ST MARTIN-IN-THE-FIELDS CHURCH

St Martin's Place
London
WC2

City of Westminster

A post-excavation assessment and updated project design

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MUSEUM OF LONDON ARCHAEOLOGY

REGISTERED ORGANISATION IfA

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Site Code: SMD01
National Grid Reference: 530084 180524

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Executive summary

This report is intended to inform the reader of the results of the archaeological investigations at the site of St Martin-in-the-Fields Church, St Martin's Lane, London, WC2, between 2004 and 2007. The fieldwork comprised a watching brief, several phases of excavation and a standing building survey (see separate report). These were undertaken in response to a major redevelopment of the site, involving a reworking of space previously occupied by Nash's burial vaults, modifications to areas of the North Range buildings and refurbishment to the church itself.

The earliest activity recorded on the site is dated to the time of the Roman Conquest. This took the form of a building at the north-eastern corner of the site, which may have had a military function. There was also evidence for later Roman construction and a burial in the same area. To the north of the present church was a group of burials, one within a limestone sarcophagus; the group dated to the early to mid 5th century AD and suggests the former presence of some kind of religious building or monument in the vicinity. Such a building may have been built from tile and brick manufactured in a late Roman tile kiln, recorded to the south of the church. The last firing of the kiln was between AD 400 and 450, making it the latest Roman structure found in London.

A number of Saxon burials were also recorded, one of which was accompanied by high status grave goods dating to the 7th century. Contemporary buildings were present to the north of the site. The first known church on the site (from documentary and cartographic evidence) dated to the 12th century. Although no structural remains from this period were seen, a group of medieval graves had survived to the north of the present church. Evidence for the changing nature and layout of the site was revealed from the Tudor period to the present day.

These discoveries have been extremely important for several reasons. They provide evidence for activity in Westminster throughout the Roman period; they suggest the presence of a high status burial ground at St Martin-in-the-Fields from the Roman period, even earlier than had been thought previously; perhaps most importantly, they provide vital evidence for continuity between Roman Londinium and Saxon Lundenwic.

The conclusions derived from assessment of the stratigraphic records and the specialist reports require more detailed assimilation to give a better understanding of the funerary, domestic and environmental aspects to the site. This will enable a broader consideration of the results from this and neighbouring archaeological sites, significantly enriching our understanding of the archaeological record in this part of London.

The report is written and structured in a particular way to conform to the standards required of post-excavation analysis work as set out in Management of Archaeological Projects (English Heritage, 1991). The results of the standing building survey have been produced as a separate report.

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1 Introduction

1.1 Site location

The fieldwork and standing building survey took place at St Martin-in-the-Fields Church, which is located at the north-eastern corner of Trafalgar Square. The site is bounded by Duncannon Street to the south, Adelaide Street to the east and St Martin's Place to the west (Fig 1). It encompasses the churchyard, including Church Path, a pedestrian passageway linking St Martin's Place and Adelaide Street, and, to the north of Church Path, the North Range Buildings. These consist of the former vicarage, vestry and 12 Adelaide Street. The Ordnance Survey National Grid reference for the site is 530084 180524.

1.2 The scope of the project

This report has been commissioned from the Museum of London Archaeology Service (MoLAS) by Costain Ltd, on behalf of the church of St Martin-in-the-Fields. It refers to three phases of excavation and a watching brief, carried out between December 2004 and September 2007. A standing building survey was also carried out during this period; a separate report for this has been produced (Telfer, 2009). The site code for all the archaeological work is SMD01 (see list below). The initial evaluation from 2001 has already been written up as an unpublished MoLAS report (Askew, 2002), but its results will be included in future analysis text.

The aim of the project is to assess the archaeological findings made during the fieldwork, putting the results into a wider context, whether local, regional, national or international. The proposed publication project will address these issues and introduce updated research aims and objectives raised by the discovery of evidence on site. Results from other sites in the vicinity will be integrated, if such integration would materially assist in the interpretation of the results from the site.

The major body of archaeological evidence is from the excavation of Areas 4 and 7, and from the Roman and Saxon periods. It is dominated by the apparent continuity between the periods and a perhaps surprising juxtaposition of burials and occupation associated with both.

The report is written and structured in a particular way to conform to the standards required of post-excavation analysis work, as set out in *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage, 1991).

1.3 Circumstances and dates of fieldwork

Each area (1–12) is denoted on Fig 2. The phases of work conducted on the site were as follows:

January 2001–September 2002 (SMD01), Evaluation in Areas 1–12

December 2004, Standing building recording of the Dick Sheppard Chapel, Area 11

February–March 2005, Excavation in Area 11

January–March 2006, Standing Building Survey in Areas 1, 5, 6, 8 and10

April–September 2006, Excavation in Areas 4 and 10, Watching brief in Area 3 and 6

April–September 2007, Watching brief in Area 1

May–July 2007, Excavation in Area 7

May–August 2007 Watching brief in Areas 6 and 8

The standing building survey, excavation and watching brief at St Martin's were carried out as a result of the City of Westminster planning condition, imposed at the time of the granting of permission (03/04404/FULL and 03/04405/LBC) to develop the existing site.

All of the buildings at the site are Listed at least Grade II*, with the church and its setting Grade I. In addition, the site lies within one of Westminster City Council's Areas of Special Archaeological Priority, where particular planning policies apply to the protection of buried remains. The site comprises:

- Church of St Martin-in-the-Fields (includes the vaults) (Grade I)
- Churchyard walls and railings (Adelaide Street) (Grade I)
- Churchyard walls and railings (Trafalgar Square) (Grade I)
- Nos. 1–4 St Martin's Lane (former National School) (Grade II*)
- No. 5 St Martin's Lane (Vestry Hall) (Grade II*)
- No. 6 St Martin's Lane (Vicarage) (Grade II*)
- The 'corridor' between the vaults and North Range basements (Grade II*)

Prior to redevelopment, the site surrounding Gibbs's 1726 church consisted of a mixture of Victorian brick-built vaults and Georgian (North Range) buildings (Fig 3). Basement levels varied across the site from *c* 12m OD in the North Range to 10.87m OD in the South Terrace. Vault floor levels varied between 10.71 and 10.81m OD in the vaults to the north of the crypt and 10.80–9m OD in the vaults to the east. Street level adjacent to the site is 13.2m OD at Duncannon Street.

Details of both the proposed development for the site and the scheme of works to meet the archaeological condition are summarised in the *Project design for an archaeological excavation* (Malcolm, 2004) and the *Project design for archaeological recording and analysis of standing buildings* (Howe and Malcolm, 2004) and are not repeated here.

1.4 Organisation of the report

The *Post-excavation assessment and updated project design report* is defined in the relevant GLAAS guidance paper (Paper VI) as intended to 'sum up what is already known and what further work will be required to reach the goal of a well-argued presentation of the results of recording and analysis' (VI/1).

The principle underlying the concept of post-excavation assessment and updated project design were established by English Heritage in the *Management of Archaeological Projects 2* (MAP2), (1991). More recent GLAAS guidance has emphasised the need for this stage to be seen as 'brief and transitional', the document acting as a 'gateway' to further analysis and eventual publication (EH, GLAAS, 1999 VI/1).

This report begins with a brief archaeological and historical background to the site and surrounding area. A detailed summary of the original research aims of the project follows, organised chronologically. The report deals with all excavation and watching brief phases carried out between 2004 and 2007. Results of the initial evaluation, undertaken by MoLAS in 2001, were presented in a previous report (Askew, 2002).

The results of the fieldwork follow in section 4; this information is presented using context information and is again organised chronologically by period. It also attempts to incorporate archaeological remains from neighbouring sites.

The quantification and assessment section details the stratigraphic and specialist archive, the finds and the environmental information (section 5). Following the quantification is a discussion of the potential of the site (section 6), which attempts to combine the stratigraphic and specialist information. The degree to which the original research aims can be realised is also discussed, along with the varying significance of the data recovered (section 7).

Any revised or new research aims are stated in section 8, followed by a publication synopsis. Method statements detailing further work necessary for each facet of the programme are outlined in section 9.

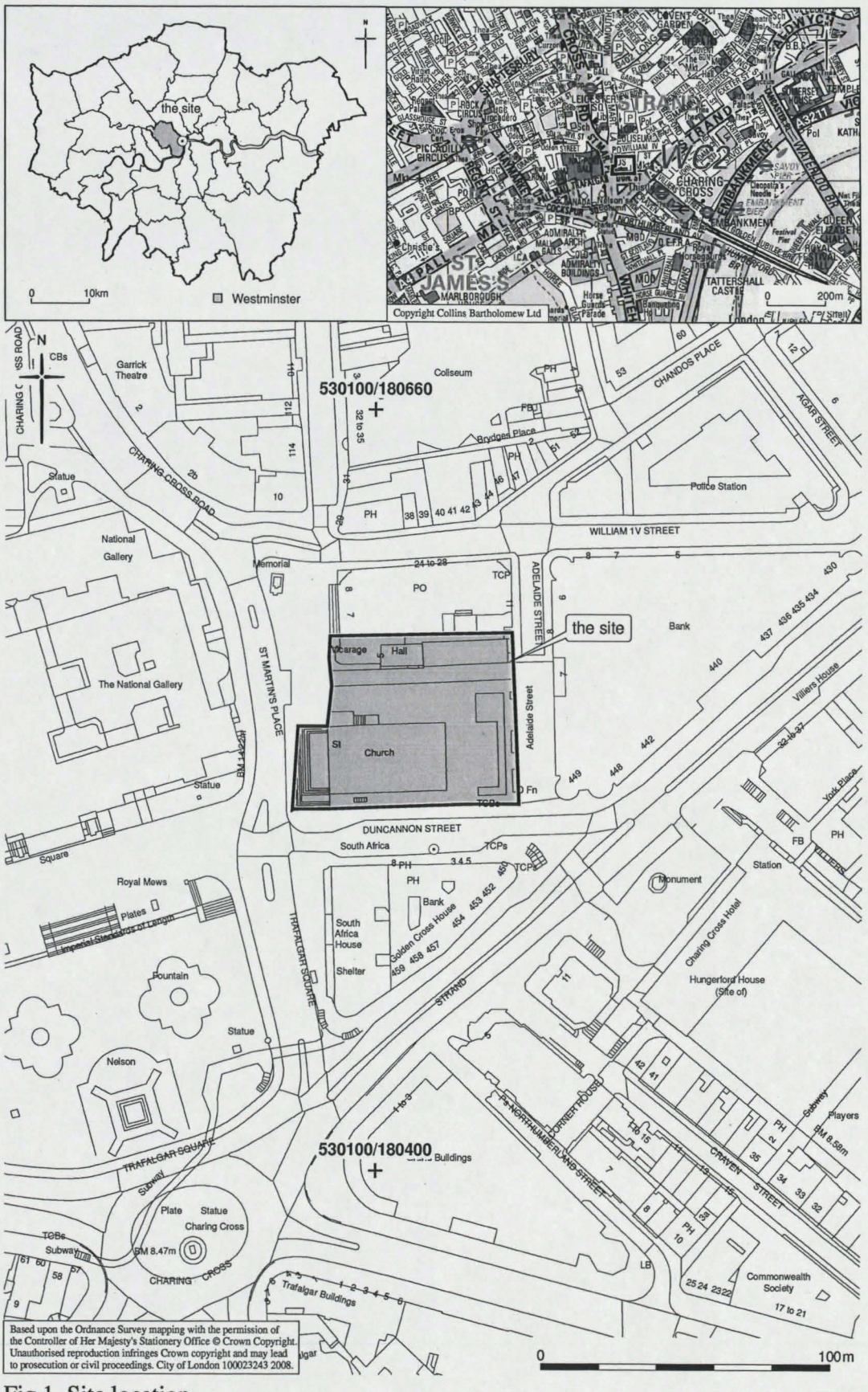


Fig 1 Site location

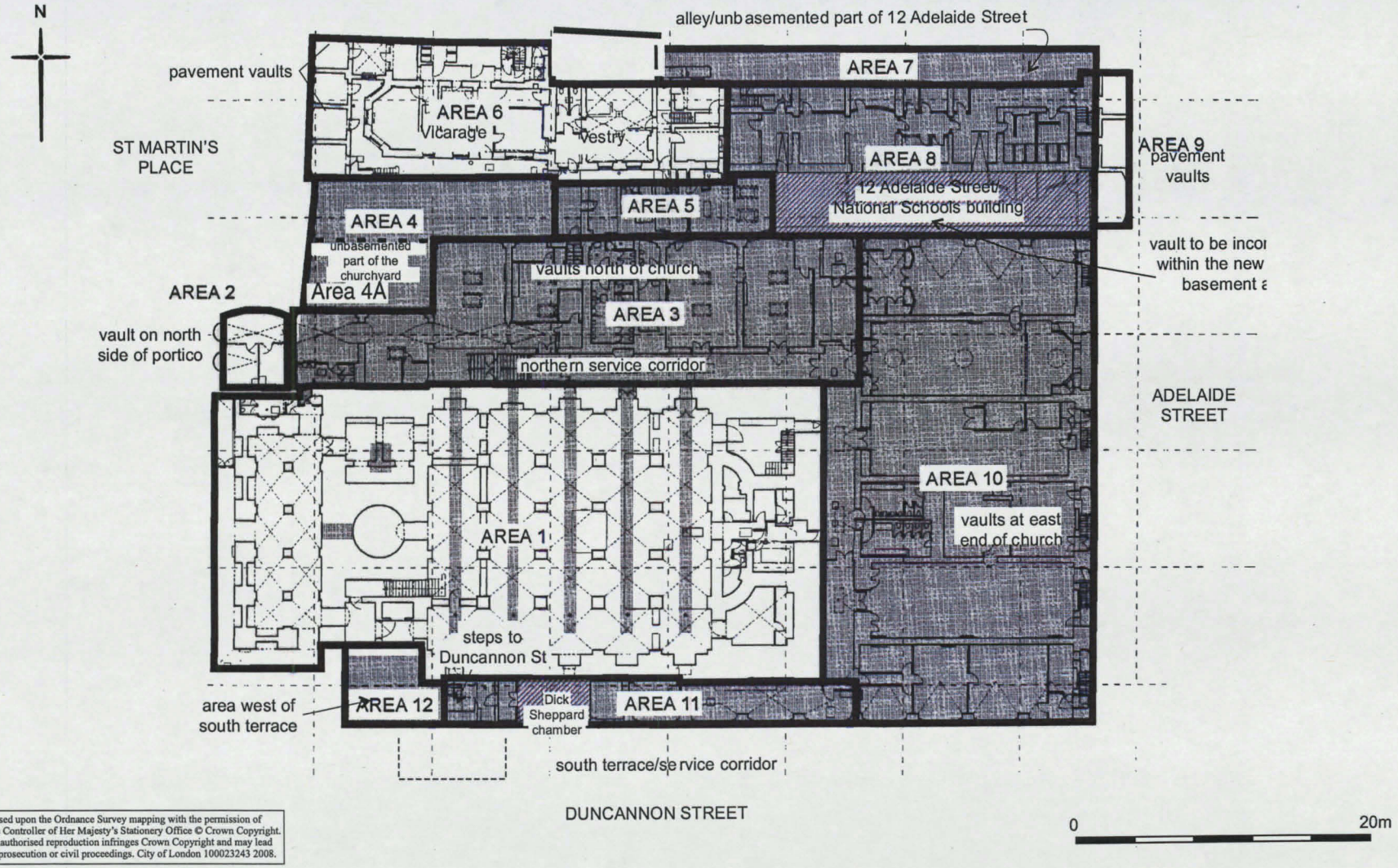


Fig 2 Area location plan

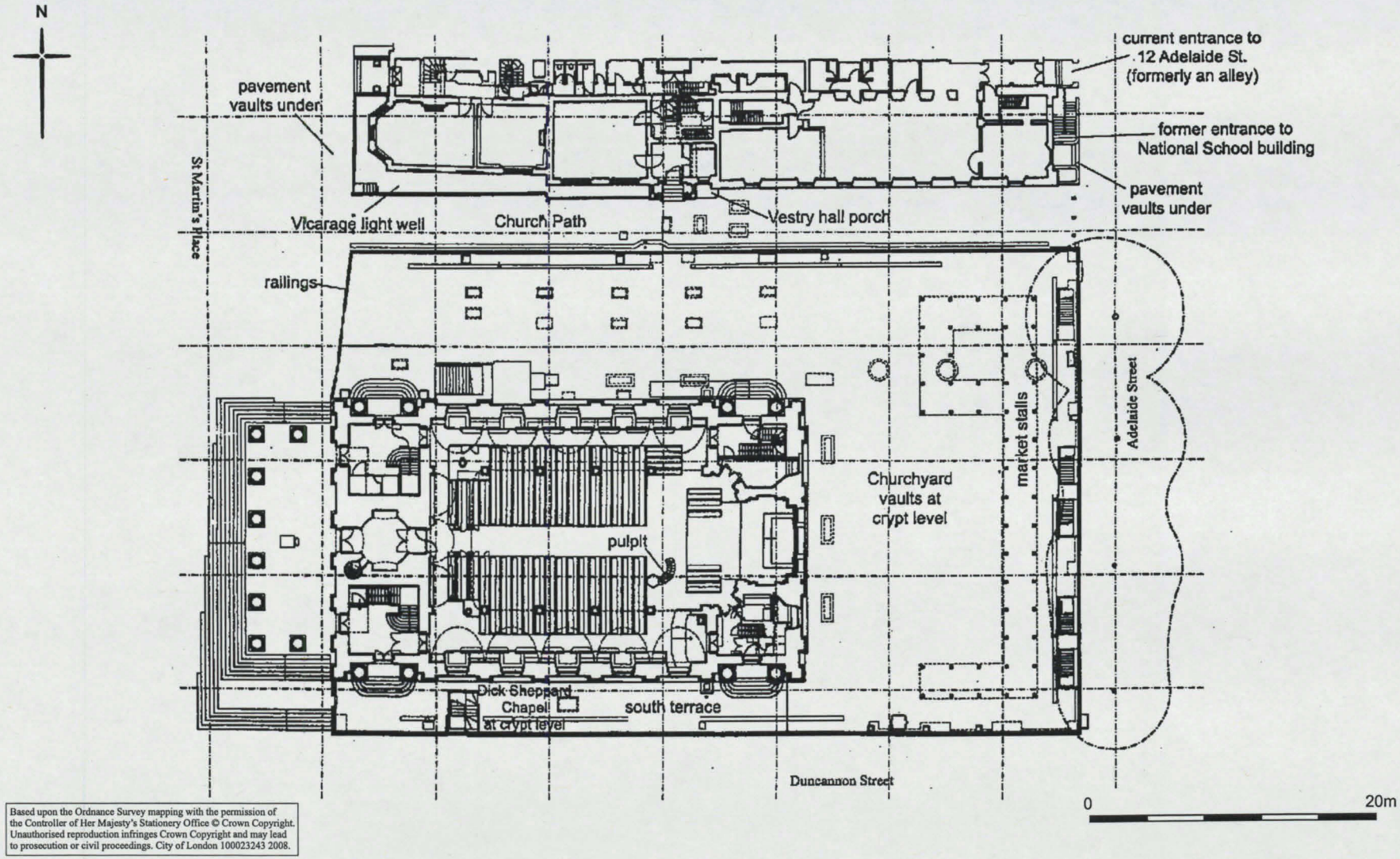


Fig 3 Plan showing details of the buildings

2 Historical and archaeological background

The topography, geology and history of the area of the site were dealt with in detail in the previous *Archaeological impact assessment* (Miles, 2003). A condensed version is presented below.

2.1 Topography

The Thames valley forms a wide basin cut into the Cretaceous chalk, which outcrops as the Chilterns to the north of London and the North Downs to the south. The basin is filled with marine and estuarine sands and clays such as the Reading - Woolwich beds and overlying London Clay. The Thames Valley also contains a number of substantial gravel terraces deposited by the river during successive glaciations *c* 450,000–50,000 years ago.

The main terrace sequences in Westminster are however more complex where crossed by the valleys of major tributaries such as the Fleet, which flowed into the Thames well to the east of the study site. These rivers are also of considerable antiquity and, together with their associated alluvial fills, have originally developed in conjunction with the glacial phases of the Thames. There were also a number of smaller streams and spring lines originating in the junction of the various gravel terraces and underlying less permeable London Clay. They flowed down the topographic slope from the higher terraces in the Holborn area towards the Thames, through Covent Garden. In particular, the natural topography at the western end of Long Acre slopes down towards a suggested former watercourse running south towards Trafalgar Square and the Thames, down what is now St Martin's Lane. This stream may have originated in what was, until the 17th Century, a marshy area at the top of Upper St Martin's Lane, before the Seven Dials streets were laid out.

Given the modern topographic slope down from the north side of the square to the south, it is considered likely that this represents the southern edge of the Strand (Taplow phase) gravel terrace, from the Wolstonian glaciation, with the (younger) Trafalgar Square sequence beyond. If this interpretation is correct, the study site would be located over the southern edge of the Taplow gravels with a normal surface height of *c* +10.00m OD, possibly overlain by brickearth from the Devensian stage as described above.

Numerous observations of the brickearth in Covent Garden also suggest a gentle slope down from north to south towards the Thames, and from east down to the west towards the suggested former stream channel, (along St Martin's Lane) echoed in the current surface topography of the area.

The modern and ancient topography thus both suggest a consistent N-S slope from the low ridge represented by Long Acre, down St Martin's Lane, past the study site and continuing southwards across Trafalgar Square until the ground levels again in Whitehall. This slope is quite marked in the vicinity of the church and can be seen in the modern pavement levels adjacent to the portico, which drop from *c* 14.86m OD at

the northern side of the study site to *c* 13.22m OD on the southern side (by Duncannon Street).

2.2 Prehistoric

Little archaeological work has been undertaken in the immediate vicinity of the site to indicate the likely nature of prehistoric human activity. Entries in the Greater London Sites and Monuments Record have identified chance finds of Palaeolithic date. Worked flint has been recovered to the east at Floral Street and James Street, but these may well have been redeposited in the river terrace gravels. A Neolithic stone axe from Long Acre, and a flint assemblage from Bedfordbury (PEA87) to the north may represent primary deposition.

Excavations to the south at Richmond Terrace revealed a timber structure, however, possibly the revetment of a water course; it produced a radiocarbon date in the Neolithic. This is suggestive of water management and nearby settlement at a very early date. Further south, recent work on in the Palace of Westminster, and in connection with the Jubilee Line Extension Project at Westminster Station, have indicated that areas of high ground were likely to have been exploited during the Mesolithic and Neolithic, and settled during the Iron Age, while lower lying land close to the river channels would have been exploited during periods of low water level (sites summarised in Miles 1998). This evidence is from a deeper island/sandbank and alluvial channel environment, however, thought to commence from the south side of Trafalgar Square.

An excavation on the southern side of Leicester Square in 1989 revealed postholes and ditches dating to the Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic (Hoad, 1989). Excavations at Southampton Street, Covent Garden (SAM92), revealed a number of flint flakes associated with features including construction slots and post holes and these more clearly indicate *in situ* occupation. This is likely to be directly related to survival of the brickearth, as the prehistoric features are generally present at its interface with the overlying early soil profile, but these fragile deposits are vulnerable to truncation and damage by later activities, from the Saxon period onwards, especially more recent basements and cellars.

2.3 Roman

The arrival of the Romans in AD 43 brought about a distinct change in the settlement pattern in the London area. Within approximately a decade, the Romans had established a town on the north bank of the Thames where the City of London now stands. A network of roads stretched out in several directions from this town.

The site lies about 2km to the west of the Roman city of London (Londinium), in an area of little known Roman activity. It lies between two major Roman roads: to the north-west is the line of the road from Silchester to Londinium (on or near the line of Oxford Street/High Holborn), which entered the City by way of Newgate; and to the south is the presumed line of the road which left the City at Ludgate, went along the line of Fleet Street and the Strand until finally joining the main Silchester road at Chiswick High Road.

Occasional finds of Roman material have been made in the area, suggestive of some level of settlement or farming, including a Roman coin and Samian pottery from the stream identified beneath the new Admiralty Offices (Abbot 1892, 352), south of the site. A Roman bone pin was recovered from the Strand. Redeposited Roman finds have been recovered from the archaeological excavations at Jubilee Hall, Maiden Lane and the Royal Opera House (JUB85, MAI85 and ROP95). The stone coffins recovered beneath St Martin's Church (see below) may well have been Roman in origin, but did not necessarily suggest a Roman cemetery in the vicinity - they could have been brought from one of the high-status burial grounds closer to Londinium.

It is likely that this area, which had light, well-drained soils and was within a network of roads with easy access to Londinium, in general, contained farms and field systems during this period.

2.4 Saxon

There is no evidence that the area within the town walls of Londinium continued to be inhabited immediately after the Roman withdrawal early in the 5th century. Nor does it appear to have been occupied by the early Saxon settlers who penetrated the Thames Valley in the following decades. On the other hand, documentary records imply that there was certainly some kind of activity by the late 6th century, perhaps a royal and ecclesiastical enclave: London was already the capital of the East Saxon kingdom by the time Christianity was re-introduced to Britain (AD 597), and St Paul's was consecrated in AD 604. To the south, St Peter's (the West Minster) on Thorney Island may well have been established at the same time.

Between these two religious centres, the main secular focus of the early and mid-Saxon settlement was a busy trading port around Aldwych, the Strand, and Covent Garden, in an area known to the Venerable Bede and his 8th-century contemporaries as Lundenwic.

Lundenwic took over as the main centre of population, probably by the 7th century AD and remained so until the Viking attacks of the late 9th century AD forced a retreat behind the derelict walls of the Roman city (which were refortified by Alfred). This settlement seems to have thrived as a major market, with Bede writing of it in the 8th century as an "emporium of many nations coming by land and sea", with a port on the river embankment (the Strand) and an urban centre developing behind this, producing marketable goods to be traded for luxuries from the Continent. The full extent of Lundenwic is not yet clear. North to south, it probably extended from the High Holborn/Oxford Street Roman road (which continued in use) to the Thames. The eastern boundary is somewhere beyond Kingsway, and to the west the settlement probably extended at least to what is now Charing Cross Road and Trafalgar Square.

Evidence for Lundenwic has come primarily from numerous investigations in the Covent Garden area, including a major excavation on the Royal Opera House development which uncovered the remains of timber buildings, streets, pits and yard/alley surfaces, along with a wide range of finds and environmental remains. Excavations within the vicinity of the National Gallery have revealed a series of Saxon pits. Some contained quantities of domestic refuse, the remainder may have been wells or quarry pits, perhaps indicating a marginal area used for quarrying and

refuse disposal. These gravel quarries, measuring up to 15.5m in length, lay outside the area of Middle Saxon occupation, and their large size implies that they were communally operated, probably for road and yard surfacing.

The origin of St Martin-in-the-Fields as a church may also be during the Saxon period. It may be significant that St Martin's is on the edge of the originally-pagan Saxon town (along with another suggested early church, St Andrew's Holborn) so that Christianity was only established gradually. The presence of a relatively early Saxon cemetery in the immediate vicinity had been certainly suggested by an unspecified number of stone coffins, apparently aligned N-S, which were discovered during the construction of the portico area of the present church *c* 1722–6 (Cowie, 1988). One coffin, possibly a reused Roman sarcophagus, contained two glass palm cups and some ashes. Whether this was a cremation or just decayed bone is not specified. (The bowls were acquired by Sir Hans Sloane and one is now in the Museum of London). Another coffin yielded an iron spearhead. A gold ring, now in the British Museum, was found in nearby Garrick Street. The filigree decoration suggests a 7th-century date. The site of St Martin-in-the-Fields was therefore thought to be located over a relatively early (pagan) Anglo-Saxon cemetery. Another similar, contemporary cemetery is thought to exist in the King Street/Long Acre area, with inhumations recovered from the Royal Opera House, Floral Street and the eastern end of Long Acre.

Deposits relating to this phase of London's history during the Dark Ages are of national importance, preserving evidence for the re-emergence of urbanism in England after the collapse of town life at the end of the Roman period. They can be compared with archaeological evidence from such centres as Southampton (*Hamwic*) and, York (*Eoforwic*). Since the stimulus for the development of *wic* towns in the Middle Saxon period came from trade, in particular Continental traffic, any well-preserved Lundenwic strata are also of international potential, comparable with finds from similar sites in France, the Low Countries and Denmark. Evidence of trade with the Continent, consistent with the mercantile status of Lundenwic as a port and marketplace, is frequently found in archaeological investigations; as is evidence for manufacture, via the craft and industrial activities that were also a predominant feature of this trading settlement.

2.5 Medieval

In the medieval period, the area to the north was part of the garden of the Convent of St Peter's, Westminster ('Covent Garden'), first referred to in a document attributed to the reign of King John (1199–1216). The garden was divided into orchard, arable, meadow and pasture land, with strips of market gardens owned by the monks. Some of its produce supplied the monastery, and the rest was sold. The garden was leased by the Abbot and convent to a succession of lessees from 1465 until 1536 when it came into Henry VIII's possession at the Dissolution. It is assumed that these activities, consistent with open land and agricultural/market gardening activity, contributed to the accumulation of the soil deposits which overlie the remains of the preceding Saxon town. It is possible that St Martin's, which lay outside the Convent Garden to the south, formed a small chapel or oratory used by the monks who came to work in the garden and the surrounding fields, but by the 12th century it had its own parish. The layout of the area in the 16th century including the church, St Martin's

Lane, the Convent Garden to the north and the royal mews to the west is shown in Agas' map in Fig 4.

To the west of the church was the Royal Mews, part of the extensive Whitehall Palace complex. Edward I was the first monarch to maintain the mews in which the royal hawks were kept, falconers lodged and daily services held in the 'Chapel of the Muwes'. Chaucer served as one of the Clerks of the Mews. Under the Tudor monarchs, they were primarily used as stables. Although burnt down in 1534, they were rebuilt by Elizabeth I.

2.6 Post-medieval

The Dissolution of the Monasteries in 1538–40 resulted in many church lands passing into private ownership. During the 16th century, the area was open land to the north, with a stretch of urban buildings along the Strand to the east (Fig 4).

To the north, the area was still marshland and was drained by a large ditch or watercourse which followed the line of St Martin's Lane towards the Thames. The upper part of it was named the Cock and Pye ditch after the inn which is thought to have existed on the site of Wellington House on the corner of St Martin's Lane and Shelton Street. The Cock and Pye ditch was built over in 1671. The Seven Dials roads were laid out in 1693.

By 1746, the areas to the north and west were fully developed (Fig 6). Horwood's map of 1799–1819 shows tenements along St Martin's Lane, with St Martin's Workhouse around the earlier overflow cemetery (not illustrated). St Martin's Workhouse dated to the second half of the 18th century and survived to the rear of the National Gallery until the construction of Barry's extension in 1872–6.

The Royal Mews was subsequently used as lodgings for Court officials, as a barracks for the Parliamentary army and as a prison for the Cavaliers during the Civil War. In later years, the buildings were rented out to private individuals and used as a store for public records. The buildings were demolished in 1830 as part of the Act of Parliament to improve the West End.

2.7 The church

Relatively little is known of the layout of the medieval church, other than that it was substantially rebuilt in 1543–4 and again in 1606–09. However, the Tudor form is suggested from the Agas view *c* 1562 (Fig 4) and the 17th-century rebuild from Fig 5.

Engravings taken *c* 1720, prior to demolition of the medieval church, show that it had been extended considerably southwards. This probably occurred during in the 1606–09 rebuild, when a chancel was added at the east end, with a separate school-house adjoining the south-western corner. These expansions led to a final 17th-century form which was essentially rectangular (similar to the current church), with the tower now incorporated into the north-west corner (not illustrated).

Cartographic sources suggest that the medieval/Tudor church was on a different alignment (more south-west/north-east) when compared to the present (1726) church.

Morgan's map from *c* 1680 (Fig 5) also suggests that the previous church was set further back from St Martin's Lane than the present building.

In common with most urban churches, the graveyard can be assumed to have been intensively used. The expansion of the church 1606–09 led to James I granting an acre of land between St Martin's Lane and the Royal Mews for an additional overflow cemetery. This later became the site of St Martin's Workhouse (Fig 6).

Historic maps suggest that the northern part of the original graveyard, between the church and Church Lane remained largely unaltered from the 17th century, even after the new church was built. They also indicate an enlargement of the eastern and southern parts of the churchyard over the same period. The southern part was extended as part of the 1726 rebuild, on land purchased from Westminster Abbey. Here, a temporary church was erected during the reconstruction. Monuments removed from the old church and graveyard were stored here and many were eventually transferred into the new crypt.

The crypt, the foundations for the tower and a smaller vault beneath the portico steps occupy the whole footprint of Gibbs' church. These major excavations are likely to have removed the majority of the old church and the former open area fronting St Martin's Lane, (used for the new portico and steps), plus some of the southern churchyard. The stone coffins found during the excavation of the portico area are indicative of the ancient remains removed at this time.

The next major event was substantial improvements to the road layout in the West End during the Regency period. These included Regent Street and, closer to the study site, Pall Mall was extended eastwards to link with the Strand *c* 1827, under designs supervised by John Nash. This extension (Duncannon Street), together with the contemporary Adelaide Street, took away most of the southern churchyard; this had two principal results, outlined below.

The church was given additional land north of Church Lane to replace the vicarage, vestry house and school. The resulting St Martin's National Schools, attributed to Nash, and the western end (the Vestry hall and Vicarage) were built between 1827 and 1830 and form part of the present study site.

The loss of much of the main churchyard to road improvements led to a scheme to excavate the remainder and construct burial vaults, also *c* 1830. These occupied virtually the whole of the remaining east and north churchyard. They included pavement vaults beneath Duncannon Street and part of the northern alleyway (between St Martin's Lane and Adelaide Street).

These catacombs were opened in 1830 (the date of the first burial). They were closed in 1853 in which time a total of 3,250 coffins were interred. In 1859, human remains were again removed from the site, either to Camden Town, or the London Necropolis Cemetery in Woking. Any remaining bodies were compacted and placed in the three end vaults at the south-east corner, which were then bricked up. These were later removed.

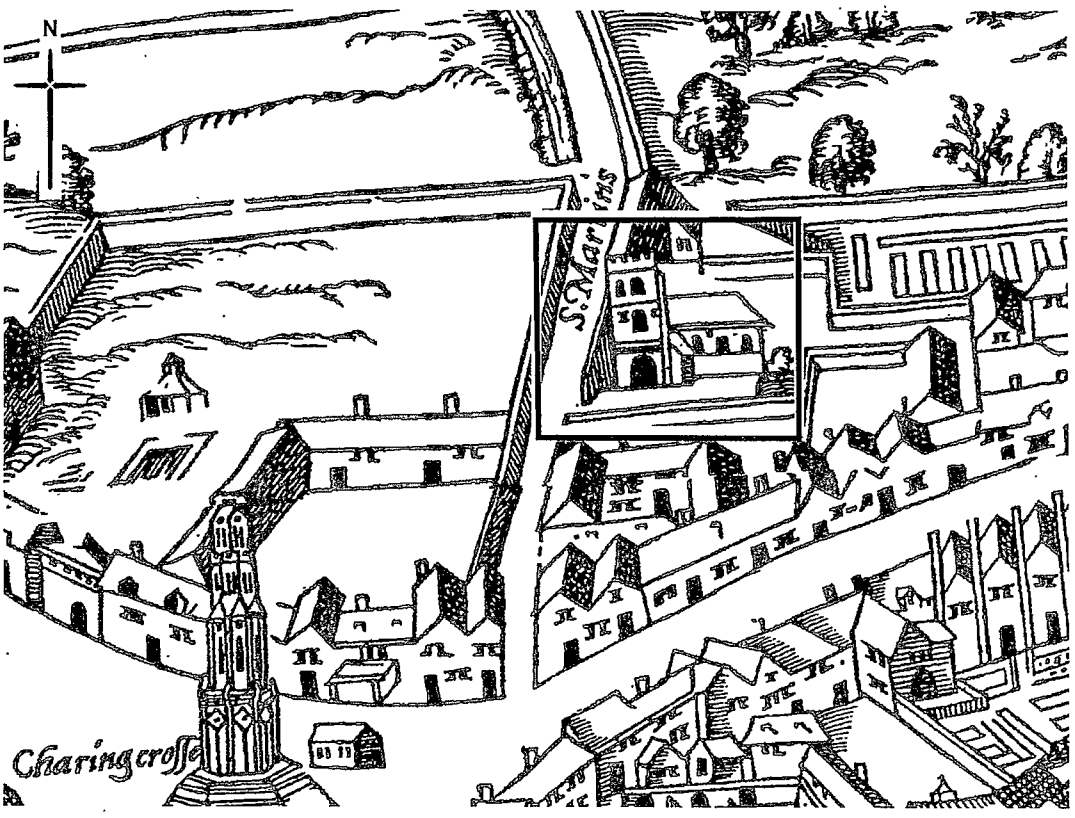


Fig 4 Agas' map of 1562 showing the area of the site

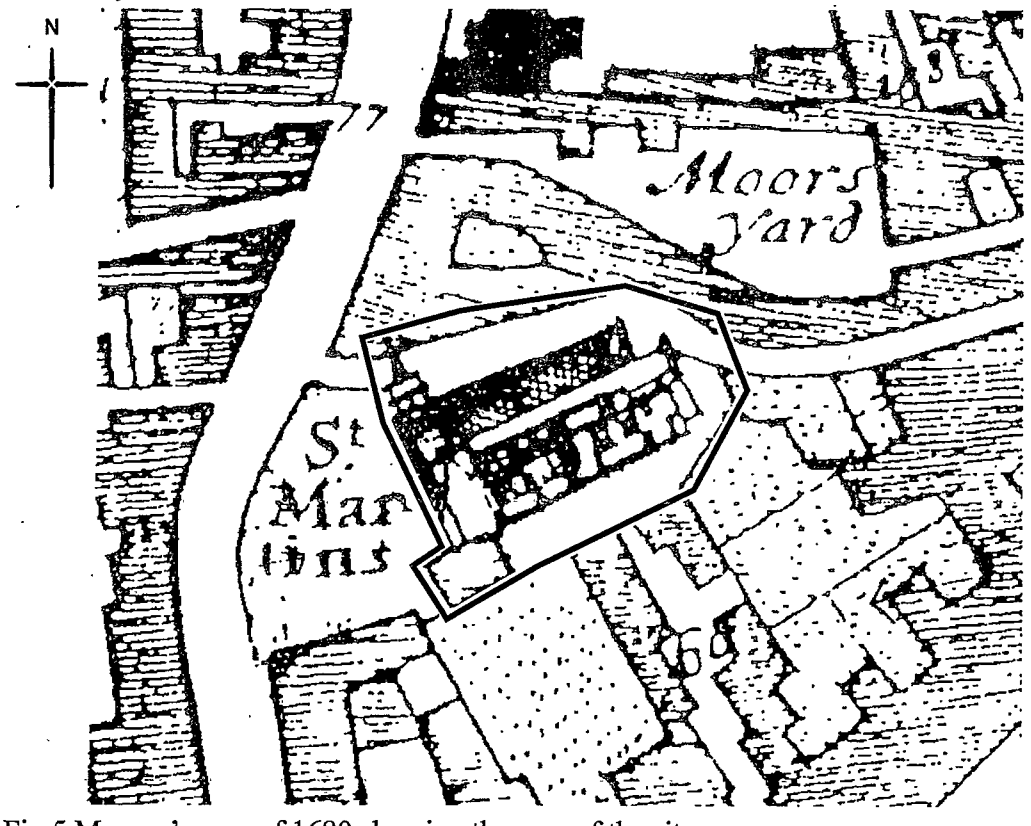


Fig 5 Morgan's map of 1680 showing the area of the site

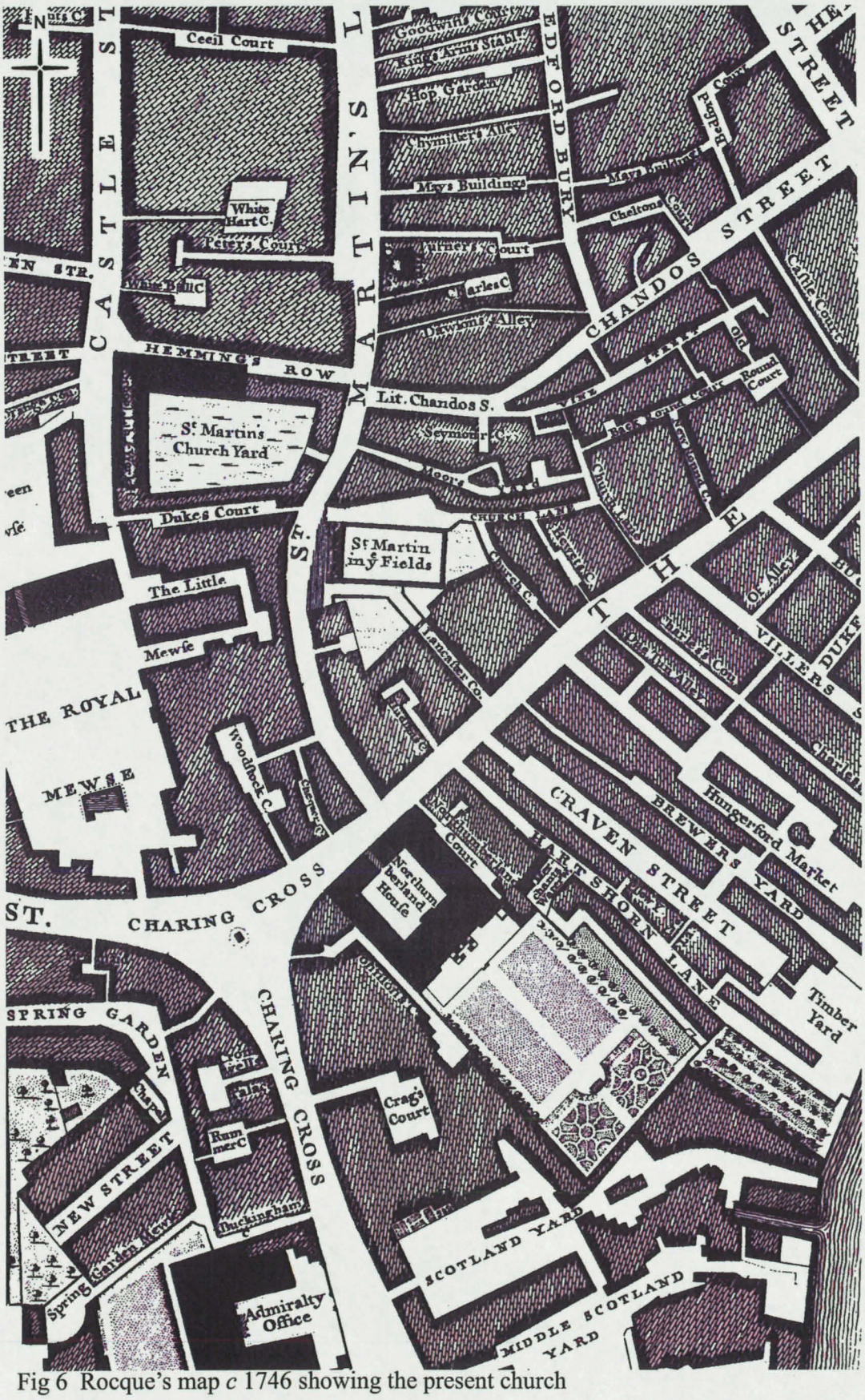


Fig 6 Rocque's map *c* 1746 showing the present church

3 Original research aims

All research is undertaken within the priorities established in the Museum of London's *A research framework for London Archaeology*, 2002 and follows national guidelines enshrined in *English Heritage archaeology division research agenda* 1997, draft. The original research aims outlined here are those established in the Project Design for an archaeological excavation (Malcolm, 2004).

Natural topography and the prehistoric environment

1. *Does the layer of gravel identified in test pit N13 seal a relatively untruncated prehistoric land surface? If so can this layer be recognised elsewhere at the site?*
2. *Is there any evidence for the fossiliferous Trafalgar Square Sands and Silts and Spring Gardens Gravels at the site? These would only be expected below 5m OD so only the deepest excavation work is likely to encounter them.*

Roman

3. *What evidence is there for a Roman road crossing the northern part of the site? Can this be equated with the gravel band observed in test pit N13?*
4. *What is the nature and function of the structure observed in area 11? Can it be attributed to a building or activity at the site?*
5. *What is the date of establishment and period of use for any Roman features and structures at the site?*
6. *What was the Roman topography like and how does this affect any interpretation of Roman structures and land use at the site?*
7. *Do any Roman burials or cremations survive and is there any association with other Roman features?*
8. *Was there a villa or religious complex at the site in the Roman period? If so is there any demonstrable link with the future Christian churches? (EH PC5)*

Saxon

9. *Is there any evidence for a church or other religious structure at the site during the Middle Saxon period?*
10. *If substantive Roman structures (both buildings and roads) are encountered is there any evidence for these having been retained in use during the Saxon period, or at least re-established? (EH PC5, EH H4)*
11. *From the excavated Middle Saxon material is it possible to determine the layout and function of structures and open spaces? How were these organised and divided?*
12. *What is the dating evidence for the use of these structures?*
13. *How do any structures, roads and pit groups etc compare with other sites in the area such as the National Portrait Gallery and the Peabody site?*

Medieval

14. *What evidence is there for the medieval church? Can its layout and size be determined? Is there any evidence for continuity of use of earlier structures?*
15. *Do any medieval burials survive in areas that were formerly part of the churchyard, or under the crypt floor?*
16. *What does evidence from burials or burial clearance reveal about the development of the churchyard in the medieval period?*
17. *Is there any evidence for other structures within the former churchyard? In particular do the apparently medieval foundations in the South Terrace relate to a medieval school, or other similar building such as a chantry chapel?*
18. *What evidence is there for the use of the area to the north of the church? This is thought to have been a lane by the end of the medieval period.*

Post-medieval

19. *What archaeological evidence is there for the church from the 16th and 17th centuries?*
20. *To make a basic record of the existing building in its present condition, mainly by means of photography and scale drawings connected to an accurate local topographical survey and taking advantage of existing records*
21. *To complete an existing survey of documentary sources for the history of the building and carry out an appropriate level of documentary research*
22. *What does the information recorded during the modern development programme reveal about the construction of the new church in the 18th century and the subsequent additions and alterations? In particular the standing building recording will investigate the fabric of the building before (and possibly during) the alterations, with the aim of elucidating its structural history, and record and analyse the resulting evidence for this history using applicable archaeological methods.*
23. *What was the nature and function of any other buildings within the development area? In particular evidence for brick cellars in the north east part of the churchyard relating to medieval and later structures on the former Church Lane and Moors Yard?*
24. *Do any post-medieval burials, or associated burial furniture survive either in the remaining parts of churchyard, or beneath the 19th-century vaults? What do these remains tell us about the thoroughness of the 19th-century burial clearances?*
25. *Does any evidence for the Vestry rooms' structure survive beneath the Nash vaults at the east end of the church?*

4 Site sequence: interim statement on field work

4.1 Introduction

The recent archaeological investigations at St Martin-in-the-Fields Church were undertaken between December 2004 and September 2007. For ease of reference, the site was divided into twelve separate areas (see Fig 2). Archaeological survival was expected to be low in Areas 3, 5 and the northern section of Area 10; moderate in Areas 1, 6, 8 and the central section of Area 10; and good in Areas 4, 7, the southern section of Area 10, and Area 11. Area 4 was divided into two areas, 4A and 4B, because of the presence of an arched wall (which effectively formed the northern perimeter of the early 19th-century graveyard and mirrored the line of the Victorian wrought-iron railings). This estimation turned out to be accurate, particularly for Areas 4 and 7, which had additional unexpected results.

The investigations consisted of several phases of excavation, as well as a standing building survey. A breakdown of these phases has been outlined in section 1.3. All archaeological excavation and monitoring during the evaluation was carried out in accordance with the preceding *Project design* (Malcolm, 2004), and the MoLAS *Archaeological Site Manual* (MoL, 1994).

There follows a summary of the results of the fieldwork. The results of the standing building survey have been presented in a separate, stand-alone report. Text and plans included within this section have been drafted prior to full analysis of the site data and are derived from preliminary spot dates, stratigraphic and documentary information. They give only an impression of activity during the defined periods and do not include all of the excavated features.

This section should be read in conjunction with Figs 7–34.

4.2 Natural and topography

Natural brickearth was recorded at 12.79m OD to the north of the site and at *c* 12m OD in Area 4 (to the west of the centre). Truncated brickearth was seen at 10.44m OD to the south. Natural gravel was recorded at an approximate depth of 11m OD to the west of the site, 10.60m OD to the north and 10.26m OD to the south. In the areas of the Victorian vaults or Georgian building (Areas 3, 10 and 11), the brickearth had been removed (although it was seen at 11m OD in Area 8) and natural gravel truncated. The truncated gravel was recorded at a depth of 10.52m OD to the east of the church.

The slope in the natural terrain from William IV Street to Duncannon Street was therefore not picked up from the excavation, due to previous construction on the site.

The truncated remains of possible Palaeo-channels/natural features were recorded in Areas 4A and 7 (not illustrated).

4.3 Prehistoric

Although no prehistoric features were recorded during the excavation, the recovery of five sherds of pottery, dating to before the Roman Conquest, suggest activity in the area (see Section 5.3.2). The sherds were all recovered from Area 4, at the western edge of the site. This is the first evidence of prehistoric activity in the vicinity of Trafalgar Square. Generally, prehistoric finds are fairly sporadic. Iron Age pottery has been found at Leicester Square (Merriman, 1990) and pottery and a worked flint were recovered from weathered brickearth at Tavistock Street to the north-east (Densem, 2000).

4.4 Roman

Evidence for Roman activity on the site was seen at the time of excavation, but with the addition of finds dating and subgrouping, the amount and variety of activity has significantly increased.

Area 7, the narrow E-W strip to the north of the North Range Building (Figs 2 and 9), produced evidence for Roman occupation. The remains of a building were recorded: this is the earliest definite Roman activity on the site. In the north-eastern corner of the site was the south-western corner of this building, cut into a brickearth/subsoil layer [1671], which overlay the natural gravel. The building or structure appeared to have been laid out on a NE-SW alignment (Fig 7). It consisted of two beamslots [1662] and [1664], which had been truncated by the construction cut for the North Range building, but appeared as if they would have met at a right-angle. There was also an internal posthole [1666] and single stakehole [1675]. Beamslot [1664] was associated with a second posthole, [1670]. The backfills of both the western beamslot [1661] and the posthole [1665] contained sherds of pottery which date to the time of the Roman invasion (see Section 5.3.3). It is likely that the beamslots had held timber beams, as there was no trace of any masonry.

The western beamslot appeared to have been cut by a second posthole [1658]; its western edge was on the same line as a N-S cut [1673], which may have been a later build of the same property, even though it was on a different alignment (also shown in Fig 7). These features had been sealed by a general homogenous layer [1646]/[1651], which dated to the second half of the 4th century, substantiating a Roman date for the building(s). This layer also sealed the backfill of a quarry pit [1654] at the eastern end of Area 7 (not illustrated).

There may have been further Roman remains in the central area of Area 7, but the later Saxon pits in this area were extensive and had destroyed any earlier remains.

Three phases of possible Roman activity were recorded at the western end of Area 7. The latest, stratigraphically below the earliest definite Saxon phase at the western end of Area 7 (see * in Saxon section below) comprised a mud brick oven (structure no. [1424], Fig 8), from which several deposits of debris from its use were recorded (eg [1386], [1415]), but, at this stage of the assessment, there is no information about its product. The faint outline of three mud bricks from the oven's western internal wall [1443] can be seen in Fig 10.

To the west, possibly more than one property was represented by mortar scars [1305], [1306] and [1307], with beamslot [1265] to the west (Fig 8). Associated with the beamslot were postholes [1251] and [1256]. There was also possibly another structure even further to the west, with a possible beamslot [1261]. Fragments of associated floor may have included [1031] (not illustrated).

The oven had been built on top of an earlier brickearth surface, represented by [1396], [1464], [1466] and [1467] (not illustrated). The brickearth showed signs of weathering and evidence for roots, suggesting that the surface had been abandoned for a while, or at least been open to the elements. It is possible that the spot was only chosen later on as suitable for the construction of the oven, and that the group of stakeholes [1408], [1411], [1454], [1456] and [1458] and postholes [1373] and [1390], which cut into the brickearth, are associated with the oven and its superstructure, rather than the earlier surface.

The early brickearth surface overlay a general make-up or levelling layer [1472], thought to be its foundation. This contained a fragment of imported marble; its presence suggests a high status structure or monument in the vicinity (Ian Betts, pers comm). This layer sealed a number of features, which were more in keeping with an outdoor phase of activity: pits and a possible N-S ditch [1539] were recorded. One of the pits [1509] had cut into the backfill of a supine burial, [1537] orientated SW-NE (Fig 8). The head would have been at the south-western end. Only parts of the humeri, the right femur, tibia and fibula survived. This burial is obviously of particular interest due to its distance from Area 4 (see below and section 9, Table 19, no 22) and its location in an area which was subsequently occupied by buildings.

Area 4, to the west of the site (and immediately to the north of the church, see Figs 2 and 27), revealed a group of late Roman burials (Fig 11). A male [665] had been interred in a limestone sarcophagus [661], orientated SW-NE (Fig 12, front cover); a radiocarbon date from his femur gave the burial a late Roman date of between AD 390 and 520. The intercept of the radiocarbon age with the calibrated result is AD 410 (information from the Beta Analytic Radiocarbon Dating Laboratory, Florida). Within the sarcophagus was the additional presence of foot bones from another individual, suggesting that the coffin had a previous occupant who had not been totally removed before the second body was laid out in the coffin. This further suggests that the sarcophagus was Roman, and reused. It also raises questions surrounding its origin.

Immediately to the west of the sarcophagus was another supine burial on more of a N-S alignment (see Fig 11). A knife had been buried with the occupant [668] of the grave. To the south was a third burial [649], which had five large iron stakes in two groups at the head end of the grave. Their position may reflect the former corners of a coffin, although their size is unusual (see section 5.3.6). A pit/burial cut [641] containing numerous sherds of Roman pottery appeared to clip the head end of this burial, although definite dating of this burial has also yet to be ascertained (section 9). To the east of this group, however, a more definite sequence has been established.

Below a series of 18th- and 19th-century cellars, were a group of badly truncated burials [255], [263], [267] and [287]. These were situated directly below [238], a layer which appeared to be re-worked cemetery soil. A number of pottery sherds (31) dating to 350–400 AD were recovered from this layer; it also contained five sherds

which have been dated to between AD 450 and 500. This would indicate that the burials are late Roman/early Saxon in date, in addition to the sarcophagus inhumation. These burials had been cut into a sandy layer [322] which overlay a second burial aligned N-S (Fig 13). This, [301], was also supine and appeared to have had a pot placed at the right-hand side of the head (both skull and pot had been truncated, ending up later in the sequence). The pot [302] dates to AD 430–470.

There was an additional burial [414] located under the arched wall between Areas 4A and 4B. It is possible that this also has a late Roman date, although the only dating evidence was a single sherd of Roman pottery in its backfill.

The initial phase of excavation on the site took place in Area 11, located within the Victorian extension to the south (known as the South Terrace) of the 18th-century church crypt. The southern wall of the crypt had been built directly over the wall of a tile kiln; from archaeomagnetometry dating, the last firing of the kiln was estimated to be between 400 and 450 AD. This makes it the latest Roman structure found in London (Figs 11 and 14). The kiln was industrial, producing tile and brick. It was unusual in that it had a double flue; only two other examples of this have so far been found in Britain. Its central build was made from stacked floor tiles (see Fig 15) and it had an outer, thick, insulating wall made from chalk blocks. For further details, see section 5.3.1.

4.5 Saxon

The late Roman burials at St Martin-in-the-Fields were concentrated in Area 4B. A group of Saxon graves were recorded in the adjacent Area 4A, suggesting deference to the Roman graveyard. There were seven possible Saxon burials in total: [331], [346], [348], [396], [493], [495], [502] (Fig 16). One of these (burial [346]) was of a high status male, with grave goods dating to the 7th century (Figs 17 and 18). A silver ring was found by the left hand of the deceased and a blue-green glass palm cup and copper hanging bowl were recorded by the feet (see Figs 18–21). Traces of leather were also noted in a sample taken from the hanging bowl, which contained hazels, suggesting the former presence of a shoe or boot.

A few yards to the north of this burial, another group of rare goods were found. This included a gold and cut cabochon pendant (Fig 22), also dating to the 7th century, two amethyst beads and three glass beads (not illustrated). These were recovered from an E-W cut which had been disturbed by the construction of an 18th-century cellar well. No skeleton was found within the cut, but the jewellery has been associated with a female grave and it is possible that the body was moved in antiquity. For further details of all of the grave goods, see section 5.3.6.

A late phase of possible Saxon activity at the western end of Area 7 consisted of two parallel NE-SW ditches, [1096] and [1102] (not illustrated). Very little dating evidence was recovered from these features, however (one Saxon pottery sherd in total), and it is possible that this phase instead relates to the medieval period and that the sherd was residual. The ditches were certainly sealed by a medieval layer. Either way, the ditches represented a period of open land and had truncated an earlier sequence of Saxon buildings.

The latest phase of Saxon building consisted of a brickearth floor [1117]. This most likely continued to the west as [1070] and [1109] (not illustrated), but had been heavily truncated by the ditches in the phase above. The floor sealed a pit [1135] and a number of dumps, which were associated with the demise of the previous building.

This previous building had evident internal and external areas (not illustrated). Posthole [1168] was located between them. The internal area, to the west, consisted of brickearth floor fragments [1020], [1134], [1198] and [1217]. The external area, to the east, comprised layers of gravel metalling [1176], [1183] and [1223], as well as domestic rubbish dumps, such as 'cessy' deposit [1139] and a dump of oyster shells [1171].

An even earlier Saxon building consisted of two rooms (Fig 16). A possible E-W brickearth sill [1292], which would have supported a wall, was recorded between two fragments of brickearth floor. The northern floor fragment [1288] continued to the west as contexts [1286] and [1287]; floor fragment [1289] was recorded to the south. A N-S beamslot [1249] was recorded in association with floor [1288].

To the east of this building, but apparently contemporary, were the remains of an E-W beamslot [1346], with a posthole [1320] at its western end (not illustrated). Pottery from the backfill of the beamslot dates to the 6th century. These features were associated with a burnt occupation layer [1383] that contained a yellow glass bead, dating to between AD 550 and 600 (see section 5.3.6). This building overlay the remains of the mud brick oven [1424], which has been described in the Roman phase above.

At the eastern end of Area 7 was a large circular cut [1545], which may have been a Saxon well. This may have serviced the buildings on either side of it (Fig 16). The western building comprised the remnants of a brickearth floor [1564] and a number of stake and postholes [1542], [1544], [1550], [1553], [1555], [1569] and [1571]. To the east were two possible beamslots [1585] and [1594], forming a NW-SE angle, with the remains of a brickearth floor [1613] between them. Also associated with this building were a number of stake and postholes [1581], [1592] and [1613] and a group of three stakeholes represented by cut [1574].

The remains of a ragstone and tile wall or post pad [1607] (not illustrated) were recorded to the west of the well; this appeared to have been largely robbed out before the well was installed, however. The scant remains of a second possible wall, made from ragstone and chalk, and possibly aligned N-S, survived to the west of the central 'open area' in the middle. Wall [1607] was laid over the backfill of a Saxon ditch, suggesting that the Saxons had reused Roman building material to construct their wall. Masonry is not normally associated with Saxon construction.

Across the central and south-eastern areas of the site (Areas 3, 5, 6, 8, 10 and 11) were the remains of at least 30 Saxon rubbish pits (Fig 16, not shown in detail). These had largely been truncated by the Victorian vaults, but survived in parts due to their greater depths. Of these, some contained a large concentration of animal bone [1091], [1433] etc; others had more a general mix of rubbish, such as antler waste [774], [958] and pottery. Because only a handful of Saxon weaving implements were recovered

(section 5.3.6), it seems unlikely that there was much weaving activity on the site itself.

The remains of a wood-lined or barrel well [802] were also recorded in Area 3. Two contemporary barrel wells have been discovered in the vicinity, one at an excavation at the Peabody site, Bedfordbury, to the north of the site in 1987, the other during a watching brief at Trafalgar Square in 1988.

Evidence for Saxon pitting has also been widely recorded elsewhere in the area. Of particular interest was an excavation at the National Portrait Gallery which uncovered a Saxon sheep bone with two runic inscriptions carved into it (Pickard, 2004, 103).

To the south of Area 10 were patches of disturbed gravel and sand, which may have been the remains of some kind of Saxon structure, possibly sunken (not illustrated). This was represented by contexts [839], [852], [853], [857], [863], [862], [865], [867]. These contexts need to be examined further before any definite interpretation reached.

4.6 Medieval

During the watching brief in Area 1, it was observed that part of one of the crypt's arched foundations contained some fragments of worked stone which probably originally belonged to the medieval church. Although no structural remains survived, a group of burials from the medieval cemetery were recorded in Area 4A (Figs 25 and 26). These, [208], [209], [220], [233], [240], [242], [254], [273] and [635], were all supine and aligned SW-NE, with the exception of one, [273], early in the sequence, which was W-E.

The only other medieval activity which survived on the site was in Area 7, probably largely because of the limited truncation in this area from Victorian and Georgian construction. A large dump was recorded (numbered as [1077] and [1083]), most likely representing an open area on the site (Fig 25, not in detail). By the 16th century, this had been turned into a horticultural area, at least at the eastern end (see below). Three pits were also recorded: [1060], [1069], [1098]; their functions were unclear.

Further to the east, a N-S ditch and a number of pits were recorded during the 1987 extension of the National Gallery; these dated to the 11th and 12th centuries and also suggest open land.

4.7 Tudor

A large section of NE-SW wall [112] and associated build [613] were recorded in Area 4A, only yards from the northern wall of the church (see bottom left of Fig 27; Fig 28). This wall's original internal floor may have been replaced several times; a keyed-in floor fragment recorded during the excavation, [113], dated to the early 19th century. The alignment of the wall, which appeared to be the southern extent of a cellar, reflected that of the earlier church. There is the possibility that this residence was built at the time of the first major rebuild of the medieval church in 1543–4.

In addition, an E-W path, known as Church Path, had formed to the north of the church by the Tudor period. The residence may have fronted this path from the south.

Brick build [613] had traces from fittings which were in keeping with a doorway. Narrow vertical slots had been cut into the interior face of the cellar wall at regular intervals. Although these had been filled in with fragments of red tile (later decoration?), it is possible that they may have originally held a timber frame for shelving.

A brick-lined well [747] (Fig 28) was recorded at the western edge of Area 10, very near to the eastern end of Gibbs' church, its backfill dating to between 1580 and 1600. From Agas's map of 1562 and Morgan's map of *c* 1680 (Figs 4 and 5), it is clear that the area to the east of the church was relatively small and may have partially formed a yard area for the residences to the east and south of the medieval church. A large rubbish pit [946] was located near the well; this had also been backfilled in the 16th century.

To the north-east, in Area 7, were a number of pits cutting a large homogenous layer [1530], which was fairly thick and had obviously built up over time. The pits, [1517], [1519], [1521], [1523] and [1525], were irregular and contained roots, suggesting plant bowls. This area is represented on Agas's map as a walled garden with trenches (Fig 4).

4.8 17th century

From documentary evidence, it is known that the medieval church of St Martin's was pulled down in the early 18th century. It is likely that the alignment of the 17th-century terrace of houses to the north of Church Lane (shown clearly on Fig 5) reflected the alignment of that church, which was NE-SW. Two segments of cellar floor [130] and [135], and wall [129] were recorded at the eastern end of Area 4B (Fig 29), most likely belonging to one of those properties fronting the lane from the northern side. This cellar had been modified, with additions in the 18th and early 19th centuries, but still maintained its NE-SW alignment, while its new neighbours were constructed on an E-W alignment (see below).

A brick and tile-lined cesspit [583] was recorded at the southern end of Area 4A (also Fig 29). It was probably cleared out regularly during the 17th century but finally been filled up with discarded pottery between 1740 and 1780. The cesspit had been concealed by the floor of a later phase of building outlined in section 4.10. An excavation in 2001 at the National Gallery revealed similar remains associated with Duke's Court, a former street on the western side of St Martin's Lane (Telfer, 2006; see Fig 6). A brick-lined cesspit was associated with a 17th-century phase of cellar. Its backfill contained an exceptional collection of fine glassware, clearly deriving from a relatively prosperous household that was using a range of domestically produced and imported vessels throughout the 17th century. This wealth probably reflects its closer proximity to the Royal Mews.

4.9 Early- to Mid-18th century

The present church of St Martin was constructed in 1726. Remains from up to four contemporary residential properties survived along the northern edge of Area 4B (Fig 29). Within the cellar floors of these properties were a brick-lined well [146] and a brick and wood-lined soakaway [150]. These were in neighbouring properties, divided

by wall [149] (Fig 30). Both structures had been backfilled by the 1820s and yielded an impressive collection of discarded teawares (eg Fig 31; section 5.3.7). A number of 18th- and early 19th-century additions were evident to the 17th-century cellar (not illustrated). There was also a tile-lined tank [581] attached to a fourth property at the very western edge of the site. The tank was almost directly over the sarcophagus.

Contemporary brick wall and culvert drain fragments were seen in Area 7 (not illustrated), which may relate to activity on the northern side of Moors Yard, an area which had significantly narrowed between the 17th and 18th centuries (see Figs 5 and 6). In addition, two brick-lined wells, [780] and [1676] were recorded in Area 10 (Fig 29, not shown in detail).

4.10 Late-18th century

To the west of Area 4A were the remains of a building with a timber floor [558], which sealed 17th-century cesspit [583]. Clear traces of the N-S timber joists supporting the floor were also seen (not illustrated). The folded remains of some kind of painted red and yellow tapestry were recorded where they lay or had fallen, on top of the timber floor. Further research is still necessary to discover more about this wall-hanging and whether it had a possible ecclesiastical origin.

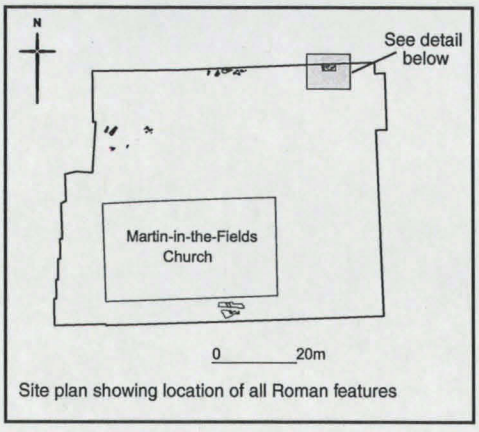
The remains of up to 88 wooden coffins were revealed below the floor of the vaults in Area 10. These had been stored within three large pits, cut into the natural gravel, and have been linked to the clearance of the vaults in the 1850s. The empty coffins, obviously put into storage, had been laid out alternately E-W and W-E to save space.

Within the storage pits, and across the rest of Area 10, thousands of copper alloy coffin rivets (some surrounding decorative plates, as in Fig 32), dozens of iron coffin handles and a number of lead coffin plates, mainly from the early 19th century, were recovered. Skeletons had largely been reburied elsewhere, but the occasional human bone was also recovered, along with false teeth made from real teeth (Fig 33) and a mourning ring, dating to 1815 (Fig 34, also see section 5.3.6).

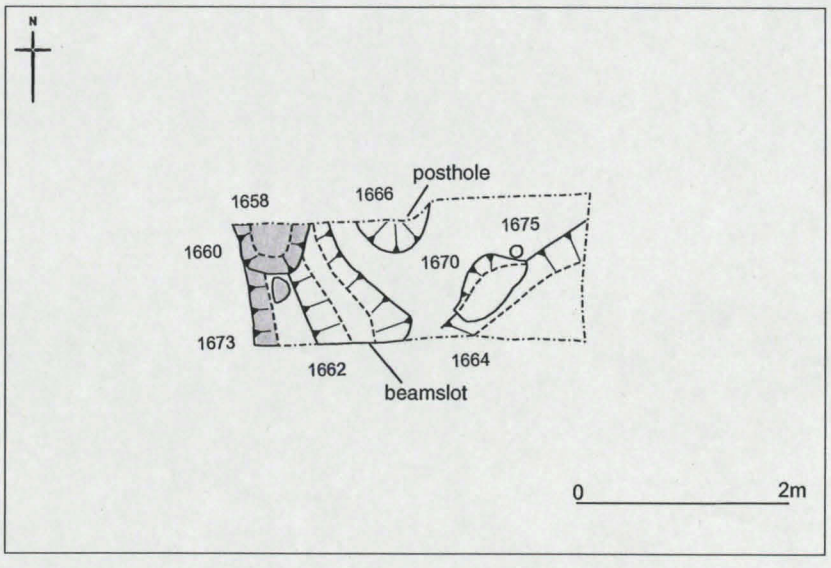
4.11 Early-19th century

An E-W arched brick wall [123], with a return to the south, marked the perimeter of the 18th-century churchyard (not illustrated). The Victorian wrought-iron railings had followed the same line, forming a boundary with the former Church Path to the north.

The North Range buildings were constructed in 1830. These replaced the 18th-century residences at the northern edge of the cemetery; the disuse of the well and soakaway also comply with this date. An area of crushed red brick road or trackway [538] was recorded at the western edge of Area 4A and to the north of the portico of the present church. This most likely followed the line of Church Path (wheel grooves were seen in its surface); the crushed brick may have originated from the demolition of the 18th-century properties. It makes sense that the original path would remain in use to cart building material for the construction of the new vicarage, vestry and school. After the completion of the North Range, a new pedestrian, E-W Church Path was then formed to the north of the church railings (recorded during the standing building survey, see section 5).



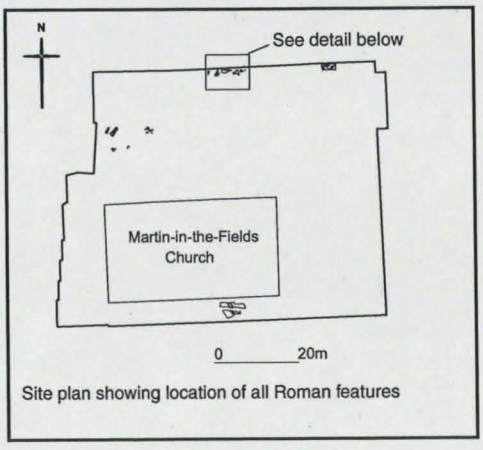
Site plan showing location of all Roman features



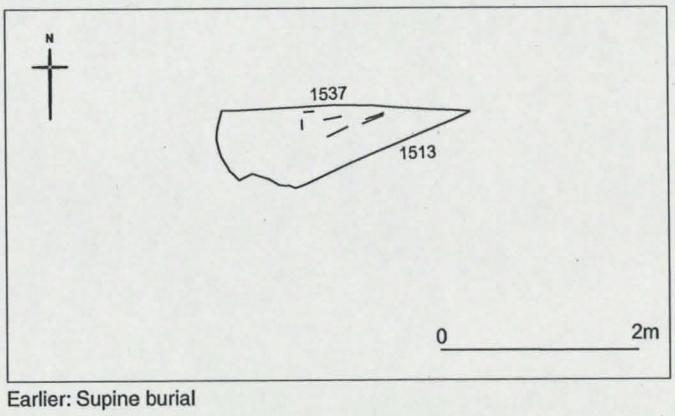
Plan showing two phases of early Roman building

Modification/ second phase

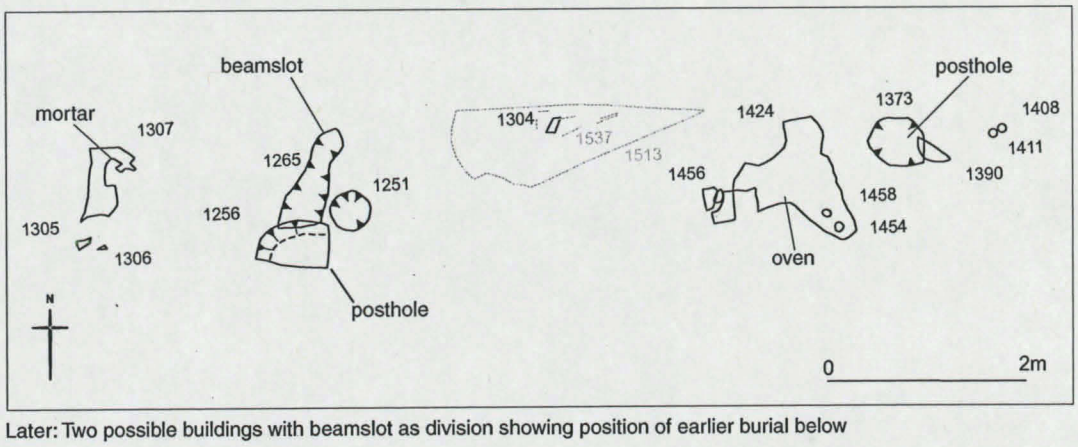
Fig 7 Early Roman phase plan



Site plan showing location of all Roman features



Earlier: Supine burial

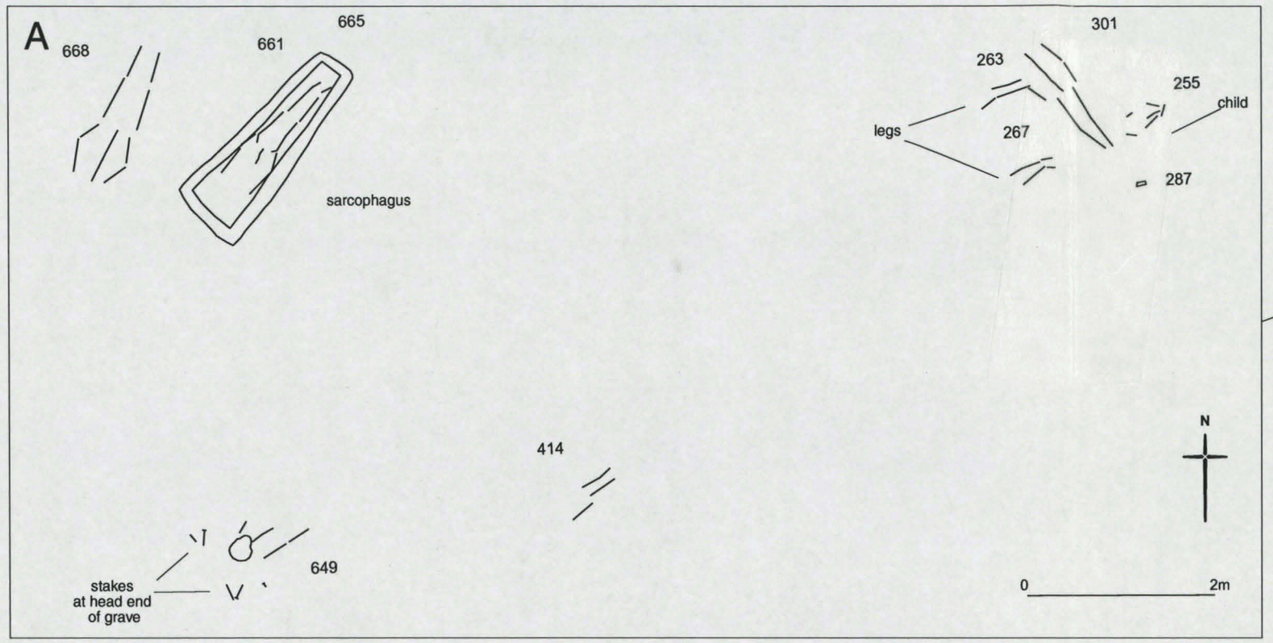


Later: Two possible buildings with beamslot as division showing position of earlier burial below

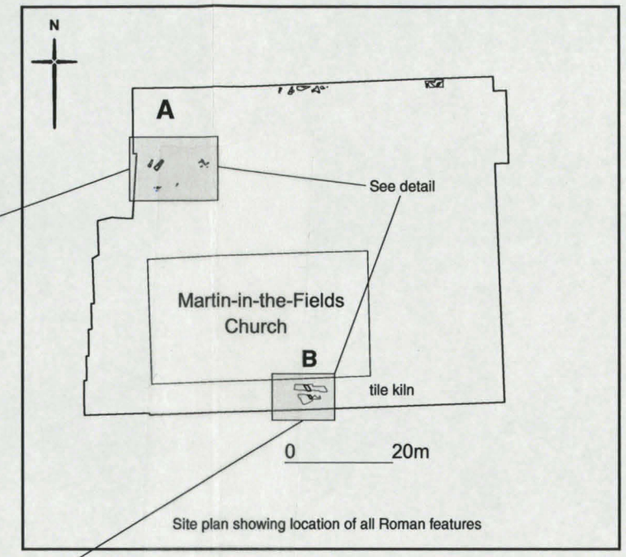
Fig 8 Intermediate Roman phase plan

Fig 9 Overhead photograph of Area 7, facing west

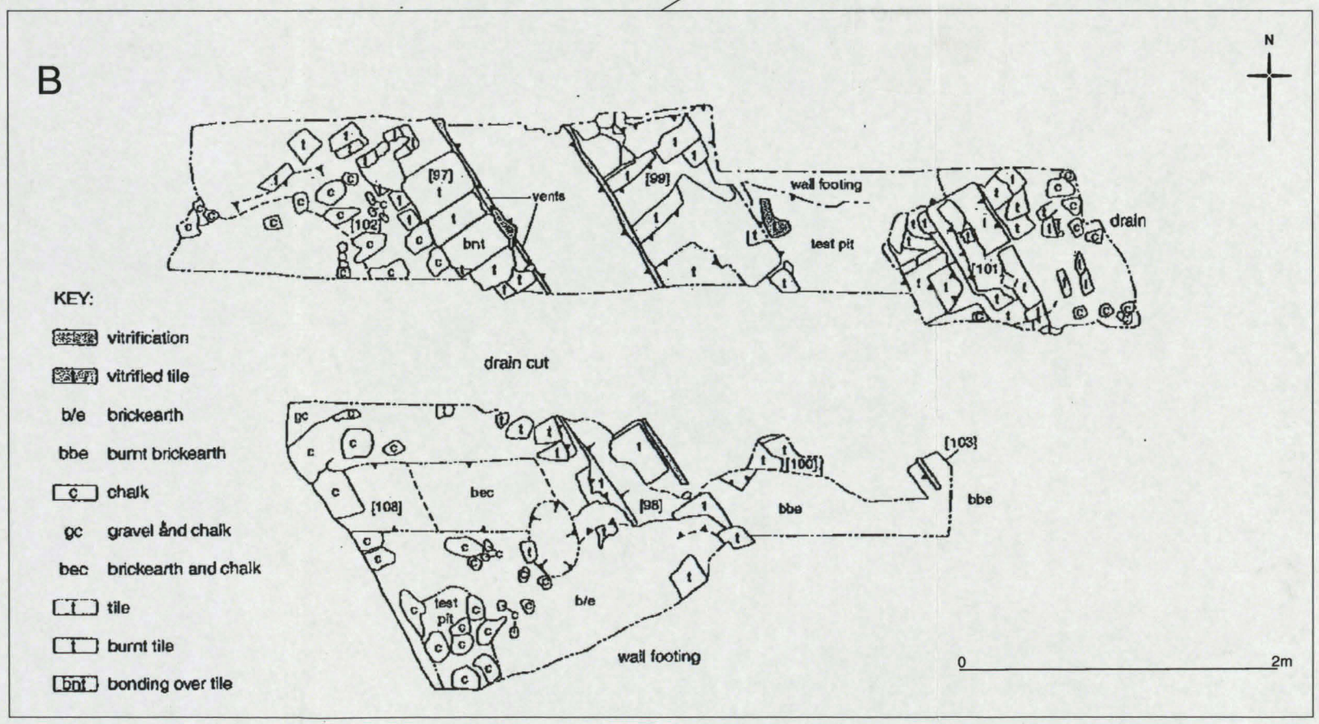
Fig 10 East-facing section of oven



Burials



Site plan showing location of all Roman features



Tile kiln

Fig 11 Late Roman phase plan

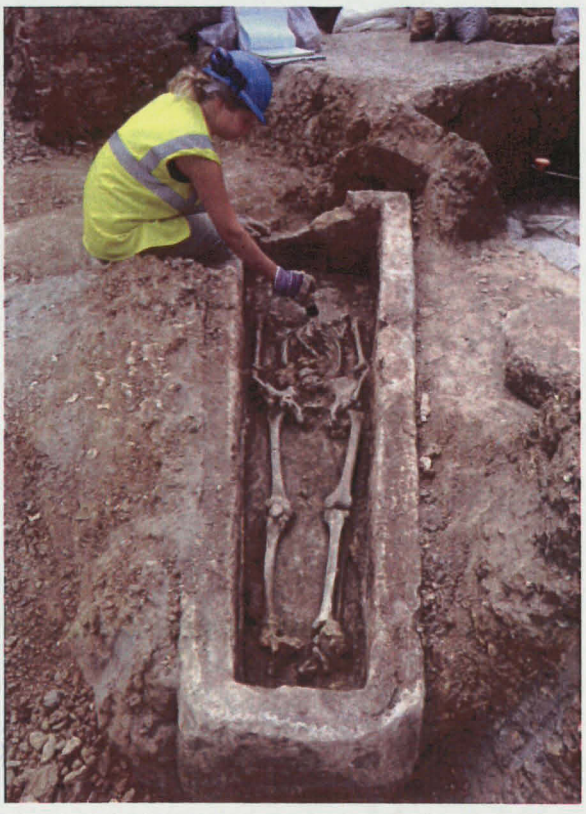
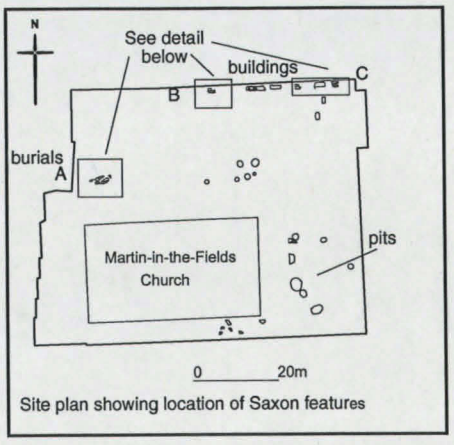


Fig 12 Sarcophagus in situ, facing south-west

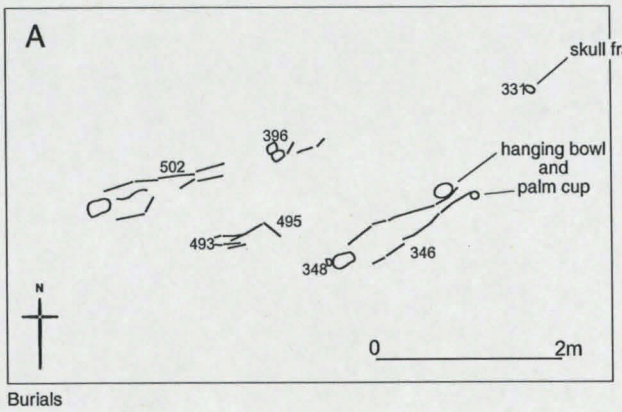
Fig 13 N-S burial, facing north

Fig 14 Tile kiln working shot, facing west

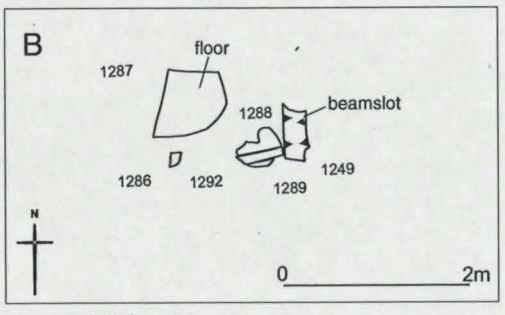
Fig 15 Graffiti tile from kiln



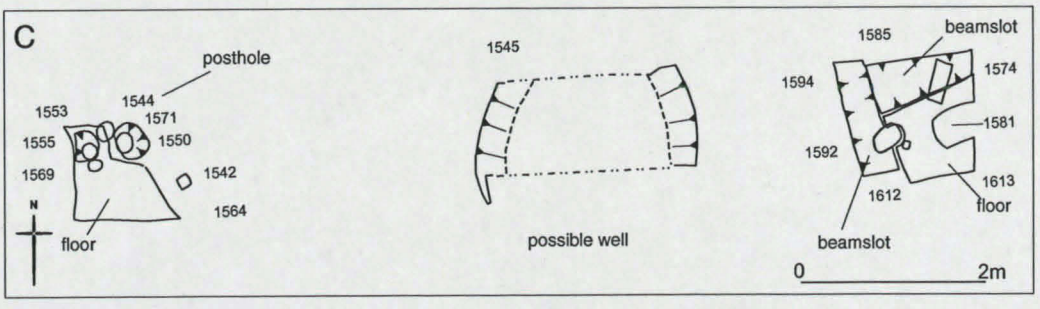
Site plan showing location of Saxon features



Burials



Western building of Area 7



Eastern buildings of Area 7

Fig 16 Saxon phase plan

Fig 17 High status Saxon grave with palm cup and hanging bowl

Fig 18 Close up of grave goods by feet

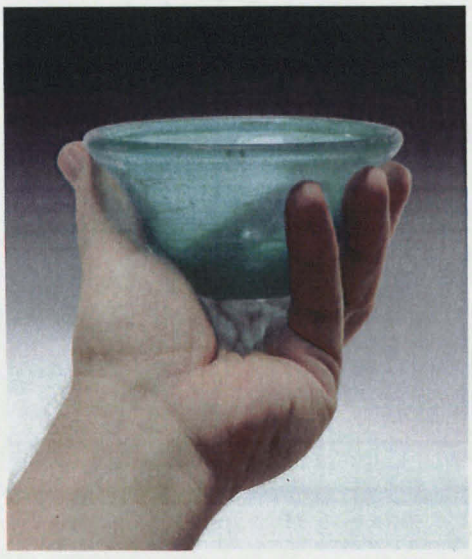


Fig 19 Saxon palm cup

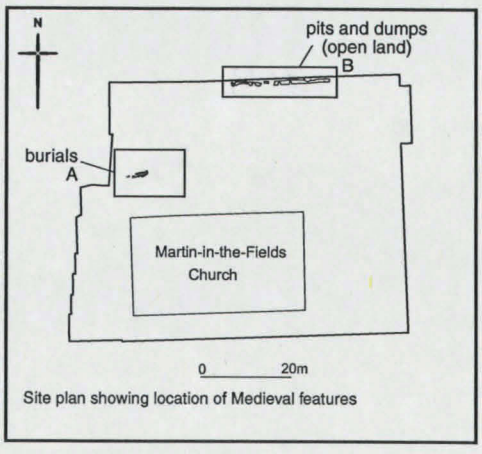
Fig 20 Escutcheon from hanging bowl

Fig 21 Basal disc from hanging bowl

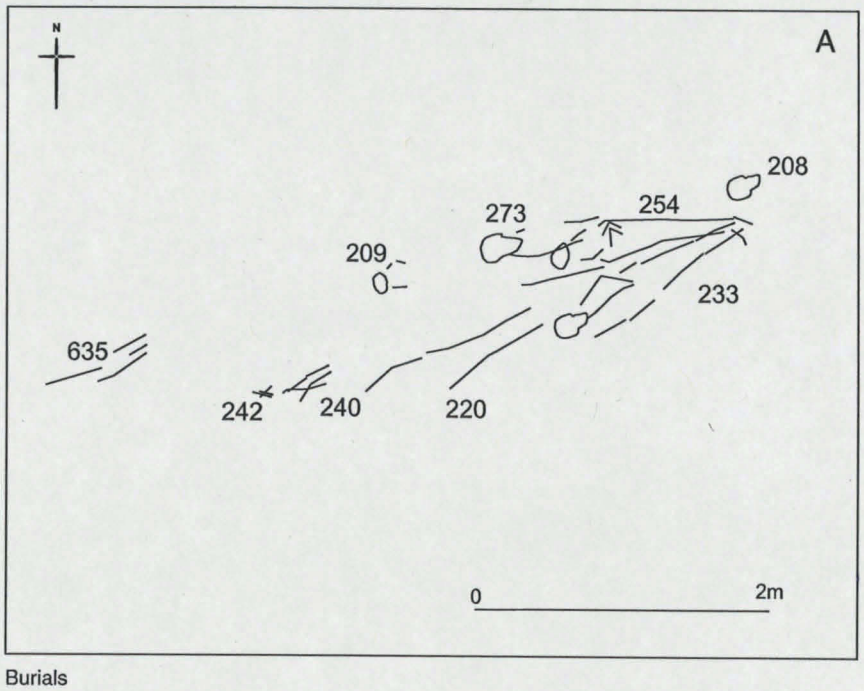
Fig 22 Cabochon pendant

Fig 23 Decorated bone handle

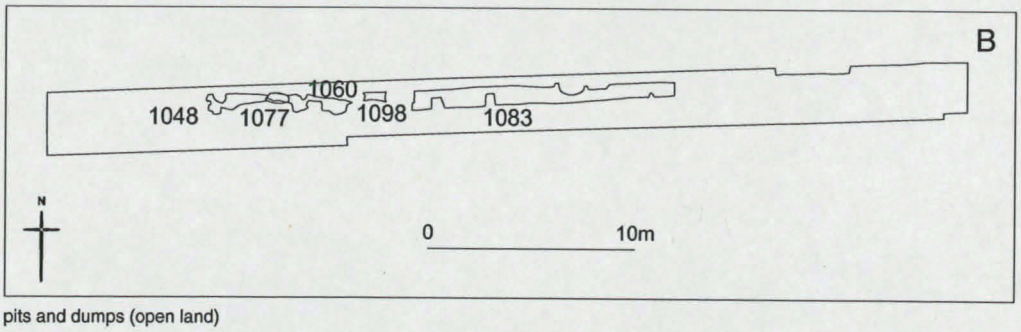
Fig 24 Loomweight



Site plan showing location of Medieval features



Burials



pits and dumps (open land)

Fig 25 Medieval phase plan

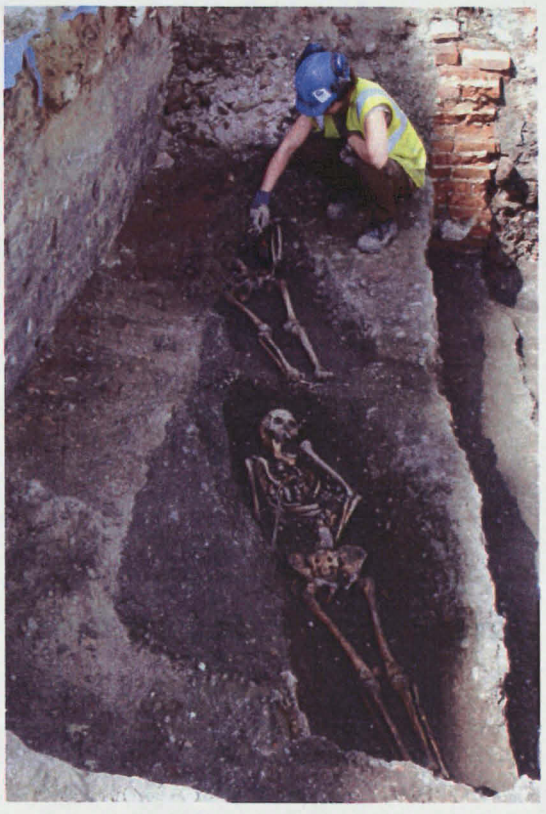
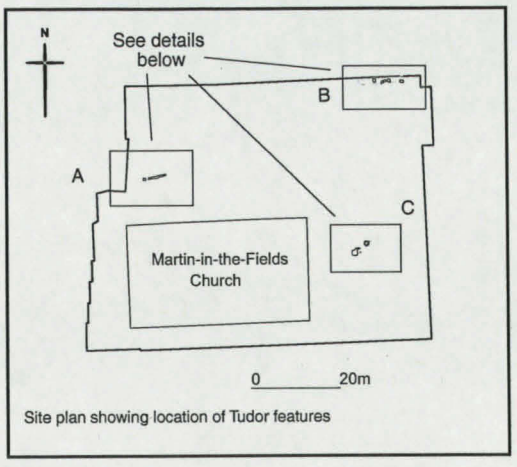
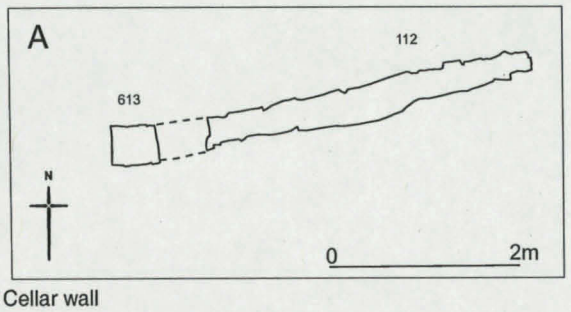


Fig 26 Medieval burials

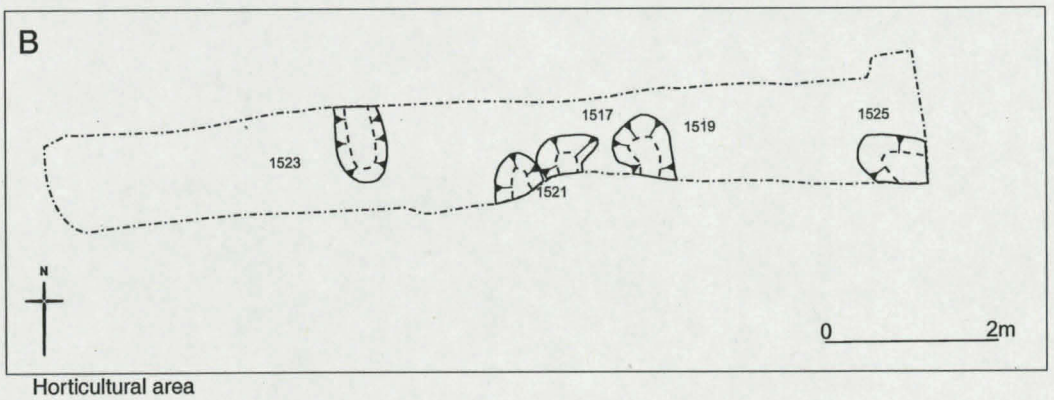
Fig 27 View of Area 4 from the church roof facing down to north



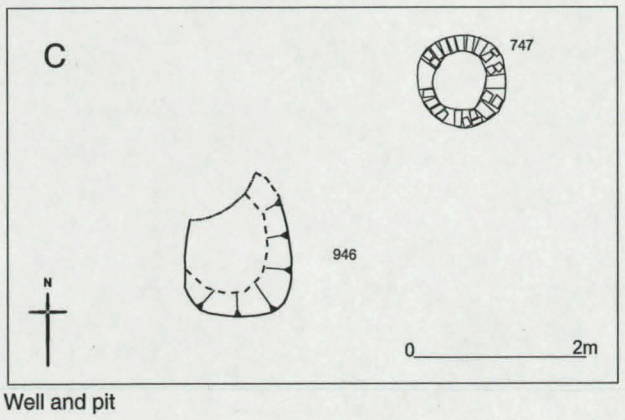
Site plan showing location of Tudor features



Cellar wall

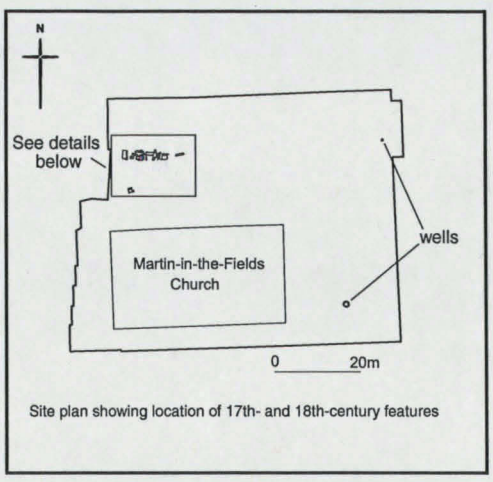


Horticultural area



Well and pit

Fig 28 Tudor phase plan



Site plan showing location of 17th- and 18th-century features

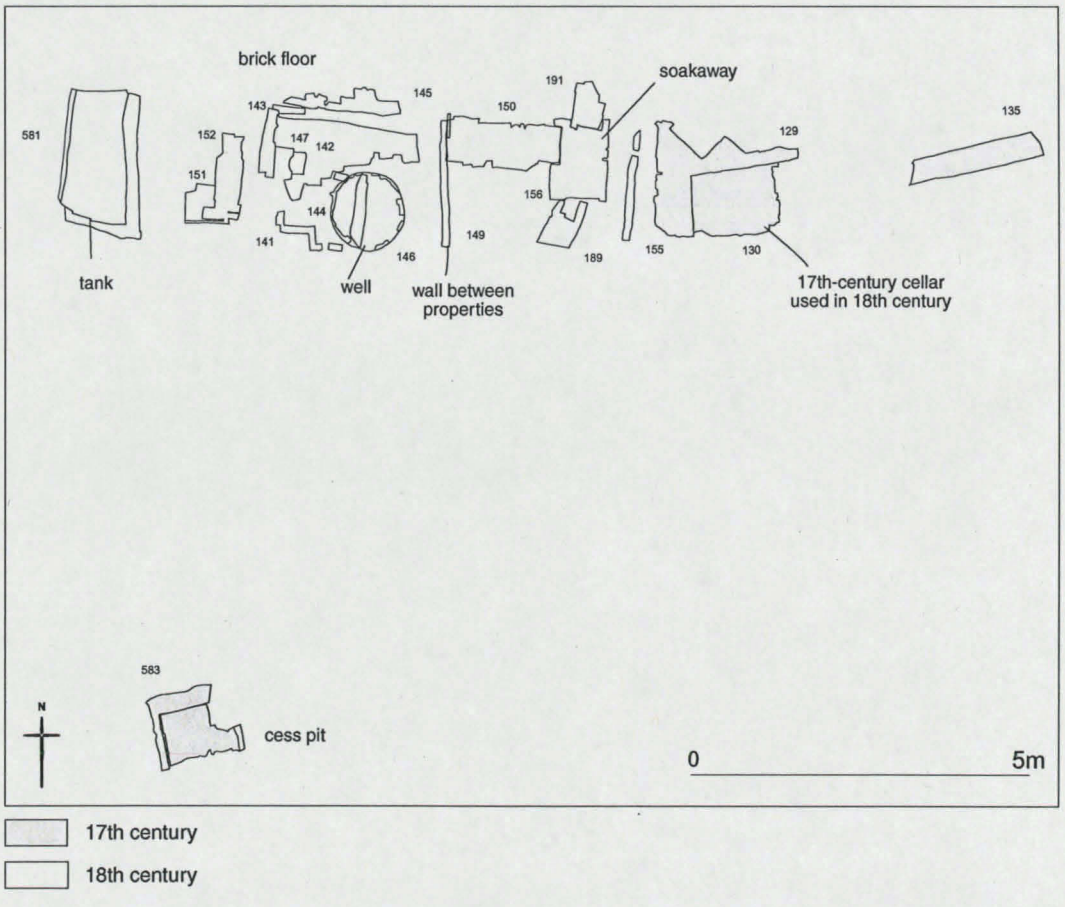


Fig 29 17th- and 18th-century phase plan

Fig 30 Well and soakaway from 18th-century properties

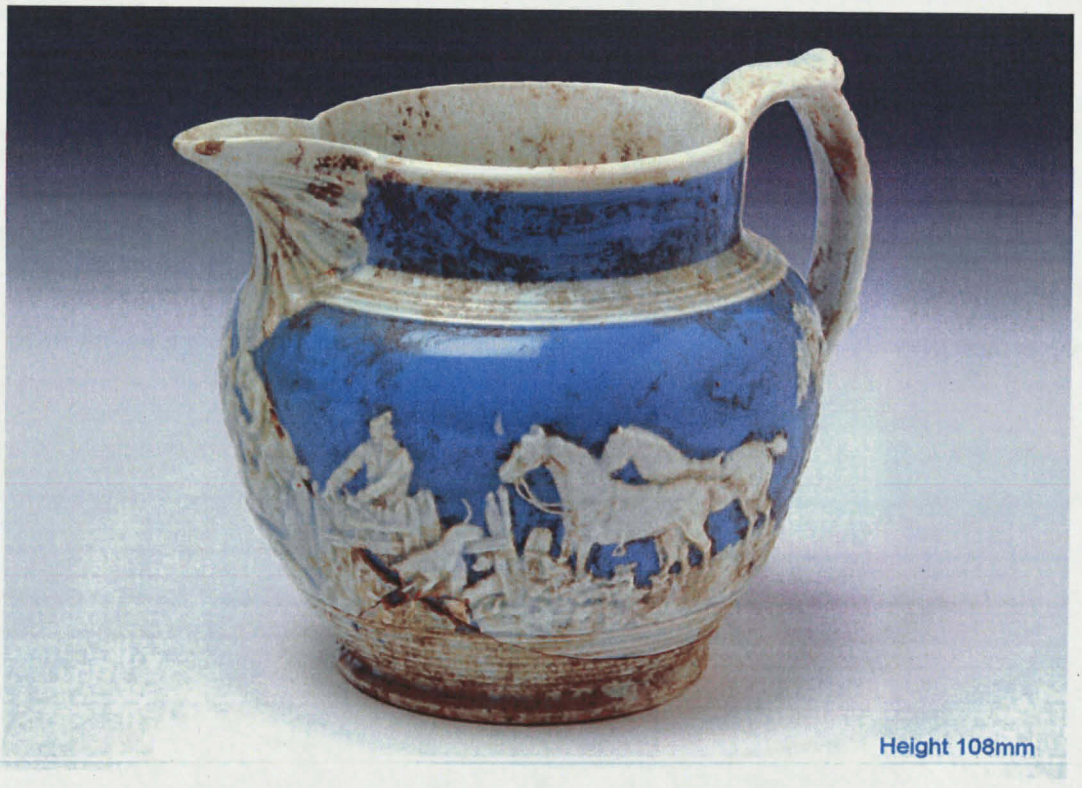


Fig 31 Spode jug with hunting scene

Fig 32 19th-century coffin fitting

Fig 33 False teeth

Fig 34 Mourning ring

5 Quantification and assessment

5.1 Post-excavation review

In order to produce this report, an interim statement on the results of the fieldwork was produced (section 4), as well as an assessment of the degree of realisation of the original research aims (section 6.1). A statement of the potential of the stratigraphic archive (section 6.2) was then made, enabling the production of an updated research design (section 8.1). Note that the standing building recording archive is quantified in a separate report.

The following procedures have been carried out on the sequence:

Task 1: Completion of checking of site archive – plans, sections, context sheets, environmental sheets & registers
Task 2: Compilation of context matrices using Bonn Harris Matrix software
Task 3: Location of sections and identification of contexts represented
Task 4: Compilation of area plan matrices
Task 5: Delineation of subgroups on printed context matrices
Task 6: Compilation of subgroup matrices using Bonn Harris Matrix software
Task 7: Authorship of subgroup descriptions
Task 8: Addition of spot date data to subgroup matrix
Task 9: Drawing of date phased subgroup matrix
Task 10: Entry of stratigraphic information into MoLAS Oracle IND3D database
Task 11: Mapping of context data in MoLAS Oracle IND3D database to MoLAS subgroup database
Task 12: Integration of evaluation test pit data with site excavation data
Task 13: Preparation of plans for digitisation
Task 14: Digitisation of contexts using Penmap software
Task 15: Translation of Penmap digitised context data into Arcview GIS system
Task 16: Authorship of site summary, GLSMR form, and deposit survey form
Task 17: Liaison with specialist services including stratigraphically led prioritisation of artefactual data and identification of residuality
Task 18: Complete provisional dating of finds and environmental data
Task 19: Photographs cross referenced and indexed
Task 20: Project progress review meetings

5.2 The site archive and assessment: stratigraphic

This section brings together an inventory of the complete paper record that has been produced from each phase of fieldwork.

Table 1: Stratigraphic archive

Type	Description	Quantity	Areas
Contexts	Excavation	Total 1675	Area 1 (27 contexts) Area 3 (10)

			Area 4a (169) Area 4b (211) Area 7 (664) Area 8 (18) Area 10 (279) Area 11 (110)
Plans	'A4' 1:20 (no. of sheets)	Total 688	Area 1 (12 plans) Area 3 (4) Area 4a (54) Area 4b (114) Area 7 (147) Area 8 (5) Area 10 (280) Area 11 (72)
Sections	'A4'	9	Trench 1 (4) Trench 2 (5)
Matrices		Yes	Digital and paper copies
Photographs		Total number of slides (1100)	Colour B/W

5.3 Site archive and assessment: finds and environmental

This section contains detailed assessments from finds and environmental specialists, outlining the basic data collected from site and highlighting particularly relevant or exceptional finds.

Table 2: Finds & environmental archive general summary	
Building material	13 crates of ceramic building material (bulk of material discarded after assessment), 4 crates of unrecorded building material remaining 9 retained shoe-boxes and one larger box of bulk material
Prehistoric pottery	5 sherds (56g)
Roman pottery	588 sherds. Weight 9.5 kg.
Saxon pottery	248 sherds (127 ENV, 7.912kg)
Medieval pottery	57 sherds, weight 0.5kg
Post-medieval pottery	623 sherds, weight 21.6kg
Accessioned finds	322 accessions, of which 304 are from stratified contexts
Clay pipes	2 boxes bulk and accessioned
Struck/worked flint	3 pieces
Bulk Soil Samples	flots from 24 samples; flora & unsorted fine residue from 1. Also 4 bags & 1 plastic box containing sub-samples of fill from copper bowl. 51 unprocessed soil

	from {33}
Animal Bone	estimated 19020 fragments; estimated total 343 kg; 139 archive quality 'shoe-boxes'
Human Bone	61 contexts (plus one bag of unstratified remains) (11 skeleton boxes, 1 'shoe' box)
Slag	10.929kg

5.3.1 The building material

Ian Betts

The majority of the building material assemblage is Roman in date. There is a wide variety of ceramic fabrics present, including a mixture of early and later Roman types. A considerable number of tiles were found associated with the late Roman tile kiln. Most are parts of the kiln structure, but others could be waste material dumped in after the last firing.

Most of the Roman building material was found in Saxon contexts, but it differs from that found on other Saxon settlements in London, in that there does not seem to be an abnormally high percentage of roofing tile and brick in a limited number of fabrics. Flat tiles such as tegula and brick were normally collected for reuse, as they were ideal for hearths and crude paving.

Imbrex is present in reasonable quantities along with a scatter of box-flue and voussoir tile. The assemblage looks more like that which would be expected from Roman occupation. Other types are missing however, such as wall plaster (apart from three very small fragments) and opus signinum. It seems improbable that all the Roman building material found in post-Roman levels was brought in from reuse in the Saxon period, although this possibility cannot be entirely discounted.

What is apparent is that the material would seem to derive from Roman buildings of 2nd to late 3rd-4th century in date.

There is very little evidence of medieval occupation in the area, apart from a few medieval peg tiles, which may have fallen from the roof of St Martin-in-the-fields church, or a nearby building.

The late medieval to early post-medieval glazed floor tiles, and the later unglazed floor tiles, may well have paved part of the previous church, having been discarded when worn, or when the current church was built. Most are Low Countries imports which arrived in vast numbers in the post-medieval period. The moulded stones, which occur in a variety of stone types, could also derive from building work at the church.

There are a number of post-medieval peg tiles present. Again these may be from the church, or from surrounding buildings. A small number of pantiles are also present, indicating that this roofing type was used on at least one building in the vicinity of the site. The ridge tiles could have covered either peg or pantiled buildings.

Numerous brick samples were collected, which seem to have a mixture of dates. More detailed analysis may help in establishing the date of the various brick features found on the site.

Roman worked stone
The sarocophagus [661] <264> is thought to date to the Roman period. It was made from limestone, possibly originating in either Oxfordshire or Northamptonshire and had been carved from two pieces, one for the main body of the coffin and one for the lid. In total, it weighed 1.5 tonnes.

Roman mudbrick and daub
Roman daub was mainly used in the construction of the tile kiln (Figs 11, 14 and 15) where it served as a bonding material for the bricks and roofing tiles making up the kiln structure. More detailed information on the tile kiln can be found in a separate article (Betts and Telfer, forthcoming). Kiln debris was recovered in contexts [59] to [109]. Part of a kiln lining in context [1114] may be for the same structure.

A fragment of mudbrick was noted in context [107].

Roman ceramic building material

FABRICS
Early Roman fabrics
Fabric group 2815, fabrics 2454, 3009, 3019, 3023

Late Roman fabrics
2453, 2456, 2459B, 2459C, 3023B, 3050, 3060B, 3269

Undated fabrics
3018, 3020?, 3074, 3238

FORMS
Roofing tile
Roofing tile was found in a wide variety of fabric types, and includes material imported into London during the later Roman period: such as fabric 2453 – origin unknown, fabric 2456 – Harrold, Bedfordshire, and 3050 – Reigate, Surrey.

Flue tile
Fabric group 2815, fabric 3269
A small number of combed box-flue tiles from a hypocaust heating system were recovered from tile kiln wall [101], outer kiln chalk wall [108], Roman occupation dump [1224] and the backfill of a possible Saxon well [1540]. There is also an unkeyed corner from layer [1651].

Voussoir
Fabric group 2815
Combed voussoir tiles, from the vaulted roof of a bathhouse, or similar structure, were found in [101] and [108].

Brick
Most of the complete or partially complete bricks were found associated with the late Roman tile kiln. These are square bricks of bessalis type and rectangular shaped lydion bricks.

Markings on tiles and bricks
Signature marks
A number of bricks have signature marks; these are mainly of the more common semi-circular shape.

Animal, shoe and other prints
There is a shoe imprint from [272], found in the backfill of a medieval burial, a finger or paw print from tile fragment [1223], recovered from a possible Saxon yard surface and two hob nail marks from a shoe from Saxon backfill [1345].

Graffiti
The lower half of a tegula has two areas of graffiti at either side of a sloping signature mark ([101], Fig 15). These have been examined by Dr Mark Hassell, but he has been unable to decipher their meaning.

Roman painted wall plaster
There are only three small pieces of wall plaster from the site. Two have a crudely applied layer of white plaster, whilst the other is plain pink.

Saxon daub
Saxon daub was recovered from a number of contexts. The more interesting pieces, which show evidence of wattle and daub construction techniques, were found in contexts [824], [1019], [1028], [1086], [1097], [1103], [1115], [1117], [1139], [1140], [1158], [1262], [1273[, [1433], [1473], [1599] and [1640]. In addition, a small number of fragments show what appears to be a whitewashed surface (contexts [1248] and [1540]). Similar whitewashed plaster has been noted on other Saxon sites in London.

Reused Roman tile and brick
A number of roofing tiles and bricks have a worn surface suggesting they were reused as a crude form of paving.

Medieval ceramic building material
FABRICS
Late medieval fabrics
2271, 2586

FORM
Peg roofing tile
Fabrics 2271, 2586
A few splash glazed fragments of medieval roofing tile were found in post-medieval pit fills [948] and [955] and intrusively in Saxon layer [1301]. There are also a small number of other peg tiles which could be either medieval or post-medieval in date.

Post-medieval ceramic building material

FABRICS
Tudor fabrics
3033, 3046, 3065, 3063, 3082

Later fabrics
1678?, 2275, 3032, 3038, 3063, 3067, 3202

Undated fabrics
2271, 2276, 2586, 3047, 3091?, 3216

FORMS
Floor tile
Low Countries 'Flemish' glazed
Fabrics: 2318 near 1877, 3063, 3082
Brown and yellow glazed Low Countries floor tiles were found in pit fill [114], the backfill of Tudor well [750], post-medieval dump [1470] and Tudor layer [1489]. These are probably late 15th- to 16th-century.

Low Countries 'Flemish' unglazed
Fabrics: 1678?, 3063
Unglazed Low Countries tiles were found in drain floor [128], the backfill of a brick-lined cess pit [592] and drain backfill [903]. These are probably late 16th- to 18th-century. The tiles from [112] (fabric 2318) and [823] (fabric 2850) are so worn it is not possible to say if glaze was ever present, so their date is uncertain.

English? unglazed
Fabric: 3047
What may be an English unglazed floor tile, in the same fabric (type 3047) as a set of thin bricks, was found in post-medieval demolition layer [498].

Tin-glazed wall tile
Fabric: 3067
A plain white 'Delft' wall tile was recovered from sandy layer [559]. This is probably 18th- or 19th-century in date.

Roofing tile
Peg tile
Fabrics: 2271, 2276, 2586, 3216
The post-medieval peg tiles are of standard two peg hole type. A variety of different shaped holes are present: round, square, diamond, triangular and rectangular. The latter are usually distorted square holes, but the tile with these rectangular holes (fill [162]) does seem to have had them added with a rectangular hole punch.

A small number of complete peg tiles survive, measuring 262–271mm in length, 153–157mm in breadth and 12–13mm in thickness.

Pantile
Fabrics: 2275, 3202

The only pantiles recovered from the site were found in contexts backfills [485] and [903].

Ridge tile
Fabrics 2271, 3091?
A small number of plain ridge tiles were recovered from the site.

Red brick
Fabrics: 3032, 3033, 3038, 3047, 3065
The bricks are a mixture of late medieval to mid 17th-century and later brick types. Those in fabrics 3032, 3033, 3046 and 3065 were almost certainly made at brickyards close to London. The complete bricks recovered are listed below; other incomplete bricks were also collected.

Table 3: Post-medieval brick

Context No	Fabric	Size (mm)	Date range
68	3032	216 x *c* 99–102 x 50–61	1666–1800
112	3033	225 x 104–6 x 49–52	1450–1600
112	3046	217–220 x 105–7 x 50–54	1450–1550
113	3032	222 x 95–98 x 62–65	1800–1900
128	3032	222 x 99 x 59–62	1666–1800
131	3046	223 x 105 x 60–65	1550–1700
135	3033, near 3046	230 x 109 x 62–63	1550–1700
137	3032	223 x 90–93 x 61	1800–1900
144	3032	221 x 96 x *c* 60–61	1666–1800
148	3047	232 x 110–116 x 42–44	1600–1900
150	3032 near 3035	210 x 103–104 x 60–62	1750–1900
154	to confirm	201 x 97 x 52(+?)	1600–1900
167	3038	225 x 105 x 68	1800–1950
484	3032 near 3046	225 x 99–103 x 60–62	1600–1750
524	3033	227 x 102–103 x 54–56	1450–1600
575	3032	318 x 97 x 59–64	1700–1850
613	3032 near 3046	223 x 105 x 60–62	1600–1750
654	3032 near 3046	219 x 99–100 x 57–60	1600–1750
709	3032	223 x 107 x 64	1800–1900
747	3046	219 x 106–108 x 53–54	1450–1600
974	3046	226 x 105–106 x 56–62	1500–1666
1038	3032	225 x 101 x 61–62	1750–1900
1063	3046 near 3032	236 x *c* 100 x 66	1600–1750
1073	3032?	221 x 85–90* x 60–63	1666–1800
1448	3032	209 x 95–97 x 63	1800–1900

* *slightly overfired, hence small breadth*

Stone building material
There are a number of pieces of stone building material, but in many cases more work is required to establish whether these are Roman, Saxon or later in date. The various stone types are listed below by function:

Mouldings
Medieval and post-medieval moulding were found in unstratified <2> <319> and as part of inspection cover [622] <210>. Two, probably medieval in date, are cut from Reigate stone quarried in Surrey; another, almost certainly post-medieval, is cut from Portland stone quarried in Dorset, whilst a third, of probable medieval date, is cut from Caen stone quarried in Normandy ([622] <210>).

The other stone moulding is a weathered fragment of imported medium to coarse-grained white marble ([1472] <317>). This may be the edge of a plaque or inscription and is probably Roman.

Ashlar?
There are what appear to be damaged ashlar blocks cut from a fine-grained cream coloured micacaous sandstone and calcareous tufa. The latter is almost certainly Roman in date.

Roofing?
Present are thin (6–14mm thick) sheets stone which could have been exploited as roofing material, probably in the late Roman period. These are cut from fine sandstone and a laminated fine-grained limestone, both known from other Roman sites in London.

Paving
Thicker stone sheets (24–35mm) may have been used as stone paving. These are made from fine sandstone, a shelly light grey limestone and a fine light grey limestone.

Rubble
There is Kentish ragstone, oolitic limestone, calcareous tufa and calcareous clay stone rubble. The latter two stone types would have been quarried in the Roman period. Calcareous clay was found along the Essex coast whilst Kentish ragstone was quarried in the Maidstone area of Kent.

Form?
There are two fragments of stone which although worked are of uncertain function. One is of light grey sandstone (post-medieval dump [180]), whilst the other is of partially laminated light grey limestone (Saxon pit fill [842]).

5.3.2 The Prehistoric pottery

Blackmore Lyn

Five sherds of prehistoric pottery were recovered from the same part (Area 4) of the site. These were from contexts [298], [308], [637] and [660], all of which were associated with possible Roman activity, making the sherds residual. Context [660] was the backfill of the grave cut for the sarcophagus.

Fabrics and forms
One sherd is in a finely flint-tempered fabric ([308], FLIN), while three are sand-tempered (SAND), and probably made of brickearth. The latter include a simple, slightly beaded rim and an upright rim with oblique fingernail impressions around the top, both from [637]. The third sherd, from [298] could possibly be of Saxon date, although the only other pottery from the context is Roman. A possible footring base fragment from [660] is in a much coarser fabric that appears to contain Greensand quartz (QU) and resembles the early Saxon sandstone-tempered fabric ESSTD. In addition, there are sherds from two vessels that have been recorded as Roman but which could be of late Iron Age date.

5.3.3 The Roman pottery

Beth Richardson

All the Roman pottery (including residual) was spot-dated: 588 sherds from 123 contexts. With the exception of four medium-sized contexts (30–40 sherds) most contexts are very small in size, typically consisting of fewer than five sherds. Much of the pottery is abraded, with a small average size, and presumably residual or re-deposited. It is nearly all late Roman (late 3rd to late 4th or early 5th century) with very little residual 1st or 2nd century material. There are two small pre- or very early Roman contexts, [1661] and [1665].

Early Roman
Two contexts ([1661] and [1665]) produced a small quantity of mid 1st-century pottery in fresh condition. The pottery, sherds from a large shell-tempered storage jar and a bead-rimmed chaff-tempered jar, may be just pre- or post-Conquest. There is significantly very little later 1st- or 2nd-century pottery on the site (perhaps 10 sherds in total).

3rd century
The small amount of 3rd century pottery, notably imports such as East Gaulish samian and late Cologne colour-coated beakers which are no later than the mid 3rd century, indicating that there was activity of this date in the area. There is one context dated AD 200–250 ([1241], containing sherds of East Gaulish and Lezoux samian and a sherd of North Gaulish grey ware), but this may not be a primary deposit.

Late 4th to 5th century
The late 4th- or 5th-century Roman tile kiln and the sarcophagus burial are physical evidence for late Roman occupation on or near the site, but although much of the pottery is 4th- or 5th-century, the condition of most of it does not suggest primary deposition.

Most contexts are dated AD 250–400, 270–400 or 350–400, often (because they are so small) on the presence of single body sherds of Alice Holt Farnham ware (AD 250–400). Oxford red colour-coated ware (AD 270–400) and Porchester D or East Midlands shell-tempered wares (AD 350–400). When looked at as a whole, however, most of these contexts are almost certainly the same date, *c* AD 350–400+,

corresponding with the pottery from the final type group in the late Roman sequence, Billingsgate Bath House (Symonds and Tomber, 1991, 77–81).

The Billingsgate Bath House group is characterised by its high proportions of Oxfordshire and Alice Holt Farnham wares, declining quantities of black burnished wares and, for the first time in London, a significant presence of Porchester D and East Midlands shell-tempered wares. This is very much the profile of the late Roman pottery from St Martin's, with a particularly high proportion of Oxfordshire red colour-coated ware (15% of all sherds) and Alice Holt Farnham ware (13.5%). There is also a high proportion of sand-tempered wares (mainly body sherds) from unidentified sources (19.5%), also typical of late deposits, and a low proportion (2.7%) of BB1. Porchester D ware, generally in fresh condition, makes up 2.5% of the total, which is very similar to the 2% at Billingsgate Bath House. Where identifiable, forms and decoration are also typical of the late 4th century, with Alice Holt Farnham square-flanged bowls, plain rimmed dishes, wavy combed decoration and a large 'honey' jar with internal grooves, Oxfordshire stamped and rouletted cordoned bowls and Porchester D and East Midlands shell-tempered ware hooked-rim rilled jars. Within context [1651], a large dump, were (in fresh condition) sherds of Porchester D ware hook-rimmed jar, East Midlands shell-tempered ware storage jar, Alice Holt Farnham storage jar and an Oxfordshire red colour-coated ware cordoned bowl (Young type C84/5) decorated with impressed circles and stamps and independently dated 350–400 (Young 1977, 170–1).

5.3.4 The Saxon pottery

Lyn Blackmore

Saxon pottery (c AD 400–850)
Saxon pottery was recovered from 55 contexts, amounting to 248 sherds (*c* 8kg; Table 5), an average size for Lundenwic. All was hand-collected and almost all is from stratified deposits. In three cases it occurs with medieval pottery ([35], [748] and [1048]) and in two with post-medieval pottery ([921], [1479]); context [779] contained Saxon pottery and clay pipe. Most sherds are in relatively good condition, with a number of sizable fragments and two reconstructable vessels. With only two or three exceptions, all the pottery is of 7th-century AD or later date. Most falls into known fabric groups.

Fabrics and forms
The broad distribution of the pottery by fabric category is shown in Table 5, and the assemblage is summarised in this sequence.

Table 4: The distribution of the Saxon pottery by ware group

Category	Sherds	ENV	Weight
Chaff-tempered wares	80	40	1606
Ipswich wares	80	56	3665
Other non-local	40	13	899
Shell-tempered	6	5	168

Imported wares	42	13	1574
Totals	248	127	7912

Chaff-tempered wares

These wares are the second most common on this site, with 80 sherds from *c* 40 vessels. Chaff-tempered wares are long-lived, appearing in the 5th century AD and continuing into the mid-8th century AD, if not later (Blackmore 1988, 106; 1989, 104–7; 2001, 25; 2003, 229–34). This means that dating is problematic on sites such as this where there is a long stratigraphic sequence. It would appear, however, that the earlier wares are predominantly sand-tempered with only sparse organic matter, and that there is a trend towards greater amounts of organic temper during the 6th and 7th centuries. Most sherds from the present site have a sandy fabric with moderate organic matter and have been coded as CHSF. Three sherds with a sand-free matrix and sparse sand were coded as CHFS, while two with only organic temper were coded as CHAF.

Four rims/profiles are suitable for illustration. The earliest find is a sherd from [1345] which is from a jar with incised decoration of two horizontal lines *c* 12mm apart and two slightly diagonal lines *c* 13mm apart. This may date to the 6th century. Context [770] contains the rim of a small rounded cooking pot, while rims from long-necked jars were found in [1169] and [1606], the former with a fairly plain rim, the latter heavier and beaded. Also of note are six sherds found in [824] from from a large rounded jar that is externally battered, internally abraded and perhaps used for some 'industrial' purpose; some join but no rim is present.

Ipswich wares

Ipswich wares characterise the second main ceramic phase within Lundenwic. They seem to first appear *c* AD 730–750 and continued until *c* AD 850 (Blackmore 1988, 106; 1989, 104–7; 2001, 27; 2003, 234–5). These wares are the most common category, with 80 sherds (3.665kg).

Five rims/profiles are suitable for illustration, the most interesting of which is from the rim of a pitcher with stamped decoration of large double segmented circles, the first example of the type in Lundenwic. Also of note are fragments from two jars with lugged rims for suspension ([56], [59]) and a short-necked rim with bevelled surface and light inner bead from [842]. Sherds from the same jar or pitcher were found in [717], [718] and [719]. These and numerous other sherds have internal residues, whether white (from water) or purplish in colour (from boiling madder).

Non-local/regional wares

By far the most important vessel from the site is a substantially complete sub-biconical jar with incised and impressed 'chevron and dot' decoration in a sandy fabric that appears to contain Greensand quartz (ESGS), but could be an import. Most of the jar was found in [302], with two other sherds in [238]. This displacement was most likely due to a reworking of the cemetery soil. The incised decoration comprises a band of three horizontal lines and a chevron band the neck made up of triple lines between this and the shoulder. Where the resulting triangular fields are inverted they are closed, but the standing fields are open; the former are filled with four small oval dimples (three across the base and one at the apex), but the latter can have more than

corresponding with the pottery from the final type group in the late Roman sequence, Billingsgate Bath House (Symonds and Tomber, 1991, 77–81).

The Billingsgate Bath House group is characterised by its high proportions of Oxfordshire and Alice Holt Farnham wares, declining quantities of black burnished wares and, for the first time in London, a significant presence of Porchester D and East Midlands shell-tempered wares. This is very much the profile of the late Roman pottery from St Martin's, with a particularly high proportion of Oxfordshire red colour-coated ware (15% of all sherds) and Alice Holt Farnham ware (13.5%). There is also a high proportion of sand-tempered wares (mainly body sherds) from unidentified sources (19.5%), also typical of late deposits, and a low proportion (2.7%) of BB1. Porchester D ware, generally in fresh condition, makes up 2.5% of the total, which is very similar to the 2% at Billingsgate Bath House. Where identifiable, forms and decoration are also typical of the late 4th century, with Alice Holt Farnham square-flanged bowls, plain rimmed dishes, wavy combed decoration and a large 'honey' jar with internal grooves, Oxfordshire stamped and rouletted cordoned bowls and Porchester D and East Midlands shell-tempered ware hooked-rim rilled jars. Within context [1651], a large dump, were (in fresh condition) sherds of Porchester D ware hook-rimmed jar, East Midlands shell-tempered ware storage jar, Alice Holt Farnham storage jar and an Oxfordshire red colour-coated ware cordoned bowl (Young type C84/5) decorated with impressed circles and stamps and independently dated 350–400 (Young 1977, 170–1).

5.3.4 The Saxon pottery

Lyn Blackmore

Saxon pottery (c AD 400–850)
Saxon pottery was recovered from 55 contexts, amounting to 248 sherds (*c* 8kg; Table 5), an average size for Lundenwic. All was hand-collected and almost all is from stratified deposits. In three cases it occurs with medieval pottery ([35], [748] and [1048]) and in two with post-medieval pottery ([921], [1479]); context [779] contained Saxon pottery and clay pipe. Most sherds are in relatively good condition, with a number of sizable fragments and two reconstructable vessels. With only two or three exceptions, all the pottery is of 7th-century AD or later date. Most falls into known fabric groups.

Fabrics and forms
The broad distribution of the pottery by fabric category is shown in Table 5, and the assemblage is summarised in this sequence.

Table 4: The distribution of the Saxon pottery by ware group

Category	Sherds	ENV	Weight
Chaff-tempered wares	80	40	1606
Ipswich wares	80	56	3665
Other non-local	40	13	899
Shell-tempered	6	5	168

Imported wares	42	13	1574
Totals	248	127	7912

Chaff-tempered wares
These wares are the second most common on this site, with 80 sherds from *c* 40 vessels. Chaff-tempered wares are long-lived, appearing in the 5th century AD and continuing into the mid-8th century AD, if not later (Blackmore 1988, 106; 1989, 104–7; 2001, 25; 2003, 229–34). This means that dating is problematic on sites such as this where there is a long stratigraphic sequence. It would appear, however, that the earlier wares are predominantly sand-tempered with only sparse organic matter, and that there is a trend towards greater amounts of organic temper during the 6th and 7th centuries. Most sherds from the present site have a sandy fabric with moderate organic matter and have been coded as CHSF. Three sherds with a sand-free matrix and sparse sand were coded as CHFS, while two with only organic temper were coded as CHAF.

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Non-local/regional wares
By far the most important vessel from the site is a substantially complete sub-biconical jar with incised and impressed 'chevron and dot' decoration in a sandy fabric that appears to contain Greensand quartz (ESGS), but could be an import. Most of the jar was found in [302], with two other sherds in [238]. This displacement was most likely due to a reworking of the cemetery soil. The incised decoration comprises a band of three horizontal lines and a chevron band the neck made up of triple lines between this and the shoulder. Where the resulting triangular fields are inverted they are closed, but the standing fields are open; the former are filled with four small oval dimples (three across the base and one at the apex), but the latter can have more than

four dimples. Where these coincide with the shoulder they recall the faceted carinated vessels that are typical of the 5th to early 6th centuries AD (Hamerow 1993, 42–4). No exact parallels have been found for this vessel; the closest match for the vessel profile is a jar from Kettering, Northants, which has the same decoration but only single dimples in the triangular fields (Myres 1977, fig 285). Other jars with three dimples in the triangular fields illustrated by Myres (ibid, fig 286) differ in form the number of horizontal bands around the neck, and/or the shape of the triangles. The decorative elements of this jar are generally considered to be early, occurring on vessels that are associated with the first phase of migration, which often coincides with possible evidence for military activity, as evidenced at Dorchester and other contemporary sites (Myres 1969, 80–1, 88; 1977, 49–50).

The Kettering urn matches a find from Issendorf, Germany, that was dated by Janssen to *c* AD 300, and by Myres to the mid-4th century AD. The jar from [302], which has multiple dimples, probably dates to the middle third of the 5th century AD (M Welch, pers comm). It is possible that a sherd currently recorded as prehistoric ([660]) is from a footring vessel of similar date to that from [302].

Other potentially early Saxon pottery is limited to one sherd of possible sandstone tempered ware (ESSTD). Also sandstone-tempered, but probably of Middle Saxon date, are four joining sherds from a large crude jar in sandstone-tempered ware with micrite/shelly limestone found in [1433] and others from [1048]. The closest match in the reference collection is fabric SSSL (Blackmore 1988, 89). The other sherds are all sand-tempered, with 12 sherds from the base of a cooking pot in fabric SSANA. This is of unknown origin, but is probably related to the Surrey-type fabrics noted below. The four other sherds are finer and of brickearth or London clay (fabrics SSANB, SSAND). The Surrey-type fabrics (SLGSA, SLGSF) amount to only three sherds. These wares seem to be present throughout the Lundenwic sequence and are currently not helpful for dating. Of interest is a possible crucible from [1577] <309>. One later fabric, however, is presented in the form of a sherd from [1446] is in a coarse flint-tempered fabric that is probably from Hampshire (MSFGD). Finds from the Royal Opera House site suggest that this ware type came into use in the mid-8th century AD (Blackmore 2003, 236).

Shell-tempered
Shell-tempered wares characterise a third ceramic phase in Lundenwic, which probably started between AD 770–800 and continued until *c* AD 850 (Blackmore 1988, 88–9; 1989, 106; 2001, 26–7; 2003, 237–8). This category is not well-represented on the site, with only six sherds from five vessels found in five contexts. Two are definitely of Woolwich Beds clay with fossil shell and probably from Kent ([770], [1169]); the others are probably from the same area but need further classification. No rims are present.

Imports
These fall into two main groups, reduced and oxidised wares from northern France and oxidised wares from the Rhineland.

North French/reduced wares
The most distinctive is a hard dense fabric with a sandwich firing that is thought to be from northern France or Belgium (fabric NFEBB), which is represented by two sherds

from context [824]. Four sherds are from a pitcher in the fine blackware fabric NFBWA, while two base sherds from a wheel-thrown vessel with vertical burnish externally look imported, but are unusually sandy and could be a variant of Ipswich ware; these should be resolved by scientific analysis. One sherd is from a pitcher in the very fine greyware fabric NFGWC ([824]), while four are in a slightly more sandy greyware fabric NFGWD. The most important of these finds is a battered sherd from a jar with rouletted decoration ([1099]), a feature that is associated with Merovingian wares, but can continue later.

The dating of these wares is problematic, but jars in reduced fabrics occur in graves of the second half of the 6th century AD, and they continued to be used as grave goods throughout the 7th century AD (Evison 1979, 45). It is not clear when they first started to reach London, but this was probably at some point in the mid-7th century AD; sherds of 'early' type are present at 8–9 Long Acre (LGC00; Vince 2002b; Blackmore et al 2004). Importation of pitchers and jars would appear to have continued into the late 8th or 9th century AD, although it is unclear whether the finds in later contexts are residual.

Odixised French/Rhenish/wares
One sherd from [824] could be from Normandy or the Rhineland; this was recorded as an unsourced whiteware fabric (MSWWE). A near complete pitcher (fragmented but reconstructable) with flat base, strap handle, pulled lip and rilled shoulder, is also of uncertain origin. It was recorded as being of Badorf-type ware but could possibly be French. If Rhenish, it should be early in the sequence (ie 7th century AD), as later types have sagging bases, but the pulled lip is quite atypical of both the French and German imports found in London or in other trading centres. Another curious feature of this pot is a thick iron residue inside the base; as this partly extends up over the inner wall, it appears to have been deposited before the pot was discarded, not post-deposition. Two further sherds of Badorf ware were found in [774] and [1376], the former with an applied thumbed strip and thus from a *Reliefbandamphora* of 8th century AD or later date.

Distribution
The most important find is the 5th-century AD jar from the disturbed burial [302]. Part of this vessel was found in the later reworked cemetery soil [238]. Most other finds are from contexts associated with domestic activity, mainly containing single sherds or less than five sherds. Stylistically one of the earlier finds is a chaff-tempered sherd with incised decoration from [1345] (see above) which should be of 6th century AD date; this context appears early in the sequence in Area 7. The largest group is from pit fill [824] of pit [825], which contained 63 sherds, although 27 of these are from the Badorf-type ware pitcher; six others are from an abraded chaff-tempered vessel that may have been used in some 'industrial' process. Pit [769] (fills [717], [718], [719], [768]) contained 17 sherds of Ipswich ware, with the same vessels present in more than one fill (some joining). Pits [782] (fills [770], [774]) and [1180] (fill [1169]), contained 15 sherds from nine vessels and 13 sherds from 12 vessels respectively, both with shell-tempered wares. Other larger groups include [59] (17 sherds from six vessels), [1540] (14 sherds from six vessels) and [1169] (13 sherds from 12 vessels).

5.3.5 *The human bone*

Natasha Powers

Following discussions with the church and the DAC, all articulated and disarticulated remains of later post-medieval date were sent for immediate reburial and were not otherwise assessed. Burials relating to the medieval period and earlier were retained for further study. A small quantity of human bone was also recovered from the animal bone assemblage and assessed.

After the excavation in Area 4, 26 burials, six contexts of human remains redeposited within grave fills ([213], [223], [221], [338], [602] and [648]), 18 contexts of disarticulated skeletal material and a small quantity of unstratified material were assessed.

Seven of the articulated burials were of Saxon or probable Saxon date, several of which (most notably [346]) were interred with high status grave inclusions. There were ten burials provisionally dated to the Roman period and nine of a probable medieval date.

Individual [665] was found within a plain stone sarcophagus: C14 dating of the remains revealed it to be a late Roman burial of 4th to 5th century date. It is currently believed that [1537] is most likely to also date from the Roman period, although the possibility that it is Saxon cannot be ruled out at this stage.

One group of disarticulated material, [342], was thought to be from a disturbed Saxon grave, two disarticulated contexts were medieval and two redeposited in post-medieval features. The remaining disarticulated material could not be dated.

A summary catalogue by body area was produced for the articulated remains. Preservation {from good (1) to poor (3)}, broad age estimates and adult sex were recorded together with gross pathological changes. Age and sex data was recorded using numerical codes (Table 6). Sub-adult age was based on the stage of eruption of the permanent molars, unless the remains were obviously neonatal.

Adult sex estimation was based on the rapid visual assessment of general morphological characteristics of the cranium and pelvis (Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994). Completeness was estimated to the nearest 5%, up to 95%. The minimum number of individuals (MNI) present within each context was estimated based on the presence of repeated elements or those where age, morphology or preservation indicated clearly that they were not from a single burial.

Disarticulated material was fully catalogued to enable the production of an MNI and summary observations were made on age and sex and gross pathological change. At this stage, no attempt was made to separate intrusive human remains, though a small quantity of animal bone was separated from eight of the contexts.

Table 5: Assessment codes for human bone		
Age code	0	Neonate/foetus
	1	<7 years (M1 unerupted)
	2	7-12 years (M2 unerupted)
	3	13-16 years (M3 unerupted)
	7	Adult
	12	Sub-adult (age unknown)
Gender code	1	Male
	2	Possibly male
	3	Intermediate
	4	Possibly female
	5	Female
	9	Undetermined
	0	Sub-adult

Prior to assessment, the right femur of burial [665] was fully recorded onto the MoLAS Oracle database and despatched for radiocarbon dating.

All data provided here is provisional and will be subject to adjustment following detailed analysis. Crude prevalence rates presented for the palaeopathological data should be seen only as an indictor of the potential of the assemblage from full analysis.

Condition and truncation

Five articulated burials (all medieval in date) were well preserved (19%), nine were moderately well preserved (35%) and twelve burials were poorly preserved (46%). Six burials had extremely poor cortical preservation, half of which were Saxon, the remainder Roman. Interestingly, Saxon burials from elsewhere in London have also tended to be very poorly preserved (Powers, 2004).

Green staining consistent with close proximity to a copper alloy object was noted behind the right knee of adult male [273], a medieval individual.

Poor preservation and a high level of truncation were demonstrated by the level of completeness of the burials and the presence of redeposited human bone in a number of later features. Of the 26 articulated burials, 18 (69%) were 50% complete or less and nine (35%) were 75% complete or more (Table 7).

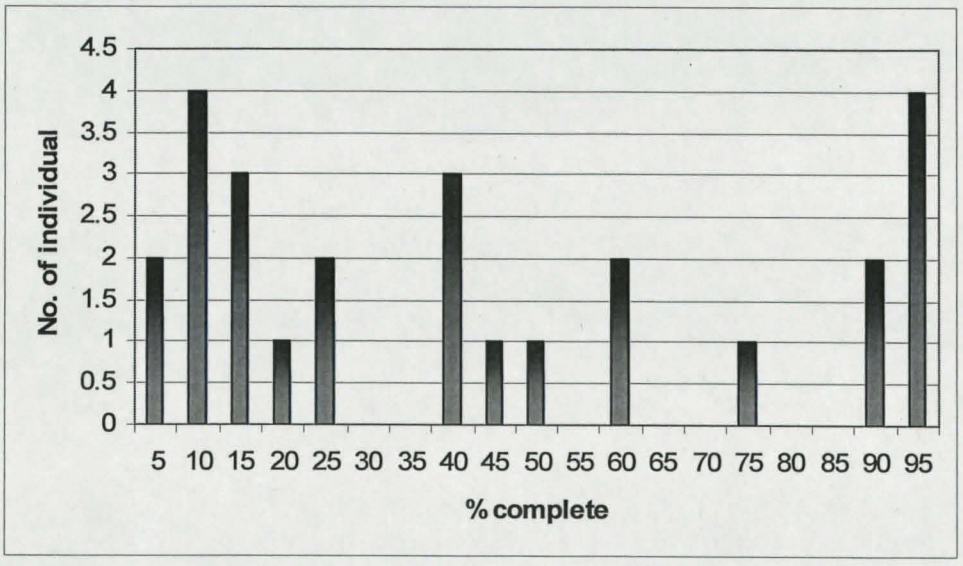

Table 6: Completeness of individual skeletons

Minimum number of individuals (MNI)
Four burials contained the remains of more than one individual. Adult male burial [208] also contained an intrusive sub-adult fibula; sub-adult [240] contained the left side of an adult mandible and sub-adult [493] contained an adult right second metacarpal. Intrusive elements from the feet were seen in samples of grave fill from [665].

Seventeen contexts of disarticulated or redeposited remains contained parts of a single adult. Seven contexts had an MNI of two, including [221], [252] and [338] from the fills of medieval burials. Context [482] contained elements from at least two adults and one subadult. In total, three disarticulated contexts contained subadult remains and one contained neonatal fragments.

Results

Demography
Twenty adults (77%) and six sub-adults (23%), including two neonates (7%) were present amongst the articulated burials. As the dentition was absent in all cases, none of the older sub-adults could be assigned an age estimate at this stage.

Due to the absence of areas of the skeleton with sexually dimorphic characteristics, it was not possible to estimate the sex of ten of the adult burials. Of the adult assemblage for whom sex could be estimated, seven males (27%) and two females (8%) were present and the remains of a very young adult [220] had intermediate sexual characteristics.

Six of the seven burials thought to be of a Saxon date were adult and of the three for whom sex could be estimated, two were male or probably male and one female. Sex could be estimated for three Roman burials all of whom were male. There was one sub-adult in the Roman assemblage.

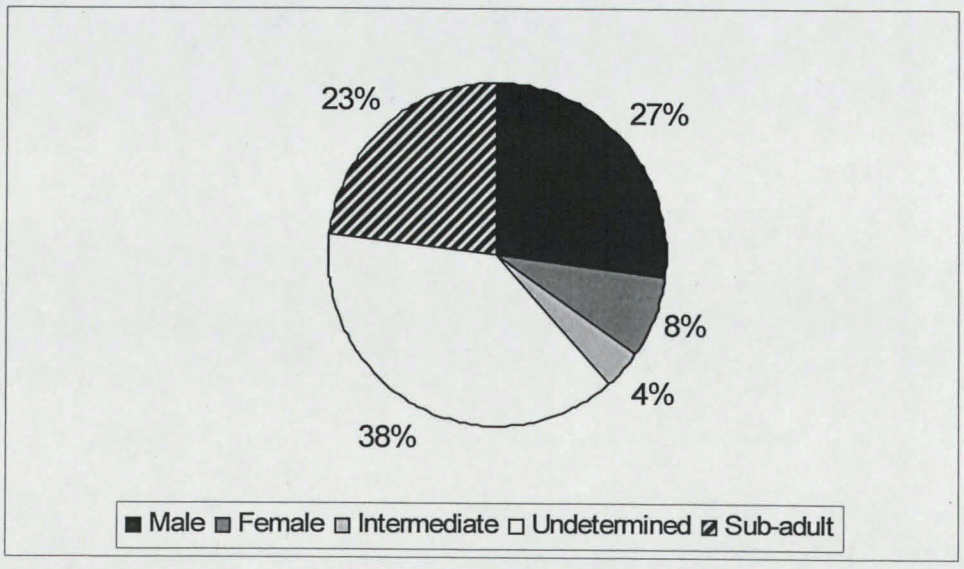

Fig 35: Demographic distribution among burials

Table 7: Gender of adult burials		
Gender	**n**	**%**
Male	6	30
Male?	1	5
Intermediate	1	5
Female?	1	5
Female	1	5
Undetermined	10	50
Total	**20**	**100**

Palaeopathology
There were relatively few indicators of disease or injury in the articulated assemblage.

Eleven adult torsos were present in the articulated assemblage and spinal joint disease was noted in six adult males of all dates, four of whom had evidence of disc herniation (Schmorl's nodes) and three of whom had suffered from osteoarthritis in the cervical vertebrae (neck). Just 1/7 Saxon individuals (14%) were affected by spinal joint disease compared to and 3/10 (30%) Romans, and 2/9 (22%) of the burials of later date.

Medieval burial [273], an adult male, had a dysplastic right hip with secondary osteoarthritis. This individual was also suffering from an infection at the time of death as indicated by active new bone formation (periostitis) on the distal tibial shafts.

An extra facet was present on the medial mid shaft of the fourth metatarsal from bone found in the cemetery soil [237], probably the result of a congenital abnormality.

Of the nine articulated adults (including six males and two females) in whom the dentition could be observed, six (67%) had indications of dental disease. Four had dental caries (44%), four had lost one or more teeth during life (44%), all six had deposits of calculus on the teeth (67%), four had indications of periodontal disease (44%) and five had periapical abscess formation (56%). Large mandibular tori were present in probable Roman adult male [649]. Unsexed Saxon adult [396] had a probable impacted maxillary third molar.

Sarcophagus burial [665] had healed fractures in three lower right ribs, most likely the result of a direct force injury.

Two of the three adult Romans with dentition present had suffered from dental disease, compared with one of the three adult probable Saxons and all three of the medieval burials with teeth present.

Limited evidence of spinal joint degeneration and dental pathology was also present in the disarticulated assemblage.

5.3.6 The accessioned finds

Lyn Blackmore

At least 322 Roman and Saxon accessioned finds were recovered during the excavations, of which 304 are from stratified contexts. A few accession numbers currently include more than one object, and additional items are anticipated from the slag and bone, so the real total will eventually be higher than this, possibly approaching 350–360 accessions. A summary of the material is given below.

Table 8: Summary of accessioned finds by no of accessions, material and period

Material	ROM	SAX	MED	PMED	?	Total	Comment
Silver/gold		2		2	1	5	Includes coins
Composite		3		4	1	7	Gold and glass; hanging bowl
Copper alloy	6	7	1	54	4	72	Includes coins
Iron	6	13	1	41	5	66	Stakes to be checked
Lead				1		1	
Glass	8	7	1	12	3	31	
Ceramic	4	10		34		48	Incl clay pipe, crucibles
Stone	1	8		2	2	13	Incl BM
Wax					1	1	
Leather				11		11	
Bone/ivory		35		13		48	
Total	**30**	**80**	**3**	**174**	**17**	**304**	

Roman

Glass

Part of a glass bracelet of dark green glass with a diameter of 80mm found in [1224] (<308>) is probably of late Roman date. A penannular glass bracelet was found in the east London cemetery (Wardle 2000, 118, 148, 349), and it is likely that <308> is also from a burial.

The vessel glass amounts to seven fragments, of which <307> and <308> may be stratified and <137> is from a post-medieval context. Three other fragments could be of Roman or Saxon date (see Saxon finds). Two fragments are in a cloudy colourless glass. That from [1199] (<306>) is from a convex vessel probably of late Roman date; that from [1345] (<300>) is too small to comment on the form. Two fragments, almost certainly from the same flask or bottle, are in an unusually clear turquoise glass, but are thought more likely to be Roman than Saxon (<299>, [1309]; <301>, [1345]). Four fragments are in pale blue glass, of which <137> ([198]) is from the neck of a bottle, while <140> ([199]) is from a cylindrical bottle, probably of mid-2nd century AD date, with typical surface scratches. Another is from a bowl (<307>, [1278]).

In addition there are three problematic pieces. One is the rim of what could be a 2nd-century flask or bowl (<183>, [114]; Isings type 44?; A Wardle, pers comm) or a tall palm cup of Saxon date (see below). Another is a small fragment of colourless glass from the Saxon grave [343] (<7>), which could be from a cup with cracked off and ground rim (A Wardle, pers comm). The third piece is a sherd of pale blue glass from [1139] (<305>).

Iron

Five large stakes were found at the head end of grave [650] (fill [648]). Dating is still uncertain for this burial. The stakes are long and tapering, and covered in corrosion products; the following measurements taken from the X-rays. Stakes B and C, and D and E, were found in the corners of the grave on either side of the head, while A was to one side. Stake <169> (stake A), has an extant length of 172mm, while that of <170> (stake B) is *c* 155mm (bent, tip missing). Stake <171> (stake C) is *c* 195mm long (bent, tip missing) while stake <172> (stake D) is in two parts, with a total length of 200mm. Stake <173> (stake E) is the longest, measuring 210mm. The heads are flat and mostly *c* 37mm in diameter, but that of <171> is *c* 30mm.

Fill [667] of grave [668] contained a similarly large stake (<167>) and several large nails (<167>, <168>). The former is in three pieces but measures *c* 195mm with a head of up to 55mm in diameter. Nail <168> is 87mm long, while the most complete in <167> is *c* 95mm with a head of 25mm in diameter. Also present in this grave is what appears to be the blade of a narrow knife (<153>, length 88mm, width *c* 11mm).

Grave fill/pit fill [323] contained part of a blade (<160>) that could be from a sword, knife or spear; there appears to be small rectangular area of denser metal, possibly a repair, on the cutting(?) edge.

Pit [271] contained the outer end of a tapering strap hinge with small nail/rivet in situ ([277], <159>, extant length 90mm, width 25mm tapering to 11mm at the end). A bent tapering strip ([236] <158>) is of uncertain function but may be a nail or structural fitting. One or two iron knives currently listed as of unknown period may be Roman ([1228], <267>; [1285], <275>).

Copper alloy
Pit fill [277] contained a long pin (<53>, length *c* 90mm) that is most likely to be of Roman date, although the head is very narrow and plain. Fill [397] of a grave contained part of a seal box lid (<55>) of leaf-shaped form with relief decoration (cf Andrews 2008, catalogue LO45), which probably dates to the 2nd century AD. The corner of a square/rectangular mount with rivet hole from fill [114] of pit [115] could be of Roman or Saxon date (<39>); it was found with both Roman and post-medieval pottery.

Saxon

Stone

Beads
Two amethyst beads were found [382] (<9>). They are not an exact pair and are slightly damaged. Like most other examples from England, the beads are drop-shaped, with skilfully drilled longitudinal perforations. These have sharp ridges down each side; the front faces are bevelled, while the backs are flatter (lengths 22.57mm and 25.01mm, maximum width 11.90mm).

It is generally held that amethyst beads were imported from the eastern Mediterranean, or possibly from India via the Mediterranean. They are likely to have entered England through ports in Kent, which is where the main concentration is found (Meaney 1981, 75–6; Huggett 1988, 66, 76, fig 2; Geake 1997, 12). The trade is thought to have started *c* AD 590, and probably ceased *c* AD 650. Amethyst beads are considered a type fossil of the 7th century (Welch 1999, 1). They are found with both women and children, usually singly or in pairs, as here (Huggett 1988, 66–8) and may have served as amulets as much as jewellery (Meaney 1981, 77). The source of the amethyst used for the beads from St Martin-in-the-Fields is uncertain, as they are rather milky and of an inferior quality.

Domestic equipment
Two hones were found, both made from a fine-grained sandstone (<114>, <259>). Both have a rectangular section and smoothed sides and faces, with hone <259> being particularly worn on the edges. Both were recovered from pit fills ([717] and [967] respectively) and are probably Saxon in date (cf Goffin 2003a, 197–202), although <259> may be Roman (A Wardle, pers comm).

Four pieces of lava quern were found (2.358kg), of which three are relatively thin and probably from upper querns (Blackmore and Williams 1988, 133; Goffin 2003a, 207). All of the latter have tooled upper faces and two have the outer edge present. That from the top fill [958] of pit [960] (<258>) has a maximum diameter of *c* 300mm, with bevelled tooled edge thickness 44–50mm). That from [1169] has a diameter of 400mm, with polished underside (thickness 42–45mm). Fragment <314> from [1196]

is only 25mm thick, and is thus probably from a very well-used quern; the underside is quite smooth. The fourth fragment is between 68–74mm thick and is probably from a lower quern ([1083] <315>); the upper face is tooled, while the underside is quite smooth through use.

A complete shale spindle whorl was recovered from fill [386] of pit [387]. It is hemispherical in shape, with a flat top. A shale spindle whorl was also recovered during excavations in the basement of the National Gallery (Williams 1989, 109–10, fig 37).

Ceramic

Loomweights
Twelve pieces from eight ceramic weights were recovered (2.836kg), all from different contexts. These were classified using the terminology developed for loomweights from other sites in Lundenwic (Blackmore 1988a; Williams 1989; Goffin 2003b).

Three weights are of greater than average size, and may have been thatch weights rather than loomweights. The largest is <134>, from pit [813], which is of annular/intermediate form, with a diameter of *c* 155mm and an estimated total weight of over 1kg (extant weight 680g). It is very crudely made, with deep finger impressions inside the central hole and over the surface. The most complete weight is <312> ([1203]), which is of intermediate form and comprises two joining halves, plus a few small fragments, giving a diameter of c 133–138mm and an original weight of c 950g. The fabric is very fine, but includes some large irregular pebbles up to 27mm across; the underside is burnt. Weight <313> ([1086]), probably of similar size, is *c* 70% complete; of intermediate/annular form, it is taller than the others (c 55mm), with an asymmetrical hole.

The other fragments are much smaller. Weight <133>, from pit [769] is of small, bun-shaped form (diameter *c* 110mm), while <311> ([1473]) is a burnt fragment from an intermediate weight. The remaining pieces are too small to determine what form of weight they are from; they comprise <263>, from the top fill of context pit [786], <321> ([59]) and <322> ([919], the later with part of the central hole. Loomweights occur from the 7th century onwards, but they are more common after the introduction of Ipswich ware, *c* AD 730 (Blackmore 1999; Malcolm et al 2003, 169–70). It is not yet known whether weight size changes over time.

Industrial ceramics
An iinteresting find is a tuyère from fill [1433] of a large Saxon pit (<310>), one of the first complete examples of a complete mouth from Lundenwic (diameter c 14x16mm). Slag was also found in this context and in various others. The rim of a crucible in a fabric containing Greensand quartz was found in [1577] (<309>).

Glass

Beads
Three complete glass beads in good condition were found in fill [382] of possible grave cut [381], together with fragments of silver wire (all currently accession number

<10>). Glass was also used for the setting in a gold pendant <8> (see below). The beads were classified according to the typologies defined by Evison (1987, 61 and text fig 11) and Brugmann (2004). 'Wound' is used here and in the catalogue as a term for beads where the surface is irregular and the spun construction of the bead is evident; these beads were probably pinched off a long rod rather than cut. They are small and monochrome, opaque and of different sizes.

The largest is barrel-shaped, of orange glass with a matt white outer surface, with an appearance more like pottery than glass; a similar type has been described at Dover (Evison 1987, 61–2). Slightly smaller is a cylindrical green glass bead of the type classified by Brugmann as a wound spiral, while the smallest is a wound biconical bead in red glass, now with a metallic iridescence to the surface. From Brugmann's dating, the orange barrel-shaped bead is typical of the end of the intermediate phase/beginning of the final phase of Anglo-Saxon beads (Group B2/C), dated to AD 580–650 (Brugmann 2004, 58, figs 166, 173). The green wound spiral bead is most typical of the final phase (after AD 650; ibid, 58, figs 168, 169), although they were probably in use before this. Combinations of beads of different phases often occur with amethyst beads and cowrie beads, while the final phase beads can also occur together with silver rings, as here. Beads found in cemeteries are mainly associated with female graves.

Part of a polychrome bead was found in context [1383] (<265>). This is a continental bead type, of cylindrical form with a red core overlaid by polychrome decoration of combed, or feathered, arcaded trails (ie combed in one direction only) in red and white overlaid by yellow bands at the edges. In form, with the use of yellow bands, this bead is closest to is type 58, as defined at Schretzheim, Germany (Koch 1977, 214; Farbtafel 5).

Type 58 beads appear in Stufe 3 at Schretzheim, dated to AD 565–590/600, and continue in Stufe 4, dated AD 590/600–AD 620/30 (Koch 1977, 22, 26). In England, Brugmann (2004, 70, 81) dates them to her phase B1, AD 555–600; the 12 in her survey (ibid, fig 59) have a widespread distribution in England south of the Wash, with a concentration in Kent, notably at Mill Hill, Deal (Brugmann 1997, 59, fig 19, type G1; 1997, 126, Abb 5, nos 4, 5). Bead <265> is the first example of the type from the lower Thames valley.

Vessels

The seven fragments of vessel glass were classified using the dating provided by Evison (1988, 1989, 2000). Possibly the earliest find is the base of a cone beaker <187> [719] (pit [769]), which is green in colour and the base is uneven and convex. As the body is missing, it cannot be dated more closely than to the late 5th or 6th century AD. Cone beakers were already in use in the late Roman period (Harden 1956, 134–6, fig 25, group BIII), and occur in a range of forms thereafter, becoming taller and more elongated over time.

A complete palm cup <6> from grave [343] (context [360]), is one of only a few complete examples known in Britain (Fig 19). It is blue/green in colour, plain and free-blown with a plain, slightly everted and thickened rim like that seen on the cups from the Swallowcliffe burial (Speake 1989, 80–2, figs 71–2).

Two other palm cups, both in light blue/green glass (<142>, [386]; <296>, [1294]) are represented by collared or deep outward folded rims. That of <296> is *c* 15mm deep, but that of <142> is *c* 35mm deep. None of the body is present on <296>, and only a part of <142> survives; the rims, however, are quite smooth and give no indication of any ribbing. The latter is a feature of the surviving example of two found during 18th-century building work at St Martin-in-the-Fields (one of which is on display at the Museum of London). Thought to be imported from the Rhineland, this has cruciform moulding on the base and a deep folded rim (Harden 1956, 142, note 42; Evison 2000, 68; Vince 1990, 14–15, 60–1, fig 6).

According to Geake, most palm cups date to before *c* AD 650, but some types, including the plain examples like <6>, continued in use later than this and none in her sample need be earlier than AD 650 (Geake 1997, 88). This dating fits perfectly with that of the other finds found with <6> in grave [343], and the other two examples are probably of much the same date.

A body sherd in blue-green glass from [325] (<141>) is probably from a tall palm cup. Problematic pieces of Roman/Saxon date comprise the rim of what could be a tall palm cup or a 2nd-century flask or bowl (<183>, [114]; see above), a small fragment of colourless glass from grave [343] (<7>; see above) and a sherd of pale blue glass from [1139].

Iron

Two of the eight iron objects are from fill [382], which contained a number of other items (eg the composite pendant and glass beads). They comprise part of a knife (<163>) and part of a knife or a pair of shears (<164>). The former is represented by the rear part of the blade and tang, which is set centrally (extant length 70mm); mineralised textile is visible over much of the surface. Object <164> comprises two fragments and is harder to identify with certainty as the larger piece is completely wrapped in mineralised textile, either from the burial dress, or from a sheath or bag. The other fragment, also with mineralised textile remains, is non-joining.

A near complete pair of shears, represented by the bow, arms and part of the blades, was found in [1169] (<281>, extant length 128mm); shears are relatively common in Anglo-Saxon female graves of the 6th and 7th centuries AD (Geake 1997, 96–7), but are rare in domestic contexts in Lundenwic, although one possible example was noted at Shorts Gardens. The simple loop of the bow suggests that this is an early example of the type (Rogers 1993, 1272) and it may be derived from a grave.

Accession <4> ([59]) comprises a lozenge-shaped rove from a clench bolt (42x30mm; cf Ottaway 1992, 615–8) and a strip, possibly not associated (extant length 35mm, width 15mm). Pit fill [386] contained a binding of sub-rectangular form (23mm x13mm, breadth 16mm) with wood adhering to all faces.

A burnt deposit [1196] contained part of a pair of tongs, represented by two long, straight arms that converge or overlap towards the top, which is pointed (length *c* 175m, width of blade 18mm). The two other items are a possible staple ([958] <256>) and an oval plate ([959] <257>).

Copper Alloy

Very little copper alloy can be attributed to this period at present. Of the seven accessions, four are small scraps that have been classed as waste (<294>). Small fragments, probably from scrap metal, were found in the dump [1140] (<293>), the fills of a slot [1103] (<288>), a pit ([1097] <294>) and a possible pit that cut a Saxon beamslot ([1090], <295>).

Eight small fragments of sheet metal (<203>), from fill [386] of a shallow pit ([347]), may be from a mount or scrap metal; one has a slightly curved edge. Other possible mounts comprise <286> and <291>. The former, from occupation surface [1117] comprises 17 small fragments of sheet metal, one of which has two small holes for attachment. X-ray suggests that the edge has a linear border. This could be a residual Roman object. Accession <291> comprises two fragments from beamslot fill [1095]; one is a plain strip (length 43mm), but the other (length 23mm, width 7mm) has a denticulated edge suggesting that it too could be of Roman, rather than Saxon manufacture. The fill of a possible Saxon or medieval pit ([1508]) contained what may be part of a pin with applied hemispherical head (<285>).

Composite objects

Three objects are of composite construction: a pendant, a hanging bowl and a probable bell.

The small triangular pendant <8> from fill [382] has a gold mount encircled by twisted gold wires, with plain suspension loop and flat setting of blue-green glass, presumably in imitation of a gemstone (Fig 22). No exact parallels have been found for the pendant, but it is similar in shape to triangular pendants on the Desborough necklace (Webster and Backhouse 1991, 28, no. 13) and others found at Winchester (Geake 1997, fig 4.5) and in Norfolk (Marzinzik 2006). It was probably made in Kent. Pendants are found, usually singly, as necklaces in high status female graves and it seems likely this pendant formed part of a necklace along with the beads and silver wire also found in possible grave fill [382] (not illustrated). The pendant can be classed together with cabochon pendants of similar form; these have been dated by Geake to the second half of the 7th century AD (1997, 38). This fits well with the date of the associated items.

The cast hanging bowl of copper alloy <13> was recovered in several pieces from fill [360] of grave [343]. A ring <12> was later recognised as the third suspension ring from the hanging bowl. The bowl and two enamelled basal discs have been conserved. The former is in poor condition and badly fragmented. Mineralised textile and part of a shoe were associated with the metal of the bowl. The discs are identical, with an inner diameter of 39mm, and outer diameter of 45mm including the applied raised rim. Both discs are decorated with a cast triskele with spirals facing clockwise, originally filled with red enamel (Fig 21). There is a raised dot in the centre of the disc and what may be remains of silvering or tinning. On the reverse, the remains of the solder attachment can be seen. A broad parallel for this design, from Barrington, Cambs, is illustrated by Brenan (1991, 179, fig 1.6); others from Middleton Moor, Derbyshire and Oving, Bucks, are shown by Baldwin Brown (1915, 476, Pl CXIX, nos 1, 2). Including <12>, all three suspension rings were recovered, but only two of the three hook escutcheons. One has been conserved and takes the form of a bird with

folded wings, length 91mm (Fig 20). The base or tail is bifid and the hook appears complete. There are two similar sized coils in the upper apart of the escutcheon with two smaller below. The background field appears to retain decayed red enamel with some traces of what may be gilding. There are no direct parallels for these large and impressive mounts in Brenan's survey (ibid).

The source and date of these vessels is debated, but it has been assumed that that they were made in Ireland or the north of England (Geake 1999, 87). Some may have been buried in the 6th century, but most probably date to the 7th century, and they are taken as typical of the period (AD 650–700), although possibly continuing into the early 8th century (Brenan 1991, 65–74; Geake 1997, 85; 1999, 85–6). A high-status object, most often found in male graves (Brenan 1991, 75–6, 90), it seems likely that the primary function of the hanging bowl was connected with feasting and drinking (Geake 1999, 87) and this is supported by the fact that hazelnuts were found in the present find.

Pit [841] contained five fragments that would appear to be from a brazed bell ([841] <245>); a sample area needs cleaning to verify this identification.

Silver
Fragments of silver wire from an elastic ring with slip-knot fastening were found with the three glass beads [382] <10> and pendant <8>, and almost certainly once formed part of a necklace (not illustrated). The use of wire rings in necklaces is a predominantly 7th-century AD trend, when a new fashion for festoon necklaces would appear to have replaced the 6th-century vogue for long strings of beads (Matthews 1962, 37; Hyslop 1963, 191). In most cases, less than five rings are present (ibid, 191; 198-9; Geake 1997, 48–50). The majority are of silver but some are of copper alloy or, very rarely, gold. Most are of 'elastic' construction, but some are solid and a few are decorated.

Context [357], also part of grave [343], contained a finger ring, <11>, in three pieces. This has a silver content of 97%. The following is taken from Marzinzik 2006: 'Silver finger ring in three fragments. The bezel is round and bordered by a group of three pellets on either side. The remaining two fragments are from the plain, round-sectioned hoop of strikingly large diameter. It may be possible that a very small piece of the hoop is missing where it joins the bezel, but due to the heavily corroded condition it is not possible to be certain (S. LaNiece, pers comm)'.

Bone
Eight of the 35 bone accessions are artefacts, including fragments from three combs. Two of double-sided composite type are represented by incomplete toothplates <107> ([238],) and <115> from the top refuse fill [717] of pit [769]. The former has complete teeth surviving on one side, with part of a rivet hole; the latter is thicker and shorter (length 13mm), with rivet holes at each end and few complete teeth. A small piece of side-plate, decorated with incised zig-zag lines, was noted in the preliminary assessment. Both composite combs can be given a broad Middle Saxon date.

The third find is the handle from a single-sided comb (<237>), a type usually dated to the 8th and 9th centuries and thought to be of Frisian origin (Riddler 1990). This was found in the top fill [909] of pit [908]. Decorated with incised lines and pierced

circles, it has the remains of a rivet hole for attachment to the toothplate (Fig 23). A probable comb handle of the same type, but much smaller, was recovered from Jubilee Hall (Blackmore 1988b, 135; Fig.38, No.6). This is the largest example of its type from the settlement.

Textile production is evidenced by the recovery of three thread pickers or pin beaters, which would have been used to pick warp and separate warp threads when using a warp-weighted loom (Blackmore 1988b; 2003, 305–6). Two joining halves of a complete, slender example (total length 176mm) were found in the primary and upper fills of pit [782], ([771] <120> and [770] <119>), while fill [774] of pit [769] (<122>) contained a complete short example (length 80mm) with a highly polished surface and oval section. An incomplete thread picker from fill [671] of cut [672] (<224>) was probably of similar size as <119>/<120>; it has an oval section and polished surface (one end damaged, the other missing).

An unusual object is a shaped bone rib from a cow-sized animal with sawn edge at the proximal end and two perforations at the broken distal end, found in a late phase of a Saxon building ([1128] <272>, extant length 141mm). The function of this find is unclear; it may have been a mount of some form, but can also be compared to a rib with notched sides from Exeter Street that may have been used as a tally stick (Riddler 2004b, 60).

All the other accessioned bone recovered from the site is antler waste (107 fragments, 3.360kg), mainly tines and sawn offcuts, but including a few small plates (eg [774 <121>, [958] <240>). Of the finds that can be related to features, most waste is from five fills of pit [769] (40 fragments, 470g), with eleven pieces <114> from the top fill [717] (in which comb fragment <115> was also found). Fill [718] contained one fragment (<225>), while eight were found in fill [719] (<116>). Eleven pieces <118> were found with loomweight <133> (see above) in fill [768], while a further 11 were present in fill [774] (<121>), found with thread picker <122>; the latter include two small rectangular plates. The second largest group is from the construction cut [748] for well [746], which contained 31 offcuts (866g; accessions <226> to <229>).

All the waste suggests that antler working was carried out on or close to the site and it is interesting to note some was found with bits of a composite comb. Also of interest is the presence of pedicle ([302] <223>, [958] <241>) and fragments of antler attached to skull ([59] <5>, unstratified, <268>) which suggest that while most antler was collected in shed form, some deer were actually hunted. As most of the waste comprises small fragments and/or tines, it would appear that the material was used as economically as possible. At least two of the waste tines from fill [841] of pit [842] have a series of parallel knife cuts on them (<232>, <233>) showing that they were used for testing the readiness of the antler for working after it had been soaked (for processes see MacGregor 1985; Blackmore 2003).

One unstratified slice of branch with a rounded outline (<102>) looks different from rest. It may be a post-medieval object (?a pulley), perhaps made of reused Saxon material.

Medieval

Glass
A piece of glass, thought to be from a urinal <188> was recovered from the well backfill [750].

Iron
Context [71] contained a complete pricket, or candle holder with straight stem (<154>); for similar examples see Egan 1998, 140–1, no. 382).

Copper alloy
A long thin chape or ferrule with an original length of over 55mm and maximum width of 15mm, now in very poor condition, was found in [221] (<76>, six fragments).

Post-medieval

Stone
The one accession that is not building material is a complete alley from a Codd bottle which should date to between 1900 and 1916 ([760] <145>).

Ceramic
Other than the clay pipes, the ceramic finds comprise an alley from a Codd bottle ([559], <148>; see above) and five pipe clay wig curlers of different shapes and sizes, all from context [483]. Four are of the standard waisted, or dumbell type (Noel Hume 1969, 322; the two complete examples have lengths of *c* 63mm (<100>) and 66mm (<98>), with another half of a similar size (<99>). In addition, there is one smaller and more slender example (<97>, length 58mm). The fifth find is larger and of straight-sided tapering form (length 90mm); although alluded to, this type does not figure among the forms illustrated by Noel Hume (ibid, 323, fig 100). Three examples have stamped ends. That on the extant end of <99> has the initials 'WP' or a badly formed 'WA'. Both ends of <100> appear to have the letters 'WA', but neither is clearly legible. Both ends of <101> are stamped 'WB'. These letters are among the most commonly found on wig curlers of the period 1700–1780, and it is likely that the stamps on <99> and <100> originally read the same (ibid, 321).

Glass
The twelve post-medieval glass accessions comprise small fragments only. Most common are wine glasses or cups, with at least five accessions. The only rim is <139> from well fill [230], which is from a funnel-shaped bowl of 82mm in diameter; this is in colourless glass and is probably of 18th-century date. Only one definite base is present, <184> from demolition layer [549]; this is from the rim of a folded conical foot in colourless glass. A body sherd from a thin-walled funnel-shaped cup may be of 17th- or 18th-century date (<138> [204]). The only fragment in green glass is from [1442] (<302>) which appears to be from the junction of the stem with the bowl or base; this could be of 17th century date. An unstratified find is the knop of a 16th- or 17th-century wine glass in a streaky green glass (<298>). A problematic find is <186> ([658]), which is from the junction of the stem and bowl in colourless glass. The thickness of the wall (5mm) suggests that this is a pedestal bowl or sweetmeat dish

rather than a drinking vessel; dating is uncertain as the associated pottery is of early post-medieval date and <186> appears to be later than this.

Other finds include an unusual rim sherd from the horticultural soil [1530] (<304>), which appears to be from a jar of early post-medieval date, the base of a flaring beaker in a cloudy colourless glass ([162], <135>) and a small fragment of colourless glass with ribbed outer surface, the ribs expanding upward/outwards, which may be from a bowl or lid (<297> [1470]). Part of a polygonal bottle, possibly a 19th-century decanter, in colourless glass with incised decoration was found in fill [189] of drain [217] (<136>). Wine bottles are represented by the seal from a green glass bottle, probably of 18th-century date was found in fill [812] of cut [813] (<189>). This is 43mm in diameter and reads: 'Charles Wright, Open Collonade, Haymaket, London'. A complete free-blown cylindrical bottle, probably dating to *c* 1780–1815, was found in cesspit fill [177] (not accessioned).

Iron

The following concentrates on the larger or more identifiable object among the 40 iron accessions. Most are structural fittings or parts thereof. Context [148] contained a large L-shaped bracket, probably of 19th-century date, that is cast in two planes, ie each side is L-shaped with a long arm and a short one, and the two are joined at 90° at the inner corner of the larger arms. The longer arms are tab-shaped (length 94m, maximum width 50mm) with perforations at the ends for nails or bolts. Part of a third arm of similar size was also found. Dumped layer [162] contained a crank hinge or bracket with ogee-shaped short arm (length 42mm) and longer tapering arm (length 115mm) and a length of thick wire (length 115mm, diameter 2.5mm). Part of a door hinge was found in [198] (<156>). Another possible structural fitting is <284> ([703], length *c* 167m), a long bar-like object that tapers to a point, which is rather thin for a chisel but could be a form of stake or tie. A possible peg found in pit fill [226] (<157>) was apparently set into brickwork; the outer part has a roughly squared end and tapers in to a collar that would have secured it at the wall face. Context [368] contained a tubular object (<161>, external diameter 25mm); as the object is encased in corrosion products, it is unclear whether the short projection shown on X-ray is a pin or a plate, but it is likely that it this is a binding or collar from a pipe. The same context also contained part of a hooked object, possibly a broken staple with a span of *c* 70mm.

Context [230] contained two joining fragments from a probable strap mount or hinge with large rounded opening at the rounded terminal (<197>; for earlier examples see Ottaway 1992, 624, fig 260, no.3307; Brenan 1998, 81–2, no.215). A screw was found in [1022] (<274>), while complete nails were recovered from pit [354] ([353] <200>) and dump [538] (<199>). Further nails were found in cesspit [584] ([592] <201>) and in layer [499], which also contained a large stake (<165>, length 185mm). Dump [585] contained three fragments from a hasp with flattened twisted shank (width 13mm, thickness *c* 5mm; for an earlier example see Ottaway 1992, fig 270, 3943).

The casing and components of a lock were found in cesspit [165] together with one or more nails ([168] <206>). Fragments of sheet metal from pit fill [938] (<253>) may also be from a lock casing.

Three drop handles are probably from coffins rather than drawers. That from [587] (<277>) is angled (original span *c* 130mm) with a round cross section that is thickest at the centre and tapers to each end. Mineralised wood survives at one end. The others are D-shaped. One is unstratified (<278>, the other from [703] (<276>). The latter is covered in corrosion, but appears to have a double bead at the centre, while the former has triple beading. Context [854], one of the coffin storage pits, contained a long tapering object with decorative moulding and knop finial/terminal that may also be some form of coffin fitting or pull handle.

Another handle, probably from a bucket or pail, was found in [1029] (<279>), comprising two non-joining fragments, one with a looped end for suspension. Five fragments (two joining) from [499] (<208>, <209>) could be another handle or a binding of some sort.

Tools include the working end of a pitchfork (<150>) and a large ferrule, possible from the shaft of the same (<196>), both from context [230]. The terminal of the latter is unclear from the X-ray, but it appears to contain a 'stopper' of some form. There is also a square object at the mid-point of the casing, but it is not clear whether this is inside it or on the surface; this may be worth investigating. The same context also contained an object of square section that tapers to a point at the end (<198>, length 124mm); this may be a tool or associated with a cylindrical tube, part of which was found in the same context (length 67mm, diameter 10mm). One complete large chisel ([574] <152>, length 240mm) and two complete files were found, one in pit [855] ([854] <247>, length 160mm, hemispherical section), the other in wall [463] ([547] <151>); the latter is flat with a finely ridged surface (trellis). Also present are two trowels, one narrow with the tang of the handle ([1116] <280>), the other broader (unstratified, <3>).

Fragments of uncertain function include <202>, a small bar with square section ([625], length 40mm) a strip with one finished and one broken end (<92>, 91x27mm), a possible handle <193> (length 83mm+) and a strip covered with mortar (<197>), all from [230]. Fill [124] of a cut feature contained two fragments in corrosion products that may or may not be associated. If they are from the same object, it has a triangular head (width *c* 20mm, length *c* 32mm) with a narrow shank, and might be a key or tool (length *c* 60mm?). Fill [926] contained part of a flat, tapering plate with angled edge on one side (width *c* 40mm at centre) and a chape-like fragment that is hollow with triangular outline and oval section (<248>). Pit fill [941] contained a rod-like object in corrosion, possibly a nail, and small fragments of sheet metal (<254>).

Context [935] contained four items that may or may not be associated. Object <250> was recorded as a knife, although is too corroded to verify this identification (extant length 150mm); if it is a knife, the tang is unusually robust. Object <252> is more convincing as part of the tang and blade of a knife, but is extremely small (extant length c 61mm). Object <249> is a curved strip (length 55m, width 8mm), while <251> is a cylindrical with a diameter that tapers from 12mm to 10mm (length 30mm).

Copper alloy

Excluding coins, 44 items of copper alloy are dated to the post-medieval period, many of them relating to burials. Round-headed dress pins are the most common artefact

from the site, the nine accessions containing 34 fragments from *c* 24 examples ranging between 21mm and 32mm in length. These were found in eight contexts, with between one and 11 fragments in each ([124] <42>; [191] <46>; [226] <77>; [549] <178>; [558] <62>; [559] <65>, <179>; [560] <180>; [582] <67>). In addition, there is one small fragment found with screw <69> ([643], not accessioned) and one unstratified example (<36>). A near complete thimble is present in the unstratified finds (32>).

Buttons are the second most common item, with 18 examples (20 fragments) of 18th- to 19th century date from twelve contexts; most are complete, although often missing the eye. In addition there are four unstratified buttons. Some of these can probably be matched with the typology published by Noel Hume (1969, 91, fig 23).

Ten buttons were made in one piece, although it is impossible to determine whether the buttons were cast in one piece or whether the eyes were soldered on. Seven have plain fronts, of which the largest, <57> ([545]), has a recessed band between the centre and the rim on the back (diameter 29mm). Two slightly smaller buttons have slightly convex fronts ([643] <70>, [683] <72>; diameters 25mm and 26mm respectively) while three are smaller flat discs ([230] <50>; [548] <59>, [549] <60>). The underside of <50> (diameter 23mm) appears to be plain, but that of <60> (diameter 21mm) has an engraved beaded band around the loop, while <59> (diameter 20mm) has stamped lettering on the underside (now obscured). Button <40> ([114]) is incomplete but is thickened at the centre for the attachment of the eye (diameter 18mm). Of the decorated examples, <58> ([545], diameter *c* 15mm) is gilded, with parallel ridges across the front and concentric rings on the back. Button <61> ([558]) has a gilded domed front with the number '66' over a badge and decorative border around the rim. The largest button is <63> ([559], diameter 25.5m) which has cast decoration of an embossed stag beneath a crown on the front and the words 'M. Gowan Gerrard St London' on the back.

At least three of the eight two-part buttons have decorated convex fronts, the smallest being <51> ([230], complete, diameter 13mm), which has a basket weave pattern. Button <43> ([160], diameter 17mm), probably of tin, has a moulded grid/lattice design (the back is missing). Button <75> ([812], diameter 20mm) has a design of closely spaced spiralling ribs; the back is a plain disc with single hole for the eye (missing). Button <45> ([166], diameter 15mm) is corroded, but an X-ray suggests it was originally also decorated. Button <47> ([194], diameter 21mm) is badly damaged, but was probably flat, with a copper alloy face over a thin disc of ?tin. Button <211> ([361], diameter 16mm) is badly corroded, but also appears to be flat. Button <48> ([230], diameter *c* 15mm) is fragmented, but was of hollow, flattened spherical form. Button <66> ([563], diameter 11.5mm) is of plain spherical form (back missing).

Of the unstratified buttons, <31> and <34> are flat discs, <33> is conical and <38> is spherical. Other dress accessories comprise the greater part of a large decorated shoe buckle found [1489] (<290>, span 60mm), a set of oval cufflinks, <177> ([168], 16 x 12mm) and a part of a probable seal or watch chain ([648] <68>).

Three rings were found, two of which could have been used for curtains ([230] <49>, diameter 22mm; [658] <73>, diameter 30mm). The third is much smaller ([559] <64>, diameter 14mm) and could be an eye or from a composite object.

Object <181> ([585]) is currently recorded as a hook, although there is no obvious means of attachment. The cast L-shaped form with expanded head suggests that this is part of a mechanism, perhaps a clock.

The large square mount <71> ([643], *c* 46mm across) has a complex cast repoussé floral/foliate design in the baroque style with the remains of a surface coating (?silver or gilding). It may be an escutcheon or decorative fitting from a chest or door, but does not have an obvious perforation for attachment. Another possible mount is a triangular plate from [230] (<52>, (base 47mm, sides 50mm, thickness 1mm). This might be taken as a scale pan but has a small perforation at the centre, and none at the corners (cf Egan 1998, fig 241). A domed object 23mm in diameter is more likely to be a mount or large stud than a button ([1422] <287>). A stud or tack with domed head from [141] (<41>, diameter 11mm, length of shank 8mm) could also be from an item of furniture. Context [643] contained a modern screw (<69>).

Other stratified finds include two interlocking wire loops from [168] (<175>, length of more complete example 23mm) and an amorphous piece of waste from [168] (<176>, 4g). Unstratified finds include the thimble noted above and a complete coffin handle with a decoration of angels (<278>).

Three objects remain to be assigned a function. The first is a disc with outer rim or casing, possibly a lid ([168] <174>; diameter 39mm, weight 36g); X-ray hints at some decoration or numbers on the surface. The second, from [538] is a forked object with suspension loop attached to a wire loop (<56>). Object <74> ([658]) is very worn but could be a coin/token (diameter 23mm).

Lead
One fragment of crumpled sheeting was found in fill [582] of cesspit (<191>; weight 31g).

Composite
Two buttons are of bone (now stained green) faced with copper alloy. The more complete ([545] <109>, diameter 17–18mm) has a relatively flat face, now damaged, but with an embossed star design at the centre. The bone back is an inverted cone, with decoration of an incised concentric ring around which the four holes are set. The rim is recessed so as to accommodate the copper alloy mount; the filling is a white powdery substance, possibly gypsum. Only the back of the smaller button survives ([625] <112>, diameter *c* 11.5mm); this is concave with four holes; the rim is recessed on the inner side so as to accommodate the copper alloy mount, the remains of which show that it was gilded.

Context [1014] contained what appears to be a copper alloy mount on leather (<350>); this is currently in water and obscured by mud so that further comment is difficult. A large fragment of waste comprises iron sheeting and copper alloy ([162] <44>, weight 195g).

Gold
One of the two gold items is a funerary ring in memory of 'Joseph Stevenson, died 16 July 1815, aged 74'. It is technically a composite object, as the lettering is raised and the void filled with a white substance, possibly enamel (Fig 34). The other find is a small hoop earring (external diameter 12mm).

Bone
Five of the 12 bone objects are buttons, found in three different contexts (two in [230] (<105>, <106>), two in [549] (<110>, <190>) and one in [643] (<113>). In addition, there are two composite buttons of bone and copper alloy, noted above. Three buttons are of the same type, with a broad flat rim and recessed centre with four holes (<105,>, <113>, diameter 16mm; <110>, diameter 17mm). One plain flat button with a single hole is of similar size (<106>, 18mm) while another, with larger central hole in proportion to the overall size, is smaller (<190>, diameter 11mm). The latter is probably a sleeve button. From the typology prepared by South and illustrated by Noel Hume (1969, 91, fig 23), button <106> belongs to type 15, which is dated to *c* 1726–76, while buttons <105,>, <110> and <113> belong to type 22, which was in use between 1800 and 1865 and is one of the most common types (ibid, 90).

The four brushes include one toothbrush-shaped example with 'Silver wire' engraved on the slightly tapering straight-sided handle and waisted neck; the straight-sided shaped head with rounded end had four rows of holes for the tufts and is stained green from the copper alloy that must have been in the wire ([903], <236>; length 165mm). A second example, of uniform width throughout, has two rows of holes for the bristles, with grooved channels on the back, which extend for 110mm of the total 189mm. There is a single perforation for suspension at the end of the handle, the sides of which curve in to a point ([194], <103>).

Object <104> ([212]) is the back of a rectangular brush measuring 53mm x 23mm, with 13 by six rows of perforations for bristles; green staining indicates that these were of metal with a copper content. These three items all date to the 17th century or later; their function is unclear but it is unlikely that wire was used for toothbrushes.

Also present are fragments from two double-sided single-piece combs; both have closely spaced teeth on one side, and thicker teeth on the other. One is of bone ([1116] <273>, central part, teeth on one side only), the other of ivory ([559] <111>, straight-sided end). Another personal item is a set of false teeth (upper plate) made of eight real human teeth (incisors and canines) set in bone or ivory ([760] <117>, Fig 33).

Musical pursuits are indicated by a complete tuning peg with trefoil head surmounted by a small knop ([483], <108>, length 52mm). This has a slot at the lower end, with a transverse perforation just above it.

Unknown

Glass
A small fragment of colourless glass <7> was found in context [357]. It is probably from a vessel of Roman or Saxon date. A rim sherd found in pit [115] (fill [114], <183>) could be of Roman or Saxon date (see above). The same applies to a body fragment from context [1139] (<305>).

Iron
One or two possible mounts from [180] (<207>, <243>) may be from Saxon or medieval contexts. Two near complete knives may be of Roman or Saxon date (1228 <267>, 1285 <275>).

Copper alloy
A mount from pit [115] (fill [114], <39> could be of Roman or later date; the pit contained Roman and post-medieval pottery. An intriguing find is strap end <289> from context [1530], which also contained post-medieval pottery and glass. The elongated triangular shape and vaguely zoomorphic nature of the terminal suggest a 9th- or 10th-century date (length 31mm, width tapering from 8mm to 4mm), but the nature of the decoration suggests that this could be a medieval or later copy.

Grave [396] is thought to be Saxon, but contained Roman pottery and part of a pin that, although missing the head, should be of medieval or post-medieval date, perhaps a shroud pin ([383] <54>). Fill [1097] of a possible pit contained two small amorphous fragments of metal (<294>).

Wax
A piece of stamped sealing wax from drain [183] (fill [178], <147>) is of late medieval or post-medieval date.

Functional analysis

Roman
Most iron objects are probably associated with burials, but a few may have been domestic items.

Saxon
The earlier Saxon objects are mainly from graves and inform on dress and funerary rites. The later finds, however, represent a range of domestic activities that include textile production, food preparation, metalworking and other aspects of daily life.

Medieval
The medieval artefacts represent daily life (lighting, urinal, protection of a blade).

Post-medieval
The post-medieval objects mainly fall into the categories of personal items/dress accessories and structural fittings, most likely originating from burials.

Provenance of objects
Of the Roman burials, skeleton [414] was buried with a sealbox (<55>), while skeleton [668] was buried with a possible knife; the grave also a contained stake and a nail. Grave [650] contained several large stakes that were apparently part of the coffin structure.

Assessment work outstanding (all periods)
New accession numbers need to be given where more than one object has the same number. These include the three beads currently under accession number <10>, iron

objects in <167> ([667], Roman) and <243> ([180], uncertain date), antler plate fragments in <121> ([774], Saxon) should be given new accession numbers, as should the Saxon fitting associated with the hanging bowl <13>. The latter, ie the shoe fitting, bowl and its components remain to be X-rayed.

Coins

Roman

Three copper alloy coins dated to the Roman period were collected from the site. Examined before conservation, all appear to be relatively late in date. Coin <18> from context [238] and <20> from [323] appear to be nummi and so date to the 4th century AD. A radiate or nummus <19> was recovered from context [261], possibly suggesting an earlier 3rd or 4th century AD date. All should be identifiable after cleaning.

Post-medieval

Ten coins are currently dated to the post-medieval period, all of copper alloy. In addition <74> ([658]) could be a coin or token.

Unknown date

One coin of silver ([121], <17>; [621], <25>) is currently listed as being of unknown date.

Preliminary list of objects for investigative conservation

Most items suggested for investigation or cleaning are listed in the conservation report and are not listed again here, although some are shown in Table 10 and this information is included in the Excel table of accessions. A few items have been noted since the conservation assessment was prepared, and others may need to be added once the finds from the slag and animal bone have been examined.

Preliminary list of objects for illustration

Key Roman and Saxon objects should be illustrated or photographed; these will be selected as the analysis progresses.

Table 9: Provisional list of objects for illustration/photography

Cont no	Acc no	mat	Obj	per	X-ray	comment
760	117	BONE	False teeth	PM		lower set
812	189	GLAS	Bottle	PM		seal; PMGG
764	149	GOLD	Earring	PM		
676	14	GOLD	Finger ring	PM		inscribed; ?enamelled
277	53	COPP	Pin	R	8937	L=90mm; plain narrow head
397	55	COPP	Seal box	R	8935	enamel? 2nd cent
1508	285	COPP	Uncertain	R	9071	Saxon cxt? Pinhead?
1224	308	GLAS	Bracelet	R		Diam=80mm; dark green
667	153	IRON	Knife	R	8939	L=89mm
667	168	IRON	Nail	R	8942	L=95mm
667	167	IRON	Stake	R	8945	1 stake plus nails
648	169	IRON	Stake	R	8943	L=172+
648	170	IRON	Stake	R	8944	L=155+
648	171	IRON	Stake	R	8943	L=195

648	172	IRON	Stake	R	8944	L=200
648	173	IRON	Stake	R	8943	L=210mm approx
323	160	IRON	Uncertain	R	8940	L=90mm; Knife/spearhead?
114	39	COPP	Mount	R/S	8936	corner with rivet hole, decorated
114	183	GLAS	Vessel	R/S		rim, 2nd cent or tall palm cup?
908	237	BONE	Comb	S		handle
1128	272	BONE	Mount	S		L=141+mm; perforations
770	119	BONE	Thread picker	S		L=? Joins <120>
771	120	BONE	Thread picker	S		L=? Joins <119>
774	122	BONE	Thread picker	S		L=80mm, oval section
59	5	BONE	Waste	S		deer skull; pedicle
842	232	BONE	Waste	S		4 tines, 1 w knife cuts
842	233	BONE	Waste	S		4 tines, 1 w knife cuts
1433	310	CERA	Furnace	S		tuyere, complete hole
812	134	CERA	Loom weight	S		D-profile, 155mm diam; crude
1203	312	CERA	Loom weight	S		U-profile, INT; 2 halves, burnt
842	245	COMP	Bell	S	8941	cess adhering
360	13	COMP	Bowl	S		bowl + 2 enamelled escutcheons
382	8	COMP	Pendant	S		
360	6	GLAS	Cup	S		Complete palm cup
382	10	GLAS	Bead	S		Three different
1383	265	GLAS	Bead	S		polychrome
386	142	GLAS	Cup	S		palm cup, deep collared rim
1294	296	GLAS	Cup	S		palm cup, collared rim
719	187	GLAS	Vessel	S		cone beaker base
382	163	IRON	Knife	S	8939	
382	164	IRON	Knife	S	8941	mineralised textile; shears?
59	4	IRON	Rove	S	9071	lozenge rove and strp
1169	281	IRON	Shears	S	9073	
1196	282	IRON	Tongs	S	9072	
357	11	SILV	Finger ring	S		
382	12	SILV	Wire	S		Elastic ring
382	9	STON	Bead	S		amethyst
386	143	STONS	Spindle whorl	S		
1530	289	COPP	Strap end	UNK	9071	L=31mm; Saxon/medieval?
1228	267	IRON	Knife	UNK	9072	Roman?
1285	275	IRON	Knife	UNK	9075	Saxon?

5.3.7 Medieval and later pottery

Nigel Jeffries

This text considers the medieval and later pottery retrieved from 83 contexts, comprising 678 sherds from 397 vessels and weighing a total of 22211g. Whilst some of this material is medieval, Table 11 shows that the vast majority of the pottery is 17th- to early 19th- century in date. Better preserved groups were recovered from cut features (for examples wells, cellars and cesspits). Consequently, the pottery's condition often comprises body sherds and it is not unusual to find ceramics from the Roman and Saxon period also present.

Two medium-sized (contexts containing between 30 and 99 pottery sherds; from

[177] and [750]) and one large-sized group (yielding between 100 and 499 pottery sherds were recovered from context [230]. The remaining 80 contexts with pottery contain small-sized groups only, often yielding between 5 to 10 sherds each. Despite the high proportion of small-sized groups, certain contexts within this category (contexts [140], [162], and [773]) contain relatively well-preserved vessels. Sherd links were also identified between contexts [194] with [492] and [750] with [773].

Medieval pottery fabrics and forms
Up to 57 sherds of medieval pottery (from 55 vessels weighing 573g) were found in 20 contexts ([35], [111], [172], [174], [214], [221], [479], [510], [723], [748], [948], [956], [1013], [1047], [1048], [1066], [1071], [1083], [1470], and [1530]). All of these deposits yielded small-sized groups only (contexts containing up to 29 sherds). While some of this pottery is residual in later contexts, a number of features can be dated to the Saxo-Norman period (contexts [111], [172], [214], [221] and [1083]) by a series of hand-built reduced fabrics (usually ESUR, LOGR, EMSS, and EMSH). These fabrics are thought to be have been made across London and the Thames Valley. Later medieval pottery was retrieved from contexts [510], [948], [1047], [1066] and comprised the products of the Surrey whiteware and London-type ware industries in largely various jug forms.

Post-medieval pottery fabrics and forms
Weighing 21638g (average weight per sherd of 34.7g), the later post-medieval material comprised 623 sherds from a minimum number of 342 vessels (estimated number of vessels: ENV). The assemblage mostly consists of small-sized groups, with the two noted medium-sized (from contexts [177] and [750] and one large-sized group (from [230]) dated to this period.

The condition of this material is variable, with the later 18th- and 19th-century ceramics recovered in a better condition than earlier post-medieval pottery. This is a general reflection of the greater durability of refined factory made wares that constitute the bulk of the later pottery, with contexts [177] and [230] in particular containing substantially reconstructable vessels. In addition, seven complete vessels were recovered. Dating to the 19th century, two are stoneware black leading bottles from contexts [162] and [177], two are Hessian crucibles <128> <129> from [162], one a Surrey-Hampshire border ware paint pot from [177], one a refined whiteware with industrial slip decorated relief moulded jug from [643] (see Fig 31), and lastly, a Frechen stoneware drinking jug from [773].

The following section considers the fabrics found. The pottery can be broken up into eleven categories by broad sources of supply (see Table 10 – British made porcelain, British made 'fine' stonewares, British made stonewares, Essex made 'fine red earthenwares, Imported wares: Continental and far-eastern, London made 'coarse' red earthenwares, London made tin-glazed wares, non local earthenwares, refined factory made wares, and Surrey-Hampshire Border wares.

Table 10: Sources of supply for the post-medieval pottery by sherd count, ENV and weight

Source	No of sherds	No of sherds as %	ENV total	ENV total as %	Weight (in grammes)	Weight (in grammes) as %
British made porcelain	5	.8	4	1.2	58	.3
British made 'fine' stonewares	23	3.7	11	3.2	412	1.9
British made stonewares	23	3.7	8	2.3	1626	7.5
Essex made 'fine' red earthenwares	20	3.2	6	1.8	1135	5.2
Imported wares: Continental	45	7.2	27	7.9	2800	12.9
Imported wares: far-eastern	20	3.2	14	4.1	421	1.9
London made 'coarse' red earthenwares	133	21.3	83	24.3	7075	32.7
London made tin-glazed wares	43	6.9	17	5.0	468	2.2
Non local earthenewares	11	1.8	8	2.3	538	2.5
Refined factory made wares	233	37.4	127	37.1	4342	20.1
Surrey-Hampshire border wares	67	10.8	37	10.8	2763	12.8
Total	**623**	**100%**	**342**	**100%**	**21638**	**100%**

A cluster of eleven contexts dated to 1480–1600 by a few, generally unremarkable, sherds of London area early post-medieval redware (fabric code PMRE) and Cheam redware (CHEAR).

Pottery dating to the 16th and 17th centuries is well represented on this site, and is perhaps best characterised by the pottery recovered from the backfills [750] and [773] of brick-lined well [747]. These deposits, tightly dated to 1580–1600, is dominated by white and redware products of the Surrey-Hampshire border industry (BORDG, BORDY and RBORB) and early London coarse red earthenwares, either undecorated (PMRE) or slipped (PMSRG and PMSRY). These were made in production centres located on the south bank of the Thames, notably at Woolwich, Deptford and Lambeth. Well-preserved cooking vessels such as chafing dishes, cauldrons and tripod pipkins, together with flared dishes and rounded bowls are most frequent, with the substantial remains of a few vessels also present. The small quantity of Continental imports comprises a north French Martincamp flask, a Spanish amphora or olive jar and a complete Rhenish stoneware drinking jug.

The majority of the post-medieval pottery is dated between the mid 18th to mid 19th centuries, with a large number of contexts with pottery dated after *c* 1740 (by the presence of creamware: fabric code CREA), with the majority of sherds clustered

around *c* 1807–40. Factory made refined earthenwares predominate here; it is the largest group within the post-medieval assemblage (37.1% of sherd count), as is the case throughout the London area, and indeed the whole country. The rapid growth during the mid 18th century of the Midlands industries, which mass-produced durable, refined earthenwares, and later, the various kinds of ironstone chinas and granites, as well the overwhelming success of transfer-printing as a major force in the field of decoration, all combined to transform the production, marketing and use of pottery in Britain. 'Factory made refined earthenwares' is a term used here to describe a selection of twice-fired refined whiteware bodies which are plain and undecorated, or with transfer-printed, painted, and industrial slip decoration. Also of note is the relatively high proportion of dry bodied stoneware teapots on this site, in particular black basalt stoneware (BBAS), either plain or usually with some form of engine turned decoration, and red stoneware (REST).

Three contexts ([162], [177] and [230]) in particular characterise this material well. Context [177], the fill of a soakaway/cesspit, includes a well preserved, discrete clear out of pottery, deposited *c* 1807–20 (43 sherds from 24 vessels). This group largely containing creamware (CREA) dining vessels including two sauceboats and dinner plates, alongside pearlwares (PEAR TR1) decorated with various Chinosierie prints – common to the last two decades of the 18th century (these earlier line engraved blue transfer-prints have their characteristic dark and 'fuzzy' look). This group also includes the noted complete paint pot in Surrey-Hampshire border redware (RBORB).

Context [230], the *c* 1810–20 backfill of a well, contained 112 sherds of pottery from 56 vessels, demonstrates similar levels of pottery use to [177]. Again dominated by tea drinking and dining vessels, the group is of variable preservation, and although profiles survive, some pottery is more fragmented. Imported pottery is sourced from China, with a few well preserved Chinese blue and white porcelain and Chinese porcelain with *famille rose* decoration saucers found. However, Staffordshire and other north Midlands produced pottery dominates this group with Pearlware, either with blue and white painted decorated (PEAR BW) saucers and teabowls, dinner plates with various blue and green shell-edged decorated rims, or blue transfer-printed decorated (PEAR TR2) teawares depicting common prints such as English rural and rustic scenes (Wild Rose and The Woodman) or Chinoiserie patterns (Willow Pattern and Two Temples) common. This particular assemblage is completed by fragmented creamware plates and chamber pots.

From context [162], a general demolition layer overlying the 18th-century brick cellars, was another notable feature of this assemblage. A group of seven Hessian-style crucibles <124>–<130> (Cotter 1992, 256–272) or 'melting pots' (this term is often employed in trials held at the Old Bailey Criminal Court, usually in cases relating to illegal coining, www.oldbailey.org) had been deposited during the second decade of the 19th century. Although 'Hessian crucibles' is a term employed here to describe a particular shape with sides pressed in to create three pouring lips, the Bavarian source suggested is perhaps incorrect, with identical vessels made at the Fulham stoneware pothouse (Green 1999, 95–7) and Sheffield (Cotter 1992, 256–7).

Residue analysis on a similar, and contemporary, group of crucibles has been recently conducted by David Dungworth of English Heritage's Ancient Monuments Laboratory, on vessels excavated from Keeley Street (KEL00), a site located just to

the north of Covent Garden and therefore close to St Martin-in-the-Fields. This analysis demonstrated that the Keeley Street crucibles had been used for melting gold, perhaps unsurprising, given that the records of the Custom House at London for 1750 showed that Goldsmith's Guild imported some 194,000 crucibles during this year alone (ibid, 268). Like those from Keeley Street, the group of crucibles from St Martin's was also mixed with domestic materials.

Discussion
The post-Saxon pottery assemblage from St Martin-in-the-Fields indicates two principal episodes of construction between 1480–1650 and 1740–1840, with little in the way of material dating after 1830/40.

5.3.8 The struck/worked flint

Tony Grey

Three pieces of flint were submitted for assessment from three contexts. The material was identified and recorded according to standard MoLAS practice.

The assemblage consists of two pieces of debitage, both flakes, and one worked/retouched item. The flake from context [336] is small, in dark grey flint and with cortex on the platform. The flake from context [768] is a shattered fragment in black flint with cortex down one side and a shattered platform. The retouched piece from context [677] is a side scraper worked on a large and thick flake with whitish cortex partly interrupted by six flake removals from the dorsal side which provide a ready thumb grip. The retouch is steep and partial down one side up to the distal end that ends in a point. The flint is pale grey and mottled.

Seven pieces of burnt flint weighing 197g were recovered from three contexts (see accompanying excel file). The raw material is variable with colours ranging from grey to black. All three pieces have cortex on them and all are derived from a chalk-based environment.

Table 11: Breakdown of struck/worked flint assemblage

Context	Flakes	Retouched forms	Comments
336	1		Small flake
677		1	Side scraper on large flake with cortex
768	1		Shattered flake in black flint with cortex
Total	**2**	**1**	

The assemblage is too small to suggest a date range but the heavy scraper appears to be Neolithic in character.

5.3.9 The plant remains

Anne Davis

Twenty eight soil samples, ranging in volume from three to 50 litres, were taken for environmental analysis. Three came from fills within the sarcophagus ([666]{23},

[664]{24} and [663]{26}), and one from below it [670]{25}. Ten were from pitfills, most thought to be Middle Saxon, although one [177]{21} was of post-medieval date.

All samples (see Tables 12 and 13) were processed by flotation, using a Siraf flotation tank, and meshes of 0.25mm and 1.00mm to catch the flot and residue respectively. All residues and the majority of flots were dried, but three flots containing organic material, from samples {21}, {24} and {33}, were stored in industrial methylated spirits. Residues were sorted by eye for finds and environmental material. All flots were briefly scanned using a low-powered binocular microscope, and the abundance, diversity and general nature (method of preservation, unusual features) of plant macrofossils and any faunal or artefactual remains were recorded on the MoLAS Oracle database.

Unprocessed samples {13} and {13A}, from a Saxon copper-alloy hanging bowl and its contents, were also examined and assessed for plant materials. The contents were excavated in 4 quadrants, all apparently identical, and one quadrant assessed for plant remains {13}. 'Woody material' found on the underside of the bowl {13A} was also examined.

Charred remains
Fragments of wood charcoal were present in the majority of the flots, and occasional (fewer than ten) charred cereal grains were seen in most of the pitfill samples. The majority of these were from barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) and free-threshing wheat (*Triticum aestivum/turgidum*), with grains of rye (*Secale cereale*) and oats (*Avena* sp.) also seen. Rather larger charred plant assemblages were found in samples from pitfills [308]{22} and [743]{27}, the latter containing approximately 20 grains, including rye (*Secale cereale*) as well as wheat and barley. Similar numbers and species of cereal grains were seen in samples [1169]{37}, [1433]{52}, [1473]{53}, [1665]{55} and [1090]{100}. Samples [308]{22}, [1169]{37} and [1473]{53} also included many fragments of unidentified plant material, possibly the remains of fruits or tubers, and several glume bases (chaff) from hulled wheat (*Triticum spelta/dicoccum*).

Mineralised remains
Many of the abundant plant food remains from post-medieval soakaway [177]{21} were wholly or partially mineralised, and those preserved in this way included many seeds of redcurrant/blackcurrant/gooseberry (*Ribes* sp.), several flax (*Linus usitatissimum*) seeds and an unidentified 'berry', perhaps also from *Ribes* sp.

The material lining the base of the copper-alloy hanging bowl sample {13A} was mineralised, and laminated in nature - in horizontal layers interlaced with clay (apparently waterlain). Next to the bowl, these layers consisted of what appeared to be fine stems, possibly moss, and inside this was a thin layer of material which could be wood or bark. Reliable identification of these materials was not possible.

Waterlogged remains
The contents of the Saxon copper-alloy hanging bowl consisted of very many, very poorly preserved hazelnut shells. These were embedded in a sandy/clay matrix, and it is possible that impressions of other (decayed) plant remains may survive in this matrix. Only one possible impression of a blackberry pip was seen during assessment, but a more thorough scan of larger amounts of material may reveal more.

A large assemblage of plant remains was recovered from post-medieval cesspit [177]{21}. The majority of these were from food plants and included abundant seeds of fig (*Ficus carica*), blackberry/raspberry (*Rubus fruticosus/idaeus*), grape (*Vitis vinifera*) and hemp (*Cannabis sativa*). Also present were a number of seeds from thorn-apple (*Datura stramonium*), a native of the New World which is a highly poisonous hallucinogen, and has been used as a medicinal plant. Occasional fruit remains were also found in sample [1086]{38}, which has been spot-dated to the mid-Saxon period, although a seed of probable sweet/chilli pepper (cf. *Capsicum* sp.), a native of the New World, was seen.

Smaller quantities of waterlogged seeds were recovered from Saxon pitfills [743]{27}, [842]{30}, [921]{33} and [1090]{100} all of which included fruit pips and seeds of wild plants. Very many elder (*Sambucus nigra*) seeds were found in fill [947]{31}.

Faunal remains

Large mammal bone, some of it worked, was abundant in samples from most of the Saxon pitfills, the post-medieval cesspit [177]{21}, and many of the undated samples. Many amphibian bones were seen in fill [958]{32}. Small fragments of burnt bone in the flots of samples [743]{27}, [719]{28}, [1357]{42} and [1090]{100} may come from cremated material. Bird and fish bone were also present in many samples, as were occasional marine mollusc shells, most of which were highly fragmented. Small fragments of possible cuttlefish bone were present in the flot from sample [1086]{38}.

Table 12: Breakdown of sample contents

Sample	BI	Dating	Proc Vol	Wet Sv Vol	Wet Sv Mesh Size	Flot	Flot Vol	Any un-proc essed	Comment
31	P		5	20	1	Y	5	N	GRAVEL. FRQ BONE FRAGS.
									OCC SEED IN DRYFLOT
28	PR	0-0	6	20	0.5	Y	50	N	BONE ANTLER WORKING
									WASTE. OCC POT. SIEVED
									RES KEPT
27	PR		6	20	1	Y	100	N	GRAVEL. FRQ BONE. OCC CBM
									SIEVED RES FEPT FOR
									BONE FRAGS.
30	PR	0-0	5	20	1	Y	15	N	GRAVEL, OCC BONE.
33	PR		2	3	0.5	Y	40	Y	GENERAL DEBRIS. 5 L KEPT
32	PR	0-0	4	20	1	Y	10	N	GRAVEL. FRQ BONE OCC
									CHARCOAL IN DRY FLOT
29	P		3	10	1	Y	5	N	CLAYEY- MOD

									BONE
1		0-0	5	20	1	Y		N	
2		0-0	5	20	1	Y		N	
3		380-420	19	20	1			N	
4		380-420	19	20	1	Y		N	
21		0-0	2	10	1	Y	100	N	DARK. OCC FISH.FRQ
									COKE/COAL
34			5	10	1	Y	15	N	GRAVEL OCC BONE, POT,
									CBM.<22> ON FLOT BAG
22			5	20	1	Y	50	N	BURNT DEPOSIT,OCC
									POT,BONE.CHA RCOAL FLOT
26			5	20	1	Y	5	N	OCC STONE FROM
									SARCOPHAGUS
									OCC POT CBM
24			2	20	1	Y	100	N	OCC H. BONE FROM 4
									QUADRANTS OF SK.665
23			15	20	1			N	OCC H. BONE-SK 665MIN
									CRUST
									NO FLOT
25			20	50	1			N	NOTHING IN SAMPLE

Artefactual remains

Many pieces of copper-alloy were present in the excavated fill {13} of the Saxon hanging bowl.

Clinker, slag and coal were abundant in post-medieval cesspit fill [177]{21}, and present in smaller quantities in samples from coffin fills [664]{24} and [663]{26}, and pitfills [743]{27}, [921]{33} and [195]{34}. Occasional small slag particles were found in many of the samples.

Ceramic building materials and pot sherds were also relatively common, particularly in Roman kiln sample [89]{3} and metal objects, mostly iron, were found in several samples. Samples from mid Saxon features also produced bone combs and waste ([719]{28}), an iron spear head ([1099]{36}) and a conical shaped kiln stand ([1376]{41}).

Conclusion

The abundant waterlogged/mineralised plant food remains from post-medieval cesspit [177] provided information on the diet of the 19th-century inhabitants of the site. Of particular interest are the seeds of hemp and thorn-apple found in this sample. Both of these plants have powerful medicinal properties and their presence may indicate the disposal of waste from herbal medicines.

Table 13: The plant remains

						chd grain	chd chaff	chd seeds	chd misc	chd wood	wlg seed	wlg misc	min seeds	min misc	
sgp	context	sample	proc vol(l)	flot vol(ml)	proc	AD	AD	AD	AD	AD	AD	AD	AD	AD	Comments
	0	13	750		res						3 1				POORLY PRES HAZELNUT FRAGS IN WLAIN? SANDY CLAY W. MANY CU FRAGS
	0	13A	0		res							2 1		2 1	FLAT, HORIZ LAYERS OF MIN MAT'L & LEAFY PLANT. MOSS? BARK ON INSIDE?
	59	1	20		res					1 1					BONE/ GRAVEL
	59	2	20		res					1 1			1 1		BONE / GRAVEL
	177	21	10	100	flot	1 1				3 1	3 3	1 1	3 2		WET. WLG & MIN FOODS INC DATURA,CANSA
	177	21			res						3 2				FINE RES UNSORT. MIN SEEDS. FRQ COKE/COAL
	308	22	20	50	flot	1 1	1 1	2 1	3 1	3 1	1 1				DRY..FEW CHD GRN,CHAFF; MOD WEEDS INDET
	308	22			res										BURNT DEPOSIT,OCC POT,BONE
	666	23	20		res									3 1	OCC H. BONE-SK 665MIN CRUST
	664	24	20	100	flot							3 1			WET. MANY ROOTLETS, NO RECOG SEEDS
	664	24			res										OCC H. BONE FROM 4 QUADRANTS OF SK.665
	670	25	50		res									1 1	NOTHING IN SAMPLE
	663	26	20	5	flot					1 1	1 1	2 1			DRY. VERY LITTLE
	663	26			res										OCC STONE FROM SARCOPHAGUS OCC POT CBM
88	743	27	20	100	flot	2 1		1 1		3 1	2 2				DRY. C.20 GRAINS, WLG FRUIT SEEDS
88	743	27			res										GRAVEL,FRQ BONE,RES KEPT FOR BONE FRAGS.
87	719	28	20	50	flot	1 1		1 1		3 1		3 1			DRY. MUCH FRAGMENTARY MAMMAL (HUMAN?) BONE
87	719	28			res										BONE/ANTLER W'KING WASTE. SIEVED RES KEPT
100	844	29	10	5	flot					2 1	1 1				DRY. VERY LITTLE
100	844	29			res										CLAYEY- MOD BONE
89	842	30	20	15	flot	1 1				3 1	2 2				DRY. WLG SEEDS OF WILD PLANTS
89	842	30			res										GRAVEL, OCC BONE.
63	947	31	20	5	flot	1 1		1 1		2 1	3 1				DRY. MANY SAMBUCUS SEEDS
63	947	31			res										GRAVEL. FRQ BONE FRAGS.
95	958	32	20	10	flot	1 1					1 1				DRY. MANY AMPHIBIAN BONES
95	958	32			res										GRAVEL. FRQ BONE
90	921	33	3	40	flot	1 1		1 1			2 2				WET & DRY. WLG FRUITS & WILD PLANTS

90	921	33			res										GENERAL DEBRIS, 5 L KEPT
	195	34	10	15	flot	1 1				2 1	1 1				DRY.FEW CHD GRAINS, WLG FRUIT SEEDS
	195	34			res										GRAVEL OCC BONE, POT,CBM. <22> ON FLOT BAG
	1083	35	20	10	flot	1 1				2 1	2 1				2 GRAINS SEEN
	1099	36	20	5	flot	1 1		1 1		3 1	1 1				C.5 GRAINS
	1169	37	20	30	flot	2 1		2 2	1 1	3 1	2 1				C.15 GRAINS, MOST HOR. FRAGS ?FRUIT/TUBE
	1086	38	20	15	flot					2 1	3 2				SML FRUIT PIPS + 1 ?CAPSICUM
	1213	40	20	20	flot	1 1		2 2		2 1	1 1				8-10 GRAINS, CHD PRU,CORAV
	1376	41	10	20	flot	2 1		1 1		3 1	1 1				C.10 GRAINS.MOST TRI,&HOR,SEC,AVE
	1357	42	10	5	flot	1 1		2 2		2 1	1 1				V FEW GRAINS, MOD WEEDS
	1375	43	10	5	flot			1 1		3 1	1 1				FEW CHD SEEDS
	1433	52	20	15	flot	2 1	1 1	1 1		3 1					C.20 GRAINS, POOR CONDIT. 1 HOR RACHIS
	1473	53	20	30	flot	2 1		1 1	2 1	3 1	1 1				C.15 GRAINS, INDET FRAGS ?TUBER?
	1665	55	20	60	flot	2 1	1 1	1 1		3 1	1 1				C.15 GRAINS, MOST SEC
	1090	100	20	105	flot	2 1		1 1		3 1	2 2				2 FLOTS. C.15 GRAINS, WLG FRUIT PIPS

5.3.10 The animal bone

Alan Pipe

Introduction
Each hand-collected context group was recorded directly onto Excel spreadsheets in terms of weight (kg), estimated fragment count, species, carcase-part, fragmentation, preservation, modification, and the recovery of epiphyses, mandibular tooth rows, measurable bones, complete long bones, and sub-adult age groups. The assemblage was not recorded as individual fragments or identified to skeletal element. All identifications referred to the MoLAS Osteology Section reference collection; Cohen & Serjeantson 1996; and Schmid 1972. Fragments not identifiable to species or genus level were generally allocated to an approximate category, particularly unidentified fish, 'ox-sized' and 'sheep-sized', as appropriate. Each context assemblage was then grouped with available dating and feature description. Inspection of the wet-sieved sample groups indicated negligible recovery of molluscs, fish and wild species; quantification of the wet-sieved bone groups is therefore based on box count, weight and expected fragment counts of domestic birds and mammals.

Saxon
Assessed context groups provided 101.680 kg, estimated 5561 fragments, of well-preserved hand-collected animal bone with a minimum fragment size generally greater than 75mm. The bulk of the hand-collected bone from Saxon contexts derived from adult and juvenile ox *Bos taurus*, 'ox-sized, sheep/goat *Ovis aries/Capra hircus*, 'sheep-sized' fragments and pig *Sus scrofa*, with smaller quantities of adult chicken *Gallus gallus*, goose, probably *Anser sp.*, goat *Capra hircus* from [842] and [1433]; and cat *Felis catus* from [842] and [1086]. Wild, 'game', species were represented only by red deer *Cervus elaphus* antler from [59], [842] and [1086]; fallow deer *Dama dama* antler from [842]; and roe deer *Capreolus capreolus* scapula (shoulder blade) from rubbish pit fill [909].

Two bones, a vertebra and a skull fragment, of unidentified fish were recovered from rubbish pit fill [842]. The major domesticates were represented by all skeletal areas including elements of the head, feet, toes, and the horncores of cattle, sheep and goats. Recovery of very young animals was limited; an infant ox horncore from [59]; foetal/neonate pig upper and lower limb from [59]; infant pig head and lower limb from [1086]; and infant pig lower limb from [1433].

Clear evidence of butchery was seen on ox, sheep/goat and pig. Evidence of preliminary horn preparation was seen on horncores of cattle, sheep and goats. All fragments of deer antler showed evidence of careful sawing indicative of skilled preparation of antler beams for subsequent manufacture. There was no other evidence for bone working. Charred and calcined bone was noted from [59], [1086], [1228], [1291], [1300], [1345] and [1433]. An adult ox metapodial (foot) from [1086] showed extra bony growth at the distal articulation, evidence of pathological change. There was no evidence of gnawing or any other modification.

The assessed Saxon group produced a considerable dataset of evidence for age at death of the major domesticates with 78 mandibular tooth rows and 940 epiphyses;

metrical evidence was also considerable and comprised 364 measurable bones including 58 complete longbones.

Medieval
Assessed context groups provided 2.050 kg, estimated 107 fragments, of well-preserved hand-collected animal bone with a minimum fragment size generally greater than 75mm.

The bulk of the hand-collected bone from medieval contexts derived from adult and juvenile ox *Bos taurus*, 'ox-sized, sheep/goat *Ovis aries/Capra hircus*, and pig *Sus scrofa*, with single finds of red deer *Cervus elaphus* antler from [1101]; and adult horse *Equus caballus* first phalange (basal toe joint) from [1116], the only recovery of horse from assessed Saxon and medieval contexts. There was no recovery of domestic poultry. Wild, 'game', species were represented only by red deer *Cervus elaphus* antler from [1101]; there was no recovery of fish or of other wild species.

The major domesticates were represented by all skeletal areas including elements of the head, feet and toes, although there were no horncores. Recovery of very young animals was limited to an infant sheep/goat metapodial (foot) from [1077].

Clear evidence of butchery was seen on ox from [1077] and [1126]. Evidence of working was seen on a red deer antler fragment from [1101]; there was no other evidence for bone working. Charred and calcined bone was noted from [59], [1086], [1228], [1291], [1300], [1345] and [1433]. There was no evidence of burning, gnawing, pathological change or any other modification.

The assessed medieval group produced a very limited dataset of evidence for age at death of the major domesticates with two mandibular tooth rows and 23 epiphyses; metrical evidence was also negligible and comprised only one measurable complete longbone.

Table 14 (below) gives a summary of the hand-collected context groups in terms of weight (kg), estimated fragment count, fragmentation, preservation, faunal composition, and the recovery of evidence for ageing and stature. Appendix II gives a detailed summary of the hand-collected context groups in terms of taxon, carcase-part, modification and the recovery of sub-adult age groups.

Table 14: The animal bone from selected contexts

PERIOD	CONTEXT	WT (kg)	FRAG (mm)	PRES	NOS	LMAM	FISH	BIRD	AMPH	MAND	MEAS	EPI	COMPLETE
SAXON	59	12.15	>75	good	850	845	0	5	0	5	35	200	12
SAXON	842	36.85	>75	good	2267	2230	2	35	0	20	150	325	25
SAXON	876	0.1	>75	good	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
SAXON	909	2.95	>75	good	150	150	0	0	0	5	20	20	2
SAXON	1086	16.15	>75	good	800	780	0	20	0	16	50	160	12
SAXON	1130	0.25	>75	good	11	11	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
SAXON	1222	0.05	>75	good	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
SAXON	1228	0.05	25-75	good	12	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SAXON	1234	0.4	>75	good	5	5	0	0	0	0	1	3	1
SAXON	1242	0.05	>75	good	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SAXON	1248	0.04	>75	medium	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

SAXON	1287	0.07	>75	good	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
SAXON	1291	0.05	25-75	medium	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SAXON	1300	0.01	25-75	good	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SAXON	1345	0.01	25-75	good	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SAXON	1433	31.75	>75	good	1425	1425	0	0	0	32	105	215	5
SAXON	1498	0.25	>75	medium	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
SAXON	1589	0.2	>75	good	4	4	0	0	0	0	1	2	0
SAXON	1623	0.05	>75	good	8	6	0	2	0	0	1	5	0
SAXON	1646	0.25	>75	medium	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
TOTAL		101.68			5561	5497	2	62	0	78	364	940	57
MEDIEVAL	1077	0.7	>75	good	60	60	0	0	0	1	0	7	0
MEDIEVAL	1101	0.3	>75	medium	25	25	0	0	0	1	0	2	0
MEDIEVAL	1116	0.75	>75	good	15	15	0	0	0	0	1	10	1
MEDIEVAL	1126	0.3	>75	good	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
TOTAL		2.05			107	107	0	0	0	2	1	23	1
GR/TOTAL		103.73			5668	5604	2	62	0	80	365	963	58

5.3.11 Conservation

Steven Miller

Records of conservation carried out at the fieldwork stage are held in the conservation department of the Museum of London. Treatment of objects at the fieldwork stage included the stabilisation of vulnerable materials and composites, cleaning of coins for dating purposes and investigative cleaning and conservation according to archaeological priorities.

Finds analysis/investigation

The accessioned finds were assessed by visual examination of both the objects and the X-radiographs, closer examination where necessary was carried out using a binocular microscope at high magnification. The accessioned finds were reviewed with reference to the finds assessments. Five copper alloy and eleven iron objects require conservation work for investigation and analysis.

Work required for illustration/photography

A number of items were identified as requiring conservation input if selected for illustration, including up to nine accessioned bone objects, three accessioned copper alloy objects, ten accessioned iron objects, one accessioned silver object, one accessioned gold object, nine unaccessioned ceramic objects and one accessioned stone (shale) object.

Preparation for deposition in the archive

Five objects will need repacking in appropriate materials. The remainder of the small finds from this site are appropriately packed for the archive.

Remedial work outstanding

Eleven accessioned leather objects and one accessioned composite (leather/copper alloy) object from waterlogged deposits will need to be treated with a stabilising agent, freeze-dried and packed before they can be transferred to the archive. Fourteen post-medieval copper alloy coins have not been cleaned.

Table 15: Summary of conservation work			
	Material	**No. accessioned**	**No. to be conserved**
Organics	Bone	48	tbc
	Ivory	1	
	Leather	11	tbc
	Wax	1	
Composite		5	1
Metals	Copper alloy	86 (18 coins)	26 (14 coins)
	Gold	2	1
	Iron	68	18
	Lead	1	
	Silver	3 (1 coin)	1
Inorganics	Ceramics	49	tbc
	Glass	31	
	Stone	16	1

5.3.12 Clay pipes

Tony Grey

There are no complete clay pipes and most of the bowls are fragmentary. All have been smoked. Several have been heavily smoked with signs of burning and so were used to the fullest extent before discard. The pipes fall into two main groups by date: 1660–1710 and 1780–1820.

Provenance and dating of the clay pipes

The assemblage of 73 clay pipe fragments was recovered from 20 contexts with two fragments being unstratified. The assemblage forms two distinct and separate groups by date. The earlier group of pipe bowls is dated *c* 1660–80 (an unstratified type AO15, an AO15 from context [174] and an AO18 from [676]) and *c* 1680–1710 (a type AO21 from [482], an AO21 from [582] and an AO21 from [779]). The later group is dated *c* 1780–1820 by pipe bowls that are all of type AO27 (one from [140], six from [168], one from [177], eight from [230], one from [482], one from [507] and one from [643]). All pipes in this group have makers' initials on the heel (except for one with a missing heel) while several of those are also decorated. The contexts with the largest number of fragments are [168] with eight and [230] with 27, both pipe dated to *c* 1780–1820. One pipe bowl is a Victorian novelty pipe, with the bowl in the shape of an acorn and dated *c* 1850–1910 (a type AO30 from [812]).

Table 16: Clay tobacco pipe quantification	
Total no. of fragments	72
No. of bowl fragments	27
No. of stem fragments	45
No. of mouthpieces	0
Accessioned pipes	19
Marked pipes	17

Decorated pipes	7
Imported pipes	0
Complete pipes	0
Wasters	0
Kiln material fragments	0
Boxes (bulk\accessioned)	2 boxes

Table 17: Clay tobacco pipe dates, by context

(B – bowl; M – mouthpiece; S – stem)

Context	Early date	Late date	B	M	S	Total
0	1660	1680	1		1	2
77	1580	1910			2	2
114	1580	1910			1	1
140	1780	1820	1		4	5
168	1780	1820	6		2	8
174	1660	1680	1			1
177	1780	1820	1			1
198	1580	1910			2	2
230	1780	1820	8		19	27
325	1580	1910			1	1
373	1580	1910			3	3
482	1680	1710	1		1	2
497	1580	1910			1	1
507	1780	1820	1			1
582	1680	1710	1			1
643	1780	1820	1			1
676	1660	1680	1		1	2
779	1680	1710	3			3
812	1850	1910	1			1
821	1580	1910			2	2
1007	1580	1910			5	5
Total			**27**		**45**	**72**

Character of the pipe assemblage

Seventeen of the pipes are marked with makers' initials and seven are decorated. Hardly any pipe bowls show signs of milling and none show signs of burnishing. The pipes do not appear to be of the highest quality. There are no foreign or regional imports and so all are probably of local manufacture. Several have been heavily smoked and were probably discarded only after the fullest usage possible. The pipe bowls by date fall within two groups: the earlier from *c* 1660–1710 and the later from *c* 1780–1820.

Moulded marks

All marked pipes bear makers' initials in relief on the sides of the heel.

BG one type AO27 dated 1780–1820 <83> [168]. Also decorated. Maker not known.

GW type AO27 dated 1780–1820 <79>, <81>, <82> [168]; <85> [177]; <94> [507]. Maker: possibly George Webb, Strand, 1805-28 or George Well, Lambeth, 1817–65 (Oswald 1975, 132).

IC type AO27 dated 1780–1820 <89>, <91> [230]. Maker: possibly John Carter, 1802–39, Holborn or Joseph/Jeffrey Clamtree, 1805-11, Picadilly (Oswald 1975, 133).

IH type AO27 dated 1780–1820 <84> [168]. Maker: possibly John Hedges, 1811–21, Grays Inn Lane or John Hurst, 1808–49, Smithfield (Oswald 1975, 138).

IW reading uncertain. Type AO27 dated 1780–1820 <88> [230]. Maker: possibly James Webb, 1805, Portland Street or James Woodroffe, 1799–1817, Old Street (Oswald 1975, 148).

WB type AO27 dated 1780–1820 <80> [168]. Maker: possibly William Brown, 1805–44, Westminster or William Backshall, 1805 (Oswald 1975, 138).

WC type AO27 dated 1780–1820 <92>. [230]. Also decorated. Maker: possibly William Crabtree, 1805–7, Piccadilly (Oswald 1975, 133).

WG type AO27 dated 1780–1820 <78> [140]; <87> [230] also decorated. Maker: possibly William Greenland, 1795–1817 or William Gibbs, c1820, Southwark (Oswald 1975, 137).

WS type AO27 dated 1780–1820 <95> [643] also decorated. Maker: possibly William swan, 1805 or William Squalfield, 1799–1805, Whitechapel (Oswald 1975, 146).

Decorated pipes

<83> [168] type AO27 dated 1780–1820 has leaves down the front seam of the bowl. This pipe dates to post-1810 (Atkinson and Oswald 1969, 36 reprint/offprint, Fig. 12:4) and commemorates Admiral Cochrane's campaign against naval abuses. The motif includes the admiral's profile on both sides of the bowl, thistle and crown. The legend reads BILL OF RIGHTS/ COCHRANE CORFU/ MAGNA CHARTA/ 1810. The maker's initials are BG.

<88> [230] type AO27 dated 1780–1820 bears the same legend with a very similar but not quite identical motif commemorating the admiral. The maker's initials are hard to read but may be IW?

<87> and <93> [230] type AO27 dated 1780–1820 with leaves down the seam of the back of the bowl and vertical ribbing around the bowl.

<92> [230] type AO27 dated 1780–1820 with vertical ribbing down the bowl.

<95> [643] type AO27 dated 1780–1820 with wheat sheaves down the seam of the back of the bowl and vertical ribbing down the bowl.

<96> [812] type AO30 dated 1850–1910. Victorian novelty pipe with acorn bowl.

5.3.13 Iron slag

Lynne Keys

A small assemblage weighing just under 11kg, recovered by hand on site, was examined by eye and categorised on the basis of morphology. The keys groups are features (either dumps or pits) positively or tentatively dated to the Middle Saxon period. A number of smithing hearth bottoms assigned at present to the general category of Saxon/medieval are almost certainly residual Saxon if in a medieval feature as they have inclusions of broken or ground flint in their upper surfaces.

Layer [1114], described as a dump, contained four smithing hearth bottoms and part of another. Some hammerscale - very broken flake, some tiny spheres and one large sphere – were also present in the soil adhering to the larger slags. A pit, fill (1433), contained four smithing hearth bottoms and some hammerscale.

Discussion

The slag represents secondary smithing activity: hot working, using a hammer, of one or more pieces of iron to create or repair an object. As well as bulk slags, including the smithing hearth bottom, this generates micro-slags: hammerscale flakes from ordinary hot working of a piece of iron (making or repairing an object) or tiny spheres from high temperature welding to join or fuse two pieces of iron.

At least five contexts ([1114], [1130], [1214], [1229] and [1433], all Saxon dumps or pit fills) contained smithing hearth bottoms with flint inclusions in their upper surfaces. Broken pieces of flint were frequently used to temper the clay used in the superstructure of Middle Saxon smithing hearths; it is also found in Roman smithing hearths in Southwark. The flint probably served to help the clay hearth withstand and retain heat and may have acted as a flux during the process. Within these five, three contexts ([1130], [1214], [1229]) had smithing hearth bottoms which had been produced in a hearth or hearths which gave the slag a square upper surface (when looked at from above).

Table 18: Slag quantification

cxt	slag identification	wt	len	br	dep	comment
59	iron objects	50				from soil sample <1>
180	charcoal	0				as fuel
180	iron	20				
180	smithing hearth bottom	500	110	100	50	
180	undiagnostic	371				smithing slag?
180	undiagnostic	775				
180	vitrified hearth lining	192				
219	smithing hearth bottom	317	0	0	40	broken
219	smithing hearth bottom	508	100	80	45	
219	undiagnostic	13				
219	undiagnostic	358				somewhat runny
308	undiagnostic	168				pieces from one smithing hearth bottom?

482	burnt coal	16				
791	undiagnostic	9				probably smithing slag
791	vitrified hearth lining	68				
824	charcoal	0				as fuel
824	undiagnostic	161				
931	smithing hearth bottom	599	105	100	35	
951	cess	9				
951	undiagnostic	67				
958	cinder run	214				
958	ferruginous concretion	145				
958	smithing hearth bottom	181				fragment
958	smithing hearth bottom	269	90	70	35	
958	undiagnostic	79				
958	vitrified hearth lining	13				
1068	ferruginous concretion	24				
1068	undiagnostic	43				flake hammerscale on surface - probably smithing slag
1071	coal	119				laminated unburned
1114	cinder	218				
1114	hammerscale	0				some very broken flake, very tiny spheres & one large sphere
1114	smithing hearth bottom	128	0	0	30	fragment with flint inclusions in surface
1114	smithing hearth bottom	139	70	60	35	
1114	smithing hearth bottom	225	85	70	35	
1114	smithing hearth bottom	290	90	75	40	
1114	undiagnostic	95				smithing hearth bottom fragment
1114	undiagnostic	1087				
1114	vitrified hearth lining	241				
1130	smithing hearth bottom	95	0	0	35	fragment with flint inclusions in surface
1130	undiagnostic	37				
1140	iron	44				with flake hammerscale adhering
1143	yet to be quantified	0				
1164	undiagnostic	144				one flake hammerscale adhering
1214	smithing hearth bottom	239	90	80	35	flint inclusions on surface
1214	undiagnostic	28				
1229	undiagnostic	172				tiny flint inclusions; poss. frag. of smithing hearth bottom
1433	hammerscale	0				very broken flake & occ. spheres
1433	smithing hearth bottom	227	85	80	35	very cindery & with surface flint inclusions
1433	smithing hearth bottom	302	105	0	45	incomplete
1433	smithing hearth bottom	449	105	80	40	
1433	smithing hearth bottom	449	95	80	40	flint inclusions on surface

1433	undiagnostic	544				
1528	smithing hearth bottom	301	135	80	35	
1540	undiagnostic	101				
1596	pebbles & ferruginous concretion	86				
	total wt. = 10.929kg					

6 Potential of the data

6.1 Realisation of the original research aims

This section aims to examine the extent to which preliminary assessment of the results of the archaeological investigation indicates that the original research aims (in the *Project design*) have been or can be answered.

6.1.1 Natural topography and the prehistoric environment

26. Does the layer of gravel identified in test pit N13 seal a relatively untruncated prehistoric land surface? If so can this layer be recognised elsewhere at the site?

During the main excavation in Area 7, the gravel previously seen in test pit N13 appeared to be a lens within the natural brickearth and was not seen elsewhere.

27. Is there any evidence for the fossiliferous Trafalgar Square Sands and Silts and Spring Gardens Gravels at the site? These would only be expected below 5m OD so only the deepest excavation work is likely to encounter them.

There was no evidence for the Trafalgar Square Sands and Silts or the Spring Garden Gravels at the site.

6.1.2 Roman

28. What evidence is there for a Roman road crossing the northern part of the site? Can this be equated with the gravel band observed in test pit N13?

There was no evidence for a Roman road crossing the site.

29. What is the nature and function of the structure observed in Area 11? Can it be attributed to a building or activity at the site?

The structure in Area 11 is a tile kiln, with a double flue and an outer, insulating chalk wall. Its last firing has been dated to between AD 400 and 450, making it the latest securely dated Roman structure to be found in London.

30. What is the date of establishment and period of use for any Roman features and structures at the site?

There appears to be three phases of activity, although continuity between them seems plausible. The first is an early Roman building, dating to the 1st century AD. It was recorded in the north-eastern corner of the site. Further west was a later hearth and traces of at least two phases of building, also thought to be Roman. These sealed the backfill of a burial. This burial was some distance from a group of graves immediately to the north of the present church. Amongst them was a sarcophagus which appeared

to be Roman and reused. The burial within the coffin dated to the late Roman period. Up to eight other graves may also date to this time. Contemporary with the burials is the tile kiln described above.

31. What was the Roman topography like and how does this affect any interpretation of Roman structures and land use at the site?

In the Roman period, the site of St Martin's would have been on a hill overlooking a bend in the Thames; an ideal vantage point. It is therefore possible that the early Roman structure had a military origin. A tributary of the Thames flowed down what is now St Martin's Lane. This may have created a natural boundary for the site to the west, in addition to a predecessor of the road linking St Martin's Place and Charing Cross Road. This may have influenced the positioning of the high status sarcophagus: it would have been visible at the edge of the graveyard.

The area was also rich in natural resources, water and clay; an ideal place for a kiln.

32. Do any Roman burials or cremations survive and is there any association with other Roman features?

Up to ten late Roman burials survived. Some further definition is required through radiocarbon dating to substantiate this. One of the inhumations was within a limestone sarcophagus. The presence of foot bones from another individual suggests reuse of the coffin. Nearby was the only N-S burial; a pot dating from AD 430–70 was found by the head. Another seven burials were in a group in this area (to the north of the present church; also to the north of the Saxon and medieval burials). To the north of the site, another burial was recorded below two phases of building, also thought to be Roman. The reasons for this apparent solitary grave, in an area of habitation, require further research.

33. Was there a villa or religious complex at the site in the Roman period? If so is there any demonstrable link with the future Christian churches? (EH PC5)

There was no actual physical evidence for a villa or religious complex. The discovery of the tile kiln, however, suggests the presence of a significant building in the vicinity; the group of burials, technically a cemetery, strongly links any building with a religious aspect; and both the sarcophagus and the recovery of a fragment of worked marble from a Roman layer to the north of the site suggests high status for the site. Just as Gibbs's church replaced the previous medieval church (on the same spot), it seems likely that there was a Saxon church there before that. The chances of a Roman building in the same position are therefore also high.

6.1.3 Saxon

34. Is there any evidence for a church or other religious structure at the site during the Middle Saxon period?

No physical evidence for a Saxon church was found during the excavation. The group of seven Saxon burials, however, suggests the former presence of one. It is likely that the high status burials, in particular, would have been associated with an eminent building or monument, most likely with a religious aspect.

35. *If substantive Roman structures (both buildings and roads) are encountered is there any evidence for these having been retained in use during the Saxon period, or at least re-established? (EH PC5, EH H4)*

The remains of three possible phases of Roman occupation were recorded in Area 7, to the north of the site. This included an early structure, dating to the 1st century AD. There was evidence of two possible later phases of Roman construction towards the western end of the trench. In all cases, definite Saxon buildings were recorded above them in the sequence. Of particular interest was the recovery of a glass bead, dating to the second half of the 6th century. This was found in the earliest Saxon deposit, directly over a collapsed oven, thought to be Roman. In addition, ragstone fragments, originally thought to have been from a Roman structure, were recorded within a Saxon property line.

36. *From the excavated Middle Saxon material is it possible to determine the layout and function of structures and open spaces? How were these organised and divided?*

Truncation from later medieval activity and post-medieval construction was widespread across the site, but, despite this, there was a clear pattern to the Middle Saxon activity. Burials survived in the western (central) area of the site, but it is not thought that they spread much further east, as domestic pits became commonplace. The pits were recorded to the south and east of the present church and also in the north-eastern area. It must be borne in mind, however, that there is a possibility that buildings were also present to the south and east, but destroyed by the 19th-century vaults. This is particularly relevant, as the pits of Area 7, to the north, were adjacent to the remains of at least three phases of Saxon building.

37. *What is the dating evidence for the use of these structures?*

The structures were dated largely from the pottery, but also from daub and glass fragments, and unique metal objects, such as tongs and shears.

38. *How do any structures, roads and pit groups etc compare with other sites in the area such as the National Portrait Gallery and the Peabody site?*

Trafalgar Square has long been thought to represent the approximate western edge of Lundenwic. Other excavations in the area, for example, at the National Portrait Gallery, Bedford Street and Charing Cross Road also suggest widespread pitting, with less evidence for buildings. This gives a more rural/suburban aspect to the area.

6.1.4 Medieval

39. *What evidence is there for the medieval church? Can its layout and size be determined? Is there any evidence for continuity of use of earlier structures?*

A number of worked stone were recorded as part of one of the brick vault arches in Gibbs's crypt, suggesting reuse of some material from the earlier building. The excavation recovered a number of stone mouldings, floor tiles and possibly also some roofing tiles, which may have originally belonged to the medieval church.

Indirect evidence for the church was in the form of the group of medieval burials, nine of which survived immediately to the north of the present church. Their alignment (SW-NE), would have mirrored that of the church, however, as did a fragment of Tudor wall and the remains of a 17th-century property, also to the north. These would have been built while the foundations of the medieval church were still standing.

40. Do any medieval burials survive in areas that were formerly part of the churchyard, or under the crypt floor?

A group of nine medieval burials survived in the former graveyard. None were seen below the crypt floor.

41. What does evidence from burials or burial clearance reveal about the development of the churchyard in the medieval period?

There was no real evidence for the development of the churchyard in the medieval period, only that the area of the Saxon cemetery appeared to continue into the 11th and 12th centuries. Later truncation from the Victorian vaults means that the eastern extent of the medieval cemetery has been lost.

42. Is there any evidence for other structures within the former churchyard? In particular do the apparently medieval foundations in the South Terrace relate to a medieval school, or other similar building such as a chantry chapel?

There was no evidence for any other medieval structure. The apparently medieval foundations were found to be part of the Roman tile kiln. A large layer and some pits were recorded in Area 7, to the north of the site. This would have been in an area of open land to the north of the medieval churchyard.

43. What evidence is there for the use of the area to the north of the church? This is thought to have been a lane by the end of the medieval period.

Later truncation by 18th-century cellars meant that the northern extent of the medieval graveyard was uncertain. Apart from the group of burials, the only other medieval activity recorded on the site was represented by an area of open land in the north-eastern corner. This area had developed as horticultural land by the early post-medieval period.

6.1.5 Post-medieval

44. What archaeological evidence is there for the church from the 16th and 17th centuries?

There was no archaeological evidence for the church from the 16th and 17th centuries. The only 17th-century feature recorded was a cellar to the north of the present church. This would have been part of a terrace of properties at the edge of the cemetery. It was aligned NE-SW, presumably reflecting the angle of the medieval church, which would have still been standing, albeit with Tudor modifications.

45. *To make a basic record of the existing building in its present condition, mainly by means of photography and scale drawings connected to an accurate local topographical survey and taking advantage of existing records*

A basic record of the existing building was completed between January and March 2006. This will be more fully combined with a topographical survey and historical documents at publication stage.

46. *To complete an existing survey of documentary sources for the history of the building and carry out an appropriate level of documentary research*

A fairly complete survey of documentary sources for the history of the church was in place by the beginning of the standing building survey and archaeological excavation. Further research may be necessary at publication stage in order to fit the history of the *site* into a wider, possibly international context.

47. *What does the information recorded during the modern development programme reveal about the construction of the new church in the 18th century and the subsequent additions and alterations? In particular the standing building recording will investigate the fabric of the building before (and possibly during) the alterations, with the aim of elucidating its structural history, and record and analyse the resulting evidence for this history using applicable archaeological methods.*

A number of aspects came to light regarding the construction of Gibbs's church, during both the excavation and the standing building survey. These will be outlined in detail in a future publication, although of particular interest was the reuse of the late Roman tile kiln as a foundation for the southern crypt wall of the church.

Subsequent alterations to the site included the construction of the vaults in the 1820s. The impact of these was enormous; any ancient burial remains would have disappeared during the clearance of the Victorian graveyard. Although these areas are known to have contained pitting in the Middle Saxon period, it is not impossible that ancient buildings were also present in these areas before the 19th-century development.

48. *What was the nature and function of any other buildings within the development area? In particular evidence for brick cellars in the north east part of the churchyard relating to medieval and later structures on the former Church Lane and Moors Yard?*

By the Tudor period, an E-W path had been built to the north of the church. The remains of a cellar wall were recorded during the excavation of Area 4; the residence it belonged to may have fronted the path from the south. Associated with this phase was a chalk and brick well, located to the east of the church. This suggests that the perimeters of the cemetery were fairly small at this time.

The remains of a 17th-century property were also recorded to the north of the church, but a few yards north of the Tudor property. This most likely fronted Church Lane from the northern side. The property had been redeveloped in the 18th century and

became one of up to four 18th-century residences recorded in this area of the site. Two 18th-century wells were recorded in Area 10 and fragments of walls and drains from this period were also seen in Area 7, which may relate to the eastern side of Moors Yard.

49. Do any post-medieval burials, or associated burial furniture survive either in the remaining parts of churchyard, or beneath the 19th-century vaults? What do these remains tell us about the thoroughness of the 19th-century burial clearances?

The 19th-century vaults were cleared out in the 1850s. The excavation in Area 10 produced evidence for three large pits, cut into the natural gravel below the floor of the vaults. These pits contained the remains of nearly 90 wooden coffins and, across the rest of Area 10, thousands of copper alloy coffin rivets, dozens of iron coffin handles (decorated with cherubs) and a number of lead coffin plates, mainly from the early 19th century, were recovered. The empty coffins had been stored below the floor and laid out alternately E-W and W-E. Skeletons had largely been reburied elsewhere, but the occasional human bone was also recovered, along with personal items outlined in section 5.3.6. In general terms, clearance of the cemetery was thorough.

50. Does any evidence for the Vestry rooms' structure survive beneath the Nash vaults at the east end of the church?

There was no evidence for this structure on the site.

6.2 General discussion of potential

This report presents an *assessment* of the results of the archaeological investigation at St Martin-in-the-Fields; further research, both documentary and scientific, may yet either tighten or refute the dating of the sequence. A realistic account of events can be offered at this stage, based on the sequence established.

Iron Age/Roman
From the early history of the site, it is clear that the topography of the area played a significant role in its subsequent development. Archaeological evidence suggests that the Romans visited the site, a hill with a commanding view along the Thames in two directions (to the east and to the south) and possibly set up a military look-out post or something similar. Given that the centre of early Roman Londinium was two kilometres to the east, it seems unlikely that a farming hinterland would be established so early.

The other possibility is that the building was part of a Late Iron Age farm. The beaded rim [1665] is from the backfill of one of the structure's postholes. This is in a corky fabric with voids of shell or vegetable matter and is similar to finds from late Iron Age/early Roman contexts at 201–211 Borough High Street, Southwark (Hammerson 1988, fig 34). A similar fabric and form is present in the assemblage from St Mary Clerkenwell, which also includes a bowl with foot-ring base (Blackmore in prep).

The closest evidence of pre-Roman activity is probably from Leicester Square and Southampton Street (Thompson et al 1998, 265) and in the area of Westminster Abbey. Although limited in number, the finds from St Martin's are important for

filling in gaps in knowledge of this period in London's history. Dating is problematic, however, and could span the whole Iron Age. Fingernail decoration on the rim from [637] is typical of the Bronze Age, and so could date to the late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age transition. Later examples do however occur; at St Mary Clerkenwell, Islington, a small upright-rimmed vessel in a sandy fabric was found in an assemblage thought to date to the late Middle and Late Iron Age, ie *c* 200-0 BC (Blackmore in prep, no.4). The other rims from [637] could be from a saucepan-type jar, a form typical of the Middle Iron Age.

Late Roman

The discovery of the Roman sarcophagus was inconclusive in terms of the former presence of a burial ground. The presence of foot bones from another individual inside the sarcophagus, however, suggests that it had previously been buried locally, if not elsewhere on the site itself. Perhaps the coffin never moved at all. The presence of up to two possible Roman sarcophagi in the area of Gibbs's portico suggest that the coffins, if not *in situ*, had perhaps not moved far from their original position, even if some were later associated with Saxon grave goods.

It is possible that a group of high status burials were deliberately positioned at the edge of a cemetery for all to see. The sarcophagi were located at what may have been the western edge of St Martin's cemetery and would have been clearly visible from the road which later became Martin's Place and Charing Cross Road. At an excavation at Spitalfields Market, a 4th-century AD sarcophagus (with an inner, decorated lead coffin) was found, laid with a group of other eminent individuals; one had been interred in a timber mausoleum, three others in fragmented sarcophagi (these had been robbed, probably during the Roman period, with the fragments of the sarcophagi thrown back into the grave). The group was located at the southern edge of the excavation site; to the south was a separate property. It is possible that the property division, although modern, had developed from a former trackway or small road present in the Roman period, by which the burials could be viewed (Malcolm McKenzie, pers comm).

The late Roman date of the burial within the sarcophagus raises the question of continuity of use in the landscape across time, as it appears that burials have occurred in the vicinity for nearly two millennia. To this end, it is important to establish a date for burial [1537], particularly as it was located in a later settlement area. The dating of the oven here may be determined by radiocarbon dating from samples taken from its properties. This alone would not establish a date for the underlying burial, however, which may need to be dated in the same way.

The site is of considerable importance as it gives the first real indication of Roman activity in this part of London, adjacent to the postulated Roman road between the City and Westminster. Some finds can be related to Roman burials, others might prove to be Roman when the stratigraphic analysis has progressed. Establishing the true number of Roman burials and how they relate to the other activity on the site should be a key aim of the analysis. At present, the number of Roman finds is unclear, given the doubt as to the dating of graves [668] and [650]. The use of multiple stakes and extremely large stakes is puzzling, as they are over twice the size of the coffin nails noted in the east London cemetery (Barber and Bowsher 2000, 94). If these

graves do prove to be Roman, the location by a probable watercourse could be likened to that of the burial area by the Walbrook in the Roman city.

Parallels for this hinterland religious activity may be found elsewhere in Europe, particularly in France, where *bourgs* were commonly established during the 5th and 6th centuries. These were 'unwalled suburban settlements near *civitates* and around an abbey or church' (Nicholas, 1997, 27), sometimes developing on a principal route into the city. In association with monasteries, the bourgs often evolved around the burial shrine of a saint. Religious centres often also attracted merchants, as 'the demand for foods generated by the ecclesiastical nuclei was constant' (*ibid*, 29). Further research may also be useful, however, around potential links between burial groups and Roman villas.

The transition between the late Roman and early Saxon period is of particular importance, and although no finds can at present be associated with military activity, this is a theme that should also be considered in the study of the late 4th- and 5th-century aspects of the site, as well as those of the 1st century AD.

Saxon

It was first thought that the occupation of Lundenwic did not start until the mid-7th century, and the pottery was thus dated accordingly. The discovery of cremation burials and potentially 6th-century finds at the London Transport Museum confirm earlier activity, but the mid 5th-century jar from St Martin-in-the-Fields is the earliest Saxon vessel from the area.

The jar could be contemporary with the C14-dated sarcophagus burial [665] (AD 390–520) and the last firing of the tile kiln (archaeomagnetic dating of AD 400–50). It should be considered in the light of other evidence for the Roman/Saxon transition in the London area.

For the later Saxon levels, the site appears to follow the usual sequence from chaff-tempered to Ipswich wares and then shell-tempered wares, although the picture across the area may not be uniform, due to truncation. Further research into the non-local imported wares (fabric analysis and typological research) and the distribution and association of the different types may help to refine the dating of some features. The apparently long sequence at St Martin-in-the-Fields is of interest, as excavations at the National Gallery produced little chaff-tempered ware and was thought to date from the later 8th century onwards (Blackmore 1989, 107; Jarrett 2004, 94). This date could now be brought back to *c* AD 750 onwards, but the suggestion that later areas of occupation were at the periphery of the settlement has so far held good. At St Martin-in-the-Fields, however, there was clearly some activity in the 6th and 7th centuries.

The location, alignment and demographic profile of the Saxon burials can be compared to that of other Middle Saxon burials within London. A dispersed cemetery has been suggested to have been located in Covent Garden, with the discovery of both inhumations and cremation burials, but no evidence of a cemetery was previously known from the St Martin-in-the-Fields area (Malcolm *et al* 2003; M. Melikian, pers comm). Most recently, two adult burials were excavated at Cubitts Yard, Covent Garden (Telfer with Blackmore, forthcoming). There were two prone inhumations from ROP05 (White 1997, White 2003), and an adult male from Chandos Place (PEA

87, Keily 1988). Saxon remains have also been found at a number of other sites in the vicinity (Conheeney 1997) and recently on Floral Street (FLR00). The spatial relationship of this group to other Saxon burials and evidence of settlement can be investigated and may provide indications of the original extent of the cemetery. The group at St Martin's may indicate the presence of a previously unknown area of settlement.

As stratigraphic analysis is unable to provide a date range for all of the burials at St Martin's, further sampling for radiocarbon dating has been carried out (see section 9, Table 19, no 22); the results are pending. Full recording of the small group of Saxon burials will add significantly to the data on the population of Lundenwic. The St Martin-in-the-Fields assemblage is the largest single group of Saxon inhumations so far excavated within London.

Various theories have been put forward regarding the symbolism of the shape and size of funerary vessels, recently summarised by Blinkhorn (1997, 122). It is generally held that the pot makes a statement about the sex, age and status of the deceased, which is reinforced by the presence or absence of grave goods. Status can be indicated by whether the pot was purpose made (upper class) or reused (lower status), while the dimensions (height, width and height of maximum diameter) are related to age and status (infants = small, adults = tall). The dimensions of the jar from [302] may thus shed some light on the status of the person it was buried with.

The iron slag assemblage is significant in that it is found on the edge of the settlement. It lies between the smithing activity known to exist nearby and further east (represented by buildings used for smithing, pits and other features with good slag assemblages) and places as Trafalgar Square where slag groups are almost non-existent, slag being represented by occasional smithing hearth bottoms or broken fragments. The St Martin's assemblage fills a gap in the knowledge of smithing and the disposal of waste in the mid-Saxon settlement.

Many aspects of the results from the fieldwork have considerable potential to aid understanding of the development of early Saxon activity in the London area and that of the later settlement of Lundenwic. The finds from the burials include several items that are the first of their type to be found in Lundenwic and so will extend the corpus of early 7th-century AD artefacts from London. The substantially complete jar from burial fill [302] is a particularly important addition to the range of forms. Also of importance is the near complete French/Rhenish pitcher found in [824], for which no equivalent has been found in Lundenwic.

Medieval

There is very little evidence of medieval occupation in the area. A few medieval peg tiles were retrieved during the excavation; these may have fallen from the earlier church at St Martin's, but they are as likely to have come from nearby buildings, particularly as they were found in the northern area of the site.

During the watching brief in Area 1, it was observed that part of one of the crypt's arched foundations contained worked stone which probably originally belonged to the medieval church. This small collection of worked stone (24 fragments) is currently in the possession of Eric Parry Architects.

Tightened dating may help with interpretation and social history of the group of possible medieval burials from the cemetery, recorded in Area 4A. Of the nine burials, only one [273], the earliest, was aligned west-east (the rest were south-west to north-east). This burial has been selected for radiocarbon dating (see section 9, Table 19, no 22). The next burial in the sequence, stratigraphically, was dated to the 7th-century AD; it would be useful to find out how much of a time span elapsed between burials.

The medieval finds are of local significance only, although the strapend ([1530] <289>), if late Saxon or early medieval, would be of wider interest.

Post-medieval

Three post-medieval pottery groups can contribute two specific areas of interest into the archaeology of the site. The first is the role of possessions in an increasingly materialistic society, particularly from the Georgian period onwards, and how this differs across the site; the second is the dating of particular changing patterns of residence, by using these well-sealed finds groups. Evidence from fieldwork at Spitalfields Market (Holder, Jeffries, Daykin, Harward and Thomas, forthcoming) suggests that when backyard privies were filled with finds assemblages, this was nearly always associated with the departure of one set of residents and the arrival of another.

The groups from St Martin's, although rather limited in potential in comparison with those from Spitalfields, suggest both domestic and commercial use for the pottery. Where Hessian crucibles, for example, have been linked to a particular property and set of occupants in England, the documentary evidence has suggested the presence of either a chemist or apothecary shop (Cotter 1992, 257).

The post-medieval finds are primarily of local significance, but certain items such as the false teeth ([760] <117>) merit notes in their own right.

Documentary evidence, combined with information gathered during both the standing building survey and excavation of the post-medieval phase of activity on site, may further enrich what is already known from this time.

7 Significance of the data

With the help of archaeological evidence from the recent investigations, the story of the site of St Martin-in-the-Fields can be more fully charted from its prominent topographic beginnings, to its development as a high status burial ground, through to its recognition as a religious and social centre of world-renown. Its early history can also now be proposed and studied further. The most significant topics requiring further investigation include:

- the possibility of an early Roman military connection
- the likelihood of a large late Roman building on the site, with possible religious connections
- a group of late Roman burials, including Gibbs' possible Roman sarcophagi and the reused coffin from the excavation, creating a spiritual site 2km from the Roman city
- the likelihood of a late Roman church, temple, mausoleum or small settlement on the site, which the Saxons appeared to respect and continue as a religious place

It has previously been thought that the medieval church of St Martin had taken the place of a Saxon one, although no structural evidence for such a building has been found. The evidence for its existence is now much more compelling. This is not just the presence of the group of Saxon burials, but also finds from elsewhere on the site, such as the iron shears in Area 7 (commonly associated with female graves, see section 5.3.6) and fragments from two other palm cups, recovered from Saxon contexts. Numerous further fragments of blue-green glass were also recovered from post-Saxon contexts, suggesting the former presence of additional palm cups, and, therefore, additional graves.

Similarly, the recovery of part of a green glass bracelet, also from Area 7, suggests further Roman burials (section 5.3.6). It may be significant that the bracelet was found near the possible Roman burial. Perhaps the grave was not a solitary one.

The tile kiln by itself is of national significance, as it is one of the last securely dated structures built in Roman Britain. It is also the last Roman tile kiln known to have been in operation in Britain. It was built after the last market, or at least the last major source of fresh supplies of ceramic building material to London had ceased. This was the Roman tilery at Harrold in Bedfordshire, which ceased production in the mid 4th century. After this date, it was previously thought that stone was used on roofs and as paving, as a replacement for ceramic tile. In addition, a large amount of ceramic tile was stripped from earlier buildings and reused. When fresh supplies of tile were required at the end of the 4th century AD, possible for a suburban villa, there was no option but to restart tile production in London.

The Roman building material from Saxon layers could have all being brought on to the site from Roman London, but this would seem unlikely, as there are numerous pieces of curved imbrex, which were not normally selected for reuse. The wide range of fabric types is also unusual. It is therefore likely that there was Roman occupation located close by, if not on the site itself. In addition, it may be possible to trace tile manufactured at the St Martin's kiln to other sites in London and beyond.

The mid 5th-century jar, the earliest and most complete vessel of its kind to be found in the Lundenwic area, and the imported French/Rhenish pitcher are particularly important pieces from the ceramic assemblage.

Although the prehistoric pottery sherds and flint assemblage may be residual, they are the first evidence of Iron Age activity in the vicinity of Trafalgar Square. The medieval building material, although less spectacular than the Roman, is not without interest. The floor tile and stone mouldings, and perhaps some of the roofing tiles, probably derive from the medieval St Martin-in-the-Fields church. The medieval finds are of local significance only, although the strap end ([1530] <289>), if late Saxon or early medieval, would be of wider interest. The post-medieval finds are primarily of local significance, but certain items such as the false teeth ([760] <117>) are notable. The recovery of the teeth, which incorporate gold pins, recalls the history of distinguished burials at St Martin-in-the-Fields.

The earlier Saxon finds, from the 5th, 6th and 7th centuries AD, comprise one of the most significant Saxon assemblages to be recovered from Lundenwic since the first excavations at St Martin-in-the-Fields in the 18th century. Among these, the hanging bowl and its fittings, the gold pendant and complete palm cup are spectacular pieces. The location of the site and the inter-relationship of the Roman and Saxon periods are as important as the objects themselves. The Middle Saxon (later 7th- to 9th-century AD) artefacts also include several new types not previously represented in the trading settlement, or better examples of known types (eg shears, tongs, mineralised textiles).

The results of the excavations at St Martin-in-the-Fields provide a rare glimpse of the poorly understood period at the end of Roman Britain. The burials, in particular, offer the opportunity to increase our understanding of the role of Christianity in this period and burial practices at the time of its re-adoption during the 7th century AD. The stratigraphic sequence, supported by datable artefact assemblages, is especially significant, as it provides for the potential to bridge the Roman-Saxon and Early-Middle Saxon transitions, for which clear evidence is rarely present.

8 Publication project: aims and objectives

8.1 Revised research aims

The updated research design is presented as a series of research aims which the archive has the potential to address. These have been identified in sections 3 and 6. Original research aims may have been reworded in light of the assessment of the archive.

Prehistoric
UR1 Can the dating of the prehistoric rim forms be refined?

Roman
UR 2 Is there any evidence for a military presence at the site during the Roman period and if so, what form does this evidence take?

UR 3 How were the stakes used in graves [650] and [669]? Can they be accurately dated?

UR 4 Can the nature of the late Roman occupation at the site be determined through analysis of the sequence and assemblages?

UR 5 What is the date of burial [1537]? What is the significance of its location?

UR 6 What is the evidence for the presence of other Roman burials at the site? Is it possible to estimate the size of the cemetery or the number of burials that may have been present?

UR 7 What do the stone sarcophagi reveal about the late Roman cemetery and later Saxon burials at St Martin's?

UR 8 What is the source of the mid 5th-century jar from [302]? Can better parallels be found for the form and decoration of this jar? Can the form be linked to the sex/age of the deceased?

UR 9 What evidence is there for burial groups around villa sites?

UR 10 Can any parallels be found for the two early vessels from [1661] and [1665]?

UR 11 Why was the tile kiln located at the site, when was it established and what were its products?

UR 12 If the kiln's products can be established, is it possible to identify their presence at other sites?

Saxon and later

UR 13 Can the identification and dating of the Roman and Saxon glass be refined?

UR 14 What do the burial goods associated with the Saxon graves reveal about burial practice, associations, status, trade connections, religious belief and the demography of the population? Particular attention will be paid to associations between artefacts, relationships to gender or status and parallels to other sites.

UR 15 Can the Ipswich ware stamp ([791]) and the rouletted sherd ([1099]) be paralleled in the Archive of Anglo-Saxon pottery stamps?

UR 16 What is the source of the buff-ware pitcher from [824]? Is it Rhenish or French?

UR 17 What can the charred, waterlogged and mineralised plant remains tell us about the diet of local inhabitants, and activities on the site in the Saxon and post-medieval periods?

UR 18 How does the animal bone assemblage from the Saxon pits compare with other sites, especially the Peabody site and the National Gallery Extension?

UR 19 Can the differing backfills of the Saxon pits provide any information with regard to settlement layout or spatial variation at the site?

UR 20 A group of burials has been provisionally dated to the medieval period. Can the dating be tightened (through radiocarbon dating) to establish how much time elapsed between the group of 7th-century burials and the earliest medieval burial [273]?

UR 21 What caused the green staining on [273]? Is there any evidence of copper braces or plates used for treatment of pathological conditions as seen in other medieval cemeteries?

8.2 Preliminary publication synopsis

It is intended that the results of the archaeological work carried out at St Martin-in-the-Fields will be disseminated in a number of ways: the databases created for the assessment and those resulting from the proposed analysis will be made available via the MoLAS/LAARC website; an article examining the tile kiln in some detail will be submitted to *Britannia* for publication; a further essay on the significance of the results from St Martin's is under consideration for a proposed festschrift. The main body of results will be published in the form of a book, which would make the information available to the public and researchers alike. It is likely to be up to about 50,000 words in length and will be structured as follows:

Introduction

Natural Topography and the Prehistoric Environment

The site's prominent position on the bend of the River Thames

Prehistoric pottery and flint

Roman
Three phases of activity, outlining occupation and activity on the site from the time of the Roman Conquest in AD 43 to the early 5th century
High status sarcophagus burial(s) with evidence for the first cemetery at St Martin-in-the-Fields
The late Roman tile kiln

Roman–Saxon Transition
Exploring those aspects of the site which contribute to this period (AD 400–600), comparing those aspects to other sites and exploring the little known period between the Roman and Saxon periods

Saxon
Evidence for early Saxon buildings to the north of the site
High status burial(s)
Layout and activities on site in the Middle Saxon period

Medieval
Summary of activity on the site

Post-medieval
Outlining the continuity of the burial ground into the post-medieval period and highlighting its changing perimeters and residents. This section will also integrate the archaeological evidence with the results from the standing building survey, bringing in material such as church ledgers, sketches and photographs.

Conclusions
Attainment of the research aims of the project
Revised research aims for the future
Overview: significance of the site to Roman Londinium and Saxon Lundenwic
Specialist reports

Bibliography

9 Publication project: task sequence

All work carried out on this project is subject to the health and safety policy statement of MoLAS as defined in *Health And Safety Policy*, MoLAS 2005. This document is available on request. It is MoLAS policy to comply with the requirements of the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974, the Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1992 and all Regulations and Codes of Practice made under the Act which affect MoLAS operations.

Table 19: Publication task list

Task No.	Description	Under-taken by	No. person days
1	Define and describe group sequence and land use. The subgroups created at assessment level form groups, defined using stratigraphic, spatial and chronological analysis. The groups will then be organised into various forms of land use (buildings, open areas etc). The groups forming each land use will be mapped on the ORACLE database.	AT	30
2	Prepare detailed publication synopsis. This will comprise a description of the final form, with a summary of the land use, a rough word count and figure and table lists. The synopsis will be disseminated to the project academic referee and funding body.	AT	1
3	Finds review: selection of significant finds for publication	All	5
4	Record remaining roofing tile and brick	IB	2
5	Input record sheets on ORACLE	IB	1
6	Discuss the nature and date of the Roman occupation on the site	IB	1.5
7	Discuss the late Roman tile kiln in relation to the late Roman/Saxon occupation of the site	IB	1.5
8	Discuss Saxon daub to illustration construction method	IB	0.5
9	Discuss significance of Roman building material in Saxon layers	IB	0.5
10	Discuss evidence for late medieval and post-medieval structure of St Martin-in-the-Fields Church	IB	0.5
11	Discuss post-medieval church brick structures	IB	0.25
12	Editorial	IB	1.25
13	A short note on the prehistoric pottery to be included in the publication	LB	1
14	Full integration and interpretation of the spot-date information for the Roman pottery with the stratigraphic sequence, analysis of data, comparison with pottery from London and other sites, liason with specialist, background reading and writing of publication text	BR	6

15	Study the Saxon pottery in relation to the stratigraphic text/phasing, including sherd links	LB	1
16	Finalise coding of problematic Saxon wares and write up assemblage by period	LB	1
17	Write up Saxon assemblage by ware type and function	LB	1
18	Study of false teeth	NP	0.75
19	Recording of human bone	NP	7
20	Data interrogation and generation of tables	NP	2
21	Production of human bone report	NP	3
22	Radiocarbon dating on selected skeletons: [273] appeared to be the earliest of the medieval burials, and an indication of the time span between it and the group of 7th-century burials would be useful. [502] was very early in the sequence. It would be useful to establish either a Roman or Saxon date for it. [649] was very unusual, as it had exceptionally large coffin nails within the backfill of the grave, which could be either Roman or Saxon. [1537] is from a single burial to the north of the more established group of late Roman, Saxon and medieval burials (ie including those above) recorded at St Martin's. It was discovered below phases of Saxon building, but could be a lot earlier in date.		£1500
23	Prepare catalogue of Roman accessioned finds	LB	1
24	Prepare catalogue of Saxon accessioned finds	LB	3
25	Background research; appropriate external specialists may be consulted as necessary	LB	3
26	Examination of textile remains (P Walton Rogers, York)		TBC
27	Prepare catalogue of medieval accessioned finds	LB	0.5
28	Prepare catalogue of post-medieval accessioned finds	LB	1
29	Integration of spot-date information with the stratigraphic sequence on the ORACLE database	NJ	1
30	Brief descriptive summary texts for items of interest	NJ	2.5
31	Selection, preparation and packaging of materials and attending finds review	NJ	0.5
32	Specialist edit	NJ	0.5
33	Scanning of hanging bowl for plant remains	AD	1
34	Scanning and ID of charred, waterlogged and mineralised samples; data entry	AD	3
35	Analysis of botanical results and production of report	AD	3
36	Recording identifiable animal bone assemblage onto database	AP	11
37	Analysis of animal bone data	AP	7
38	Preparation of animal bone report	AP	7
39	Edit/archive	AP	1
40	Conservation: a no. of items have been selected for further investigative cleaning, identification or for illustration purposes	SM	8
41	Five accessioned items to be repacked in appropriate material	SM	0.25
42	<212>-<222> remedial work outstanding	SM	2
43	<320> copper alloy/leather composite object: X-ray, treat	SM	1.5
44	Roman coins: clean and pack	SM	1.5

45	Post-medieval coins: clean and pack	SM	1.5
46	Research into pipe makers' identities	TG	0.25
47	Produce a note on the tuyere from [1433]	LK	1
48	Documentary background research	AT	8
49	Publication photographs	AC	10
50	Finds illustrations	DO	15
51	Stratigraphic plans for illustration	DO	15
52	Tile kiln publication text and compilation	IB, AT	6
53	Book publication synopsis	AT	1
54	Book publication: integrated analysis of stratigraphy period descriptions and completed finds, standing building, environmental and documentary reports; final publication text, page layout, proof reading/corrections, copy editing	AT	30
55	Book edits	AT	5
56	Festschrift publication text and layout	AT	18
57	Project management	GM	10

IB: Ian Betts, LB: Lyn Blackmore, AC: Andy Chopping, AD: Ann Davies, TG: Tony Grey, NJ: Nigel Jeffries, LK: Lynne Keys, GM: Gordon Malcolm, SM: Steven Miller, DO: Drawing office, AP: Alan Pipe, NP: Natasha Powers, BR: Beth Richardson, AT: Alison Telfer

10 Publication project: resources and programme

Agreement has been obtained via a separate document to provide necessary funding for the programme of works outlined above.

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12 NMR OASIS archaeological report form

OASIS ID: molas1-39506

Project details

Project name	St Martin-in-the-Fields Church
Short description of the project	A watching brief, several phases of excavation and a standing building survey were undertaken in response to a major redevelopment of the site, involving a reworking of space previously occupied by Victorian vaults, modifications to areas of the Georgian North Range buildings and refurbishment to the church itself. The standing building survey covered those buildings either being demolished or refurbished; the results from the excavation are outlined below. The earliest activity recorded on the site is dated to the time of the Roman Conquest. This took the form of a building at the north-eastern corner of the site, which may have had a military function. There was also evidence for later Roman construction and a burial in the same area. To the north of the present church was a group of burials, one within a limestone sarcophagus; the group dated to the early-mid 5th century and suggests the former presence of some kind of religious building or monument in the vicinity. Such a building may have been built from tile and brick manufactured in a late Roman tile kiln, recorded to the south of the church. The last firing of the kiln was between 400 and 450 AD, making it the latest Roman structure found in London. A number of Saxon burials were also recorded, one of which was accompanied by high status grave goods dating to the 7th century. Contemporary buildings were present to the north of the site. The first known church on the site (from documentary and cartographic evidence) dated to the 12th century. Although no structural remains from this period were seen, a group of medieval graves had survived to the north of the present church. Evidence for the changing nature and layout of the site was revealed from the Tudor period to the present day.
Project dates	Start: 23-12-2004 End: 27-09-2007
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	SMD01 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)
Site status (other)	Listed Building, Area of Conservation
Current Land use	Community Service 1 - Community Buildings
Monument type	CEMETERY Roman

Monument type	CEMETERY Early Medieval
Significant Finds	SARCOPHAGUS Roman
Significant Finds	PALM CUP, HANGING BOWL AND CABOCHON PENDANT Early Medieval
Investigation type	'Open-area excavation','Recorded Observation','Watching Brief'
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16
Prompt	Scheduled monument consent

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON CITY OF WESTMINSTER CITY OF WESTMINSTER St Martin-in-the-Fields Church
Postcode	WC2
Study area	3140.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 30084 80524 51.5081555212 -0.125344120418 51 30 29 N 000 07 31 W Point
Height OD	Min: 12.00m Max: 12.79m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Molas
Project brief originator	St Martin-in-the-Fields Church
Project design originator	MoLAS
Project director/manager	Gordon Malcolm

Project supervisor	Alison Telfer
Project supervisor	Emily Burton
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	St Martin-in-the-Fields Church

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	To be designated
Physical Archive ID	SMD01
Physical Contents	'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Glass','Environmental','Human Bones','Industrial','Leather','Metal','Textiles','Worked bone','Worked stone/lithics'
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Archive ID	SMD01
Digital Contents	'Human Bones','Industrial','Leather','Metal','Stratigraphic','Survey','Textiles','Worked bone','Worked stone/lithics','Animal Bones','Ceramics','Environmental','Glass'
Digital Media available	'Database','Survey','Text'
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Archive ID	SMD01
Paper Media available	'Context sheet','Correspondence','Drawing','Matrices','Miscellaneous Material','Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes','Photograph','Plan','Report','Section','Survey ','Unpublished Text'

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	St Martin-in-the-Fields Church, St Martin's Place, London, WC2, A post-excavation assessment and updated project design
Author(s)/Editor(s)	'Telfer, A.'
Date	2008
Issuer or publisher	MoLAS
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APPENDIX I

This appendix lists all of the contexts, descriptions and subgroups for the site, as inputted into the ORACLE database.

Context	SG/basic int	Paren t context	Basic process	Comment
111 .0	551 ED	111 .0	CUD	MED CEMETERY SOIL
112 .0	547 WA	200 .0	CUD	E-W TUDOR BRICK WALL
113 .0	543 FL	326 .0	CUD	EARLY 19TH C BRICK FLOOR ASSOC TUDOR WALL
114 .0	546 P	115 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF POS MED PIT?
115 .0	546 P	115 .0	CU	POS MED PIT?
119 .0	541 D	333 .0	CUD	BRICK CULVERT DRAIN, N-S
121 .0	540 SP	122 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF POSSIBLE POSTHOLE, PM
122 .0	540 SP	122 .0	CU	POSSIBLE, POSTHOLE, PM
123 .0	542 PS	430 .0	CU	19TH C ARCHED WALL BETWEEN AREAS 4A AND 4B
124 .0	539 P	207 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF PM CUT
160 .0	563 P	161 .0	UD	SECONDARY FILL OF PIT
161 .0	563 P	161 .0	CU	EARLY 19TH-C PIT
164 .0	563 P	161 .0	UD	PRIMARY FILL OF PIT
172 .0	552 ED	172 .0	CUD	MED CEMETERY SOIL
199 .0	547 WA	200 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF CONSTRUCTION CUT
200 .0	547 WA	200 .0	CU	CONSTRUCTION CUT FOR TUDOR WALL
207 .0	539 P	207 .0	CU	PM PIT, PURPOSE UNCLEAR, SAME AS [487]
208 .0	549 SK	211 .0	UD	FRAGMENT OF SKULL WITHIN POSSIBLE GRAVE
209 .0	550 SK	210 .0	UD	INCOMPLETE SKELETON WITHIN GRAVE
210 .0	550 SK	210 .0	CU	W-E GRAVE
211 .0	549 G	211 .0	CU	POSSIBLE GRAVE CUT
213 .0	554 G	214 .0	UD	GRAVE FILL
214 .0	554 G	214 .0	CU	W-E BURIAL
220 .0	554 SK	214 .0	UD	INCOMPLETE SUPINE SKELETON
221 .0	553 G	222 .0	UD	GRAVE FILL
222 .0	553 G	222 .0	CU	W-E BURIAL
223 .0	561 G	240 .0	UD	GRAVE BACKFILL
224 .0	562 G	224 .0	CU	W-E GRAVE
233 .0	553 SK	222 .0	CUD	SUPINE W-E SKELETON
241 .0	562 G	224 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF GRAVE
242 .0	562 SK	224 .0	CUD	LOWER HALF OF W-E SUPINE SKELETON
244 .0	559 OC	244 .0	UD	COMPACTED TREAD LAYER
245 .0	556 SN	246 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF CUT [246]
246 .0	556 SN	246 .0	CU	LIKELY TRUNCATED GRAVE CUT
252 .0	559 G	253 .0	UD	GRAVE BACKFILL
253 .0	559 SK	253 .0	CU	W-E GRAVE
254 .0	559 SK	253 .0	CUD	W-E SUPINE NEONATE SKELETON
259 .0	564 SN	260 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF CUT [260]
260 .0	564 SN	260 .0	CU	CUT - TRUNC GRAVE?
261 .0	565 SN	262 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF CUT [262]
262 .0	565 SN	262 .0	CU	CUT - TRUNC GRAVE?
269 .0	557 SN	270 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF CUT [270]
270 .0	557 SN	270 .0	CU	LIKELY TRUNCATED GRAVE CUT
272 .0	560 G	274 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF GRAVE
273 .0	560 SK	274 .0	CUD	W-E SUPINE SKELETON
274 .0	560 G	274 .0	CU	W-E GRAVE
275 .0	558 ED	275 .0	UD	TRUNCATED COMPACTED SILTY LAYER
300 .0	567 S	306 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF CIRCULAR PIT
306 .0	567 S	306 .0	CU	CIRCULAR PIT, PURPOSE UNCLEAR
307 .0	569 G	317 .0	UD	FILL OF W-E GRAVE
311 .0	571 SN	312 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF CUT [312]
312 .0	571 SN	312 .0	CU	CUT - LIKELY TRUNC GRAVE
317 .0	569 G	317 .0	CU	W-E GRAVE CUT
318 .0	573 SP	319 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF POSSIBLE POSTHOLE
319 .0	573 SP	319 .0	CU	POSSIBLE POSTHOLE
320 .0	573 SN	321 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF CUT [321]
321 .0	573 SN	321 .0	CU	CUT, PURPOSE UNCLEAR
325 .0	543 FL	326 .0	CUD	BEDDING FOR BRICK FLOOR
326 .0	543 FL	326 .0	CU	CUT FOR BEDDING/FLOOR
327 .0	545 P	328 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF PIT
328 .0	545 P	328 .0	CU	PIT, POSSIBLY MED, PURPOSE UNCLEAR
330 .0	548 G	332 .0	UD	FILL OF GRAVE [332]
331 .0	548 SK	332 .0	UD	ONLY SKULL PRESENT
332 .0	548 G	332 .0	CU	W-E GRAVE
333 .0	541 D	333 .0	CU	CUT FOR CULVERT DRAIN
334 .0	574 SN	335 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF CUT [335]
335 .0	574 SN	335 .0	CU	CUT - TRUNC GRAVE?
338 .0	566 SN	339 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF CUT [339]
339 .0	566 SN	339 .0	CU	CUT- LIKELY TRUNC GRAVE

342 .0	570 G	343 .0	UD	FILL OF W-E GRAVE
343 .0	570 G	343 .0	CU	W-E GRAVE CUT, HIGH STATUS, SAXON
346 .0	570 SK	343 .0	CUD	W-E SUPINE SKELETON, HIGH STATUS BURIAL
347 .0	577 G	349 .0	UD	FILL OF W-E GRAVE
348 .0	577 SK	349 .0	CUD	W-E SUPINE SKELETON
349 .0	577 G	349 .0	CU	W-E GRAVE CUT
357 .0	570 G	343 .0	UD	PRIMARY FILL OF W-E GRAVE, POS COFFIN DECOMP
360 .0	570 G	343 .0	UD	FILL OF W-E GRAVE AROUND HANGING BOWL
378 .0	575 S	385 .0	UD	SECONDARY BACKFILL OF [385]
379 .0	575 S	385 .0	UD	PRIMARY BACKFILL OF [385]
380 .0	579 ED	380 .0	CUD	CEMETERY SOIL
383 .0	568 G	384 .0	UD	FILL OF W-E GRAVE
384 .0	568 G	384 .0	CU	W-E GRAVE CUT
385 .0	575 S	385 .0	CU	ROMAN? POSSIBLE STRUCTURAL SLOT, E-W
391 .0	568 G	384 .0	UD	FILL OF W-E GRAVE
396 .0	568 SK	384 .0	CUD	W-E TRUNCATED SUPINE SKELETON
398 .0	587 G	399 .0	UD	FILL OF CUT [399]
399 .0	587 G	399 .0	CU	POSSIBLE TRUNCATED GRAVE CUT
400 .0	588 S	401 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF STAKEHOLE
401 .0	588 S	401 .0	CU	STAKEHOLE
402 .0	600 S	403 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF STAKEHOLE
403 .0	600 S	403 .0	CU	STAKEHOLE
404 .0	589 S	405 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF STAKEHOLE
405 .0	589 S	405 .0	CU	STAKEHOLE
406 .0	590 S	407 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF STAKEHOLE
407 .0	590 S	407 .0	CU	STAKEHOLE
408 .0	591 S	409 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF STAKEHOLE
409 .0	591 S	409 .0	CU	STAKEHOLE
410 .0	601 S	411 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF STAKEHOLE
411 .0	601 S	411 .0	CU	STAKEHOLE
412 .0	592 S	413 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF STAKEHOLE
413 .0	592 S	413 .0	CU	STAKEHOLE
416 .0	593 S	417 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF STAKEHOLE
417 .0	593 S	417 .0	CU	STAKEHOLE
418 .0	594 S	419 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF STAKEHOLE
419 .0	594 S	419 .0	CU	STAKEHOLE
420 .0	595 S	421 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF STAKEHOLE
421 .0	595 S	421 .0	CU	STAKEHOLE
422 .0	596 S	423 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF STAKEHOLE
423 .0	596 S	423 .0	CU	STAKEHOLE
424 .0	597 S	425 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF STAKEHOLE
425 .0	597 S	425 .0	CU	STAKEHOLE
426 .0	598 S	427 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF STAKEHOLE
427 .0	598 S	427 .0	CU	STAKEHOLE
428 .0	599 S	429 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF STAKEHOLE
429 .0	599 S	429 .0	CU	STAKEHOLE
430 .0	542 PS	430 .0	CU	CUT FOR ARCHED WALL
431 .0	586 S	432 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF STAKEHOLE
432 .0	586 S	432 .0	CU	STAKEHOLE
433 .0	602 ED	433 .0	CUD	REDEP BE: OCCUPATION
435 .0	570 G	343 .0	UD	FILL OF HANGING BOWL
436 .0	584 S	437 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF STAKEHOLE
437 .0	584 S	437 .0	CU	STAKEHOLE
440 .0	583 S	441 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF STAKEHOLE
441 .0	583 S	441 .0	CU	STAKEHOLE
442 .0	582 S	443 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF STAKEHOLE
443 .0	582 S	443 .0	CU	STAKEHOLE
444 .0	581 S	445 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF STAKEHOLE
445 .0	581 S	445 .0	CU	STAKEHOLE
446 .0	580 S	447 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF STAKEHOLE
447 .0	580 S	447 .0	CU	STAKEHOLE
448 .0	603 ED	448 .0	CUD	GRAVEL: POS REDEPOSITED
449 .0	544 P	450 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF POS MED PIT
450 .0	544 P	450 .0	CU	POS MED PIT
453 .0	585 S	454 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF STAKEHOLE
454 .0	585 S	454 .0	CU	STAKEHOLE
487 .0	539 P	487 .0	CU	PM PIT, PURPOSE UNCLEAR, SAME AS [207]
493 .0	569 SK	317 .0	CUD	W-E TRUNCATED SKELETON
494 .0	576 G	496 .0	UD	FILL OF W-E GRAVE
495 .0	576 SK	496 .0	CUD	W-E SUPINE SKELETON
496 .0	576 G	496 .0	CU	W-E GRAVE CUT
501 .0	578 G	503 .0	UD	FILL OF W-E GRAVE
502 .0	578 SK	503 .0	CUD	W-E SUPINE SKELETON
503 .0	578 G	503 .0	CU	W-E GRAVE CUT
675 .0	3 FL	675 .0	CU	YORK STONE FLOOR
676 .0	10 MU	676 .0	UD	DISTURBED CEMETERY SOIL
679 .0	13 SN	679 .0	CU	CUT FOR DISUSED COFFINS
680 .0	11 SN	680 .0	UD	FILL OF CUT FOR COFFINS
681 .0	26 C	696 .0	UD	REMAINS OF 19TH-C COFFIN
682 .0	26 C	696 .0	UD	REMAINS OF 19TH-C COFFIN
683 .0	26 C	696 .0	UD	REMAINS OF 19TH-C COFFIN

684 0	26 C	696 0	UD	REMAINS OF 19TH-C COFFIN
685 0	26 C	696 0	UD	REMAINS OF 19TH-C COFFIN
686 0	26 C	696 .0	UD	REMAINS FO 19TH-C COFFIN
687 0	26 C	696 0	UD	REMAINS OF 19TH-C COFFIN
688 0	26 C	696 0	UD	REMAINS OF 19TH-C COFFIN
689 0	29 C	689 0	UD	REMAINS OF 19TH-C COFFIN
690 0	26 C	696 0	UD	REMAINS OF 19TH-C COFFIN
691 0	26 C	696 0	UD	REMAINS OF 19TH-C COFFIN
692 0	26 C	696 0	UD	REMAINS OF 19TH-C COFFIN
693 0	26 C	696 0	UD	REMAINS OF 19TH-C COFFIN
694 0	26 C	696 0	UD	REMAINS OF 19TH-C COFFIN
695 0	26 C	696 0	UD	REMAINS OF 19TH-C COFFIN
696 0	26 C	696 0	UD	REMAINS OF 19TH-C COFFIN
697 0	28 C	697 0	UD	REMAINS OF 19TH-C COFFIN
698 0	21 MU	698 0	UD	LAYER
699 0	26 C	696 0	UD	REMAINS OF 19TH-C COFFIN
700 0	27 C	700 0	UD	REMAINS OF 19TH-C COFFIN
701 0	2 SN	702 0	UD	MODERN FEATURE
702 0	2 SN	702 0	CU	MODERN CUT
703 0	9 MU	703 0	UD	LAYER
704 0	4 D	704 0	CU	CUT FOR DRAIN
705 0	4 D	704 0	CU	CUT FOR DRAIN
706 0	4 D	704 0	CU	BRICK DRAIN
707 0	4 D	704 0	CU	BRICK DRAIN
708 0	4 D	704 0	UD	FILL OF DRAIN CUT
709 0	5 S	767 0	CU	BRICK STRUCTURE
710 0	12 C	713 0	UD	REMAINS OF 19TH-C COFFIN
711 0	12 C	713 0	UD	REMAINS OF 19TH-C COFFIN
712 0	12 C	713 0	UD	REMAINS OF 19TH-C COFFIN
713 0	12 C	713 0	UD	REMAINS OF 19TH-C COFFIN
714 0	28 C	697 0	UD	PARTIAL SKELETON
715 0	27 C	700 0	UD	PARTIAL SKELETON
716 0	29 C	689 0	UD	PARTIAL SKELETON
717 0	87 PR	769 0	UD	SECONDARY REFUSE FILL
718 0	87 PR	769 0	UD	GRAVELLY FILL
719 0	87 PR	769 0	UD	SANDY FILL CONTAINING ANIMAL BONE OFFCUTS
720 0	1 WS	720 0	CU	YORK STONE DUMP
725 0	22 MU	725 0	UD	LAYER
726 0	23 MU	726 0	UD	LAYER
727 0	24 SP	728 0	UD	FILL OF POSTHOLE
728 0	24 SP	728 0	CU	CUT OF POSTHOLE
729 0	25 MU	729 0	UD	LAYER
730 0	6 MU	730 0	UD	LAYER
731 0	7 MU	731 0	UD	LAYER
732 0	50 MU	732 0	UD	LAYER
734 0	8 MU	734 0	UD	LAYER
735 0	15 C	740 0	UD	REMAINS OF 19TH-C COFFIN
736 0	15 C	740 0	UD	REMAINS OF 19TH-C COFFIN
737 0	15 C	740 0	UD	REMAINS OF 19TH-C COFFIN
738 0	15 C	740 0	UD	REMAINS OF 19TH-C COFFIN
739 0	15 C	740 0	UD	REMAINS OF 19TH-C COFFIN
740 0	15 C	740 0	UD	REMAINS OF 19TH-C COFFIN
741 0	14 SN	741 0	UD	FILL
742 0	16 SN	742 0	CU	CUT FOR DISUSED COFFINS
743 0	88 PR	744 0	UD	
744 0	88 PR	744 0	CU	CIRCULAR CUT
746 0	65 W	746 0	CU	CUT OF CIRCULAR WELL
747 0	65 W	746 0	CU	BRICKWORK OF WELL
748 0	65 W	746 0	UD	FILL
749 0	65 W	746 0	UD	BACKFILL OF WELL
750 0	65 W	746 0	UD	BACKFILL OF WELL
751 0	48 C	751 0	UD	REMAINS OF 19TH-C COFFIN
752 0	47 C	752 0	UD	REMAINS OF 19TH-C COFFIN
753 0	18 C	757 0	UD	REMAINS OF 19TH-C COFFIN
754 0	18 C	757 0	UD	REMAINS OF 19TH-C COFFIN
755 0	18 C	757 0	UD	REMAINS OF 19TH-C COFFIN
756 0	18 C	757 0	UD	REMAINS OF 19TH-C COFFIN
757 0	18 C	757 0	UD	REMAINS OF 19TH-C COFFIN
758 0	96 SN	759 0	UD	FILL
759 0	96 SN	759 0	CU	CUT WITHIN PIT
762 0	17 SN	762 0	UD	FILL
763 0	19 SN	763 0	CU	CUT FOR DISUSED COFFINS
764 0	84 SN	765 0	UD	BACKFILL OF CUT [765]
765 0	84 SN	765 0	UD	CUT CONTAINING 19TH-C COFFINS [775]-[777]
766 0	5 S	767 0	UD	FILL OF BRICK FEATURE
767 0	5 S	767 0	CU	CUT FOR BRICK STRUCTURE
768 0	87 PR	769 0	UD	SANDY FILL CONTAINING OFFCUTS
769 0	87 PR	769 0	CU	COUGHNUT SHAPED CUT
770 0	97 PR	782 0	UD	TOP FILL
771 0	97 PR	782 0	UD	PRIMARY FILL
772 0	88 PR	744 0	UD	PRIMARY FILL OF SAXON PIT

773 .0	65 W	746 .0	UD	FILL
774 .0	87 PR	769 .0	UD	SANDY SILT FILL
775 .0	84 C	765 .0	UD	REMAINS OF 19TH-C COFFIN
776 .0	84 C	765 .0	UD	REMAINS OF 19TH-C COFFIN
777 .0	84 C	765 .0	UD	REMAINS OF 19TH-C COFFIN
778 .0	65 W	746 .0	UD	FILL
779 .0	82 W	781 .0	UD	FILL OF WELL
780 .0	82 W	781 .0	UD	BRICK MASONRY OF WELL
781 .0	82 W	781 .0	UD	CIRCULAR CUT
782 .0	97 PR	782 .0	UD	OFF CIRCULAR CUT
783 .0	87 PR	769 .0	UD	PRIMARY FILL
784 .0	67 MU	784 .0	UD	LAYER
785 .0	86 PR	786 .0	UD	FILL
786 .0	86 PR	786 .0	CU	CUT
793 .0	51 S	796 .0	CU	BRICKWORK
794 .0	42 W	795 .0	UD	FILL OF WELL
795 .0	42 W	795 .0	CU	CUT OF WELL
796 .0	51 S	796 .0	CU	CUT FOR BRICKWORK
797 .0	52 MU	797 .0	UD	LAYER
798 .0	53 MU	798 .0	UD	LAYER
811 .0	54 MU	811 .0	UD	LAYER
812 .0	34 SN	812 .0	UD	FILL
813 .0	37 SN	813 .0	CU	CUT FOR DISUSED COFFINS
814 .0	66 C	814 .0	UD	REMAINS OF 19TH-C COFFIN
815 .0	44 C	833 .0	UD	REMAINS OF 19TH-C COFFIN
816 .0	46 C	816 .0	UD	REMAINS OF 19TH-C COFFIN
817 .0	44 C	833 .0	UD	REMAINS OF 19TH-C COFFIN
818 .0	59 P	818 .0	CU	PIT CUT
819 .0	59 P	818 .0	UD	PIT FILL
820 .0	58 P	820 .0	CU	PIT CUT
821 .0	58 P	820 .0	UD	PIT FILL
822 .0	57 P	822 .0	CU	RECTANGULAR PIT CUT
823 .0	57 P	822 .0	UD	PIT FILL
824 .0	85 PR	825 .0	UD	FILL OF SAXON PIT [825]
825 .0	85 PR	825 .0	CU	CUT OF REFUSE PIT
826 .0	55 MU	826 .0	UD	LAYER
827 .0	68 C	830 .0	UD	REMAINS OF 19TH-C COFFIN
828 .0	68 C	830 .0	UD	REMAINS OF 19TH-C COFFIN
829 .0	81 MU	829 .0	UD	LAYER
830 .0	68 ED	830 .0	UD	DUMP OF REDEPOSITED BE
831 .0	44 C	833 .0	UD	REMAINS OF 19TH-C COFFIN
832 .0	44 C	833 .0	UD	REMAINS OF 19TH-C COFFIN
833 .0	44 C	833 .0	UD	REMAINS OF 19TH-C COFFIN
834 .0	45 C	834 .0	UD	REMAINS OF 19TH-C COFFIN
835 .0	83 MU	835 .0	UD	LAYER
836 .0	98 P	852 .0	UD	TOP FILL OF CUT WHICH MAY RELATE TO POS BUILDING
837 .0	100 P	839 .0	UD	PIT-LIKE FILL WHICH MAY RELATE TO POS BUILDING
838 .0	100 P	839 .0	UD	BRICKEART FILL WHICH MAY RELATE TO POS BUILDING
839 .0	100 P	839 .0	UD	PIT-LIKE CUT WHICH MAY RELATE TO POS BUILDING
840 .0	56 MU	840 .0	UD	LAYER
841 .0	89 PR	841 .0	CU	RECTANGULAR CUT
842 .0	89 PR	841 .0	UD	
843 .0	49 C	843 .0	UD	REMAINS OF 19TH-C COFFIN
844 .0	100 P	839 .0	UD	PIT-LIKE FILL WHICH MAY RELATE TO POS BUILDING
845 .0	98 P	852 .0	UD	FILL WHICH MAY RELATE TO POS BUILDING
846 .0	32 C	875 .0	UD	REMAINS OF 19TH-C COFFIN
847 .0	32 C	875 .0	UD	REMAINS OF 19TH-C COFFIN
848 .0	32 C	875 .0	UD	REMAINS OF 19TH-C COFFIN
849 .0	32 C	875 .0	UD	REMAINS OF 19TH-C COFFIN
850 .0	32 C	875 .0	UD	REMAINS OF 19TH-C COFFIN
851 .0	32 C	875 .0	UD	REMAINS OF 19TH-C COFFIN
852 .0	98 P	852 .0	CU	CUT WHICH MAY RELATE TO POS BUILDING
853 .0	99 MU	853 .0	UD	SMALL AREA OF LAYER WITHIN POSS SUNKEN BUILDING
854 .0	31 SN	854 .0	UD	FILL
855 .0	33 SN	855 .0	CU	CUT FOR DISUSED COFFINS
856 .0	32 C	875 .0	UD	REMAINS OF 19TH-C COFFIN
857 .0	101 ES	857 .0	CUD	GRAVEL SURFACE RELATING TO POS SUNKEN BUILDING
858 .0	103 S	862 .0	UD	FILL OF SEMI-CIRCULAR CUT
859 .0	32 C	875 .0	UD	REMAINS OF 19TH-C COFFIN
860 .0	32 C	875 .0	UD	REMAINS OF 19TH-C COFFIN
861 .0	32 C	875 .0	UD	REMAINS OF 19TH-C COFFIN
862 .0	103 S	862 .0	CU	CUT MAY RELATE TO POSSIBLE SUNKEN BUILDING
863 .0	102 S	863 .0	CU	CUT OF POST OR STAKE HOLE
864 .0	104 S	865 .0	UD	FILL OF STAKEHOLE
865 .0	104 S	865 .0	CU	CUT OF STAKEHOLE
866 .0	105 S	867 .0	UD	FILL OF STAKEHOLE
867 .0	105 S	867 .0	CU	CUT OF STAKEHOLE
871 .0	32 C	875 .0	UD	REMAINS OF 19TH-C COFFIN
872 .0	32 C	875 .0	UD	REMAINS OF 19TH-C COFFIN
873 .0	32 C	875 .0	UD	REMAINS OF 19TH-C COFFIN
874 .0	32 C	875 .0	UD	REMAINS OF 19TH-C COFFIN

875 .0	32 C	875 .0	UD	REMAINS OF 19TH-C COFFIN
876 .0	89 PR	841 .0	UD	PRIMARY FILL
877 .0	35 C	895 .0	UD	REMAINS OF 19TH-C COFFIN
878 .0	35 C	895 .0	UD	REMAINS OF 19TH-C COFFIN
879 .0	35 C	895 .0	UD	REMAINS OF 19TH-C COFFIN
880 .0	35 C	895 .0	UD	REMAINS OF 19TH-C COFFIN
881 .0	35 C	895 .0	UD	REMAINS OF 19TH-C COFFIN
882 .0	35 C	895 .0	UD	REMAINS OF 19TH-C COFFIN
883 .0	35 C	895 .0	UD	REMAINS OF 19TH-C COFFIN
884 .0	35 C	895 .0	UD	REMAINS OF 19TH-C COFFIN
885 .0	35 C	895 .0	UD	REMAINS OF 19TH-C COFFIN
886 .0	35 C	895 .0	UD	REMAINS OF 19TH-C COFFIN
887 .0	35 C	895 .0	UD	REMAINS OF 19TH-C COFFIN
888 .0	35 C	895 .0	UD	REMAINS OF 19TH-C COFFIN
889 .0	35 C	895 .0	UD	REMAINS OF 19TH-C COFFIN
890 .0	35 C	895 .0	UD	REMAINS OF 19TH-C COFFIN
891 .0	35 C	895 .0	UD	REMAINS OF 19TH-C COFFIN
892 .0	35 C	895 .0	UD	REMAINS OF 19TH-C COFFIN
893 .0	35 C	895 .0	UD	REMAINS OF 19TH-C COFFIN
894 .0	20 MU	894 .0	UD	LAYER
895 .0	35 C	895 .0	UD	REMAINS OF 19TH-C COFFIN
896 .0	43 S	897 .0	UD	FILL
897 .0	43 S	897 .0	CU	SMALL CIRCUALR CUT
898 .0	79 SP	899 .0	UD	FILL
899 .0	79 SP	899 .0	CU	SMALL CIRCULAR CUT
900 .0	38 D	902 .0	UD	FILL
901 .0	38 D	902 .0	UD	FILL
902 .0	38 D	902 .0	CU	CUT FOR DRAIN OR GULLY
903 .0	78 D	904 .0	UD	FILL
904 .0	78 D	904 .0	CU	LINEAR CUT OF LAND DRAIN
905 .0	70 P	905 .0	CU	CUT
906 .0	70 P	905 .0	UD	FILL
907 .0	70 P	905 .0	UD	FILL
908 .0	94 PR	908 .0	CU	CIRCULAR PIT CUT
909 .0	94 PR	908 .0	UD	FILL
910 .0	93 P	914 .0	UD	FILL
911 .0	80 SN	912 .0	UD	FILL OF SMALL SHALLOW CUT [912]
912 .0	80 SN	912 .0	CU	SMALL CUT OF UNKNOWN FUNCTION
913 .0	39 P	915 .0	UD	FILL
914 .0	93 P	914 .0	CU	CUT
915 .0	39 P	915 .0	CU	CUT
916 .0	60 SP	916 .0	CU	POSTHOLE CUT
917 .0	60 SP	916 .0	UD	FILL
919 .0	90 PR	920 .0	UD	TOP FILL
920 .0	90 PR	920 .0	CU	TRUNCATED CUT
921 .0	90 PR	920 .0	UD	PRIMARY FILL
922 .0	75 C	922 .0	UD	REMAINS OF 19TH-C COFFIN
923 .0	69 SN	924 .0	UD	FILL OF LINEAR
924 .0	69 SN	924 .0	CU	CUT, E-W LINEAR
925 .0	71 MU	925 .0	UD	LAYER
926 .0	73 S	927 .0	UD	FILL OF STAKEHOLE
929 .0	61 P	929 .0	CU	CUT OF PIT
930 .0	61 P	929 .0	UD	PRIMARY FILL OF PIT
931 .0	61 P	929 .0	UD	SILTY SAND FILL
932 .0	61 P	929 .0	UD	SILT CLAY FILL
933 .0	61 P	929 .0	UD	SILT CLAY FILL
934 .0	61 P	929 .0	UD	TOP PIT FILL
935 .0	74 SP	936 .0	UD	FILL
937 .0	40 S	937 .0	CU	CUT FOR STAKEHOLE
938 .0	40 S	937 .0	UD	FILL OF STAKEHOLE
939 .0	41 S	939 .0	CU	CUT OF STAKEHOLE
940 .0	41 S	939 .0	UD	FILL OF STAKEHOLE
941 .0	76 SP	942 .0	UD	FILL OF [942]
942 .0	76 SP	942 .0	CU	SMALL CIRCULAR CUT CONTAINING FE OBJECT
943 .0	72 S	944 .0	UD	FILL
944 .0	72 S	944 .0	CU	SMALL CIRCULAR CUT
945 .0	36 SN	954 .0	UD	FILL
946 .0	63 P	946 .0	CU	CUT OF STEEP SIDED PIT
947 .0	63 P	946 .0	UD	FILL OF PIT
948 .0	63 P	946 .0	UD	TOP FILL OF PIT
949 .0	77 TI	949 .0	UD	FRAGMENT OF PLANK OF UNKNOWN FUNCTION
952 .0	36 C	954 .0	UD	REMAINS OF 19TH-C COFFIN
953 .0	36 C	954 .0	UD	REMAINS OF 19TH-C COFFIN
954 .0	36 C	954 .0	UD	REMAINS OF 19TH-C COFFIN
955 .0	63 P	946 .0	UD	FILL OF PIT
956 .0	63 P	946 .0	UD	FILL OF PIT
957 .0	63 P	946 .0	UD	FILL OF PIT
958 .0	95 PR	960 .0	UD	TOP FILL
959 .0	95 PR	960 .0	UD	PRIMARY FILL
960 .0	95 PR	960 .0	CU	CIRUCLAR PIT CUT
961 .0	30 SN	961 .0	CU	CUT FOR DISUSED COFFINS

962 .0	91 PR	964 .0	UD	TOP FILL
963 .0	91 PR	964 .0	UD	PRIMARY FILL
964 .0	91 PR	964 .0	CU	SAXON PIT CUT
965 .0	92 PR	975 .0	UD	TOP FILL
966 .0	92 PR	975 .0	UD	CLAY CAPPING LAYER AROUND EGDE OF PIT
967 .0	62 PS	968 .0	UD	FILL
968 .0	62 PS	968 .0	CU	CUT FOR BRICKWORK
969 .0	64 PR	970 .0	UD	FILL
970 .0	64 PR	970 .0	CU	PIT CUT
971 .0	62 PS	968 .0	CU	FROGGED BRICK PLINTH
972 .0	92 PR	975 .0	UD	SILTY FILL
973 .0	92 PR	975 .0	UD	PRIMARY FILL
975 .0	92 PR	975 .0	CU	CUT
1007 .0	110 SN	1008 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF UNSPECIFIED CUT
1008 .0	110 SN	1008 .0	CU	UNSPECIFIED CUT; APPEARED PM
1009 .0	107 WA	1009 .0	CUD	N-S RED BRICK WALL, PROB 18TH C
1010 .0	106 F	1010 .0	CUD	SEMI-CIRC BRICK VENT AT BACK OF NORTH RANGE
1011 .0	126 D	1012 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF PIPE TRENCH
1012 .0	126 D	1012 .0	CU	CUT FOR PM PIPE
1013 .0	111 ED	1013 .0	CUD	POSSIBLE OCCUPATION TYPE DUMP: MED/EARLY PM?
1014 .0	109 D	1015 .0	CU	BACKFILL AND CULVERT DRAIN, PM
1015 .0	109 D	1015 .0	CU	CUT FOR NE-SW DRAIN
1016 .0	112 OC	1016 .0	CUD	POSSIBLE SAXON OCCUPATION LAYER
1017 .0	114 P	1018 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF SAXON PIT
1018 .0	114 P	1018 .0	CU	SAXON PIT
1019 .0	115 P	1021 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF SAXON CUT, PURPOSE UNCLEAR
1020 .0	116 FL	1022 .0	CU	LIKELY SAXON BRICKEARTH FLOOR
1021 .0	115 P	1021 .0	CU	SAXON CUT, PURPOSE UNCLEAR
1022 .0	116 MU	1022 .0	CU	BEDDING FOR [1020]
1023 .0	114 P	1018 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF SAXON PIT
1024 .0	117 S	1025 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF STRUCTURAL CUT
1025 .0	117 S	1025 .0	CU	STRUCTURAL CUT, PURPOSE UNCLEAR, SAXON
1026 .0	113 SP	1027 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF POSSIBLE SAXON POSTHOLE
1027 .0	113 SP	1027 .0	CU	POSSIBLE SAXON POSTHOLE
1028 .0	114 P	1018 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF SAXON PIT
1029 .0	118 S	1030 .0	UD	NACKFILL OF STRUCTURAL CUT
1030 .0	118 S	1030 .0	CU	STRUCT CUT, PURPOSE UNCLEAR, SAXON
1031 .0	119 FL	1031 .0	CU	POSSIBLE BRICKEARTH FLOOR FRAGMENT
1032 .0	120 ED	1032 .0	CUD	DUMP LAYER
1033 .0	121 SN	1034 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF CUT [1034]
1034 .0	121 SN	1034 .0	CU	CUT, PURPOSE UNCLEAR, PROB SAXON
1035 .0	122 ED	1035 .0	CU	SILTY LAYER, POS FLOOR
1036 .0	123 EM	1036 .0	CU	GRAVEL LAYER, POS SURFACE
1037 .0	124 ED	1037 .0	CU	SILTY LAYER, LEVELLING?
1038 .0	289 WA	1062 .0	CUD	E-W WALL, PROBABLY 18TH CENTURY
1039 .0	288 WA	1059 .0	CUD	E-W WALL, PROBABLY 17TH CENTURY
1040 .0	181 WA	1063 .0	UD	N-S RED BRICK WALL, PROB 18TH C
1041 .0	182 FL	1061 .0	UD	TILE AND BRICK STRUCT, POS FLOOR
1042 .0	108 SP	1043 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF .LIKELY PH
1043 .0	108 SP	1043 .0	CU	LIKELY PH CUT
1044 .0	284 S	1045 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF POSTHOLE
1045 .0	284 S	1045 .0	CU	POSTHOLE (PM)
1046 .0	125 TH	1056 .0	UD	GRAVEL BACKFILL OF POS TREE BOWL
1047 .0	290 P	1060 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF CUT, LIKELY MED PIT
1048 .0	298 ED	1048 .0	CUD	LARGE HOMOGENOUS SOIL/DUMP
1049 .0	300 P	1091 .0	UD	SECONDARY FILL OF SAXON PIT
1050 .0	283 WA	1050 .0	CUD	FRAGMENT OF POS WALL, POS 17TH C
1051 .0	282 WA	1051 .0	CUD	FRAGMENT OF POS WALL, POS 17TH C
1052 .0	285 S	1053 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF CUT [1053]
1053 .0	285 S	1053 .0	CUD	POS CONSTRUCTION CUT FOR 17TH C MASONRY
1054 .0	286 SN	1055 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF CUT, PURPOSE UNCLEAR
1055 .0	286 SN	1055 .0	CU	POST-MED CUT, PURPOSE UNCLEAR
1056 .0	125 TH	1056 .0	CU	POS TREE BOWL
1058 .0	127 MU	1058 .0	CU	MEDIEVAL LEVELLING OR PIT
1059 .0	288 WA	1059 .0	CU	CONSTRUCTION CUT FOR WALL [1039]
1060 .0	290 P	1060 .0	CU	LIKELY MEDIEVAL PIT
1061 .0	182 FL	1061 .0	CU	CUT FOR [1041]
1062 .0	289 WA	1062 .0	CU	CONSTRUCTION CUT FOR WALL [1038]
1063 .0	181 WA	1063 .0	CU	CUT FOR WALL [1040]
1064 .0	183 EM	1064 .0	CU	METALLED SURFACE, POS 17TH C
1065 .0	128 DS	1065 .0	D	FIRE DEBRIS
1066 .0	291 MU	1066 .0	CU	BEDDING FOR WALL [1039]
1067 .0	187 ES	1067 .0	CU	POSSIBLE GRAVEL SURFACE, LIKE [1092]
1068 .0	287 P	1069 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF POS MED PIT
1069 .0	287 P	1069 .0	CU	POS MED PIT
1070 .0	129 FL	1070 .0	CU	POS SAXON BE FLOOR REMNANT
1071 .0	192 MU	1071 .0	CUD	LARGE LAYER, POS FOR LEVELLING
1072 .0	130 PR	1075 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF RUBBISH PIT, DATE UNCLEAR
1073 .0	186 D	1074 .0	UD	NNE-SSW RED BRICK-LINED CULVERT DRAIN
1074 .0	186 D	1074 .0	CU	CUT FOR [1073]
1075 .0	130 PR	1075 .0	CU	RUBBISH PIT, DATE UNCLEAR

1076 0	131 OC	1076 0	UD	SCORCHED OCCUPATION LAYER
1077 0	299 ED	1077 0	CUD	HOMOGENOUS DUMP
1080 0	133 FL	1080 0	CU	REMNANT OF BE FLOOR
1081 0	132 DS	1081 0	UD	BURNT OCCUPATION
1082 0	184 TI	1082 0	UD	THIN ORGANIC LAYER, PROB WOOD
1083 0	195 EC	1083 0	CUD	LARGE MED LAYER
1084 0	134 EU	1084 0	UD	SILTING UP THROUGH INACTIVITY?
1085 0	135 OC	1085 0	CUD	OCCUPATION DEBRIS, PROB SAXON
1088 0	136 EU	1089 0	UD	SILTING UP THROUGH INACTIVITY?
1089 0	136 EU	1089 0	UD	SILTING UP THROUGH INACTIVITY?
1090 0	300 P	1091 0	UD	PRIMARY FILL OF SAXON PIT
1091 0	300 P	1091 0	CU	SAXON PIT
1092 0	188 ES	1092 0	CU	POSSIBLE GRAVEL SURFACE, LIKE [1076]
1093 0	292 SN	1094 0	UD	BACKFILL OF SMALL CUT
1094 0	292 SN	1094 0	CU	SMALL PM CUT, PURPOSE UNCLEAR
1095 0	301 D	1096 0	UD	SECONDARY FILL OF DITCH
1096 0	301 D	1096 0	CU	NE-SW DITCH
1097 .0	293 P	1098 0	UD	BACKFILL OF LIKELY MED PIT
1098 .0	293 P	1098 0	CU	LIKELY MEDIEVAL PIT
1099 0	139 D	1102 0	UD	BACKFILL OF NE-SW DITCH, POS SAXON
1100 0	189 ED	1100 0	UD	SILTY LAYER
1101 0	301 D	1096 0	UD	BASAL FILL OF DITCH
1102 0	139 D	1102 0	CU	NE-SW DITCH, POS SAXON
1103 0	302 D	1104 0	UD	FILL OF DITCH
1104 0	302 D	1104 0	CU	NE-SW DITCH
1105 0	137 FL	1105 0	UD	DEGRADED MORTAR FLOOR
1106 0	138 ES	1106 0	UD	WEATHERED NATURAL BRICKEARTH
1107 0	190 OC	1107 0	CU	REMAINS OF MORTAR AND CBM SURFACE
1108 0	191 ED	1108 0	UD	SILTY LAYER, POST-MED
1109 0	140 FL	1109 0	CU	REMANANT OF BE FLOOR
1110 0	141 EU	1110 0	UD	SILTING UP THROUGH INACTIVITY?
1111 0	296 SP	1112 0	UD	FILL OF [1112] CONTAIN REMAINS OF POST
1112 0	296 SP	1112 0	CU	POSTHOLE POS ASSOCIATED WITH WALL [1038]
1113 0	294 ED	1113 0	UD	EXTERNAL OCCUPATION DUMP
1114 0	311 ED	1114 0	UD	DUMP OF SLAG
1115 0	142 DS	1115 0	D	IN SITU FIRE DEBRIS
1116 0	194 P	1119 0	UD	BACKFILL OF 16TH/17TH C PIT
1117 0	303 OC	1117 0	CUD	OCCUPATION SURFACE
1119 0	194 P	1119 0	CU	16TH/17TH C PIT
1120 0	304 ED	1120 0	UD	CLAY DUMP/LAYER
1121 0	146 OC	1121 0	CUD	OCCUPATION TRAMPLE
1122 .0	305 P	1135 0	UD	BACKFILL OF POSSIBLE PIT
1123 0	295 PS	1125 0	CU	BACKFILL OF STRUCTURAL BRICK SUPPORT
1124 0	295 PS	1125 0	CU	PM STRUCTURAL BRICK SUPPORT, LEVELLING
1125 .0	295 PS	1125 0	UD	CUT FOR [1124]
1126 0	193 PC	1127 0	UD	BACKFILL OF POSSIBLE CESS PIT, PM
1127 0	193 PC	1127 0	CU	CESS PIT, POST-MED
1128 0	143 FL	1128 0	CU	REMNANT OF BE FLOOR
1130 0	312 ED	1130 0	UD	BONE DUMP CONTAIN SMITH HEARTH BOTTOM
1132 0	145 SP	1133 0	UD	BACKFILL OF POSTHOLE
1133 0	145 SP	1133 0	CU	POSTHOLE
1134 0	144 FL	1134 0	CU	REMNANT OF SCORCHED BE FLOOR
1135 0	305 P	1135 0	CU	POSSIBLE SAXON PIT
1136 0	310 S	1137 0	UD	BACKFILL OF RECTANGULAR CUT
1137 0	310 S	1137 0	CU	RECT CUT - STRUCTURAL?
1138 0	170 OC	1138 0	CUD	CARBONISED OCCUPATION TRAMPLE
1139 0	311 ED	1139 0	UD	CESSY DUMP
1140 0	312 ED	1140 0	UD	LAYER CONTAIN DAUB
1143 0	315 ED	1143 0	UD	CONCENTRATION OF SLAG
1144 0	153 SP	1145 0	UD	BACKFILL OF STAKEHOLE
1145 0	153 SP	1145 0	CU	STAKEHOLE
1146 0	154 SP	1147 0	UD	BACKFILL OF STAKEHOLE
1147 0	154 SP	1147 0	CU	STAKEHOLE
1148 0	155 SP	1149 0	UD	BACKFILL OF STAKEHOLE
1149 0	155 SP	1149 0	CU	STAKEHOLE
1150 0	156 SP	1151 0	UD	BACKFILL OF STAKEHOLE
1151 0	156 SP	1151 0	CU	STAKEHOLE
1152 0	157 SP	1153 0	UD	BACKFILL OF STAKEHOLE
1153 .0	157 SP	1153 0	CU	STAKEHOLE
1154 0	158 SP	1155 0	UD	BACKFILL OF POSTHOLE
1155 0	158 SP	1155 0	CU	POSTHOLE
1156 0	159 SP	1157 0	UD	BACKFILL OF POSTHOLE
1157 0	159 SP	1157 0	CU	POSTHOLE
1158 0	313 ED	1158 0	UD	THIN SILT DUMP
1159 .0	160 SP	1160 0	UD	BACKFILL OF POSTHOLE
1160 0	160 SP	1160 0	CU	POSTHOLE
1161 0	201 P	1162 0	UD	BACKFILL OF PIT
1162 0	201 P	1162 0	CU	PIT, PURPOSE UNCLEAR
1163 0	200 SP	1170 0	UD	BACKFILL OF POSTHOLE, PROB SAXON
1164 0	314 ES	1164 0	CU	REMAINS OF POS PEBBLY SURFACE
1165 0	150 FL	1165 0	CU	PART OF BRICKEARTH FLOOR

1166 .0	151 OC	1166 .0	UD	TRAMPLE
1167 .0	329 SP	1168 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF POSTHOLE
1168 .0	329 SP	1168 .0	CU	POSTHOLE
1169 .0	202 P	1180 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF SAXON PIT
1170 .0	200 SP	1170 .0	CU	POSTHOLE, PROB SAXON
1171 .0	326 ED	1171 .0	UD	DUMP OF OYSTERS
1172 .0	147 OC	1172 .0	CUD	CARBONISED OCCUPATION TRAMPLE
1173 .0	148 FL	1173 .0	CU	REMNANT OF BE FLOOR
1174 .0	323 ED	1174 .0	CUD	SILTY LAYER, POS ASSOC WITH [1164]
1176 .0	324 ES	1176 .0	CU	STONY PATCH
1177 .0	149 WA	1181 .0	CU	FRAG OF DAUB RENDER AS PART OF WALL SILL
1178 .0	325 SN	1179 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF SMALL CUT
1179 .0	325 SN	1179 .0	CU	?SMALL CUT
1180 .0	202 P	1180 .0	CU	SAXON PIT
1181 .0	149 WA	1181 .0	CU	PART OF WALL SILL, LESS SCORCH THAN [1177]
1183 .0	333 ED	1183 .0	UD	STONY DUMP
1184 .0	332 SP	1185 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF POSTHOLE
1185 .0	332 SP	1185 .0	CU	POSTHOLE
1186 .0	332 SP	1185 .0	UD	POST PACKING
1187 .0	162 WA	1187 .0	CU	RAGSTONE CORE OF INTERNAL WALL SILL
1188 .0	336 S	1193 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF POSSIBLE STRUCTURAL CUT
1189 .0	335 ES	1189 .0	CU	GRAVEL AND BRICKEARTH DUMP: FLOOR? SURFACE?
1190 .0	163 FL	1190 .0	CU	REMNANT OF BE FLOOR
1191 .0	164 EU	1191 .0	UD	SILTING UP THROUGH INACTIVITY?
1192 .0	255 OC	1192 .0	CUD	OYSTER SHELL DUMP
1193 .0	336 S	1193 .0	CU	POSSIBLE STRUCTURAL CUT
1194 .0	256 SP	1195 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF POSTHOLE
1195 .0	256 SP	1195 .0	CU	POSTHOLE
1196 .0	257 P	1197 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF POS SAXON PIT; BURNT MATERIAL
1197 .0	257 P	1197 .0	CU	SAXON PIT/DUMP
1198 .0	330 FL	1198 .0	CU	POS REMAINS OF BRICKEARTH FLOOR
1199 .0	165 EO	1199 .0	CU	POSSIBLE YARD SURFACE
1200 .0	327 P	1201 .0	UD	SEONDARY FILL OF PIT
1201 .0	327 P	1201 .0	CU	PIT (ROMAN?)
1202 .0	258 OC	1202 .0	CU	POSSIBLE SILTY SURFACE
1203 .0	259 P	1209 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF SAXON RUBBISH PIT
1204 .0	259 P	1209 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF SAXON RUBBISH PIT
1205 .0	167 S	1206 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF CUT [1206]
1206 .0	167 S	1206 .0	CU	CUT, PURPOSE UNKNOWN
1207 .0	166 S	1208 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF CUT [1208]
1208 .0	166 S	1208 .0	CU	CUT, PURPOSE UNKNOWN
1209 .0	259 P	1209 .0	CU	SAXON RUBBISH PIT
1210 .0	168 S	1211 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF [1211]
1211 .0	168 S	1211 .0	CU	CUT, PURPOSE UNKNOWN
1212 .0	199 P	1218 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF PIT [1218]
1213 .0	199 P	1218 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF PIT [1218]
1214 .0	331 ED	1214 .0	UD	SILT DUMP
1215 .0	334 MU	1215 .0	CU	CLAY MAKE-UP/LEVELLING
1217 .0	338 FL	1217 .0	CU	POSSIBLE REMAINS OF BRICKEARTH FLOOR
1218 .0	199 P	1218 .0	CU	PIT, PURPOSE UNCLEAR, PROB SAXON
1219 .0	240 EM	1219 .0	CU	LIKELY GRAVEL SURFACE, REFACING OF [1220]
1220 .0	241 EM	1221 .0	CU	GRAVEL SURFACE
1221 .0	241 EM	1221 .0	CU	CUT FOR GRAVEL SURFACE [1220]
1222 .0	347 MU	1222 .0	CU	GRAVEL MAKE-UP FOR FLOOR [1198]
1223 .0	337 PS	1223 .0	CUD	POSSIBLE ROMAN MASONRY DUMP
1224 .0	169 OC	1224 .0	CU	OCCUPATION TRAMPLE
1225 .0	328 ED	1225 .0	UD	BRICKEARTH DUMP
1226 .0	242 ED	1226 .0	UD	CESSY LAYER (REDEPOSITED ROMAN?)
1227 .0	243 ED	1227 .0	UD	MIXED DUMP LAYER (REDEPOSITED ROMAN?)
1228 .0	344 ED	1228 .0	UD	STONY DUMP
1229 .0	316 SP	1230 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF POSTHOLE
1230 .0	316 SP	1230 .0	CU	POSTHOLE
1231 .0	353 CD	1231 .0	CU	SILTY DEPOSIT AGAINST SILL [1292]
1232 .0	317 ED	1232 .0	UD	SILTY DUMP
1234 .0	345 OC	1234 .0	UD	POS OCCUPATION TRAMPLE
1235 .0	175 OC	1235 .0	CU	POSSIBLE OCCUPATION SURFACE
1236 .0	346 OC	1236 .0	UD	POS OCCUPATION TRAMPLE
1237 .0	355 OC	1237 .0	UD	POSSIBLE OCCUPATION TRAMPLE
1238 .0	356 FL	1238 .0	CU	POS GRAVEL REPAIR TO FLOOR [1239]
1239 .0	357 S	1240 .0	UD	SCORCHED BACKFILL OF [1240]
1240 .0	357 S	1240 .0	CU	CUT, POSSIBLY STRUCTURAL
1241 .0	244 PQ	1252 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF POS QUARRY PIT (ROMAN?)
1242 .0	358 OC	1242 .0	UD	POS OCCUPA DEBRIS AND MORTAR
1243 .0	359 OC	1243 .0	UD	OCCUPATION TRAMPLE
1244 .0	361 OC	1244 .0	UD	OCCUPATION TRAMPLE
1245 .0	360 OC	1245 .0	UD	OCCUPATION TRAMPLE
1246 .0	362 P	1247 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF POSSIBLE PIT
1247 .0	362 P	1247 .0	CU	POSSIBLE PIT
1248 .0	363 S	1249 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF [1249]
1249 .0	363 S	1249 .0	CU	LIKELY BEAMSLOT AND POSTHOLE
1250 .0	174 SP	1251 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF POSTHOLE

1251 .0	174 SP	1251 .0	CU	POSTHOLE
1252 .0	244 PQ	1252 .0	CU	POS QUARRY PIT (ROMAN?)
1253 .0	364 OC	1253 .0	UD	TRAMPLE
1254 .0	196 ED	1254 .0	UD	REMAINS OF TRUNC LAYER
1255 .0	172 P	1256 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF POSSIBLE PIT
1256 .0	172 P	1256 .0	CU	POSSIBLE PIT
1257 .0	171 SP	1258 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF POSTHOLE
1258 .0	171 SP	1258 .0	CU	POSTHOLE
1259 .0	365 DS	1259 .0	CUD	SCORCHED CLAY
1260 .0	176 S	1261 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF BEAM SLOT
1261 .0	176 S	1261 .0	CU	BEAM SLOT
1262 .0	198 DB	1262 .0	UD	BURNT DEBRIS
1263 .0	197 DB	1263 .0	UD	BURNT DEBRIS
1264 .0	173 S	1265 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF BEAM SLOT
1265 .0	173 S	1265 .0	CU	BEAM SLOT
1266 .0	179 S	1267 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF BEAM SLOT
1267 .0	179 S	1267 .0	CU	BEAM SLOT
1268 .0	297 P	1269 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF POS MED PIT
1269 .0	297 P	1269 .0	CU	POSSIBLE MEDIEVAL PIT
1270 .0	236 EU	1270 .0	CUD	REMAINS OF BE LAYER/DUMP
1271 .0	306 SP	1272 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF POSTHOLE
1272 .0	306 SP	1272 .0	CU	POSTHOLE
1273 .0	237 DB	1273 .0	UD	LAYER OF BURNT DAUB, UNCLEAR IF IN SITU
1274 .0	307 SP	1275 .0	UD	BACKFIL OF POSSIBLE POSTHOLE
1275 .0	307 SP	1275 .0	CU	POSSIBLE POSTHOLE
1276 .0	238 OC	1276 .0	UD	TRAMPLE
1277 .0	239 OC	1277 .0	UD	TRAMPLE
1278 .0	308 SP	1279 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF POSTHOLE
1279 .0	308 SP	1279 .0	CU	POSTHOLE
1280 .0	245 OC	1280 .0	CU	THIN BRICKEARTH LAYER
1281 .0	249 OC	1281 .0	CU	THIN BRICKEARTH LAYER
1282 .0	246 SP	1282 .0	CUD	STAKEHOLE, NO FILL NO., NO FINDS
1283 .0	247 SP	1283 .0	CUD	STAKEHOLE, NO FILL NO., NO FINDS
1284 .0	248 SP	1284 .0	CUD	STAKEHOLE, NO FILL NO., NO FINDS
1285 .0	250 ED	1285 .0	CUD	THIN SILKY SILT LAYER (HEAT?)
1286 .0	318 FL	1286 .0	CU	REMAINS OF BRICKEARTH FLOOR
1287 .0	371 FL	1287 .0	CU	BRICKEARTH FLOOR FRAGMENT
1288 .0	366 FL	1288 .0	CU	BRICKEARTH FLOOR FRAGMENT
1289 .0	354 FL	1289 .0	CU	BRICKEARTH FLOOR
1290 .0	251 DB	1290 .0	CUD	THICK LAYER OF ASH, UNCLEAR IF IN SITU
1291 .0	367 FL	1291 .0	CU	MORTAR SURFACE
1292 .0	373 PS	1292 .0	CUD	REMAINS OF WALL SILL BETWEEN FLOORS [1287]+ [1288]
1293 .0	252 P	1297 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF POS ROMAN PIT
1294 .0	369 OC	1294 .0	UD	BRICKEARTH TRAMPLE
1295 .0	177 MU	1295 .0	CU	LEVELLING DUMP
1297 .0	252 P	1297 .0	CU	POSSIBLE ROMAN PIT
1298 .0	253 EU	1298 .0	CUD	CHURNED UP GRAVELLY BRICKEARTH
1299 .0	379 PS	1311 .0	CU	MORTAR SCAR POS TILE SILL
1300 .0	378 PS	1300 .0	CU	MORTAR SCAR
1301 .0	209 EC	1301 .0	CUD	LARGE LAYER (OPEN LAND?)
1302 .0	213 P	1303 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF SAXON PIT
1303 .0	213 P	1303 .0	CU	SAXON PIT
1304 .0	349 PS	1304 .0	CUD	MORTAR SCAR, POS RESULT FROM MASONRY REMOVAL
1305 .0	320 PS	1305 .0	CUD	MORTAR SCAR LEFT BY POS REMOVAL MASONRY
1306 .0	319 PS	1306 .0	CUD	MORTAR SCAR LEFT BY POS REMOVAL MASONRY
1307 .0	351 PS	1307 .0	CUD	MORTAR SCAR
1309 .0	368 PS	1309 .0	CUD	MORTAR SCAR, POS TILE SILL
1311 .0	379 PS	1311 .0	CU	CUT FOR MORTAR SCAR
1313 .0	348 OC	1313 .0	UD	OCCUPATION DEBRIS
1314 .0	210 S	1315 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF LINEAR CUT, PURPOSE UNCLEAR
1315 .0	210 S	1315 .0	CU	LINEAR CUT, PURPOSE UNCLEAR
1318 .0	350 OC	1318 .0	UD	BURNT OCCUPATION DEBRIS
1319 .0	377 OC	1319 .0	UD	OCCUPATION TRAMPLE
1320 .0	371 SP	1320 .0	CU	POSTHOLE
1321 .0	207 SP	1322 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF POSTHOLE
1322 .0	207 SP	1322 .0	CU	POSTHOLE
1323 .0	321 OC	1323 .0	CU	SANDY SILT DUMP, POS REMAINS OCCUP LAYER
1324 .0	322 SP	1325 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF POSTHOLE
1325 .0	322 SP	1325 .0	CU	POSTHOLE
1326 .0	327 P	1201 .0	UD	PRIMARY FILL OF PIT
1327 .0	352 OC	1327 .0	UD	BURNT OCCUPATION DEBRIS
1328 .0	231 SP	1330 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF POSTHOLES [1329] AND [1330], NO FINDS
1329 .0	232 SP	1329 .0	CU	POSTHOLE
1330 .0	233 SP	1330 .0	CU	POSTHOLE
1331 .0	371 SP	1320 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF POSTHOLE
1334 .0	211 S.	1344 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF STAKEHOLES [1335]-[1344], NO FINDS
1335 .0	221 SP	1335 .0	CU	STAKEHOLE
1336 .0	222 SP	1336 .0	CU	STAKEHOLE
1337 .0	223 SP	1337 .0	CU	STAKEHOLE
1338 .0	224 SP	1338 .0	CU	STAKEHOLE
1339 .0	225 SP	1339 .0	CU	STAKEHOLE

1340 .0	226 SP	1340 .0	CU	STAKEHOLE
1341 .0	227 SP	1341 .0	CU	STAKEHOLE
1342 .0	228 SP	1342 .0	CU	STAKEHOLE
1343 .0	229 SP	1343 .0	CU	STAKEHOLE
1344 .0	230 SP	1344 .0	CU	STAKEHOLE
1345 .0	372 S	1346 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF LIKELY BEAMSLOT
1346 .0	372 S	1346 .0	CU	LIKELY E-W BEAMSLOT
1347 .0	340 FL	1347 .0	CU	MORTAR AND BRICKEARTH FLOOR FRAGMENT
1348 .0	339 FL	1348 .0	CU	PINK MORT AND BRICKEARTH FLOOR FRAG
1349 .0	215 SP	1349 .0	CUD	STAKEHOLE, NO FILL NO., NO FINDS
1350 .0	214 SP	1350 .0	CUD	STAKEHOLE, NO FILL NO., NO FINDS
1351 .0	212 SP	1351 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF STAKEHOLES [1352]-[1356], NO FINDS
1352 .0	216 SP	1352 .0	CU	STAKEHOLE
1353 .0	217 SP	1353 .0	CU	STAKEHOLE
1354 .0	218 SP	1354 .0	CU	STAKEHOLE
1355 .0	219 SP	1355 .0	CU	STAKEHOLE
1356 .0	220 SP	1356 .0	CU	STAKEHOLE
1357 .0	397 SP	1358 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF POSTHOLE
1358 .0	397 SP	1358 .0	CU	POSTHOLE
1359 .0	342 OC	1359 .0	UD	BURNT OCCUPATION LAYER FRAG
1360 .0	341 OC	1360 .0	UD	BURNT OCCUPATION LAYER FRAG
1361 .0	343 S	1374 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF STAKEHOLE
1362 .0	309 OC	1362 .0	CUD	THIN, BURNT OCCUPATION LAYER
1363 .0	262 ED	1363 .0	CUD	SANDY LAYER
1364 .0	388 OC	1364 .0	UD	CARBONISED OCCUPATION DUMP
1365 .0	208 P	1366 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF SAXON PIT, PURPOSE UNCLEAR
1366 .0	208 P	1366 .0	CU	SAXON PIT
1367 .0	203 SP	1367 .0	CU	STAKEHOLE, BACKFILLED WITH [1083]
1368 .0	204 SP	1368 .0	CU	STAKEHOLE, BACKFILLED WITH [1083]
1369 .0	205 SP	1369 .0	CU	STAKEHOLE, BACKFILLED WITH [1083]
1370 .0	206 SP	1370 .0	CU	STAKEHOLE, BACKFILLED WITH [1083]
1371 .0	387 OC	1371 .0	UD	OCCUPATION TRAMPLE
1372 .0	398 SP	1373 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF POSSIBLE POSTHOLE
1373 .0	398 SP	1373 .0	CU	POSSIBLE POSTHOLE
1374 .0	343 S	1374 .0	CU	STAKEHOLE
1375 .0	261 PR	1382 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF PIT
1376 .0	263 PR	1377 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF RUBBISH PIT
1377 .0	263 PR	1377 .0	CU	RUBBISH PIT
1378 .0	370 OC	1378 .0	UD	BURNT OCCUP DEBRIS
1379 .0	394 OC	1379 .0	UD	BURNT BLACK OCCUPATION LAYER
1380 .0	264 EU	1380 .0	CUD	LARGE LAYER, OPEN LAND??
1381 .0	376 PS	1381 .0	CU	POSSIBLE SILL FRAGMENT
1382 .0	261 PR	1382 .0	CU	RUBBISH/CESS PIT
1383 .0	400 ED	1383 .0	UD	SCORCHED BRICKEARTH LAYER
1384 .0	399 OC	1384 .0	UD	BURNT OCCUPATION DUMP
1385 .0	375 OC	1385 .0	UD	TRAMPLE
1386 .0	381 F	1386 .0	UD	BURNT DAUB RAKED OUT FROM OVEN
1387 .0	272 SP	1388 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF POSTHOLE
1388 .0	272 SP	1388 .0	CU	POSTHOLE
1389 .0	401 SP	1390 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF POSTHOLE
1390 .0	401 SP	1390 .0	CU	POSTHOLE
1391 .0	427 F	1391 .0	UD	RAKED OUT DEBRIS FROM OVEN
1392 .0	266 ED	1392 .0	UD	TRUNCATED DUMP/LAYER CONTAINING CHALK LUMPS
1393 .0	382 F	1393 .0	UD	SCORCHED SILT FROM OVEN
1394 .0	267 EM	1394 .0	CU	GRAVEL SURFACE
1395 .0	383 SP	1397 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF POSTHOLE
1396 .0	403 FL	1396 .0	CU	BRICKEARTH FLOOR FRAGMENT
1397 .0	383 SP	1397 .0	CU	POSTHOLE
1398 .0	265 WA	1398 .0	CU	POS REMAINS OF CHALK AND RAGSTONE WALL, N-S
1399 .0	268 SP	1399 .0	CUD	STAKEHOLE, NO FILL NO., NO FINDS
1400 .0	273 SP	1400 .0	CUD	STAKEHOLE, NO FILL NO., NO FINDS
1401 .0	0 XX	1401 .0	XX	NO. NOT USED
1402 .0	391 OC	1402 .0	UD	SCORCHED OCCUPATION DEPOSIT
1403 .0	269 OC	1403 .0	CU	REMNANT OF BRICKEARTH SURFACE
1404 .0	392 S	1405 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF LIKELY BEAMSLOT
1405 .0	392 S	1405 .0	CU	LIKELY N-S BEAMSLOT
1406 .0	270 OC	1406 .0	CU	REMNANT OF BRICKEARTH SURFACE
1407 .0	402 SP	1408 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF POSTHOLE
1408 .0	402 SP	1408 .0	CU	POSTHOLE
1409 .0	271 EC	1409 .0	CUD	EPISODE OF OPEN LAND: ROMAN??
1410 .0	406 SP	1411 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF POSTHOLE
1411 .0	406 SP	1411 .0	CU	POSTHOLE
1412 .0	405 S	1413 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF STAKEHOLE
1413 .0	405 S	1413 .0	CU	STAKEHOLE
1414 .0	390 DS	1414 .0	UD	COLLAPSE OF OVEN
1415 .0	389 F	1415 .0	UD	DEBRIS FROM OVEN
1416 .0	438 S	1417 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF CUT FOR SCAFFOLDING
1417 .0	438 S	1417 .0	CU	SCAFFOLDING CUT
1418 .0	440 S	1419 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF SCAFFOLDING CUT
1419 .0	440 S	1419 .0	CU	SCAFFOLDING CUT
1420 .0	441 S	1421 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF SCAFFOLDING CUT

1421 .0	441 S	1421 .0	CU	SCAFFOLDING CUT
1422 .0	439 ED	1422 .0	CU	GENERAL CONSTRUCTION LEVEL FOR MODERN EXTENSION
1425 .0	393 F	1425 .0	UD	BRICKEARTH DEBRIS FROM OVEN
1426 .0	407 F	1426 .0	CUD	POS EASTERN WALL OF OVEN
1427 .0	408 F	1427 .0	UD	BAKED BRICKEARTH ASSOC WITH OVEN
1428 .0	415 F	1428 .0	CU	PART OF OVEN
1429 .0	404 F	1429 .0	UD	SCORCHED BRICKEARTH FROM OVEN
1430 .0	409 F	1430 .0	CU	PART OF OVEN
1431 .0	416 F	1431 .0	CUD	WHITE SILT: PART OF OVEN
1432 .0	417 F	1432 .0	CUD	RED SILT: PART OF OVEN
1433 .0	259 P	1209 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF SAXON RUBBISH PIT, LOADS OF BONE
1434 .0	443 S	1435 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF SCAFFOLD CUT
1435 .0	443 S	1435 .0	CU	SCAFFOLD CUT
1436 .0	444 S	1437 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF SCAFFOLD CUT
1437 .0	444 S	1437 .0	CU	SCAFFOLD CUT
1438 .0	418 F	1438 .0	CUD	GREY SILT: PART OF OVEN
1439 .0	419 F	1439 .0	UD	SCORCHED BRICKEARTH: PART OF OVEN
1440 .0	442 S	1440 .0	CU	STAKEHOLE
1441 .0	420 F	1441 .0	UD	CHARCOAL DUMP FROM OVEN
1442 .0	446 MU	1442 .0	CU	REDEPOSITED GRAVEL LAYER, POS LEVELLING
1443 .0	411 DS	1443 .0	UD	COLLAPSE OF MUD BRICK WALL
1444 .0	421 F	1444 .0	UD	SCORCHED DEBRIS FROM OVEN
1445 .0	422 SP	1445 .0	CU	POSTHOLE
1446 .0	254 D	1447 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF DITCH (PROB SAXON)
1447 .0	254 D	1447 .0	CU	DITCH (PROB SAXON)
1448 .0	185 WA	1449 .0	UD	E-W RED BRICK WALL, PROB 18TH C
1449 .0	185 WA	1449 .0	CU	CUT FOR WALL [1448]
1450 .0	260 P	1450 .0	UD	POSSIBLE PIT BACKFILL, NFE, NO CUT REACHED
1451 .0	423 FL	1451 .0	CUD	BRICKEARTH FLOOR FRAGMENT
1452 .0	428 FL	1452 .0	CU	BRICKEARTH FRAG, POS FLOOR REPAIR
1453 .0	410 S	1454 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF STAKEHOLE
1454 .0	410 S	1454 .0	CU	STAKEHOLE
1455 .0	437 S	1456 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF STAKEHOLE
1456 .0	437 S	1456 .0	CU	STAKEHOLE
1457 .0	424 S	1458 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF STAKEHOLE
1458 .0	424 S	1458 .0	CU	STAKEHOLE
1459 .0	445 S	1460 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF SCAFFOLD CUT
1460 .0	445 S	1460 .0	CU	SCAFFOLD CUT
1461 .0	447 ST	1461 .0	CU	REMIANS OF TIMBER (SCAFFOLD PLATFORM?)
1462 .0	448 S	1463 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF SHALLOW CUT
1463 .0	448 S	1463 .0	CU	SHALLOW CUT, MAY BE ASSOCIATED WITH SCAFFOLDING
1464 .0	425 FL	1464 .0	CUD	BRICKEARTH FLOOR FRAGMENT
1465 .0	412 FL	1465 .0	CU	BRICKEARTH FLOOR FRAGMENT
1466 .0	396 FL	1466 .0	CU	BRICKEARTH FLOOR FRAGMENT
1467 .0	413 FL	1467 .0	CU	BRICKEARTH FLOOR FRAGMENT
1468 .0	447 S	1461 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF SCAFFOLD CUT
1469 .0	447 S	1461 .0	CU	SCAFFOLD CUT
1470 .0	449 ED	1470 .0	CUD	LARGE 17TH/18TH C DUMP
1471 .0	199 P	1218 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF PIT [1218]
1472 .0	426 MU	1472 .0	CUD	MAKE-UP/LEVELLING FOR BUILDING
1473 .0	199 P	1218 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF PIT [1218]
1474 .0	414 P	1475 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF PIT
1475 .0	414 P	1475 .0	CU	PIT
1476 .0	199 P	1218 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF PIT [1218]
1481 .0	429 S	1482 .0	UD	GRAVEL AND BRICKEARTH BACKFILL
1482 .0	429 S	1482 .0	CU	LIKELY E-W LINEAR CUT
1483 .0	178 S	1484 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF BEAM SLOT
1484 .0	178 S	1484 .0	CU	BEAM SLOT
1485 .0	450 ED	1486 .0	UD	MORTAR DUMP
1486 .0	450 ED	1486 .0	UD	MORTAR DUMP
1487 .0	180 XX	1487 .0	XX	??
1488 .0	274 ED	1488 .0	UD	GRAVEL DUMP/SURFACE?
1489 .0	451 EC	1489 .0	CUD	LARGE HOMOGENOUS LAYER 16TH/17TH C
1490 .0	276 P	1491 .0	UD	FILL OF POSSIBLE PIT
1491 .0	276 P	1491 .0	CU	CUT, PURPOSE UNCLEAR
1492 .0	277 SP	1493 .0	UD	FILL OF POSSIBLE POSTHOLE
1493 .0	277 SP	1493 .0	CU	CUT, PURPOSE UNCLEAR
1494 .0	278 P	1495 .0	UD	FILL OF POSSIBLE PIT
1495 .0	278 P	1495 .0	CU	CUT, PURPOSE UNCLEAR
1496 .0	234 SP	1496 .0	CUD	STAKEHOLE, NO CUT NO., NO FINDS
1497 .0	235 SP	1497 .0	CUD	STAKEHOLE, NO CUT NO., NO FINDS
1498 .0	431 ED	1498 .0	CUD	GENERAL SILTY LAYER/DUMP
1499 .0	435 SP	1499 .0	CU	POSTHOLE
1500 .0	275 P	1501 .0	UD	FILL OF NAT FEAT? TREE BOWL? PIT?
1501 .0	275 P	1501 .0	CU	CUT, PURPOSE UNCLEAR
1502 .0	435 SP	1499 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF POSTHOLE
1503 .0	280 ES	1503 .0	CUD	WEATHERED BRICKEARTH/SUBSOIL? ROMAN?
1504 .0	436 SP	1505 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF POSTHOLE
1505 .0	436 SP	1505 .0	CU	POSTHOLE
1506 .0	279 PQ	1514 .0	UD	BRICKEARTH BACKFILL OF [1514]
1507 .0	279 PQ	1514 .0	UD	GRAVEL BACKFILL OF [1514]

1508 .0	431 P	1509 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF PIT
1509 .0	431 P	1509 .0	CU	PIT
1510 .0	430 SP	1511 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF POSSIBLE POSTHOLE
1511 .0	430 SP	1511 .0	CU	POSSIBLE POSTHOLE
1512 .0	432 G	1513 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF GRAVE
1513 .0	432 G	1513 .0	CU	GRAVE CUT
1514 .0	279 PQ	1514 .0	CU	POSSIBLE QUARRY PIT
1515 .0	281 EU	1515 .0	CUD	CHURNED UP BRICKEARTH OVER NATURAL
1516 .0	452 EC	1517 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF PLANT BOWL
1517 .0	452 EC	1517 .0	CU	PLANT BOWL
1518 .0	453 EC	1519 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF PLANT BOWL
1519 .0	453 EC	1519 .0	CU	PLANT BOWL
1520 .0	454 EC	1521 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF PLANT BOWL
1521 .0	454 EC	1521 .0	CU	PLANT BOWL
1522 .0	455 EC	1523 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF PLANT BOWL
1523 .0	455 EC	1523 .0	CU	PLANT BOWL
1524 .0	456 EC	1525 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF PLANT BOWL
1525 .0	456 EC	1525 .0	CU	PLANT BOWL
1530 .0	457 EC	1530 .0	CUD	LARGE HOMOGENOUS LAYER 16TH C
1531 .0	433 NC	1532 .0	UD	FILL WITHIN PALAEO CHANNEL?
1532 .0	433 NC	1532 .0	CU	PALAEO CHANNEL?
1533 .0	434 NC	1534 .0	UD	FILL OF POSSIBLE NATURAL CHANNEL
1534 .0	434 NC	1534 .0	CU	POSSIBLE NATURAL CHANNEL
1535 .0	432 SP	1536 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF POSTHOLE
1536 .0	432 SP	1536 .0	CU	POSTHOLE
1537 .0	432 SK	1513 .0	UD	E-W SKELETON -ROMAN?
1538 .0	433 S	1539 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF LARGE CUT
1539 .0	433 S	1539 .0	CU	LIKELY N-S LINEAR CUT
1540 .0	476 W	1545 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF POSSIBLE SAXON WELL
1541 .0	464 S	1542 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF STAKEHOLE
1542 .0	464 S	1542 .0	CU	STAKEHOLE
1543 .0	466 SP	1544 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF POSTHOLE
1544 .0	466 SP	1544 .0	CU	POSTHOLE
1545 .0	476 W	1545 .0	CU	POSSIBLE SAXON WELL
1546 .0	469 ED	1546 .0	CUD	STONY REDEPOSITED BRICKEARTH
1549 .0	467 S	1550 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF STAKEHOLE
1550 .0	467 S	1550 .0	CU	STAKEHOLE
1551 .0	471 DS	1551 .0	CUD	FIRE DEBRIS POS IN SITU
1552 .0	460 SP	1553 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF POSTHOLE
1553 .0	460 SP	1553 .0	CU	POSTHOLE
1554 .0	461 S	1555 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF STAKEHOLE
1555 .0	461 S	1555 .0	CU	STAKEHOLE
1564 .0	473 FL	1564 .0	CU	REMNANT OF BRICKEARTH FLOOR
1565 .0	472 CD	1565 .0	CU	MORTAR DUMP
1566 .0	465 S	1567 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF POS STRUCTURAL CUT
1567 .0	465 S	1567 .0	CU	POSSIBLE STRUCTURAL CUT
1568 .0	462 S	1569 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF STAKEHOLE
1569 .0	462 S	1569 .0	CU	STAKEHOLE
1570 .0	463 S	1571 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF STAKEHOLE
1571 .0	463 S	1571 .0	CU	STAKEHOLE
1572 .0	499 FL	1572 .0	CUD	POS REMNANT OF BRICKEARTH SURFACE
1573 .0	481 ED	1573 .0	UD	DUMP OVER THREE STAKEHOLES
1574 .0	482 S	1574 .0	CU	SMALL LINEAR FEATURE WITH 3 STAKEHOLES WITHIN
1575 .0	468 S	1576 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF STAKEHOLE
1576 .0	468 S	1576 .0	CU	STAKEHOLE
1577 .0	470 P	1578 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF POSSIBLE PIT
1578 .0	470 P	1578 .0	CU	POSSIBLE PIT
1579 .0	477 DB	1579 .0	UD	DAUB DUMP, POSSIBLY REDEPOSITED
1580 .0	483 S	1581 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF POSSIBLE LINEAR CUT
1581 .0	483 S	1581 .0	CU	POSSIBLE LINEAR CUT (INTO LOE)
1582 .0	474 P	1583 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF PIT
1583 .0	474 P	1583 .0	CU	PIT
1584 .0	485 S	1585 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF POSSIBLE BEAMSLOT
1585 .0	485 S	1585 .0	CU	POSSIBLE BEAMSLOT, WSW-ENE
1586 .0	479 SN	1587 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF CUT
1587 .0	479 SN	1587 .0	CU	CUT, PURPOSE UNCLEAR AS INTO LOE
1588 .0	491 DB	1588 .0	UD	CHARCOAL DUMP
1589 .0	475 ED	1589 .0	CUD	?LEVELLING DUMP
1590 .0	490 DB	1590 .0	UD	DAUB DEMO DEBRIS
1591 .0	478 SP	1592 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF POSTHOLE
1592 .0	478 SP	1592 .0	CU	POSTHOLE
1593 .0	486 S	1594 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF POSSIBLE BEAMSLOT
1594 .0	486 S	1594 .0	CU	POSSIBLE BEAMSLOT, SE-NW
1595 .0	504 DB	1597 .0	UD	SECONDARY BACKFILL OF ROBBER CUT
1596 .0	504 DB	1597 .0	UD	PRIMARY BACKFILL OF ROBBER CUT
1597 .0	504 DB	1597 .0	CU	ROBBER CUT
1598 .0	506 FL	1598 .0	CU	GRAVEL SPREAD, POSSIBLE SURFACE
1599 .0	459 P	1600 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF PIT
1600 .0	459 P	1600 .0	CU	PIT
1601 .0	487 SP	1602 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF POSSIBLE POSTHOLE
1602 .0	487 SP	1602 .0	CU	POSSIBLE POSTHOLE

1603 .0	503 S	1604 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF STAKEHOLE
1604 .0	503 S	1604 .0	CU	STAKEHOLE
1605 .0	508 ED	1605 .0	UD	SILTY DUMP
1606 .0	507 ED	1606 .0	UD	SILTY DUMP
1607 .0	509 WA	1607 .0	CU	REMAINS OF N-S FLINT AND TILE WALL
1608 .0	514 ED	1608 .0	CUD	?LEVELLING ?SILTING UP, PROB SAME AS [1589]
1609 .0	489 P	1610 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF PIT
1610 .0	489 P	1610 .0	CU	PIT
1611 .0	516 OC	1611 .0	UD	OCCUPATION TRAMPLE ASSOC WITH UNDERLYING HEARTH
1612 .0	480 S	1612 .0	CU	STAKEHOLE
1613 .0	484 FL	1613 .0	CUD	REMNANT OF BRICKEARTH FLOOR/SURFACE
1614 .0	501 S	1614 .0	CU	STAKEHOLE
1615 .0	502 S	1615 .0	CU	STAKEHOLE
1616 .0	497 S	1616 .0	CU	STAKEHOLE
1617 .0	496 S	1617 .0	CU	STAKEHOLE
1618 .0	494 S	1618 .0	CU	STAKEHOLE
1619 .0	493 S	1619 .0	CU	STAKEHOLE
1620 .0	492 S	1620 .0	CU	STAKEHOLE
1621 .0	517 HE	1622 .0	UD	DEBRIS FROM HEARTH
1622 .0	517 HE	1622 .0	CU	CUT FOR HEARTH
1623 .0	515 OC	1623 .0	UD	OCCUPATION DEBRIS
1624 .0	511 D	1625 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF DITCH
1625 .0	511 D	1625 .0	CU	N-S DITCH
1626 .0	513 D	1627 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF DITCH
1627 .0	513 D	1627 .0	CU	N-S DITCH
1629 .0	512 S	1629 .0	CU	STAKEHOLE
1630 .0	524 EU	1630 .0	CUD	TRUNC BE DEPOSIT, FUNCTION UNCLEAR
1631 .0	505 ED	1631 .0	CUD	SILTY DUMP/LAYER
1632 .0	518 S	1633 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF POSSIBLE BEAMSLOT
1633 .0	518 S	1633 .0	CU	POSSIBLE BEAMSLOT, N-S
1634 .0	498 S	1634 .0	CU	STAKEHOLE
1635 .0	510 S	1636 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF POSSIBLE BEAMSLOT
1636 .0	510 S	1636 .0	CU	POSSIBLE BEAMSLOT, NE-SW
1637 .0	458 P	1638 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF PIT
1638 .0	458 P	1638 .0	CU	PIT
1639 .0	495 FL	1639 .0	CUD	REMNANT OF BRICKEARTH FLOOR/SURFACE
1640 .0	519 CD	1640 .0	CUD	ASSOC WITH POSSIBLE SUNKEN FLOOR BUILD
1641 .0	521 S	1641 .0	CU	LIKELY CUT FOR SUNKEN FLOOR BUILDING
1642 .0	488 S	1642 .0	CU	STAKEHOLE
1643 .0	522 EU	1643 .0	CUD	HOMOGENOUS GREEN BE LAYER
1644 .0	520 SP	1645 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF POSTHOLE
1645 .0	520 SP	1645 .0	CU	POSTHOLE
1646 .0	526 EU	1646 .0	CUD	HOMOGENOUS LAYER (ROMAN), SAME AS [1651]
1647 .0	500 SP	1648 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF POSTHOLE
1648 .0	500 SP	1648 .0	CU	POSTHOLE
1649 .0	523 SP	1650 .0	UD	BURNT FILL OF POSTHOLE
1650 .0	523 SP	1650 .0	CU	POSTHOLE
1651 .0	525 EU	1651 .0	CUD	HOMOGENOUS LAYER (ROMAN), SAME AS [1646]
1653 .0	527 PQ	1654 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF POSSIBLE QUARRY PIT
1654 .0	527 PQ	1654 .0	CU	POSSIBLE QUARRY PIT
1655 .0	528 ED	1655 .0	UD	SILTY DUMP
1656 .0	529 D	1667 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF DITCH OR POS NATURAL CHANNEL?
1657 .0	531 SP	1658 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF POSTHOLE
1658 .0	531 SP	1658 .0	CU	POSTHOLE
1659 .0	530 S	1660 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF STAKEHOLE
1660 .0	530 S	1660 .0	CU	STAKEHOLE
1661 .0	537 S	1662 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF LIKELY BEAMSLOT
1662 .0	537 S	1662 .0	CU	LIKELY BEAMSLOT, NW-SE
1663 .0	534 S	1664 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF LIKELY BEAMSLOT
1664 .0	534 S	1664 .0	CU	LIKELY BEAMSLOT, NE-SW
1665 .0	533 SP	1666 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF POSTHOLE
1666 .0	533 SP	1666 .0	CU	POSTHOLE
1667 .0	529 D	1667 .0	CU	DITCH OR POS NATURAL CHANNEL, N-S
1668 .0	536 SP	1670 .0	UD	SECONDARY BACKFILL OF POSTHOLE
1669 .0	536 SP	1670 .0	UD	PRIMARY BACKFILL OF POSTHOLE
1670 .0	536 SP	1670 .0	CU	POSTHOLE
1671 .0	538 EU	1671 .0	CUD	SUBSOIL (ROMAN)
1672 .0	532 S	1673 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF LARGE N-S CUT
1673 .0	532 S	1673 .0	CU	LARGE N-S CUT, POSSIBLE RECUT OF STRUCTURE
1674 .0	535 S	1675 .0	UD	BACKFILL OF STAKEHOLE
1675 .0	535 S	1675 .0	CU	STAKEHOLE

APPENDIX II

Hand-collected animal bone/detailed summary

PERIOD	INT	SGP	CON	TAXON	PART	AGE	MODIFICATION
SAXON	P		59	cat	lower limb	adult	
SAXON	P		59	deer, red	antler	adult	worked
SAXON	P		59	goose	lower limb	adult	
SAXON	P		59	goose	upper limb		
SAXON	P		59	ox	foot	adult	butchered
SAXON	P		59	ox	foot	adult	charred
SAXON	P		59	ox	head	juvenile	
SAXON	P		59	ox	horncore	infant	
SAXON	P		59	ox	lower limb	juvenile	
SAXON	P		59	ox	toe	adult	
SAXON	P		59	ox	toe	juvenile	
SAXON	P		59	ox	upper limb	juvenile	butchered
SAXON	P		59	ox	upper limb	adult	butchered
SAXON	P		59	ox	vertebra	juvenile	
SAXON	P		59	ox-sized	longbone		charred
SAXON	P		59	pig	foot	juvenile	
SAXON	P		59	pig	head	adult	
SAXON	P		59	pig	head	young adult	
SAXON	P		59	pig	lower limb	subadult	
SAXON	P		59	pig	lower limb	juvenile	
SAXON	P		59	pig	lower limb	foetal/neonate	
SAXON	P		59	pig	lower limb	juvenile	calcined
SAXON	P		59	pig	toe	adult	
SAXON	P		59	pig	upper limb	juvenile	
SAXON	P		59	pig	upper limb	foetal/neonate	
SAXON	P		59	pig	vertebra	juvenile	
SAXON	P		59	sheep	foot	adult	butchered
SAXON	P		59	sheep	head	juvenile	
SAXON	P		59	sheep	horncore	adult	worked
SAXON	P		59	sheep	foot	juvenile	
SAXON	P		59	sheep/goat	head	adult	
SAXON	P		59	sheep/goat	lower limb	juvenile	
SAXON	P		59	sheep/goat	lower limb	adult	
SAXON	P		59	sheep/goat	toe	adult	
SAXON	P		59	sheep/goat	toe	juvenile	
SAXON	P		59	sheep/goat	upper limb		
SAXON	P		59	sheep/goat	upper limb	juvenile	
SAXON	P		59	sheep/goat	vertebra	subadult	calcined
SAXON	P		59	sheep-sized	rib		
SAXON	PR	89	842	cat	head	adult	
SAXON	PR	89	842	chicken	foot	adult	
SAXON	PR	89	842	chicken	foot	juvenile	
SAXON	PR	89	842	chicken	lower limb	adult	
SAXON	PR	89	842	chicken	upper limb	adult	
SAXON	PR	89	842	deer, fallow	antler	adult	worked
SAXON	PR	89	842	deer, red	antler	adult	worked
SAXON	PR	89	842	fish, unidentified	head		
SAXON	PR	89	842	fish, unidentified	vertebra		
SAXON	PR	89	842	goat	foot	adult	
SAXON	PR	89	842	goat	horncore	adult	worked
SAXON	PR	89	842	goose	foot	adult	
SAXON	PR	89	842	goose	lower limb	adult	

SAXON	PR	89	842	goose	upper limb	adult	
SAXON	PR	89	842	goose	wing	adult	
SAXON	PR	89	842	ox	foot	adult	butchered
SAXON	PR	89	842	ox	foot	infant	
SAXON	PR	89	842	ox	head	adult	butchered
SAXON	PR	89	842	ox	horncore	subadult	
SAXON	PR	89	842	ox	horncore	adult	worked
SAXON	PR	89	842	ox	lower limb	juvenile	
SAXON	PR	89	842	ox	lower limb	adult	butchered
SAXON	PR	89	842	ox	toe	adult	
SAXON	PR	89	842	ox	upper limb	adult	butchered
SAXON	PR	89	842	ox	upper limb	juvenile	butchered
SAXON	PR	89	842	ox	vertebra	subadult	
SAXON	PR	89	842	ox	vertebra	adult	butchered
SAXON	PR	89	842	ox-sized	longbone		
SAXON	PR	89	842	ox-sized	rib		butchered
SAXON	PR	89	842	pig	foot	juvenile	
SAXON	PR	89	842	pig	foot	adult	
SAXON	PR	89	842	pig	head	young adult	butchered
SAXON	PR	89	842	pig	head	adult	butchered
SAXON	PR	89	842	pig	lower limb	juvenile	
SAXON	PR	89	842	pig	upper limb	juvenile	
SAXON	PR	89	842	pig	upper limb	adult	
SAXON	PR	89	842	sheep	foot	adult	
SAXON	PR	89	842	sheep	foot	juvenile	
SAXON	PR	89	842	sheep/goat	lower limb	adult	
SAXON	PR	89	842	sheep/goat	lower limb	juvenile	
SAXON	PR	89	842	sheep/goat	upper limb	adult	
SAXON	PR	89	842	sheep-sized	rib		butchered
SAXON	PR	89	876	pig	upper limb	adult	
SAXON	PR	89	876	pig	foot	juvenile	
SAXON	PR	94	909	deer, roe	upper limb		
SAXON	PR	94	909	ox	foot	adult	worked
SAXON	PR	94	909	ox	head	adult	
SAXON	PR	94	909	ox	lower limb	adult	butchered
SAXON	PR	94	909	ox	lower limb	juvenile	
SAXON	PR	94	909	ox	upper limb	adult	butchered
SAXON	PR	94	909	ox	vertebra	subadult	
SAXON	PR	94	909	ox-sized	rib		
SAXON	PR	94	909	pig	head		
SAXON	PR	94	909	pig	upper limb	adult	butchered
SAXON	PR	94	909	sheep	horncore	adult	
SAXON	PR	94	909	sheep/goat	head	adult	
SAXON	PR	94	909	sheep/goat	lower limb	adult	
SAXON	PR	94	909	sheep/goat	lower limb	juvenile	
SAXON	PR	94	909	sheep/goat	upper limb	adult	
SAXON	PR	94	909	sheep-sized	rib		
SAXON	P		1086	cat	upper limb	adult	
SAXON	P		1086	chicken	foot	adult	
SAXON	P		1086	chicken	lower limb	adult	
SAXON	P		1086	chicken	upper limb		
SAXON	P		1086	deer, red	skull+antler	adult	worked
SAXON	P		1086	goose	lower limb	adult	
SAXON	P		1086	goose	upper limb	adult	
SAXON	P		1086	goose	wing	adult	
SAXON	P		1086	ox	foot	adult	
SAXON	P		1086	ox	foot	juvenile	butchered
SAXON	P		1086	ox	foot	adult	pathology
SAXON	P		1086	ox	head	adult	butchered

SAXON	P		1086	ox	head	juvenile	
SAXON	P		1086	ox	horncore	adult	
SAXON	P		1086	ox	horncore	juvenile	
SAXON	P		1086	ox	lower limb	adult	
SAXON	P		1086	ox	lower limb	juvenile	
SAXON	P		1086	ox	skull + horncore	adult	
SAXON	P		1086	ox	toe	adult	
SAXON	P		1086	ox	upper limb	adult	butchered
SAXON	P		1086	ox-sized	rib		
SAXON	P		1086	pig	foot	juvenile	
SAXON	P		1086	pig	head	subadult	
SAXON	P		1086	pig	head	infant	
SAXON	P		1086	pig	lower limb	juvenile	
SAXON	P		1086	pig	lower limb	infant	
SAXON	P		1086	pig	upper limb	adult	
SAXON	P		1086	pig	upper limb	juvenile	
SAXON	P		1086	pig	upper limb		calcined
SAXON	P		1086	sheep	foot	adult	butchered
SAXON	P		1086	sheep/goat	head	adult	
SAXON	P		1086	sheep/goat	horncore	adult	
SAXON	P		1086	sheep/goat	lower limb	adult	
SAXON	P		1086	sheep/goat	upper limb	adult	
SAXON	P		1086	sheep-sized	rib		
SAXON			1130	ox	upper limb		butchered
SAXON			1130	ox	lower limb		
SAXON			1130	pig	upper limb	adult	butchered
SAXON			1130	pig	head		
SAXON			1130	sheep-sized	rib		
SAXON			1222	ox	foot		butchered
SAXON			1222	sheep-sized	vertebra	subadult	
SAXON			1228	ox-sized	longbone		calcined
SAXON			1228	ox-sized	rib		
SAXON			1228	sheep-sized	vertebra		
SAXON			1234	ox	foot	adult	
SAXON			1234	ox	upper limb	adult	
SAXON			1234	ox-sized	rib		
SAXON			1242	ox	head		
SAXON			1242	ox-sized	rib		
SAXON			1248	sheep/goat	lower limb	juvenile	
SAXON			1287	ox	lower limb	juvenile	
SAXON			1291	ox-sized	longbone		calcined
SAXON			1300	ox	tooth		charred
SAXON			1345	ox-sized	upper limb		
SAXON			1345	sheep-sized	rib		calcined
SAXON	P		1433	goat	horncore	adult	worked
SAXON	P		1433	ox	foot	adult	butchered
SAXON	P		1433	ox	foot	juvenile	
SAXON	P		1433	ox	head	adult	
SAXON	P		1433	ox	head	juvenile	
SAXON	P		1433	ox	horncore	juvenile	
SAXON	P		1433	ox	horncore	adult	
SAXON	P		1433	ox	lower limb	adult	butchered
SAXON	P		1433	ox	lower limb	juvenile	
SAXON	P		1433	ox	lower limb	subadult	butchered
SAXON	P		1433	ox	upper limb	adult	butchered
SAXON	P		1433	ox	upper limb	juvenile	butchered
SAXON	P		1433	ox	vertebra	subadult	butchered
SAXON	P		1433	ox	vertebra	adult	

SAXON	P		1433	ox-sized	rib		butchered
SAXON	P		1433	ox-sized	vertebra		calcined
SAXON	P		1433	pig	head	young adult	
SAXON	P		1433	pig	lower limb	infant	
SAXON	P		1433	pig	upper limb	adult	
SAXON	P		1433	pig	upper limb	juvenile	
SAXON	P		1433	sheep/goat	lower limb	juvenile	
SAXON	P		1433	sheep/goat	lower limb	adult	
SAXON	P		1433	sheep/goat	upper limb	adult	butchered
SAXON	P		1433	sheep/goat	vertebra	subadult	
SAXON			1498	ox	upper limb	adult	
SAXON			1589	ox	foot	adult	
SAXON			1589	ox-sized	rib		
SAXON			1589	pig	lower limb	juvenile	
SAXON			1623	chicken	lower limb	adult	
SAXON			1623	chicken	upper limb	adult	
SAXON			1623	ox	toe	adult	
SAXON			1623	ox-sized	longbone		
SAXON			1623	sheep	foot		
SAXON			1623	sheep/goat	lower limb		
SAXON			1623	sheep-sized	rib		
SAXON			1646	ox	horncore	adult	
SAXON			1646	ox	upper limb	adult	butchered
SAXON			1646	ox	lower limb	juvenile	
SAXON			1646	ox-sized	rib		
SAXON			1646	pig	upper limb		
MEDIEVAL			1077	ox	head	adult	
MEDIEVAL			1077	ox	toe	adult	
MEDIEVAL			1077	ox	upper limb		butchered
MEDIEVAL			1077	ox-sized	rib		butchered
MEDIEVAL			1077	pig	foot	adult	
MEDIEVAL			1077	pig	upper limb	juvenile	
MEDIEVAL			1077	sheep/goat	foot	infant	
MEDIEVAL			1077	sheep/goat	head		
MEDIEVAL			1077	sheep/goat	upper limb	adult	
MEDIEVAL			1101	deer, red	antler	adult	worked
MEDIEVAL			1101	ox	lower limb		
MEDIEVAL			1101	ox	tooth	adult	
MEDIEVAL			1101	ox-sized	rib		
MEDIEVAL			1101	pig	upper limb	juvenile	
MEDIEVAL			1101	sheep/goat	foot		
MEDIEVAL			1116	horse	toe	adult	
MEDIEVAL			1116	ox	foot	adult	
MEDIEVAL			1116	ox	upper limb	adult	
MEDIEVAL			1116	ox-sized	rib		
MEDIEVAL			1116	pig	head	adult	
MEDIEVAL			1116	sheep/goat	lower limb	adult	
MEDIEVAL			1116	sheep/goat	upper limb	adult	
MEDIEVAL			1126	ox	foot	juvenile	
MEDIEVAL			1126	ox	lower limb	adult	
MEDIEVAL			1126	ox	tooth	adult	
MEDIEVAL			1126	ox	upper limb		butchered