No. | | 100 | 101 | 102 |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|-----|-----|-----|
| Context No. | | 586 | 722 | 730 |
| Feature No. | | 591 | 592 | 591 |
| <i>Linum</i> sp. | Flaxes | | 2 | |
| <i>Malus/pyrus</i> sp. | Apples/Pears | | 1 | |
| <i>Prunus</i> sp. | Stone fruit | | 3 | |
| <i>Prunus</i> sp. (exocarp) | Stone fruit | 1 | 3 | |
| <i>Rubus</i> sp. | Brambles | | 4 | |
| <i>Sambucus</i> sp. | Elder | | 4 | |
| cf. <i>Thalictrum</i> sp. | Meadow-rues | | 4 | |
| <i>Vitis vinifera</i> | Grape-vine | 2 | 1 | |
| Fruit/drupe (poss. <i>Prunus</i> sp.) | | | 1 | |
| Broken seeds | | | 4 | 4 |
| Unknown | | | 3 | |
| Cereals and burnt seeds | | | | |
| <i>Triticum aestivum/durum</i> | Bread wheat | | 2 | |
| <i>Poaceae</i> sp. (large) | Grasses | | 1 | |
| Broken/distorted (No ID) | | | | 1 |
| Bone | | | | |
| Fish bone | | 3 | 4 | 3 |
| Fish scales | | | 3 | 1 |
| Small animal bone | | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| Bone fragments | | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| Other remains | | | | |
| Insect remains | | 4 | 4 | 3 |
| Burnt daub (?) | | 4 | 3 | |
| Clinker/burnt coal | | 4 | 4 | 3 |
| Coal | | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Slag | | 2 | 1 | |
| Vitreous material | | 4 | 4 | 4 |

Key: 1- Occasional, 2- fairly frequent, 3- frequent, 4- abundant

APPENDIX 9: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-308625

Project details

| | |
|--|--|
| Project name | Assessment of an Archaeological Excavation and Watching Brief at 285-329 Edgware Road (West End Green) |
| Short description of the project | The archaeological investigation at 285-329 Edgware Road demonstrate the presence of a stratified archaeological sequence dating from the 18th century to the early 20th century. Despite the absence of in situ archaeological deposits dating to the Roman or medieval period, the presence of residual material in 18th and early 19th century deposits suggest activity during these periods near the site. The earliest activity on site, dating broadly to the 18th century, show the formation of a subsoil horizon together with cut features associated with horticultural activity. This can be of significance when considering the earliest development of the site was dated to the early/mid 17 century in the south-west part of the site in Area E1 (Taylor and Humphrey, 2015). The change in use of the land to the south of Building 1 from horticultural (Phase 2.1 and 2.2) to domestic activity (Phase 3.2) is of interest principally referring to general food use and pottery provenance. The presence of animal burials is also of interest when compared to similar deposits found in Camden (British Museum) and/or Southwark (Bermondsey Abbey). 9.1.4 The increasing activity during the 19th century, attested by the archaeological evidence, show the development of the site and coincide with the documentary evidence which show increasing population size during this century. Of interest is the development of the sewer system consisting of brick culverts and circular manholes which provide the properties fronting Church Street with appropriate sanitary services. |
| Project dates | Start: 05-09-2016 End: 12-07-2017 |
| Previous/future work | Yes / No |
| Any associated project reference codes | WEJ09 - Sitecode |
| Type of project | Recording project |
| Site status | Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI) |
| Current Land use | Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed |
| Monument type | BICK FOUNDATIONS Post-medieval |
| Monument type | MASONRY WELLS Post-medieval |
| Monument type | CESS PITS Post-medieval |
| Monument type | HORTICULTURAL DEPOSITS Post-medieval |
| Monument type | DITCHES Post-medieval |

Project location

Country England

| | |
|----------------------|--|
| Site location | GREATER LONDON CITY OF WESTMINSTER PADDINGTON BAYSWATER AND KNIGHTSBRIDGE 285-329 Edgware Road (West End Green) |
| Postcode | NW9 6NB |
| Study area | 9095 Square metres |
| Site coordinates | TQ 2687 8185 51.520805748721 -0.171158432002 51 31 14 N 000 10 16 W Point |
| Height OD / Depth | Min: 30.7m Max: 32m |

Project creators

| | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| Name of Organisation | Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited |
| Project brief originator | Peter Moore |
| Project design originator | Peter Moore |
| Project director/manager | Peter Moore |
| Project supervisor | Ireneo Grosso |
| Type of sponsor/funding body | Developer |
| Name of sponsor/funding body | Berkeley Homes (Central London) Limited |

Project archives

| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Physical Archive recipient | LAARC |
| Physical Contents | "Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Glass", "Metal", "Environmental" |
| Digital Archive recipient | LAARC |
| Digital Contents | "Stratigraphic", "Survey" |
| Paper Archive recipient | LAARC |
| Paper Contents | "Stratigraphic" |
| Paper Media available | "Context sheet", "Diary", "Matrices", "Miscellaneous Material", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Survey", "Unpublished Text" |

| | |
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