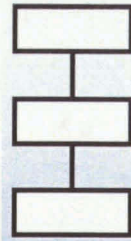


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Assessment of an Archaeological
Evaluation and Excavation on the site of
The Diana, Princess of Wales, Memorial
Fountain, Hyde Park, Westminster

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**Assessment of an Archaeological Evaluation and Excavation on the site
of The Diana, Princess of Wales, Memorial Fountain, Hyde Park,
Westminster**

**Central National Grid Reference: TQ 2701 8001
Site Code: WTG 02**

Written and researched by Timothy Bradley

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd, October 2003

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October 2003**

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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report details the results and working methods of an archaeological evaluation and subsequent excavation undertaken on the proposed site of the Diana, Princess of Wales, Memorial Fountain, Hyde Park, Westminster, between 20th March and 2nd May 2003. The site is centred at National Grid Reference TQ 2701 8001. The work followed an earlier phase of archaeological evaluation and watching brief work which was carried out between 23rd September and 4th October 2002 further to the west. All fieldwork was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited under the supervision of Karl Hulka (evaluation and watching brief) and the author (excavation) and the project manager was Peter Moore.
- 1.2 The Phase I archaeological work revealed intercutting Roman features yielding pottery of 3rd or 4th century date in Trench 1. These appeared to take the form of a ditch, three postholes and two possible pits, although the confines of the excavation area made precise interpretation difficult. The remains of an early 18th century bastion together with associated ha-ha were also identified in Trenches 1, 2 and 3, which were part of a landscape garden feature separating Kensington Gardens from Hyde Park. Trenches 4, 5 and 6 encountered the demolished remains of a 1960's restaurant.
- 1.3 The Phase II archaeological fieldwork comprised the excavation of five trenches (numbered 7 – 11) revealing the presence of a large gravel extraction pit dating to the 19th century. This had effectively removed all potential for archaeological survival over the majority of the proposed location of the Memorial Fountain. The easternmost evaluation trench, Trench 9, however, exposed the eastern edge of the quarry pit, beyond which ditches and pits were exposed cut into terrace gravel. Pottery recovered suggested at least some of these features were Roman in date.
- 1.4 Accordingly an excavation ensued, with a single trench (Trench 12) being excavated within the footprint of the eastern side of the Memorial Fountain but beyond the limits of the quarry pit. (Fig. 2). The excavation revealed evidence of five phases of Roman occupation, including early to mid 2nd century quarry activity, later 2nd century pits and postholes and 3rd and 4th century double ditched enclosures. Whilst the majority of features produce high concentrations of cultural material, the finds from the 4th century enclosure ditch were particularly striking, and included large quantities of unabraded roof tile, suggesting the location of a building in the immediate vicinity, which had been subject to demolition or alteration. Several features were also recorded which suggested late prehistoric activity on site.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 The archaeological evaluation and excavation was carried out between 20th March and 2nd May 2003. The site was at the proposed location of the Diana Princess of Wales Memorial Fountain, Hyde Park, City of Westminster, and was bounded by West Carriage Drive to the west, the Serpentine to the north, and Hyde Park to the east and south.
- 2.2 This phase of work was preceded by an evaluation and watching brief carried out between 23rd September and 4th October 2002, which was situated further to the west at the previously proposed location of the Memorial Fountain¹.
- 2.3 The project was commissioned by Andrew Boyle, Bucknall Austin, on behalf of the Royal Parks. A Cultural Heritage Desk Study and Specifications For Phase II Archaeological Evaluation were prepared by Richard Hughes, Arup Geotechnics.² The fieldwork was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd under the supervision of Karl Hulka and the author, and the project manager was Peter Moore. Frank Meddens managed the post-excavation work.
- 2.4 The fieldwork investigations were monitored by Richard Hughes on behalf of the Royal Parks, and Catherine Cavanagh, English Heritage GLAAS, on behalf of Westminster Council.
- 2.5 The completed archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records and artefactual material from the evaluation and excavation will be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive Research Centre.
- 2.6 The National Grid Reference of the site is TQ 2701 8001
- 2.7 The site was allocated the code WTG 02

¹ Hulka, 2002

² Hughes, 2002, 2003

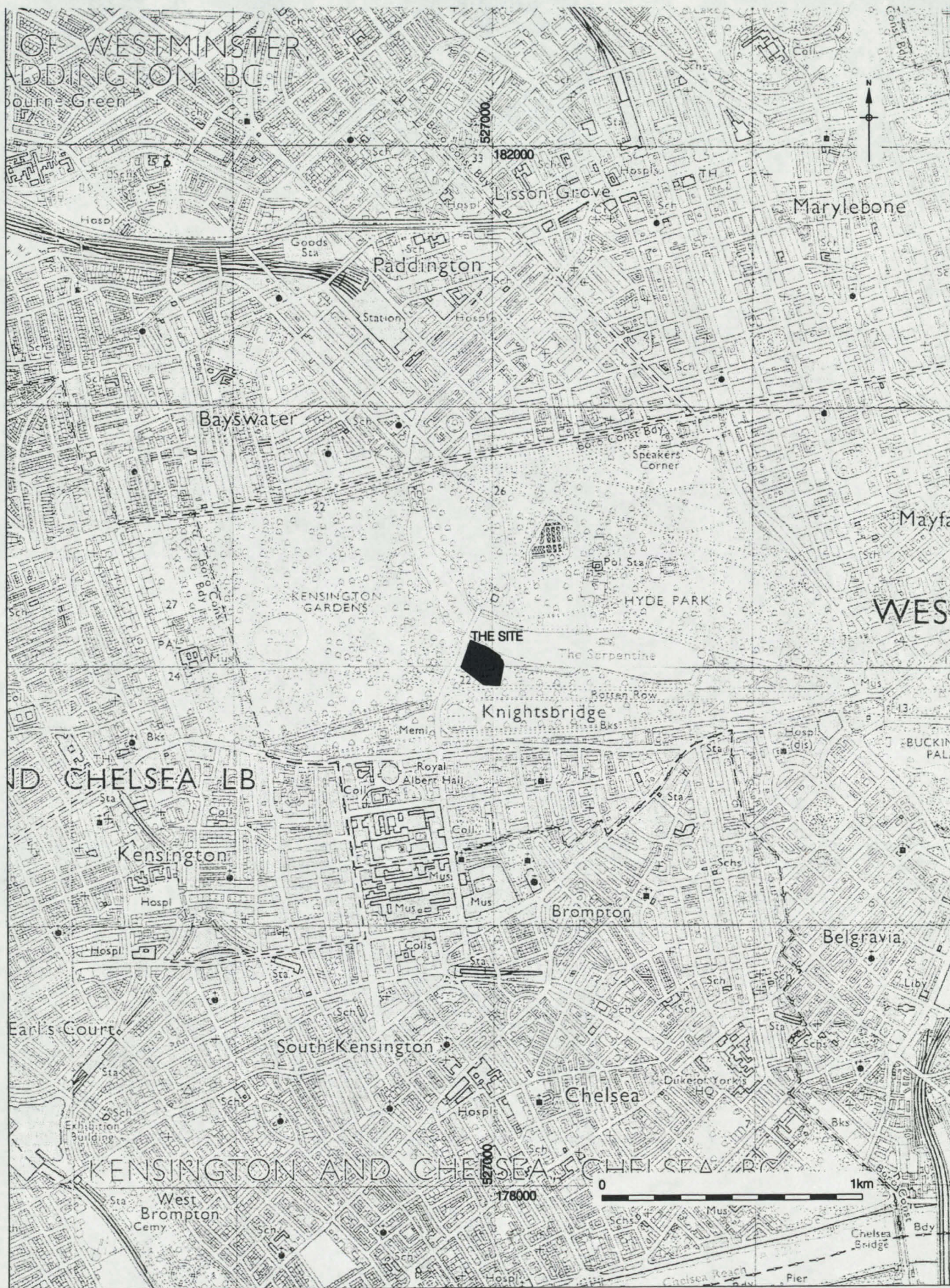


Figure 1
Site Location
1:20,000

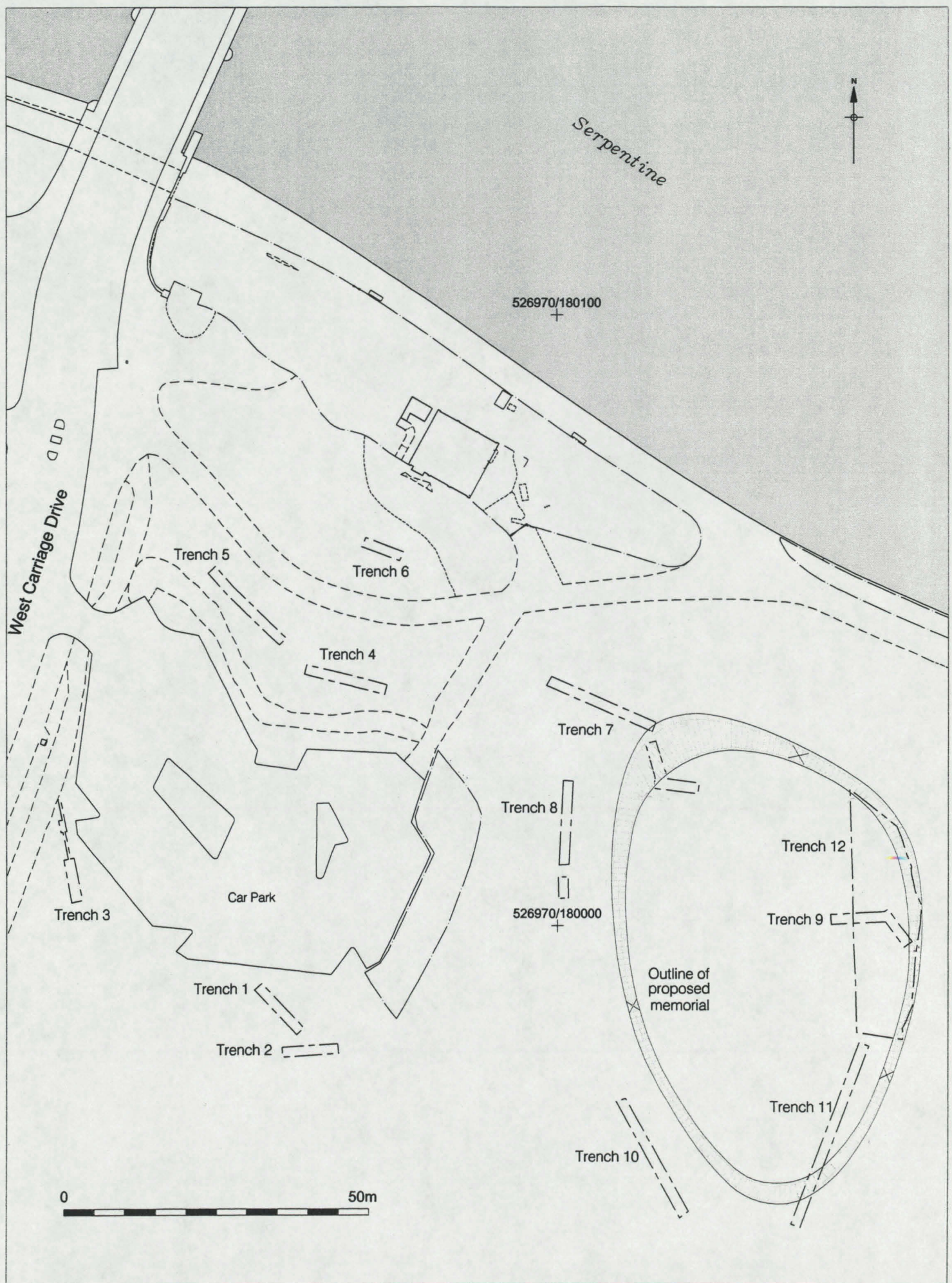


Figure 2
Trench location : evaluation and excavation
1:800

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND AND RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

3.1 Planning Background

3.1.1 The Memorial site is located to the east of the southern abutment of the bridge across the Serpentine, towards the base of a minor depression in an open and grassed area of Hyde Park. The foundations of the Memorial Fountain, its infrastructure, and new local landscaping would cut through any archaeological remains, which are likely to be very shallow.

3.1.2 The relevant development plan framework was provided the City of Westminster Unitary Development Plan Written Statement. This plan contains the following policy which provides a framework for the consideration of development proposals affecting ancient monuments and archaeology.

POLICY 9.108

WHERE DEVELOPMENT MAY AFFECT LAND OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE OR POTENTIAL, THE CITY COUNCIL WILL EXPECT APPLICANTS TO HAVE PROPERLY ASSESSED AND PLANNED FOR THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPLICATIONS OF THEIR PROPOSALS. IN THIS WAY THE COUNCIL AND THE APPLICANT WILL HAVE SUFFICIENT INFORMATION UPON WHICH AN INFORMED PLANNING DECISION, INCORPORATING APPROPRIATE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SAFEGUARDS, MAY BE BASED. SUCH SAFEGUARDS NORMALLY CONSIST OF DESIGN MEASURES TO ENSURE THE PERMANENT PRESERVATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS IN SITU OR, WHERE THAT IS NOT APPROPRIATE, ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESCUE INVESTIGATIONS IN ADVANCE OF DEVELOPMENT

3.1.3 The evaluation uncovered important archaeological remains towards the east of the site. As discussed above, the proposed development of the site comprised ground works which would impact severely on the archaeological resource. Consequently, an open area excavation ensued to preserve the archaeology 'by record'.

3.2 Research Objectives

3.2.1 A number of research objectives were laid out in the Method Statement³ prior to the commencement of on-site works. These were as follows:

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

³ Moore, 2002

- Is there any evidence for prehistoric activity in the site, especially on the natural topography?
- Is there any evidence for Roman activity on the site?
- Is there any evidence for Saxon / early Medieval activity on the site, for example, relating to the ownership of Westminster Abbey?
- Is there any evidence for Medieval activity on site related to the early development of the royal hunting park?
- Is there any evidence of Post-Medieval activity on the site related to the creation and maintenance of the park?
- What evidence is there for the many diverse uses of the park including celebrations and the Great Exhibition?
- How have the construction of the Serpentine and West Carriage Drive effected the landscape and topography?
- Does the early eighteenth century bastion and associated features survive, and what are the preservation conditions like?
- What is the overall plan of the bastion?
- Where is the old restaurant located, how much of it survives, how was it constructed and with what materials?

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 4.1 The site lies at the base of a large oval hollow or depression, in open ground on the south side of the Serpentine, approximately 100m to the east of West Carriage Drive.
- 4.2 The Ordnance Survey geological map of the area shows the site to lie on the northern extreme of the Taplow Terrace Gravels. This boundary is likely to be diffuse, with isolated pockets of sand and gravel extending beyond the main deposit. The superficial nature of the gravel may affect its survival through the various landscaping which has occurred in the area.
- 4.3 Where the terrace gravels do survive, they are underlain by London Clay which extends across the whole of the proposed development area. The surface of the clay is weathered and contains pockets of gravelly hillwash.⁴

⁴ Hughes, 2002

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The archaeological and historical background of the area is summarised from the Cultural Heritage Desk Study.⁵

There is a general paucity of archaeological finds in the general area of the Memorial site. This, however, is likely to reflect the area not having undergone substantial phases of redevelopment, and the subsequent lack of archaeological excavation, rather than a significant lack of archaeological potential.

5.1 Prehistoric

5.1.1 The Greater London Sites and Monuments Record contains only one entry from this period within a 300m radius of the proposed development area. This relates to a flint arrowhead and two flakes found in 1959.

5.1.2 In addition to this, it is known that the Thames flood plain was widely exploited in the Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age periods. Such sites have been found in abundance within other London Boroughs along the Thames. Two examples have recently been excavated approximately 2km to the west in Kensington, where a Late Bronze Age burnt mound, as well as Iron Age ditches and structures have been found.⁶

5.2 Roman

5.2.1 A small number of Roman artefacts have been recovered in the vicinity. It is known that the site lies 2.2km to the west of the Roman city of Londinium, close to one of the main arterial roads into the city. During this period the study area is likely to have been scattered with small farmsteads with much of the area being given over to market gardening.

5.2.2 The evaluation carried out on the original location of the Memorial Fountain also produced evidence of 3rd or 4th century AD activity in the form of three postholes, a pit and a ditch,⁷ although the investigation was too limited to interpret the nature of this activity.

⁵ Ibid

⁶ Bradley, 2003

⁷ Hulka, 2002

5.3 Saxon and Medieval Periods

- 5.3.1 The area immediately around the site in the Saxon period is not well known. The Early Saxon City was based in the Covent Garden – Strand area and with a royal/religious establishment on Thorney Island, soon to be central to the Late Saxon City of Westminster. It is likely, given the location along the Roman roads, that the area was farmed.
- 5.3.2 From the Late Saxon onwards the Hyde Park area was acquired by Westminster Abbey, generally providing an income from agricultural activities, hunting and fishing. Domesday makes no reference to the area being wooded and refers to the land being in plough and pasture with various villains and peasants living on it.

5.4 Post-Medieval

- 5.4.1 During the first half of the 16th century the monastic lands of London were being broken up by the crown, and Hyde Park was enclosed to allow it to be stocked with deer. Following the enclosure the right of sport had to be jealously guarded, the cultivation in the park ceased and the natural vegetation was encouraged.
- 5.4.2 By 1573 the park was producing income for the crown from pasture rights and the deer industry. It is also known that Elizabeth I held royal celebrations and military displays in the park.
- 5.4.3 In the early 17th century public access to the park was granted, with Charles I building a hunting lodge. During the Civil War, however, the park was closed and declared the property of the Commonwealth. In 1649 it was auctioned off in three lots. At this time the northern edge was described as 'well wooded' whilst the western part was known to be mainly pasture. The remainder was acquired by a shipbuilder, and it is assumed that his interest stemmed from the woodland occupying this area.
- 5.4.4 In the second half of the 17th century the park was enclosed by a brick wall and restocked with deer. The land comprising Kensington Gardens was enlarged by a succession of encroachments into Hyde Park. By 1726 the eastern boundary of Kensington Gardens lay approximately on the line of West Carriage Drive.
- 5.4.5 In 1728 Charles Bridgeman was appointed Royal Gardener and embarked on a massive redesign of Kensington Gardens. This included the damming of the Westbourne River below Long Water to create the Serpentine, and the construction of a ha-ha around the gardens to separate it from the deer park to the east. It consisted

of a ditch with a retaining wall built against its steeper edge (that facing onto the gardens), to prevent animals straying into the gardens to the west while providing an unobstructed view of the eastern part of the park from the gardens.

- 5.4.6 The ha-ha consisted of the three straight sections running north – south, northwest – southeast and east – west. These three sections were divided by large curving 'bastions' where the revetment protruded into the deer park. These were known as the South, Middle and North Bastions. Whilst the North and Middle bastion were shown as being circular in plan, the South Bastion appeared to be horseshoe shaped. Part of both the eastern and northern sides of the South Bastion were recorded during the previous evaluation further to the west. The structure of the ha-ha was found to be punctuated by apsidal niches, and it was almost certainly clad with Portland Limestone.

5.5 19th Century

- 5.5.1 Between 1825 and 1828 the Serpentine Bridge was built and the water levels of Long Water to the west and the Serpentine were matched up.
- 5.5.2 In 1833 the South Bastion was demolished and 34 years later was completely infilled.
- 5.5.3 In 1851 Paxton's Crystal Palace was built and the Great Exhibition was opened. Eleven years later the Serpentine bridge was converted to take vehicular traffic across the park to the international Exhibition in South Kensington.

5.6 20th Century

- 5.6.1 In 1916, following the murder of a woman in the ha-ha between the Middle and Northern Bastions, it was infilled to the north of the Serpentine.
- 5.6.2 During the Second World War a significant number of bombs fell on Hyde Park. A number of structures in the area were destroyed, and at least one high explosive device detonated within the proposed development area.
- 5.6.3 In 1963 the Serpentine Restaurant was built immediately south of the Serpentine and east of West Carriage Drive. One year later the Serpentine Car Park was constructed.
- 5.6.4 The Serpentine Restaurant was demolished in 1989.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 The Phase II Archaeological Evaluation was designed to sample a representative portion of the area to be affected by the proposed development. Evaluation trenches were spaced evenly across the site in order to uncover any potential archaeological deposits and features (if present), and to characterise their extent, nature, date and condition. Five trenches were excavated (Trenches 7 to 11), the dimensions of which are listed below :

Trench 7 – 18m x 1.60m

Trench 8 – 18m x 1.60m

Trench 9 – 14m (dog-legged) x 1.60m

Trench 10 – 19.50m x 2.75m

Trench 11 – 32m x 1.60m

- 6.2 The trenches were excavated with a JCB 3CX back-hoe excavator, under archaeological supervision. Excavation by machine continued through the underlying deposits until archaeologically significant or naturally lain deposits were found.
- 6.3 The evaluation identified the presence of a large 19th century gravel extraction pit situated across the majority of the area of the proposed development, effectively truncating the horizon at which archaeological deposits and features (if present) would have been encountered. Trench 9, situated towards the east of the proposed development, revealed the eastern edge of this quarry pit beyond which a consolidated area of archaeological activity including pits and gullies, several of which produced pottery of Roman date
- 6.4 Further archaeological investigation was therefore deemed necessary and, in consultation with Richard Hughes and Catherine Cavanagh, it was agreed that an area of open excavation would ensue. This trench (Trench 12) was located within the footprint of the eastern side of the proposed development beyond the 19th century quarrying activity and measured 39m N-S x a maximum of 12m E-W.
- 6.5 A JCB 3CX back-hoe excavator with a wide bladed toothless ditching bucket was employed, under archaeological supervision, to remove all undifferentiated overburden in successive spits until the first significant archaeological horizon was encountered. The spoil was stored around the perimeter of the trench.
- 6.6 All archaeological features and deposits revealed during machine excavation were subsequently cleaned and recorded using *pro-forma* context sheets and planned at a

scale of 1:20. Sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10. Contexts were numbered sequentially with contexts 101 – 153 recorded during the Phase II Evaluation, and 153 – 256 during the Phase II Excavation. A photographic record was made of the site comprising detailed shots of archaeological features along with more general 'working' shots showing the process of excavation.

- 6.7 A temporary benchmark with a value of 18.25m OD was established on a manhole situated immediately to the south of the excavation trench. This was transferred from an engineers spot height located on a curb-stone in the south eastern corner of the car park (19.33m OD).

7 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

The results of the Phase I archaeological evaluation and watching brief have been detailed in a previous report.⁸ The following is a discussion of the results of the Phase II fieldwork.

7.1 Phase 1 – Natural

7.1.1 The earliest deposit encountered was stiff mid brown grey London Clay which was recorded in Trench 12 at the base of three large pits (para. 7.3) at heights of between 15.76m OD towards the south of the trench, and 14.91m OD slightly further to the north. This decline in height corresponded with the natural topography of the area, which sloped down towards the Serpentine (previously the Westbourne River) to the north of the excavation trench.

7.1.2 Overlying the London Clay was approximately 1.30m of silty sandy gravel [132] which was identified across the area of the excavation trench, although it had been removed in localised areas through quarrying in the Roman period (para. 7.3). Further to the west, in the areas of the evaluation trenching, the gravel deposit was found to have been entirely removed due to much larger-scale gravel extraction in the 19th century (para. 7.10.1) The gravel was recorded at heights of between 15.71m OD towards the north of the Trench 12, and 17.63m OD towards the south.

7.1.3 The Taplow Terrace Gravel was in turn capped by a thin mantle of gravelly silty clay 'brickearth' in the up-slope southern area of the excavation trench. This deposit had a maximum thickness of 0.10m and a highest level of 17.63m OD. A similar sandy silty clay 'brickeath' type deposit [123] was recorded to the northwest in Trench 7 at a lower level of 15.93m OD. It is possible that in antiquity brickearth may have sealed the Taplow Terrace Gravels across the entire area, with later stripping for landscaping in the Post-Medieval period removing the deposit from much of the area. Certainly many of the cut features recorded from later phases were generally quite shallow, suggesting that this may have been the case.

7.2 Phase 2 – Prehistoric

7.2.1 Two features were recorded in the centre of the excavation trench which, although they yielded no dating evidence, were interpreted as being pre-Roman in date (Fig. 3).

⁸ Ibid

7.2.2 Pit [130] had a sub-ovoid shape in plan with very steep / vertical sides and a flat base, and measured 1.60m N-S x 2.20m E-W x 0.93m deep with a highest level of 16.62m OD. It was filled with a mid brownish grey silty sand primary fill [129] and a mid greyish brown sandy gravelly silt secondary fill [146]. A further sub-ovoid pit [224] was situated approximately 2m to the southeast. It measured 1.68m NW-SE x 1.07 NE SW and was filled with a mid greyish brown sandy gravel.

7.2.3 Whilst neither feature yielded any cultural material to suggest an anthropogenic origin, their deep cut and regular forms suggested that they were not naturally created. The pale, leached out nature of their fill material was distinct from all other features on site, however, and suggested that they were earlier in date, and therefore prehistoric in origin. Whilst the features themselves produced no evidence to refine this dating, six sherds of residual calcined-flint tempered pottery of possible Early Iron Age date were recovered from later contexts, suggesting occupation in the area at the time which the pits may have been associated with.

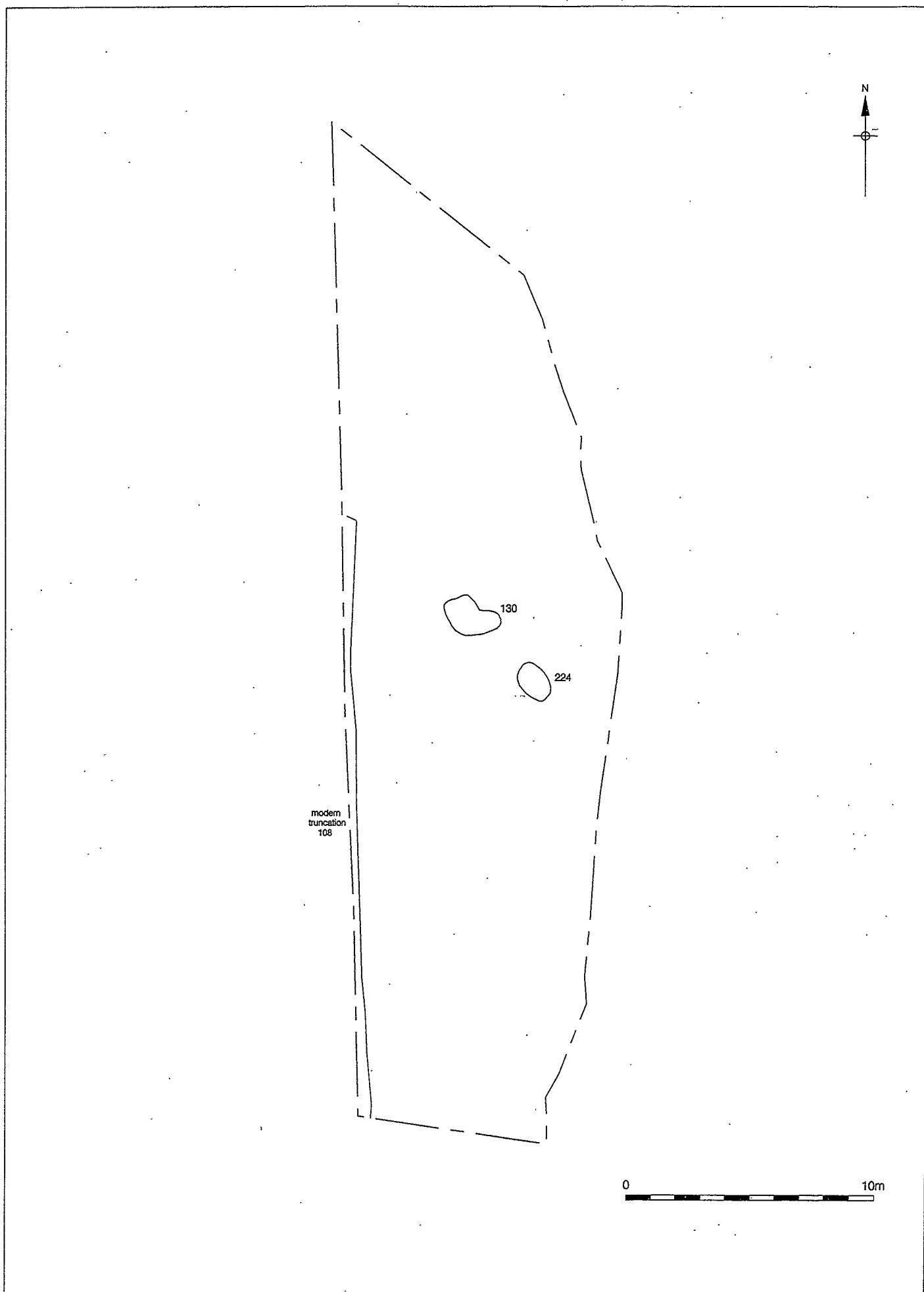


Figure 3
Phase 2: Prehistoric
1:200

7.3 Phase 3A – Early-Mid 2nd Century

- 7.3.1 Three very large amorphous features were identified which cut through the brickearth (where present) and gravel to the horizon of the London Clay in the excavation trench (Fig. 4). The southern-most of these (recorded as [232]) was the largest, spanning the entire width of the trench up to the later quarry truncation [108] (approximately 10m) with a maximum width of 7m. Two slots were cut through this feature which confirmed that it was excavated to the top of the London Clay (approximately 1.40m) and was filled with a stiff mid-light greyish brown re-deposited structureless weathered London Clay [231]. Seven sherds of pottery were recovered from pit [232], including three fresh fragments from a Verulamium Region Whiteware mortarium dated to c.AD 110-145.
- 7.3.2 The two slightly smaller pits from this phase of activity were situated further to the south. They were recorded as [215] and [230], and measured 5.80m long x 1.90m wide and 6.00m long x 3.00m wide respectively. They were both excavated to approximately 1.40m depth and, more significantly, to the horizon of the terrace gravel and London Clay. Again, both of these pits were filled with a stiff mid greyish brown clay.
- 7.3.3 Following two site visits from Nick Branch of *Archaeoscape*, these features were interpreted as gravel extraction pits. This was considered likely due to the fact that they were only ever excavated to the base of the terrace gravel, suggesting that this resource was being specifically targeted and retrieved. Also, no primary silting deposits or dumped fill materials were identified within the pits. If these features were, for example, part of massive defensive ditches, some form of natural silting would be expected within their bases. It appears that in this instance the gravel was extracted and then the pits backfilled immediately with brought-in material. The presence of the Westbourne River immediately to the north of the quarries may also have provided access to the resource.

7.4 Phase 3B – Early-Mid 2nd

- 7.4.1 Two shallow amorphous features, [186] and [202], were identified cut into the backfill of quarry pit [232] (Fig. 4). Feature [202] was curvilinear in plan with gradually sloping sides and a flat base, and measured 0.44m N-S x 1.50m E-W x 0.10m deep. It was filled with a mid brownish grey sandy clayey silt, and yielded several sherds of pottery dating to the early – mid 2nd century. Although the function of this feature was unclear, its linear form suggested that it may have represented the base of a gully which had been heavily truncated by Post-Medieval ground stripping.

- 7.4.2 Feature [186] was situated 1.5m to the south, and was amorphous in plan and measured 1.50m N-S x 1.98m E-W x 0.20m deep. As with feature [202] to the north, it was filled with a mid brownish grey clayey sandy silt, although no pottery was recovered. Due to both its similar shallow nature, identical fill material and close proximity to [202], cut [186] was interpreted as forming part of the same phase of activity, although its function remains unclear.

7.5 Phase 4 – Late 2nd Century

- 7.5.1 A number of features were recorded across the area of the excavation trench which were interpreted as being late 2nd century in date (Fig. 5). Towards the central and southern up-slope area of the trench a series of five postholes were recorded, the details of which area tabulated below:

CUT	FILL	DIMENSIONS	HEIGHT (mOD)
193	192	Circular, N-S 0.50m E-W 0.63m Depth 0.38m	17.06
200	199	Circular, N-S 0.40m E-W 0.40m Depth 0.32m	17.19
234	233	Ovoid, N-S 0.44m E-W 0.72m Depth 0.19m	17.29
236	235	Circular, N-S 0.28m E-W 0.29m Depth 0.09m	17.18
238	237	Circular, N-S 0.40m E-W 0.40m Depth 0.11m	16.92

- 7.5.2 Postholes [200], [234] and [236] were situated towards the south of the trench, and were aligned WNW-ESE. It is likely that these formed the southern end of a timber framed building of post-fast construction. Postholes [238] and [193] aligned with [200] to form the probable western side of the same structure. A 40mm thick deposit of dark brown clayey silt [242] filled a very shallow depression [242] to the east. This layer yielded pottery dating from the mid 1st – mid 3rd centuries AD, although it was stratigraphically dated to no later than the end of the 2nd century. The northern and western sides of layer [241] formed a right-angle which appeared to respect the northern and western ends of the building, suggesting that it represented an internal floor or occupation surface. No evidence was recorded of the eastern side of the building, although the exceptionally shallow nature of other features recorded in this area of the site suggested that it was heavily truncated in the Post-Medieval period.

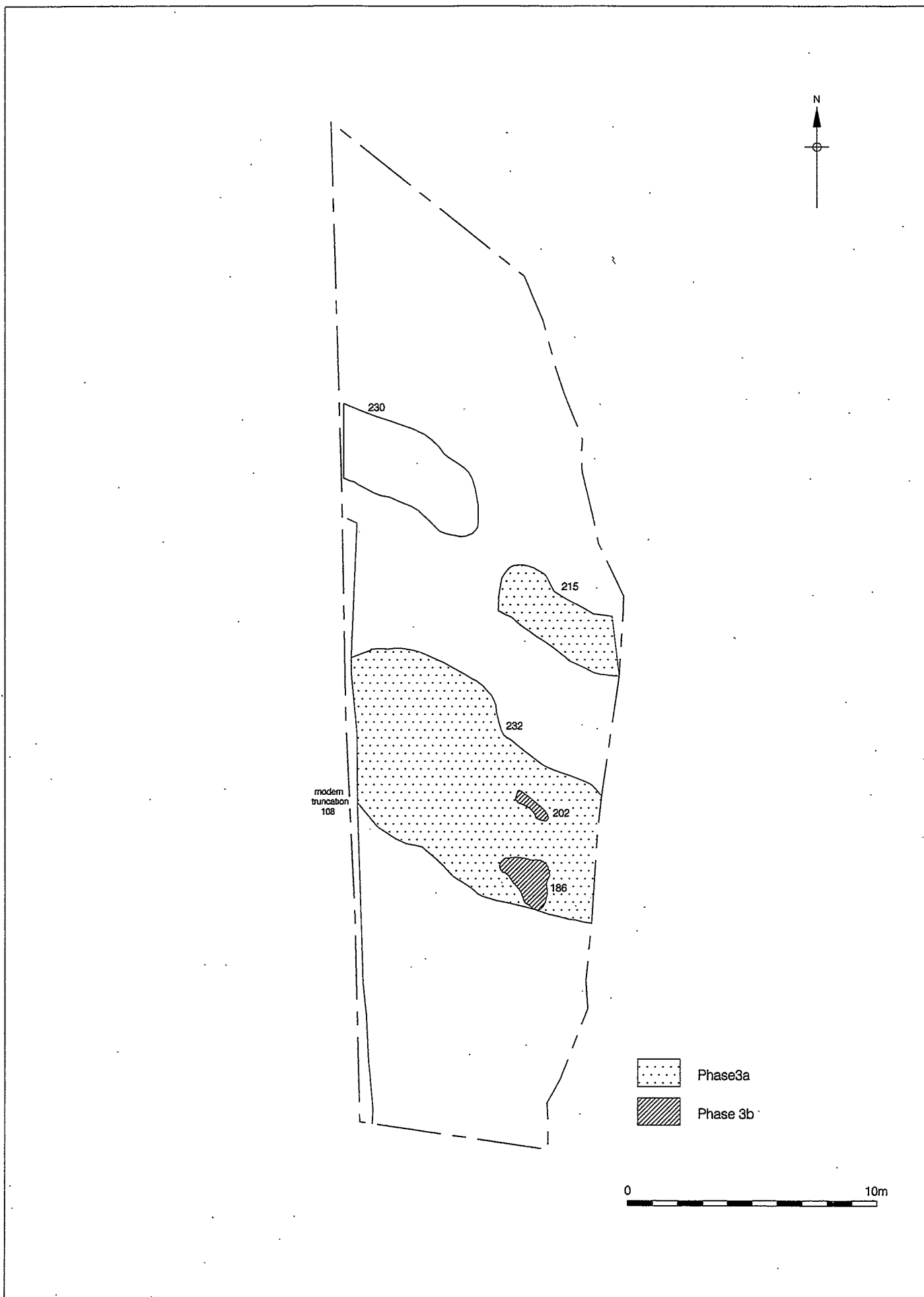


Figure 4
Phase 3: Early-mid second century
1:200

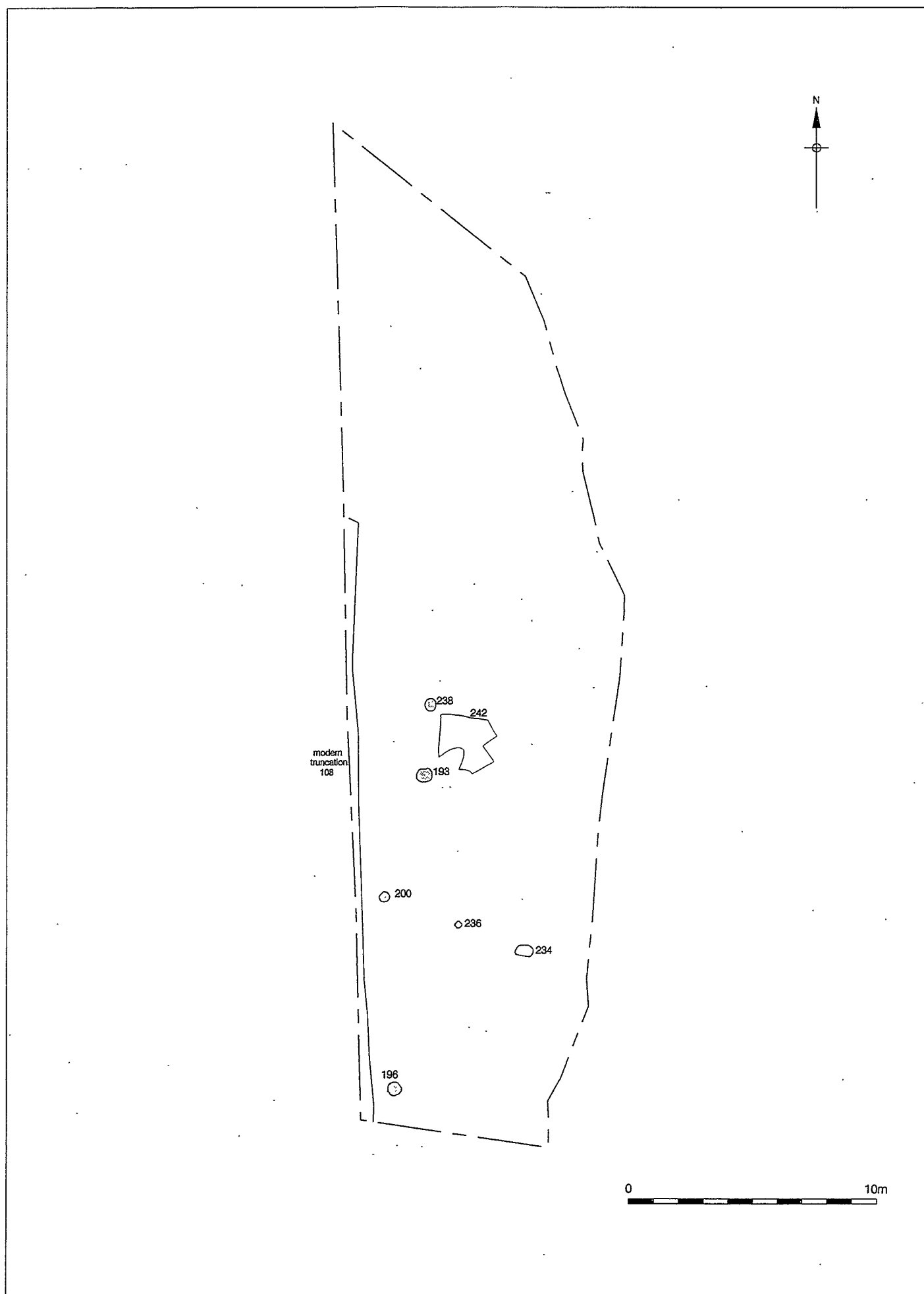


Figure 5
Phase 4: Late second century
1:200

7.6 Phase 5 – Late 2nd-3rd Century

- 7.6.1 A truncated N-S orientated ditch [244] was recorded towards the west of the trench (Fig. 6) which measured 1.40m N-S x 0.60m E-W x 0.25m deep. It was filled with a dark greyish brown sandy clay which yielded a single sherd of pottery from a straight sided dish which was dated to AD 200-300. This suggested that although the ditch was likely to be cut in the late 2nd century, it clearly remained open into the early 3rd century.
- 7.6.2 Truncating ditch [244] to the south was linear ditch [228] (Fig. 6). During the course of the excavation different elements of this feature were excavated and recorded, although the dating evidence recovered was broadly consistent and suggested that it was cut during the early 3rd century although rubbish was still being thrown into it as late as AD 270. During the excavation, elements of ditch [228] were also recorded as follows: cut [226], fill [225]; cut [126], fill [125]; cut [206], fills [205] (primary) and [155] (secondary); cut [240], fill [239]; cut [182], fills [183] (primary), [184] (secondary) and [157] (tertiary).
- 7.6.3 The northern end of ditch [228] was orientated E-W and extended 9.50m before returning to the south and continuing over a further 22m. It measured approximately 0.95m wide x 0.70m deep. The southern E-W portion of the was heavily truncated by later ditch [166] (para. 7.7.1) but was recorded as [211] and extended for approximately 4m. Ditches [228] and [211] appeared to represent the western side of an enclosure cut, and although the E-W size of this feature could not be ascertained in the confines of the trench, it measured 22m N-S. A further E-W ditch [207] was recorded immediately to the north, which measured 0.80m wide x 0.35m deep and ran parallel with the northern side of the enclosure [228]. This ditch was interpreted as the outer perimeter of the same enclosure.
- 7.6.4 A single feature was recorded within the enclosure which was interpreted as forming part of the same phase of activity. An E-W orientated linear feature [134] was recorded which measured 6.70m long x 0.80m wide x 0.25m deep with a western terminus. It was filled with a mid to dark brownish grey sandy gravel which yielded no dating evidence. This feature was, however, re-cut in the 4th century (para. 7.7.5), and therefore the earlier form has been attributed to the previous phase of occupation. The function of this feature was unclear, although its form was most suggestive of a ditch.

7.7 Phase 6 – Late 3rd-Early 4th Century

- 7.7.1 Two broadly parallel curvilinear ditches were recorded at the extreme southern end of the excavation trench which were interpreted as forming the northern portion of a later double ditch enclosure (Fig. 7). The inner cut was recorded as [166] and measured 7.80m long x 1.60m wide x 0.53m deep. It was filled with a primary deposit of mid to light brownish grey sandy silt [169], and a secondary deposit of very dark brown clayey silt. The pottery recovered from the fills suggested that the ditch was cut shortly after AD 270, presumably superseding the earlier enclosure. Of particular note, however, was a large assemblage of ceramic building material (CBM) recovered from secondary fill [162]. The majority of the assemblage comprised roofing tile and brick, although *tegulae* were more prevalent than *imbrices*, and a single piece of box-flue tile keyed with an eight tooth comb was also recovered. This assemblage suggested that a building(s) had been present in the vicinity which had been demolished or significantly altered at this time. It is likely that this building would have been associated with the enclosure ditches, possibly being situated slightly further to the south within the enclosure itself.
- 7.7.2 The outer ditch [173] measured 10m long x 3.10m (max.) wide x 0.40m deep. It was filled with a dark greyish brown sandy clay [154] which yielded the largest pottery assemblage from the site. The majority of this assemblage was made up of Alice Holt/Farnham coarse kitchen wares with the same date range as those from ditch [166], again suggesting the enclosure ditches were cut in the late 3rd century. The absence of sherds from rilled jars and other forms in Overwey/Portchester D sandy buff ware and from convex sided dishes in Alice Holt/Farnham ware suggests that the ditches were fully backfilled by AD 350-370. The presence of large quantities of pottery and building material clearly suggest domestic activity in the vicinity, possibly representing detritus derived from a farmstead complex situated slightly further to the south.
- 7.7.3 A truncated sub-rectangular pit [181] was recorded further to the south towards the western side of the trench. This measured 2.92m N-S x 1.42m E-W x 0.35m deep with a highest level of 16.78m OD. It was filled with a dark greyish brown silty clay [156] containing a relatively high concentration of pottery dating from the late 3rd to 4th century AD. It is likely that this feature represented a rubbish pit utilised for the disposal of general domestic refuse which may well have been associated with the possible farm building(s) likely to have been situated further to the south.
- 7.7.4 A further probable rubbish pit [179] was situated to the north east which extended into the limit of excavation and measured 0.98m N-S x 0.36m E-W x 0.71m deep. It was filled with a primary deposit of dark brownish grey clayey silt [178] overlain by mid orange brown sandy gravel [177], which was sealed by dark greyish brown sandy silt.

Again, dating from this pit suggested it may also have been associated with the settlement activity situated to the south.

- 7.7.5 A re-cut [218] of earlier ditch [134] (para. 7.6.4) was also recorded, which was filled with a mid brown clayey silt containing pottery dating to the late 3rd/4th century AD. Although the precise function of this feature could not be ascertained, it did suggest further continuity of occupation in the area. A single posthole [197] with a diameter of 0.30m and a depth of 0.26m also dated to this phase of activity. Although in isolation, this posthole did suggest the presence of further structural elements in the area during the late 3rd/early 4th century AD.

7.8 Phase 7 – Mid-Late 4th Century

- 7.8.1 A large linear ditch [175] situated towards the extreme north of the excavation trench represented the only feature of mid-late 4th century date. It measured 1.63m N-S x 8.50m E-W x 0.61m deep, and was filled with a primary deposit of mid brownish grey gravelly sandy clay [159] and a secondary deposit of mid greyish brown sandy clay. The size of the ditch suggested that it would have formed a significant feature in the local landscape in antiquity, possibly demarcating a boundary, although its location on the lower ground near the previous location of the Westbourne River suggested that it may also have performed a drainage function, being located on the margins of the higher ground in an area susceptible to flooding, at least on a seasonal basis. Dating evidence recovered from this feature suggested continuity of occupation in the area into the late 4th century, and possibly beyond.
- 7.8.2 A layer of mottled mid greyish brown silty sand [216] (= [217]) was recorded across the northern down-slope area of the excavation trench. It had a maximum thickness of 0.18m and a highest level of 15.93m OD. This layer yielded sherds of pottery dating to the 3rd and 4th centuries, and was interpreted as a colluvial hillwash deposit which had collected at the base of the slope having been washed down from higher levels. The dating evidence suggests that this process continued into at least the 4th century AD.

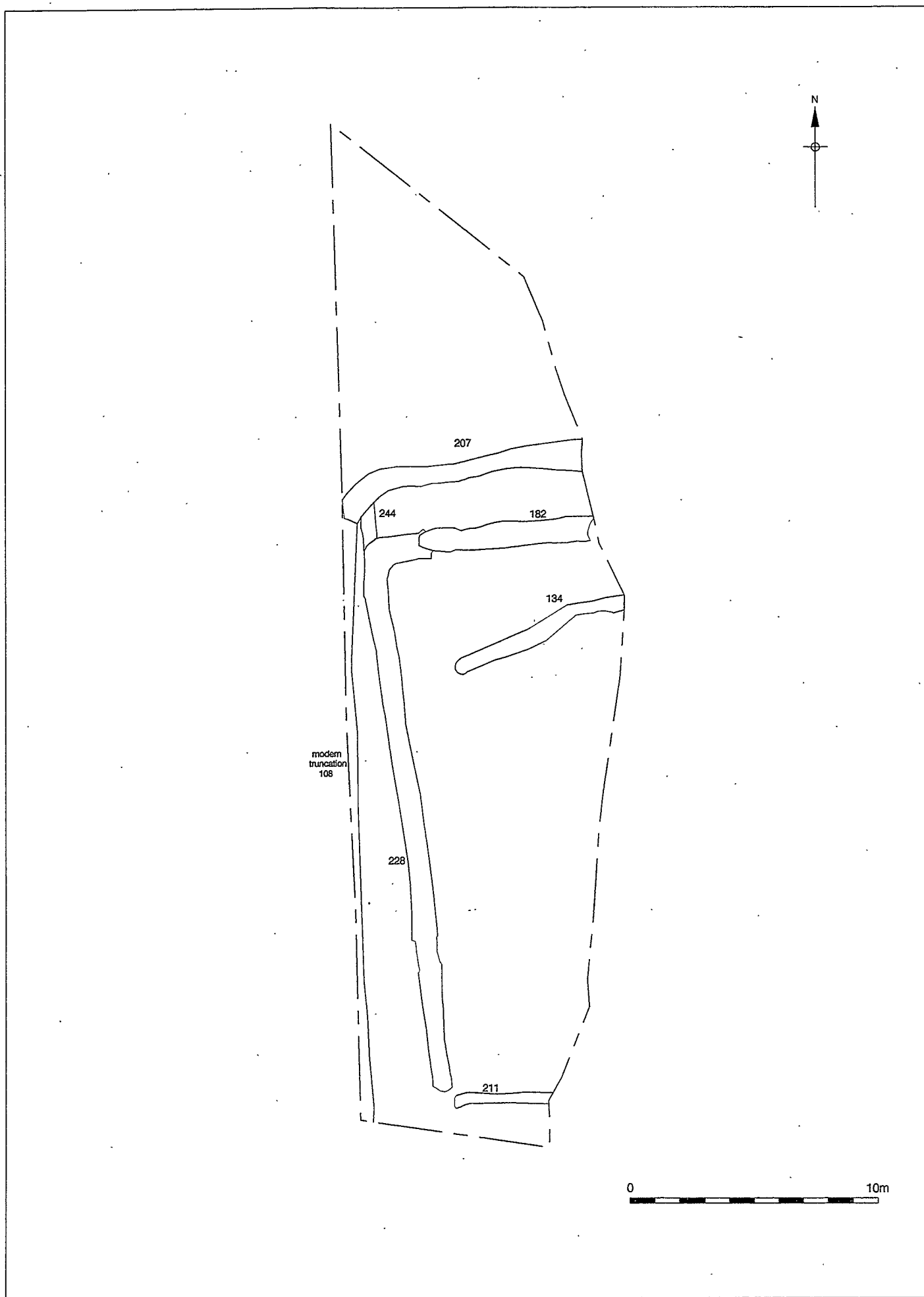


Figure 6
Phase 5: Late second-third century
1:200

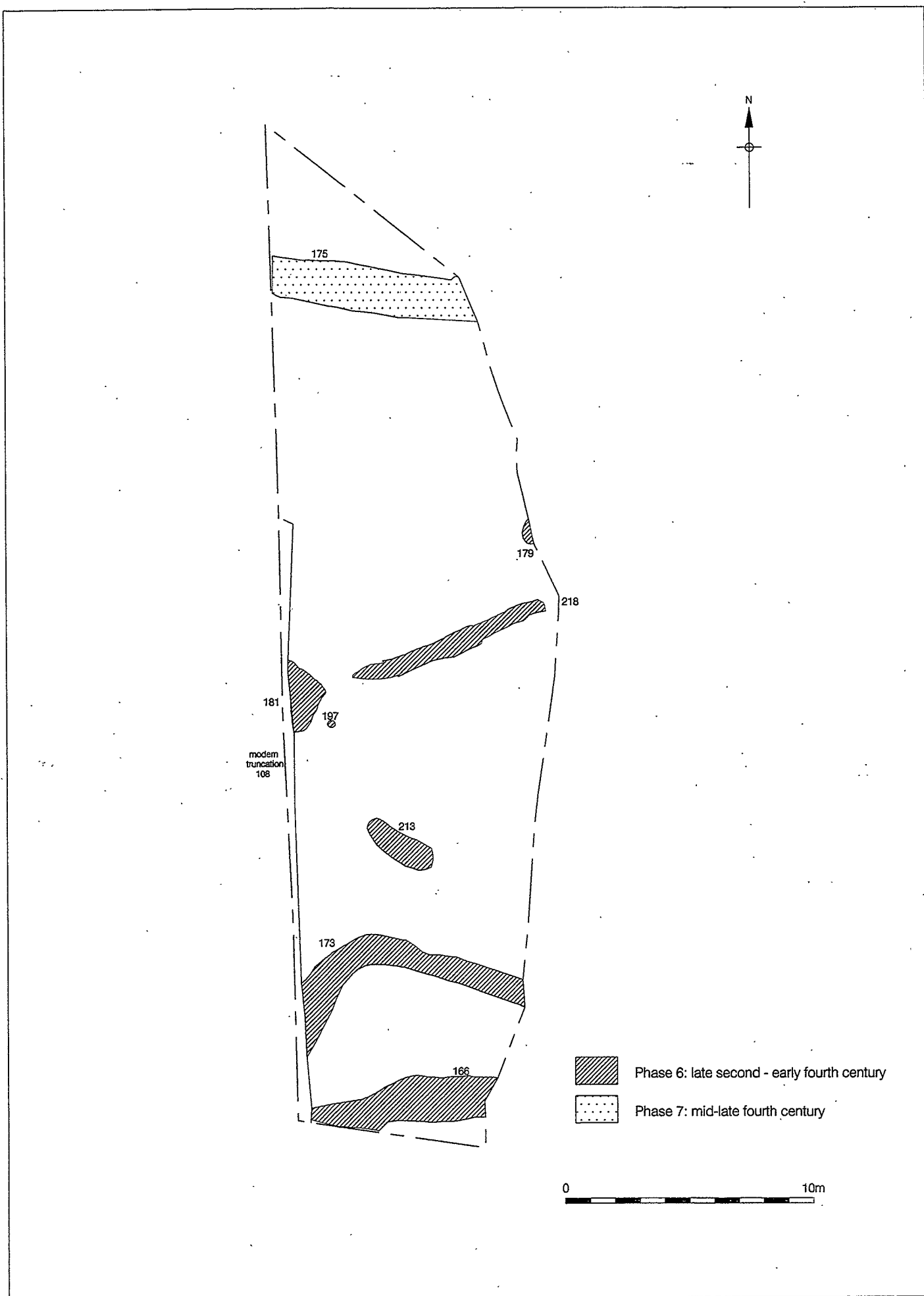


Figure 7
Phases 6 and 7: Late second - mid-late fourth century
1:200

7.9 Phase 8 – Medieval

- 7.9.1 A single feature was identified within the excavation area which was interpreted as being Medieval in date. This was a sub-circular pit [167] with steep sides and a rounded base which had a diameter of 1.55m, a maximum depth of 0.33m and was filled with a mid brown silty clay [168] from which a single sherd of unabraded green-glaze pottery was recovered. No other features of Medieval date were recorded during the Phase II evaluation and excavation.

7.10 Phase 9 – Post-Medieval

- 7.10.1 A very large gravel extraction pit was identified across the area of the evaluation trenches. This pit was excavated to the base of the terrace gravel in order to specifically target this resource, and was subsequently backfilled with a mixed greyish brown sandy silty clay recorded as [121] in Trench 7, [105] in Trench 8, [107] in Trenches 9 and 12, [109] in Trench 10, and [112] in Trench 11. The eastern side of the quarry pit was recorded in Trench 9, and subsequently across the western side of Trench 12. The dating evidence recovered from the quarry pit suggested that it was backfilled in the 19th century, and it is likely that the gravel was utilised in the park for the construction of paths etc., possibly during the work associated with the building of Paxton's Crystal Palace and the subsequent Great Exhibition in the mid 19th century.
- 7.10.2 All archaeological features and deposits were sealed by approximately 0.20m of sandy silt topsoil.

7.11 Geophysical Survey

- 7.11.1 Geophysical surveys of approximately 0.95 hectares of land to the east and south of excavation Trench 12 were subsequently conducted in order to attempt to trace the Roman features recorded during the excavation.⁹ Specifically, magnetometry was chosen in an attempt to locate further cut features such as the enclosure ditches, and an earth resistance survey was also conducted over the area in order to trace any building remains that might relate to the settlement evidence discovered during the excavations.
- 7.11.2 Both the magnetic and resistance survey data indicated severe disturbance by modern activity over the area. The magnetometer survey was largely overwhelmed

⁹ Martin 2003

by ferrous signals from the disturbed ground. The resistivity survey showed significant contrasts, but many of these were interpreted as being recent in origin, and caused by such activities as tree planting and soil compaction. In particular, there appeared to be substantial near-surface disturbance, preventing the current from penetrating to a greater depth. As a result, there was little obvious archaeologically significant data that could be deciphered by the plots, and no definite evidence for building foundations. A single possible E-W boundary ditch was identified to the east of the excavation, and an area of rubble may have been located approximately 80m to the south east of Trench 12. Despite this, none of the significant features located during the excavation were successfully identified and traced beyond the limits of Trench 12, and overall it seemed that the geophysical data could not adequately distinguish Roman structural remains if these were present.

8 Original and Revised Research Questions

- 8.1 The Method Statement¹⁰ compiled before the commencement of the fieldwork contained the following research objectives:

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

The area of the archaeological fieldwork was situated on the southern bank of the Serpentine (previously the Westbourne River), and the natural topography of the area reflected this, with the slope declining from south to north towards the Serpentine.

London Clay was identified across the area at heights of between 18.38m OD in Evaluation Trench 3 (Phase I), and 14.91m OD in Excavation Trench 12 (Phase II). The London Clay was overlain by Taplow Terrace Gravel which was recorded in Trenches 1 and 2 and across the entire area of Trench 12. The terrace gravel was capped by a thin mantle of brickearth which was recorded towards the southern up-slope end of Trench 12 at a highest level of 17.63m OD.

It is possible that the natural deposits had been subject to widespread truncation in the Post-Medieval period. The regular slope of the southern bank of the Serpentine is in contrast to the more undulating river-valley form of the northern bank. It is likely, therefore, that the southern bank has been altered, possibly with the construction of the Serpentine itself, in order to provide a constant vista from Rotten Row, situated further to the south. Such alteration would involve the stripping of certain areas of the ground, and the shallow nature of many of the features recorded during the excavation would suggest that this area of the bank may have been subject to such activity.

The natural deposits had also been heavily truncated in isolated areas through gravel extraction in both the Roman and Post-Medieval periods.

- **Is there any evidence for prehistoric activity in the site, especially on the natural topography?**

Several residual flints were recovered during the archaeological works which appeared to have Later Mesolithic affinities. The presence of this material indicates possible short-term occupation of the site during the Later Mesolithic. Although widespread Mesolithic activity within the London region is well attested, particularly concentrating around the margins of the Thames and its tributaries, there have been

¹⁰ Moore 2002

relatively few finds in Westminster. The location of the site on a gravel terrace close to a river does provide preferable conditions for such activity, however.

Two pits were also recorded in Trench 12 which were interpreted as being prehistoric in date. They were cut into the terrace gravel in the centre of the trench, and had straight cut sides and flat bases. The fills of these pits were paler in hue and more leached out in appearance than the other features on site, suggesting that they were of considerable antiquity, although their regular form suggested that they were anthropogenic rather than natural in origin. Whilst no *in-situ* dating evidence was recovered from these pits, six sherds of residual calcined-flint tempered pottery of possible Early Iron Age date were recovered from later contexts, which may point to an Early Iron Age date for these pits.

- **Is there any evidence for Roman activity on the site?**

A consolidated area of Roman activity was recorded in the untruncated eastern portion of the site which represented continuity of occupation from the 2nd to the 4th centuries AD.

Early-Mid 2nd Century AD

The earliest features recorded were three large amorphous pits recorded across the centre of Trench 12 which were excavated through the terrace gravels to the top of the underlying London clay. These features had been backfilled entirely with re-deposited structureless weathered London Clay. The absence of any fill material underlying the weathered London Clay suggested that these features had been 'rapidly' in-filled. In addition, there was no sedimentological or geomorphological evidence to suggest that the clay was a colluvial deposit. These pits were therefore interpreted as sand and gravel extraction pits which had been deliberately backfilled with London Clay, itself possibly representing a surplus of material from works elsewhere. Seven sherds of pottery were recovered from the largest of the three quarry pits, recorded as [232], including three fresh fragments from a Verulamium Region Whiteware mortarium dated to c.AD 110-145.

Two shallow amorphous features, [186] and [202], were recorded cutting quarry pit [232], and these also yielded several sherds of pottery dating to the early - mid 2nd century AD representing activity immediately following the backfilling of the quarry pits. The very shallow nature of the features suggested that they had been horizontally truncated and this precluded a precise interpretation of their functions, although the narrow linear form of feature [202] suggested that it may represent a truncated gully.

Late 2nd Century

A number of features were recorded across the area of the excavation trench which were interpreted as being late 2nd century in date. Towards the central and southern up-slope area of the trench a series of five postholes were recorded which represented the southern and western sides of a building of post-fast construction. The remains of a probable internal floor surface associated with this building were also identified. The eastern and northern elements of the structure were not seen, possibly having been truncated by later ground stripping, but the remaining features of the structure suggested that it would have had a ground plan of approximately 8m x 6m. Of particular note among the finds recovered from these features was a leather strap from posthole [236] (Appendix 7). Given the absence of other organic material surviving on site, the presence of the leather strap from a Roman context is surprising. It is possible, therefore, that this artefact was intrusive.

Late 2nd-Early 3rd Century

The western side of a likely rectangular enclosure was also recorded in Trench 12. The boundary of this enclosure was demarcated by a ditch [228], the northern E-W portion of which extended 9.50m before returning and extending 22m N-S. The southern E-W portion was recorded as [211] and continued 4m to the eastern limit of excavation. A parallel outer ditch was recorded immediately to the north of [228] which was interpreted as forming part of the external ditch of the same enclosure.

A relatively large assemblage of pottery was recovered from ditch [228] which suggested that it was cut in the early 3rd century, although rubbish was still being thrown into it as late as AD 270. The confines of the excavation did not permit a precise interpretation of the function of this enclosure, but the prevalence of pottery recovered would suggest domestic occupation in the vicinity. Such evidence would be consistent with a farmstead site, being situated on a well drained gravel terrace close to the River Westbourne as well as communication links offered by roads to both the north and south. Indeed, Roman London was a major consumer of cereals and animal products, and at least some of this demand must have been supplied locally, and London's hinterland must therefore have been scattered with such settlements.

Late 3rd-Early 4th Century

Following the backfilling of the rectilinear enclosure ditches, a further double ditched enclosure appears to have been cut further to the south. This was evidenced by two broadly parallel ditches recorded as [166] (inner) and [173] (outer) recorded at the extreme south of Trench 12. A large assemblage of unabraded building material deposited within the upper fill of ditch [166] suggested the presence of at least one

substantial building in the immediate vicinity from the 2nd to the late 3rd-early 4th centuries. The presence of a hypercaust system was inferred by a combed box-flue tile, although this could have originated from elsewhere.

The outer ditch [173] yielded a large pottery assemblage, the majority of which was made up of Alice Holt/Farnham coarse kitchen wares with the same date range as the smaller assemblage recovered from ditch [166], suggesting that the enclosure was cut in the late 3rd century and had been fully backfilled by AD 350-370. The pottery is likely to have derived from the same source as the building material recovered from ditch [166], and their presence clearly suggests domestic activity in the immediate vicinity with a farmstead complex being the most likely source. Given the date range of the building material recovered, this occupation may represent modification of the late 2nd-early 3rd century farmstead.

Associated rubbish pits and a probable terminating ditch were also recorded which date to this phase of activity and are also likely to be associated with the domestic and agricultural activity discussed above.

Mid-Late 4th Century

A large E-W orientated linear ditch was recorded at the northern end of Trench 12 which represented the only feature recorded dating to the mid-late 4th century. Its location on the margins of the higher ground in an area which would have been susceptible to flooding suggests that it would have performed a drainage function, and the dating evidence recovered suggests continuity of occupation in the area into the late 4th century, and possibly beyond.

- **Is there any evidence for Saxon / early Medieval activity on the site, for example, relating to the ownership of Westminster Abbey?**

There was no evidence for Saxon / early Medieval activity found in the archaeological works.

- **Is there any evidence for Medieval activity on site related to the early development of the royal hunting park?**

A single pit [167] was recorded in the centre of Trench 12 which was tentatively dated to the Medieval period by the recovery of a single sherd of pottery. The function of this pit could not be ascertained.

- **Is there any evidence of Post-Medieval activity on the site related to the creation and maintenance of the park?**

As has been discussed, the southern bank of the Serpentine appeared to have been landscaped through stripping, presumably in order to provide an open view of the lake from Rotten Row. Possible evidence of this work was provided by the unusually shallow nature of many of the archaeological features. It was unclear when this work took place, although it may have followed the damming of the Westbourne River in the mid 18th century by Charles Bridgeman in order to create the Serpentine itself.

A very large gravel extraction pit was recorded in Trenches 7-12 which was backfilled in the mid 19th century. It is almost certain that the material recovered was intended for use in the parks for the construction and/or resurfacing of paths, although it may have been associated more specifically with the construction of the Crystal Palace and opening of the Great Exhibition in 1851.

- **What evidence is there for the many diverse uses of the park including celebrations and the Great Exhibition?**

The large gravel extraction pit provided possible evidence of utilisation of the park's natural resources during preparation for the Great Exhibition.

- **How have the construction of the Serpentine and West Carriage Drive effected the landscape and topography?**

The construction of the Serpentine in the 18th century by Royal Gardener Charles Bridgeman may have necessitated the landscaping of the southern bank. Certainly the topography of the southern side of the Serpentine differs markedly from the more naturally undulating northern bank.

- **Does the early eighteenth century bastion and associated features survive, and what are the preservation conditions like?**

A ha-ha was recorded in Trenches 1, 2 and 3 which formed the eastern and northern sides of the South Bastion constructed under the direction of Charles Bridgeman and date to 1730-31. The structure was highly ornate, unlike the ha-ha wall of the Middle Bastion recorded during evaluation work around The Magazine,¹¹ and was punctuated by apsidal niches and almost certainly clad in Portland Limestone.

¹¹ Hulka 2000

The demolition of the ha-ha wall appears to have been limited to the recovery of the cladding, as the contemporary ground surface was recorded sealing the top of the wall. This would explain the limited amount of demolition debris deriving from this structure.

- **What is the overall plan of the bastion?**

Evaluation Trenches 1-3 accurately located the position of the South Bastion wall and ha-ha ditch, and found them to correlate almost exactly with the Rhodes plan of the bastion from 1762. However, overlaying the findings of the evaluation over the Rhodes map did reveal that the wall and ditch of the ha-ha as seen in Trenches 1-3 formed a slightly more rounded bastion in plan than that depicted by Rhodes.

- **Where is the old restaurant located, how much of it survives, how was it constructed and with what materials?**

Trenches 4, 5 and 6 revealed the remains of the old restaurant, although its demolition appeared to have been almost complete. The only surviving remains comprised concrete strip foundations which did not appear to be reinforced, large quantities of broken concrete and disused service trenches. The concrete strip foundations were encountered in Trenches 4 and 6 at 17.09m OD and 16.26m OD respectively, whilst the disused services were recorded in Trench 5 at 16.90m OD.

8.2 Revised Research Questions

8.2.1 The results of the archaeological fieldwork have revealed evidence of continuity of occupation of the site throughout the Roman period. The evidence points to the likely presence of a non-villa farmstead on the site from the 2nd century AD, which was preceded by evidence of utilisation of the natural resources in the form of gravel extraction pits during the early Roman period. The farmstead developed and/or expanded, with alterations, until the 4th century AD.

8.2.2 A comprehensive pottery assemblage was recovered from many of the Roman features. Of particular note, however, were those from the various fills of the late 2nd-early 3rd century rectilinear enclosure ditch [228], and the fill of late 3rd-early 4th century enclosure ditch [166]. A research priority has been given to the exploration of the Roman experience away from the urban centre of Londinium, and to consider

whether there was transparency of movement between town and country.¹² The fabric make-ups of these assemblages should therefore be compared with similarly dated ones from within the walls of Londinium, and the differences discussed.

- 8.2.3 Whilst the assemblage of Roman building material recovered during the excavations could not be directly related to any known Roman structure, it was still of importance in indicating Roman building activity in the vicinity from the 2nd to the late 3rd-early 4th centuries AD. Further, the assemblage also provides new and important information on the tile use in London's rural hinterland in an area where very little ceramic building material has been closely studied in the past. Further work should therefore include the full recording of the entire Roman building material assemblage, as well as preparing a catalogue of the signature marks found on the tile in fabric 3263.
- 8.2.4 The site was located on the south bank of what would have been the Westbourne River, a tributary of the Thames. It was situated on what was presumably a well drained gravel terrace close to communication links offered both by the Westborne River itself, as well as roads to the north along the line of Bayswater Road and Oxford Street, and approximately 250m to the south, along the line of Knightsbridge.¹³ The location of the site would therefore seem well suited for agricultural production supplying *Londinium* itself. Further research should provide evidence of additional non-villa farmsteads in the hinterland of Roman London, allowing a comparison of their locations, particularly their exploitation of the landscape, river, and communication links.
- 8.2.5 The Phase I fieldwork revealed important evidence of the remains of an early 18th century bastion together with an associated ha-ha which formed part of a landscape garden feature separating Kensington Gardens from Hyde Park. The evaluation revealed the exact location of the South Bastion, as well as revealing its shape in plan and details of its construction. Further detailed discussion of these findings should also be undertaken.

¹² Museum of London 2002

¹³ Margary 1955

9 CONTENTS OF THE ARCHIVE

The Paper Record

Context Sheets	340
Plans	59 (134 sheets)
Sections	12 (19 sheets)
Colour photos	186
Black and White photos	148

The Finds

No. Boxes

Pottery	10
CBM	11
Animal Bone	1
Lithic	1
Stone	1
Daub	1
Glass	1
Tobacco Pipe	1
Metal: Fe	1
Cu	1
Pb	1

10 IMPORTANCE OF RESULTS AND PUBLICATION

- 10.1 There is a general paucity of archaeological finds in the area of the Memorial site. This, however, is likely to reflect the area not having undergone substantial phases of redevelopment, and the subsequent lack of archaeological excavation, rather than a significant lack of archaeological potential. Given the general absence of archaeological intervention in the area, the results of the excavations at the Diana Princess of Wales Memorial Fountain are important.
- 10.2 The excavations revealed evidence of occupation in the area in the prehistoric period, including the recovery of Later Mesolithic flints suggesting possible short-term occupation of the site at this time, as well as several residual sherds of Early Iron Age pottery from later contexts. Two cut features were also recorded which were interpreted as being prehistoric in date.
- 10.3 The excavations revealed further important evidence of time-transgressive occupation in the area in the Roman period. Exploitation of natural resources was evidenced by the large gravel extraction pits dating to the early to mid 2nd century, which was followed by successive phases of occupation continuing until at least the 4th century. Little is known about the development of roadside settlements, villages, outlying villas and non-villa farmsteads in the hinterland of Roman London, with the evidence generally based towards higher-status or larger-scale sites, making the Roman evidence recovered during the excavation significant.
- 10.4 The archaeological fieldwork also produced important new evidence of the precise location, plan and construction details of the South Bastion and ha-ha constructed between Kensington Gardens and Hyde Park in the 18th century.
- 10.5 Publication Programme

The results of the archaeological fieldwork at the site of the Diana Princess of Wales Memorial Fountain have added significantly to the knowledge of activity in this area of Hyde Park from the prehistoric through to the Post-Medieval periods. These results therefore merit publication in Transactions of the London & Middlesex Archaeological Society. The publication programme will involve further pottery and building material analysis, background research, incorporation of the data from the assessment which did not merit further analysis, illustration and the writing of an integrated report.

11 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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APPENDIX 1 – CONTEXT INDEX

Context	Type	Tr.	Description	Phase	Same as	Sample	Plan	Section	Small Find
101	Layer	7	Dark greyish brown silty sand topsoil	9				20	
102	Layer	7	Dark greyish brown sandy clay subsoil	1				20	
103	Layer	7	Clayey sand Roman plough soil	3 ?			Tr.7	20	
104	Layer	8	Dark greyish brown silty sand topsoil	9				21	
105	Fill	8	Silty clay fill of quarry pit	9				21	
106	Layer	9&12	Dark greyish brown silty sand topsoil	9				25	
107	Fill	9&12	Silty clay fill of [108]	9			Tr.9	22	
108	Cut	9&12	Gravel extraction pit	9			Tr.12	22	
109	Layer	10	Dark greyish brown silty sand topsoil	9				24	
110	Fill	10	Sandy silty clay fill of [143]	9				24	
111	Layer	11	Dark greyish brown silty sand topsoil	9				23	
112	Fill	11	Silty clay fill of quarry pit	9				23	
113	Fill	7	Sandy clay fill of [114]	9			Tr.7	20	
114	Cut	7	Modern land drain	9			Tr.7	20	
115	Fill	7	Sandy clay fill of [116]	9			Tr.7	20	
116	Cut	7	Modern land drain	9			Tr.7	20	
117	Layer	7	sandy clay natural	1				20&27	
118	Fill/Cut	7	Tree bole	1			Tr.7	20	
119	Fill/Cut	7	Tree bole	1			Tr.7	20	
120	Layer	11	Mixed gravel and clay natural	1			11	23	
121	Fill	7	Sandy silty clay fill of [122]	9				27	
122	Cut	7	Gravel extraction pit	9			Tr.7	27	
123	Layer	7	Sandy silty clay brickearth	1			Tr.7	20	
124	VOID								
125	Fill	9&12	Clayey sand fill of [126]	5			Tr.9	22	
126	Cut	9&12	N-S linear ditch	5			126	22	
127	?								
128	?								
129	Fill	9&12	Silty sand primary fill of [130]	2				25	
130	Cut	9&12	Curvilinear feature	2			130	25	
131	Layer	9	Natural clay	1					
132	Layer	9&12	Natural brickearth and gravel	1			Tr.12		
133	Fill	9&12	Sandy gravel fill of [134]	2				25	
134	Cut	9&12	E-W orientated ditch	2			134	25	
135	Fill/Cut	9	Plough scar	?			Tr.9		
136	Fill/Cut	9	Plough scar	?			Tr.9		
137	Fill/Cut	9	Plough scar	?			Tr.9		
138	Fill/Cut	9	Plough scar	?			Tr.9		
139	Fill/Cut	9	Plough scar	?			Tr.9		
140	Fill/Cut	9	Plough scar	?			Tr.9		
141	Fill	9	Sandy gravel fill of [142]	3	231		Tr.9	26	
142	Cut	9	Corner of large Roman quarry	3	232		Tr.9	26	
143	Cut	10	Quarry pit	9				24	
144	Fill	10	Sandy gravel fill of [143]	9				24	
145	Layer	10	Sandy clay natural	1				24	
146	Fill	9&12	Sandy silt fill of [130]	2				25	
147	Layer	9&12	Redeposited sandy gravel	3	222			25	
148	Fill	9&12	clayey silt fill of cut [218]	6			218	25	
149	Layer	9	Dark greyish brown sandy clay subsoil	1				26	
150	Layer	9	redeposited sandy gravel	2?	151			26	
151	Layer	9	redeposited sandy gravel	2?	150			25	

Context	Type	Tr.	Description	Phase	Same as	Sample	Plan	Section	Small Find
152	Layer	9	Yellow brown silty clay	?				26	
153	VOID								
154	Fill	12	Sandy clay fill of ditch [175]	7			173		3
155	Fill	12	Clayey silt secondary fill of [206]	5					
156	Fill	12	Silty clay fill of [181]	6		1			
157	Fill	12	Silty clay fill of [182]	5					
158	Fill	12	Silty clay fill of [221]	6			219		
159	Fill	12	Gravelly sandy clay primary fill of [175]	7		2		30	
160	Fill	12	Gravelly sandy clay fill of [180]	9					2
161	VOID								
162	Fill	12	Clayey silt secondary fill of [166]	6					
163	Fill	12	Sandy clay fill of [180]	9	164				
164	Fill	12	Sandy clay fill of [180]	9	163				
165	Layer	12	Silty sand natural alluvium/colluvium	1	165/217		216		
166	Cut	12	Curvilinear Roman enclosure ditch	6			166		
167	Cut	12	Sub circular pit	8	167				
168	Fill	12	Silty clay fill of [167]	8					
169	Fill	12	Sandy silty primary fill of [166]	6					
170	Fill	12	Clayey silt fill of [171]	4?					
171	Cut	12	Irregular linear probable natural feature	4?			171		
172	VOID								
173	Cut	12	Curvilinear Roman enclosure ditch	6			173		
174	Fill	12	Gravelly clay secondary fill of [175]	7					
175	Cut	12	E-W orientated boundary ditch	7			175		
176	Fill	12	Sandy silt tertiary fill of [179]	6					
177	Fill	12	Sandy gravel secondary fill of [179]	6					
178	Fill	12	Clayey silt primary fill of [179]	6					
179	Cut	12	Partially exposed circular pit	6			179		
180	Cut	12	Linear modern land drain	9					
181	Cut	12	Truncated sub rectangular pit	6			181		
182	Cut	12	E-W linear ditch	5			182		
183	Fill	12	Gravelly silt primary fill of [182]	5					
184	Fill	12	Clayey silt secondary fill of [182]	5					
185	Fill	12	Sandy clayey silt fill of [186]	3					
186	Cut	12	Very shallow sub circular pit	3			186		
187	Cut	12	Irregular pit/tree bole	6					
188	Fill	12	Silty clay primary fill of [187]	6					
189	Fill	12	Clayey silt secondary fill of [187]	6					
190	Fill	12	Silty gravelly sand primary fill of [191]	9				30	
191	Cut	12	Modern land drain	9			191		
192	Fill	12	Sandy clayey silt fill of [193]	4					
193	Cut	12	Circular probable posthole	4			193		
194	Fill	12	Sandy clay fill of [191]	9				30	
195	Fill	12	Sandy clay fill of [196]	4					
196	Cut	12	Circular probable posthole	4			196		
197	Cut	12	Circular possible posthole	6			197		
198	Fill	12	Sandy clay fill of [198]	6		3			
199	Fill	12	Sandy clay fill of [200]	4					
200	Cut	12	Circular probable posthole	4			200		
201	Fill	12	Sandy clay fill of [202]	3					
202	Cut	12	Curvilinear possible truncated gully	3			202		
203	Fill	12	Sandy gravelly fill of cut [204]	9					
204	Cut	12	Linear 19th century gully	9			204		
205	Fill	12	Sandy silt primary fill of [206]	5					5&6

Context	Type	Tr.	Description	Phase	Same as	Sample	Plan	Section	Small Find
206	Cut	12	N-S enclosure ditch	5			206		
207	Cut	12	E-W enclosure ditch	5			207		
208	Fill	12	Silty sand fill of [207]	5					
209	Cut	12	Linear ditch	1	219				
210	Fill	12	Silty sand fill of [209]	1	220				
211	Cut	12	Truncated enclosure ditch	5			211		
212	Fill	12	Sandy clay fill of [213]	6					
213	Cut	12	Possible truncated gully	6			213		
214	Fill	12	Clay fill of [215]	3			215		
215	Cut	12	Large Roman quarry pit	3			215		
216	Layer	12	Silty sand natural alluvium/colluvium	1	217/165		216		
217	Layer	12	Silty sand natural alluvium/colluvium	1	165/216				
218	Cut	12	E-W linear ditch	6			218		
219	Cut	12	Meandering, irregular linear channel	1			219		
220	Fill	12	Gravelly silty clay fill of [219]	1					
221	Cut	12	Partially exposed sub circular pit/tree b	6?			219		
222	Layer	12	Redeposited sandy gravel	3			222		
223	Fill	12	Sandy gravel fill of [224]	2					
224	Cut	12	Ovoid pit	2			224		
225	Fill	12	Sandy clayey silt fill of cut [226]	5					
226	Cut	12	N-S enclosure ditch	5			226		
227	Fill	12	Clayey silty sand natural fill of [228]	5					
228	Cut	12	N-S enclosure ditch	5			228		
229	Fill	12	Clay fill of [230]	3			230		
230	Cut	12	Probable gravel extraction pit	3			230		
231	Fill	12	Clay fill of [232]	3			232		
232	Cut	12	Probable gravel extraction pit	3			232		
233	Fill	12	Silty clay fill of [234]	4					
234	Cut	12	Circular probable posthole	4			234		
235	Fill	12	Clayey silt fill of [236]	4					
236	Cut	12	Circular probable posthole	4			235		
237	Fill	12	Sandy clay fill of [238]	4					7
238	Cut	12	Circular probable posthole	4			238		
238	Fill	12	Sandy clay fill of [240]	5					
240	Cut	12	Enclosure ditch	5			240		
241	Fill/layer	12	Clayey silt layer	4			242		
242	Cut	12	Possible shallow cut for [241]	4			242		
243	Fill	12	Sandy clay fill of [244]	5					
244	Cut	12	N-S ditch between [207] and [182]	5			244		
245	Fill	12	Silty clay fill of [246]	1					
246	Cut	12	Irregular linear natural channel	1			246		
247	Fill	12	Clayey silt fill of [248]	4					
248	Cut	12	Linear heavily truncated feature	4			248		
249	Fill	12	Silty clay fill of cut [250]	4					
250	Cut	12	Linear possible truncated ditch / pit	4			250		
251	Fill	12	sandy silt fill of [252]	1					
252	Cut	12	Probable natural depression	1			252		
253	Fill	12	Clayey silt fill of [254]	1					
254	Cut	12	Probable natural depression	1			254		
255	Fill	12	Clayey silt fill of [256]	5					
256	Cut	12	Heavily truncated possible pit	5			256		

APPENDIX 2 – Roman Pottery Assessment

Malcolm Lyne

1 Introduction

The site yielded 1592 sherds (28007 gm.) of pottery from 40 contexts, of which the bulk ranged in date from the second to the late fourth century. There are, however, a few sherds of Late Iron Age date, all of which were residual in later features.

2. Methodology

All of the assemblages were quantified by numbers of sherds and their weights per fabric. These fabrics were identified using a x8 magnification lens with built in metric scale for determining the natures, forms, sizes and frequencies of added inclusions. Finer fabrics were further examined using a x30 magnification pocket microscope with artificial light source. Fabric codings are those created by the Museum of London Archaeology Service for use with assemblages from the City (Anon 2000). Only one of the assemblages (from Context [154]) was large enough for quantification by Estimated Vessel Equivalent (EVEs) based on rim sherds (Orton 1975).

3. The assemblages

3.1. Phase 1. Natural

The surface of the natural alluvium (Contexts [216] and [217]) produced 22 sherds (176 gm.) of third and fourth century pottery trodden down into it. The other natural contexts were, however, understandably sterile.

3.2. Phase 2. Prehistoric.

The various Roman contexts yielded 6 residual sherds of calcined-flint tempered ?Early Iron Age pottery: none of the proposed prehistoric features, however, contained in situ sherds.

3.3. Phase 3. c.AD.100-150

Only one feature, Quarry [232], yielded any pottery. The seven sherds (322 gm.) include three fresh fragments from a Verulamium Region Whiteware mortarium of Frere Type 2657 (1984) dated c.AD.110-145 and indicate that the feature was backfilled during the early-second-century.

A small pottery assemblage from Pit [186] was also attributable to this Phase. The small 15 sherd assemblage is not closely datable, but the presence of closed form

sherds in Highgate Wood C and Verulamium Region Whiteware fabrics suggests an early-to-mid second-century date for the feature.

3.4. Phases 4 and 5. c.AD.150-270

The Phase 5 assemblages are for the most part equally scrappy and lacking in diagnostic sherds. North-south ditch cut [240] produced one of these poorly-dated assemblages but the lower fill of its recut [206] (Context [205]) yielded 167 sherds (2482 gm.) of pottery dated to c.AD.150-220, including fragments from a storage vessel in North Kent Shell-tempered ware (c.AD.50-170), a large number of fragments from BB2 cooking-pots and 'pie-dishes' (c.AD.120-200) and sherds from Class 2E jars and 3E beakers in Highgate Wood C fabric (c.AD.70-180). Three fresh sherds from a BB1 cooking pot with obtuse lattice decoration indicate continued accumulation of this assemblage into the early-third century.

The upper fill of north-south ditch cut [240] (Context [155]) yielded a further 92 sherds (1186 gm.) of pottery, including ones of a late-second-century date and fragments of early-to-mid-third century character. The latter includes 25 sherds from a BB2 dish of Monaghan Class 5F6 (1987, c.AD.170-270) and fragments from a BB1 cooking-pot (c.AD.200-280). The most recent fragment is from an Alice Holt/Farnham ware beaded-and-flanged bowl of Lyne and Jefferies Type 5B.4 (1979) and indicates that rubbish was continuing to be thrown into this ditch as late as AD.270.

North-south ditch cut [244] produced just one sherd from a BB1 straight-sided dish (AD.200-300) and, although the ditch was probably cut in the mid – late 2nd century, it clearly remained open into the early-third-century. East-west ditch [182] had a fragment from a Moselkeramik beaker (c.AD.200-276) in its primary silts: upper fill [157] yielded 59 sherds (990 gm.) of c.AD.200-270 dated pottery including a burnt mortarium spout in Oxfordshire Whiteware (c.AD.240-400), a beaker sherd in Oxfordshire Red Colour-coat ware (c.AD.240-400) and another fragment from a BB1 cooking-pot (c.AD.200-280). A complete absence of Alice Holt/ Farnham greyware sherds suggests a terminus ante quem of AD.270 for the deposition of the assemblage.

3.5. Phase 6. c.AD.270-370

Enclosure ditches [166] and [173] were probably cut shortly after AD.270 and remained open until c.AD.350. The fill of Ditch [173] yielded the largest pottery assemblage from the site (637 sherds, 11116 gm.). Alice Holt/Farnham wares make up nearly 60% of the sherds and nearly all of the coarse kitchen wares: Oxfordshire White, Parchment, White-slipped and Red Colour-coated wares make up a further 17% and nearly all of the mortaria and finewares. BB1 cooking-pots, bowls and

dishes of late-third and early-fourth-century date make up a significant minority of the sherds. An absence of sherds from rilled jars and other forms in Overwey/Portchester D sandy buff ware and from convex-sided dishes in Alice Holt/Farnham ware suggests that the assemblage had ceased to accumulate by AD.350/370.

The fills of ditch [166] (Contexts [162] and [169]) yielded a further 111 sherds (4565 gm.) of similarly dated pottery.

3.6. Phase 7. c.AD.350-400

The assemblage from east-west ditch [175] is slightly later in date. The 188 sherds (3186 gm.) of pottery from this feature have a predominance of Alice Holt/Farnham wares similar to that in the assemblage from Ditch [173] (60%). Plain straight-sided dishes are, however, absent and are replaced by a variety of convex-sided and bead-rimmed straight-sided dishes (Lyne and Jefferies 1979, Types 6A.10,11 and 12). This, in itself, indicates a mid-fourth century or later assemblage, although a continued absence of Overwey/Portchester D wares suggests a more precise date range of c.AD.350-70.

The impression is given that occupation, on the excavated part of the site at least, terminated before the end of the fourth century.

4. Recommendations

of the assemblages referred to above should be published, with particular attention being given to those from Ditches [166], [173] [175], [182], [206] and [240]. The fabric make-ups of the pottery assemblages from these ditches can be compared with similarly-dated ones from within the walls of Londinium and differences noted and discussed. The large fourth-century assemblage from the fills of Ditch [173] should be further quantified by Estimated Vessel Equivalents based on rim sherds. Its form make-up compared with contemporary ones from the City and any evidence for specialised activities noted.

It is estimated that up to 50 sherds will need to be drawn depending on the publication outlet selected.

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Catalogue

Context	Fabric	Form	Date-range	No of Sherds	Weight in gm.	Comments
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5. Fill of Pit 23. Ph.2

AHFA	?		c.AD.270-400+	4	6	
	Beaded-and-fl bowl		c.AD.270-400+	19	122	
BB1	Open		c.AD.220-300	4	24	
	Closed		c.AD.220-300+			
	Cooking-pot		c.AD.225-400+	2	10	
OXID	Closed			6	38	
SAMLZ	?		c.AD.120-200	1	2	
SAND	Closed			4	34	
Total				40	236	gm.all abr

Date. residual

20. Fill of Ditch 24

BB1	Dog-dish		c.AD.270-400+	3	24	
SAND	Closed			2	38	
VRW	4A Bowl		c.AD.150-180	4	68	Fresh
MISC				1	2	Pellet
Total				10	132	gm.

21. Buried topsoil

MISC ROMAN				3	38	gm.v.abraded
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48. Pit

OXID	Closed		?Medieval	1	2	gm.
Tile			Post-Med	6	22	gm.

103. Roman plough-soil Phase 3

SAMLZ	?			1	6	
OXID	?			3	18	
TUDOR GREEN			c.1450-1550	1	1	
Total				5	25	gm.

112. Fill of quarry pit. Phase 9

EARTHENWARE						
	Large bowl		17 th c.	1	132	gm.

125. Fill of NS linear ditch 126. Phase 6

SAND				2	8	
VCWS	Flagon		c.AD.140-190	13	148	fresh 1 pot
VRW	Closed			1	2	
Total				16	158	gm.

Date. c.AD.150-200

148. Fill of NS Ditch 218. Phase 6

AHFA	5B.8 bowl		c.AD.270-400+	1	20	abraded
BAET	DR20 Amph			1	86	abraded
GROG	Closed			1	30	
Total				3	136	gm.

Date. 4th c. or later

154. Fill of curvilinear Ditch 166. Phase 7

AHFA	1.32 Jar		c.AD.270-400			
	1.33 Jar		c.AD.270-350			
	1A.15 Jar		c.AD.270-350			
	1B.2 Flask		c.AD.270-350			
	3B.10 JARS		c.AD.270-400+			
	3C Jar		c.AD.270-400+			
	4.38 jar		c.AD.200-270			
	4.44 Store-jar		c.AD.270-350			
	5B.4 Bowl		c.AD.270-350			
	5B.8 Bowl		c.AD.270-400+			
	6A.4 Dish		c.AD.270-370			
	6C.1 Dish		c.AD.270-400+			
	8.12 Flagon		c.AD.270-400+			
	8.13 Flagon		c.AD.270-400+			

	10.1 beehive	c.AD.170-400	362	6450	
AHFACse	closed	c.AD.300-400+	3	64	
BAET	DR20 Amphora		1	88	
BB1	Cooking-pot	c.AD.220-280			
	Cooking-pots	c.AD.280-350			
	Dog-dish	c.AD.200-300+			
	Dog-dish	c.AD.300-400			
	B+fl.bowl	c.AD.240-300			
	B+fl.bowl	c.AD.280-350	78	1392	
GROG	Dish	c.AD.270-400	1	22	
HADBS	Closed	c.AD.250-400	2	34	
HARSH	Jars	c.AD.300-350	22	398	
LVCC	Flagon	c.AD.200-300	6	70	
OXID	Store-jar		1	122	perf by hdle
	?		17	126	
	Dr.38 copy	c.AD.250-370	1	40	
OXMO	M22 Mortarium	c.AD.300-400+			
	M20 Mortarium	c.AD.240-300	5	280	
OXPA	P24 Bowl	c.AD.240-400	3	54	
OXRC	C13 Flagon	? AD.350-400			
	C16 Jar	c.AD.270-400			
	C51 Bowl	c.AD.240-400			
	C55 Bowl	c.AD.240-400			
	C59 Bowl	c.AD.310-360			
	C75 Bowl	c.AD.325-400			
	C97 Mortarium	c.AD.240-400	89	1410	
OXWS	Closed	c.AD.240-400	1	8	
				1	4
				10	112
SAMLZ	?	c.AD.120-200	18	220	Abraded
VRW	Mortarium		1	128	very worn
SAND			15	94	
Total			637	11116	gm.

Date. c.AD.270-350+

155. Secondary fill of NS enclosure ditch cut 206. Phase 6					
AHFA	5B.4 Bowl	c.AD.270-330	2	34	
BAET	DR20		4	234	
BB1	90deg.lattice	c.AD.180-220			
	Ev.rim jar	c.AD.200-280	8	214	Fresh
BB2	5F6 Dish	c.AD.170-270	25	208	Fresh
HWC	2E Jar	c.AD.120-180	26	172	
VCWS	Flagon	c.AD.150-250	7	40	
NKSH	Store-jar	c.AD.50-170	18	182	Fresh
SAMLZ	Dr.18/31	c.AD.120-150			
	Dr.33	c.AD.120-200	2	102	
Total			92	1186	gm.

Date. c.AD.150-270

156. Silty clay fill of Pit 181. Phase 7					
AHFA	1.32 Jar	c.AD.270-400			
	3B.10 Jars	c.AD.270-400			
	3C Jar	c.AD.200-400			
	CL.5B bowls	c.AD.270-400			
	6C.1 Dish	c.AD.270-400	37	954	Fresh
	Ev.rims	c.AD.270-400	14	318	
BB1	Cooking-pot	c.AD.270-400	4	32	
FINE	Beaker base		1	14	
HADBS	Dog-dish	c.AD.250-400	2	12	
HARSH	Jar	c.AD.350-400	8	114	Fresh
OXRC	C45 Bowl	c.AD.270-400			fresh
	C51 Bowl	c.AD.240-400	3	46	
	C71 Bowl	c.AD.300-400	8	118	Fresh
SAND	Inc strainer		3	94	
	Hook-rim jar	c.AD.300-400	2	36	V.coarse fr.
	Closed	c.AD.300-400	2	26	V.coarse
Total			84	1764	gm.
Tile			1	22	gm.

Date. c.AD.350-370

157. Silty clay fill of EW linear Ditch 182. Phase 6					
Prehistoric			1	4	
BB1	Ev.rim jar	c.AD.200-280	2	18	

BB2	4A2.10 Jar	c.AD.110-200	5	126	Fresh
GAUL	Amphora		1	2	
NKFW	Jar	c.AD.70-250	7	136	Lower part
NKSH			1	4	
OXMO	Mortarium spout	AD.240-400	3	268	Burnt
OXRC	Closed	c.AD.240-400	1	4	
SAMLZ	Dr.33	c.AD.120-200	2	70	fresh
SAND	Necked jar		13	112	fresh
	Necked jar		11	94	
	Closed		7	48	
VCWS	Flagon	c.AD.140-200	5	104	fresh
Total			59	990	gm.

Date. c.AD.200-270

158. Silty clay fill of Pit 221. Phase 7

AHFA	Cl.5B Bowl	c.AD.270-400	1	26	
VRW	Closed		1	6	
Total			2	32	gm.

Tile ?Post-Med 3 26gm abraded

159. Primary fill of E-W Ditch 175

AHFA	5B.10 Bowl	c.AD.350-400	10	84	
	5B.6 Bowls	c.AD.270-400			X2
	3B.14 Jar	c.AD.370-400			
	3C Jars	c.AD.200-400			
	6A.10 dish	c.AD.330-400	40	782	
	6A.10 Var	c.AD.350-400			
	6A.11 dish	c.AD.330-400			
	6A.12 dish	c.AD.270-400			
	10.1 Beehive	c.AD.270-400	62	1104	
AHFACse	3C Jar	c.AD.300-400	1	34	
BB1	Ev.rim	c.AD.280-400	3	58	
	Dog-dish		10	102	
	B+F1 bowls	c.AD.300-350	5	136	
GROG			1	6	Abraded
HADBS	Dog-dish		1	20	
HARSH	Jar	c.AD.300-400	3	130	
		c.AD.350-400	2	12	
OXID			4	12	
	Dr.37 copy	c.AD.250-370	2	38	Wavy combed
OXMO	Mortarium	c.AD.240-400	1	18	
OXPA	P24 Bowl	c.AD.240-400	1	88	
OXRC	C51 Bowl	c.AD.240-400	7	90	
	C46 Bowl	c.AD.340-400			
	C97 Mortarium	c.AD.240-400	14	246	
RETT	Hooked rim	c.AD.270-370	1	12	Abraded
SAMEG	Dr.33		1	12	
SAMLZ			2	20	
SAND			6	76	
VCWS	Flagon		1	8	abraded
MISC			10	98	
Total			188	3186	gm.

Tile 12 92 gm.
Fired clay 1 20 gm.

Date. c.AD.350-400

162. Secondary fill of curvilinear enclosure Ditch 166. Phase 7

AHFA	Closed	c.AD.270-400	7	58	
	1.26 jar	c.AD.200-300	7	158	One jar
	Necked-jar	c.AD.200-300			
	Necked-jar	c.AD.270-350			
	Beehive	c.AD.270-400	14	382	
AMPH			1	36	
BAET	DR20		8	2976	abraded
		c.AD.170-300	2	32	
BB1	Jar	c.AD.225-400	2	12	
	Dog-dish	c.AD.200-270	1	16	
GAUL	Amphora		2	20	
GROG	Jar	c.AD.270-400	1	12	
LVNCC	Beaker bases	c.AD.160-300	3	78	X2
MOSL	Beaker	c.AD.200-276	1	2	
OXID			3	12	
TSK	Ev.rim jar	c.AD.190-270	13	162	One pot

SAMLZ	Dr.37	2	12
SAND	Closed	9	112
VRW	Closed	4	20
MISC		1	4
Total		81	4104 gm.

Tile		2	14 gm.
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Date. c.AD.200/250-300

164. Sandy clay fill of modern land drain 180
SAND 3 14 gm.abraded

169. Primary fill of enclosure Ditch 166. Phase 7

AHFA	1.31 Jar	c.AD.200-300	13	134
BB1	Dog-dish	c.AD.200-300	2	44
COLNE	Jar	c.AD.70-200	3	32
GROG			2	3 Abraded
OXID	Closed		1	6
SAMLG	Dr.18 dish	c.AD.70-90	1	4
SAND	Jar		5	122
VRW	Mortarium		1	94
	Closed		1	6
EARTHENWARE		c.1700-1800	1	16 Stamped
Total			30	461 gm.

Date. c.AD.70-200+ (Pmed sherd intrusive?)

178. Primary fill of Pit 179. Phase 7
OXRC C81 bowl c.AD.300-400 1 6 gm.

183. Primary fill of E-W linear Ditch cut 182. Phase 6
MOSL Beaker c.AD.200-276 1 8 gm.

184. Secondary fill of Ditch cut 182. Phase 6
Prehistoric 1 12 gm.

185. Fill of Pit 186. Phase 4

Prehistoric			1	4
HWC	Closed	c.AD.70-180	1	4
OXID	Closed		3	14
SAND	Jars		6	32
VRW	Closed	c.AD.50-150	4	106
Total			15	160 gm.abraded

Date. c.AD.50-70

189. Secondary fill of tree bole 187. Phase 7

AHFA			3	14 Abraded
BB1			1	6 Abraded
OXRC		c.AD.240-400	1	4
Total			5	24 gm.

Tile		4	72 gm.
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190. Primary fill of modern land drain 191. Phase 9
BB1 1 6 gm.

Tile		1	6 gm.
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192. Fill of PH 193. Phase 5
AHFA Store-jar c.AD.200-400 1 22 gm.abraded

194. Fill of modern land drain 191. Phase 9
MED Jug c.AD.1250-1500 1 12 gm.

195. Fill of PH.196. Phase 5

LNVCC	Beaker	c.AD.160-400	1	4
SAND	Closed		3	8
VRW	Closed	c.AD.50-150	1	10
Total			5	22 gm.

Date. c.AD.160+

198. Posthole. Phase 5
AHFA Jar c.AD.270-400 1 4 gm. fresh

203. Fill 19th c. gully 204

Tin glaze	c.AD.1700-1800	1	2
Stoneware			
Tankard	c.AD.1580-1700	1	2
Ink bottle	c.AD.1850-1900+	1	8
Total		3	12 gm.

Asbestos	c.AD.1900-1970	1	8 gm
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205. Primary fill of N-S enclosure Ditch cut 206. Phase 6

BB1	Ev. rim jar	c.AD.200-270	3	128	Fresh
BB2	Jar	c.AD.110-270	1	4	
	Jar	c.AD.110-160			Fresh
	5D1 Bowl	c.AD.110-200	32	522	Fresh
	Jars		30	558	fresh
HWC	2E Jar	c.AD.70-180			
	3E Beaker	c.AD.70-180	31	286	Fresh
NKSH	Store-jar	c.AD.50-170	62	692	Fresh.1 Pot
SAMEG	Dr.37	c.AD.150-260	5	268	Fresh
SAMLZ		c.AD.120-200	1	4	
VCWS	Flagon	c.AD.100-150	2	20	
Total			167	2482	gm.

Fired clay					
Rect. plate			2	6	gm.

Date. c.AD.150-220

212. Fill of truncated Gully 213. Phase 4

Prehistoric			1	6	
AHFA	Jar	c.AD.270-400	1	6	
BB1			2	12	Abraded
LVNCC	Closed	c.AD.250-370	1	1	W.P.
Total			5	25	gm.

Date. 3rd-4th c.

216. Natural alluvium. Phase 1

AHFA	Closed	c.AD.200-400	6	58	abraded
OXID			3	24	abraded
OXRC	C51 Bowl	c.AD.240-400	1	2	abraded
RETT	Jar	c.AD.270-370	1	8	abraded
SAND	Closed		9	50	abraded
Total			20	142	gm.

Tile	?Post Med		5	52	gm. abraded
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217. Natural alluvium. Phase 1

AHFA	Cl.3C Jar	c.AD.300-400	1	16	Abraded
BB1	B+fl.bowl	c.AD.240-400	1	18	Abraded
Total			2	34	gm.

225. Fill of N-S enclosure Ditch cut 226. Phase 6

Prehistoric			1	6	
SAND	Cordoned jar	c.AD.150-200	26	218	Fresh
VCWS	Flagon	c.AD.140-200	26	146	fresh
Total			53	370	gm.

Date. Late 2nd c.

227. Fill of N-S enclosure Ditch cut 228. Phase 6

HWC	Closed	c.AD.70-180	2	62	
SAMLZ	Dr.27	c.AD.120-150	1	8	
SAMMV	Dr.33	c.AD.90-130	1	2	
VCWS	Flagon		12	164	fresh.lower part
Total			16	236	gm.

Date. Early 2nd c.

231. Clay fill of gravel pit 232. Phase 3

OXID	Closed		1	32	
SAND	Lid	c.AD.70-150	3	48	
VRW	Mortarium	c.AD.110-145	3	242	Fresh 1 vessel.
					Frere 2657
Total			7	322	gm.

Date. c.AD.110-150

233. Fill of PH.234. Phase 5
Prehistoric LBA-E.I.A. 2 4 gm.

239. Fill of N-S ditch cut 240
OXID Closed 4 32
SAND Closed 7 88 abraded
Total 11 120 gm.

241. Clayey silt layer. Phase 5
BAET DR20 c.AD.43-250 1 196 Abraded
OXID Closed 1 4 abraded
SAND Closed 1 2
Total 3 202 gm.

Tile 2 2 gm.

243. Fill of N-S Ditch cut 244 between 207 and 182. Phase 5
BB1 Dog-dish c.AD.200-300 1 26 gm.abraded

255. Fill of Pit 256. Phase 5
OXID 2 10 abraded
?OXRC 1 2 abraded
SAND Jar 2 32 abraded
Total 5 44 gm.

Tile 2 6 gm.abraded

Date. Residual

APPENDIX 3 - Building Material Assessment

Ian M. Betts

Total number of boxes: 11

Total number of contexts producing building material: 32

The figures above include one box of watching brief material containing six contexts ([5], [20], [34], [51], [63], [64]). This material will be briefly discussed near the end of this report.

METHODOLOGY

All the building material was scanned. This involved recording the Roman and post-Roman stone and ceramic building material types present in each context. A number of Roman tiles from each context were examined to determine their fabric type and more unusual fabric types were noted, as were other features such as paw marks, graffiti and various signature marks. Further work is required to examine the fabric of the remaining tiles present and to record the number of fragments and their weight.

The building material fabric types were identified under magnification (x10) and were compared with those held in the Museum of London fabric reference collection.

INTRODUCTION AND CONDITION

A reasonably large building material assemblage was recovered, the majority of Roman date. The assemblage is in fair condition although some tiles show evidence of abrasion or weathering. The size of the fragments is generally fairly small but the form type can normally be identified. An exception is the roofing tile assemblage from [162] which contains a number of large *tegulae* fragments some with complete length and breadth measurements. The post-Roman material comprises small fragments of roofing tile and brick.

PHASING

PHASE 1: Natural

A few scraps of building material are present, most very abraded. There is a very small fragment of unidentified Roman tile from [125], Roman and post-Roman roofing tile from [216] and a Roman *tegula* from [217].

PHASES 2-7: Roman

Brick and tile (Fabrics 2454, 2459B, 2815, 3263)

The fabrics recorded in the scanning comprise local London area fabric group 2815 (individual fabric types 2452, 2459A, 3006), which seems to derive mainly from kilns along Watling Street between London and St Albans and probably from the St Paul's Cathedral area of the city, fine sandy fabric type 2459B, possibly from north-east London or Essex, and a solitary tile in white fabric 2454 from north-west Kent. The tiles in fabric group 2815 are dated AD50–160, the single tile in 2454 AD50–80 and those in 2459B around AD140–250.

Of particular interest are a number of roofing tiles (both *tegulae* and *imbrices*) in an unusual sandy fabric with prominent dark red and black iron oxide inclusions up to 3mm across. The sandy clay component is similar to fabric type 3006 in local London area group 2815 but the presence of some many large iron oxide inclusions makes it sufficiently distinct to be given a new fabric number - 3263. The kiln producing these tiles was probably located somewhere close to London, but the dating (see below) suggests it was in operation later than the kilns making tiles in the 2815 group.

The majority of the ceramic building material assemblage comprises roofing tile and brick, although *tegulae* are more prevalent than *imbrices* which suggests that the latter may have been used elsewhere. There is also one piece of box-flue tile keyed with an eight tooth comb (fabric group 2815) from ditch fill [162] and what may be a tessera from a modern drain fill (fabric group 2815, [164]), although there is no obvious sign of wear or attached mortar.

None of the brick has any surviving length or breadth measurements but based on thickness and parallels with other London sites, they are probably *bessales*, *pedalis* or *lydion*. Ditch fill [162] produced a four *tegulae* with complete length or breadth measurements in fabric 3263. These tiles measure 404–413mm in length c 280mm in breadth and 23–32mm thickness (excluding flanged area) and all have Brodribb's bottom cutaway type 5 (Brodribb 1987, 16, Fig 7). Their size is similar to mid-late 2nd century *tegulae* in fabric type 2459B found in London (Betts 1991). All four WTG02 *tegulae* have signature marks located at the bottom end approximately mid-way between the flanges. A total of 10 different marks signature marks have been found on the *tegulae* from [162]. Interestingly, only two other these are of semi-circular type which is most common signature on many Roman sites in Britain. Other signature marks may come to light when the material is examined in more detail.

One fragmentary brick has what is either a finger keying mark or part of a signature, whilst a *tegula* has paw prints on its top edge. More interesting is what appears to be graffiti on a *tegula*. All these marks are from [162].

Stone (Fabrics 3105, 3120, 3122?)

The stone present comprised weathered blocks of Kentish rag (3105) from [162], a rounded nodule of clay, possibly septaria (3122?) from [159] and what appears to be small fragments of fine sandstone (3120) from [205]. There are also various clay lumps, such as that found in [154], but it is not certain if these are actually building material.

Daub (Fabric 3102)

Four small abraded fragments of daub were found in the fill ([156]) of a sub rectangular pit.

PHASE 8: Medieval

No building material was recovered from this phase, although a fragment of 11th – early 12th century roofing tile in fabric 2273 was found in natural alluvium in Period 1.

PHASE 9: 19th Century

Brick and tile (Fabric 2271, most still to examine)

The material from this phase comprises post-medieval brick from [105], [112], [203] and peg roofing tile from [112]. There is also peg tile and ridge tile in Phase 1 [189], [216]) and Roman phases 4 ([237]) and 6 ([189]). The latter presumably represents later contamination.

WATCHING BRIEF

The building material comprises:

- [5] – *tegula* in fabric 2459B, brick in fabric group 2815
- [20] – *tegula* and brick in brick in fabric group 2815, the *tegula* has a faint paw print
- [34] – yellowish-cream glazed Victorian, or later, drain pipe
- [51] – two cut blocks of Portland Stone
- [61] – small abraded unidentified ceramic

POTENTIAL AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Roman

Although none of the building material can be related to any known Roman structure it is still of importance in indicating Roman building activity somewhere in the vicinity.

The roofing material and bricks in fabric group 2815 indicated that this activity initially took place sometime in the 1st – mid 2nd century. The presence of a combed box-flue tile in the same fabric is of particular interest as such tiles indicate a 2nd century building with a hypocaust heating system. However, its presence should be treated with caution, a single flue tile is no proof that such a building existed in the area. It could have originated from elsewhere and have been brought on to the site as hardcore or for post-packing.

The roofing tile and brick in fabric 2459B points to mid 2nd century or later building activity. This may have been the construction of new building or the modification of existing ones.

Tiles in fabric 3263 first appears in Phase 5 but are only common in the late 3rd and early 4th century ditch fill of [162]. All are either *tegulae* or *imbrices*. This suggests that they were used as roofing sometime in the late 2nd – early 3rd century with the demolition or alteration of this building in late 3rd or early 4th century. Presumably this building lay nearby to account for the relatively intact nature of certain *tegulae*.

The dating and the fact that there are no bricks (at least in the building material examined) in fabric 3263 is significant. Betts and Foot (1994, 33) have already pointed out that there was change in the location of the tileries supplying London around the mid-late 2nd century when the local London area kilns (those in fabric group 2815) seem to have fallen out of use. Significantly, many of the tiles arriving from these new sources tended to be roofing tiles. This is because whilst bricks could be easily reused this was more difficult for roofing tiles as later *tegulae* and *imbrices* tended to be smaller, so could not be used together with earlier larger types. In addition, roofing tiles were more prone to the effects of weather than the bricks in walls and so would have required renewal.

No tiles in fabric 3263 have so far been recognised in London itself, nor have certain of the signature mark types. This suggests limited production perhaps connected with a villa estate, as at Ashted Common villa in Surrey, or a rural farmstead. The importance of the tiles in fabric 3263 and the signature marks present should become clearer when the ceramic tile assemblage from WTG02 is fully recorded by weight, fragment count and fabric type. This will also allow the majority of less important items to be discarded.

Although not a particularly large assemblage the building material is of particular importance as the different form types and fabrics present indicate Roman occupation, in the form of buildings or other tile structures, in the area from the 2nd to the Late 3rd – Early 4th century. The assemblage also provides further information on the changes effecting the supply of ceramic tile and brick into London during the mid – late 2nd century. It also provides new information on the tile use in London's rural hinterland in an area where very little ceramic building material has been closely studied in the past.

Post-Roman

The post-medieval building material is mainly small and abraded and there are no items of particular importance although the presence of an early roofing tile in [216] is worthy of note. It is recommended that this is quickly recorded to complete the site record after which no further work is undertaken. The majority can be discarded.

Recommended Further Work:

Full Recording of 11 boxes of building material

Catalogue the signature marks found the tiles in fabric 3263

Computer inputting of the records & production of dating table

References

Betts, I M, 1991 East of Walbrook building material, unpub archive report, Museum of London

Betts, I M and Foot, R, 1994 A newly identified late Roman tile group from southern England, *Britannia* 25, 21–34

Brodribb, G, 1987 *Roman brick and tile*, Gloucester

APPENDIX 4 - Assessment of Animal Bone

Lisa Yeomans

Introduction

The animal bone recovered from the excavations at The Diana, Princess of Wales, Memorial Fountain produced a small quantity of bone. All of the bone was in very poor condition with signs of extensive surface erosion and weathering. A high proportion of material was dentition, mainly in the form of tooth fragments which reflects ability of enamel to withstand destruction by various taphonomic agents acting on the bone after deposition.

Methodology

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

Results

Table 1 displays the number of bones recovered from each of phase.

Phase	1	5	6&7
Indeterminate		28	9
Cattle (<i>Bos taurus</i>)	1	3	3
Horse (<i>Equus caballus</i>)			1

Table 1.

A single cattle tooth fragment was recovered from the natural alluvium/colluvium. Small quantities of bone derived from (125), (155) and (183), the fills of a linear ditch dating to phase 5. Phase 6 and 7 contexts (154), (159) and (169) produced the remaining animal bone from the site in the fills of a Roman curvilinear enclosure ditch and a E-W boundary ditch. The single adult horse mandibular tooth was recovered from one of the later fills of the enclosure ditch. The only animal bone from samples was a fragmented cattle tooth from (156) sample <1> the fill of a sub rectangular pit. The condition of the bone and its very limited quantity makes any interpretation of the animal bone from the site almost futile and as such no further work is required.

APPENDIX 5 – Lithic Assessment

Barry John Bishop

Introduction

Excavations at the above site recovered four struck flints and 145g of burnt flint. This report quantifies and describes the material, offers some comments on its significance and recommends any further work required. No statistically based technological, typological or metrical analyses were attempted and a more detailed examination may alter or amend any of the interpretations offered here. All metrical descriptions follow the methodology of Saville (1980).

The material was recovered from a variety of contexts, none of which was likely to be prehistoric in date, and the material can therefore be regarded as residually deposited.

Description

Context [103] Roman ploughsoil

- Medial microlith fragment made from translucent brown flint. Steep abrupt retouch along left dorsal margin. Tip and proximal end missing but otherwise in good condition. >18mm X 6mm X 2mm. 0.4g.

Context [154] Fill of Roman ditch

- Distal segment of narrow flake of ?opaque grey-brown flint retaining c.5% rough weathered cortex. Striking platform and bulb of percussion missing, feathered distal termination and six multidirectional dorsal flake scars, one of which may be a natural thermal scar. Chipped and slightly rolled condition and exhibiting incipient recortication. >84mm X 48mm X 14mm. 56g.

Context [169] Primary fill of Roman ditch

- Long-end scraper made from semi-translucent light grey flint and retaining c.5% chalky cortex. Plain 4mm thick striking platform, diffuse bulb of percussion and four unidirectional dorsal flake scars. Distal dorsal has steep, convex, scalar retouch with slight use-wear. Chipped condition. 47mm X 31mm X 8mm. 12.8g.
- One burnt flint fragment weighing 145g.

Context [225] Fill of Roman enclosure ditch

- Core trimming/longitudinal rejuvenation flake made from semi-translucent brown flint and retaining c.20% smooth rolled cortex. Plain 3mm thick striking platform, pronounced bulb of percussion, plunged distal termination and 6+ bidirectional dorsal

scars. Distal may retain remnant of earlier striking platform. Good condition. 31mm X 30mm X 9mm. 7.4g.

Discussion

The single fragment of burnt flint had been burnt to the degree that it had changed colour and become 'fire-crazed', a result of being heated to a high temperature and consistent with being incorporated into, or very close to a hearth. It had probably entered the ditch as 'background' residual waste.

Of the struck flint, the microlith is a narrow blade scalene triangle of Later Mesolithic affinities (c.6800-3500bc / 7500-4500BC: Switsur and Jacobi 1979). The long-end scraper would also be entirely consistent with such a date, and slightly more uncertainly, so would the trimming flake, as this appears to represent a type of core-rejuvenation flake. The presence of this material would seem to indicate a short-term visit to the site during the Later Mesolithic. Although widespread Mesolithic activity within the London region is well attested, particularly concentrating around the margins of the Thames and its tributaries, there has been relatively few finds in Westminster. Possible Mesolithic flintwork has been recovered from Kingsway Hall (Holder *et al.* 2000, 155), and even closer at the National Gallery Extension (Merriman 1989, 129) and the Admiralty Offices, both bordering Trafalgar Square (Lacaille 1961, 125-128). An antler adze also of probably Mesolithic date was recovered from New Scotland Yard (*ibid.*, 134) and at least one tranche axe has been dredged from the Thames at Westminster (*ibid.*, 132: Fig 6.7). More recent work has also identified Mesolithic material from around Thorney Island (Siddell *et al.* 2000, 21).

The narrow flake fragment from context [154] is more problematic. Its size, condition and degree of recortication is noticeably different to the other three struck pieces, and may point towards an earlier date for the piece, possibly during the Palaeolithic. Although the presence of material of that age would not be particularly surprising in the location in which it was found, it has no diagnostic traits that could confirm such an interpretation, and such an interpretation must remain speculative.

Recommendations

Due to its size and lack of meaningful contextual information, this report is all that is required of the material for the purposes of the archive and no further analytical work is proposed. As the material does contribute to the body of evidence for Later Mesolithic activity in the Westminster area, a reference should be made to it in the local Sites and Monuments Record and a short description of the assemblage, preferably including illustrations of the microlith and end-scraper, should be included in any published account of the fieldwork. In addition, the presence of a possible Palaeolithic flake, which although cannot be conclusively demonstrated, should also be discussed alongside an illustration, in any publication.

Bibliography

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- Saville, A. 1980 On the Measurement of Struck Flakes and Flake Tools. *Lithics* 1, 16-20.
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APPENDIX 6 – Clay Tobacco Pipe Assessment

Chris Jarrett

The site produced a single AO type 28 bowl, dated 1820-40 in deposit [112]. The item is decorated with oak leaves on the front and back of the bowl, but the moulding is poor on the back. The spur of the bowl is initialled I D, the family initial being unclear, but possible makers are known with these initials for the date of the bowl. They are James Davis, 1826-32, Cromer Street, John Dearden, 1805-40, Edgware Road and John Doubtfire, 1839, Little Cherry Garden Street.

Potential and recommendations: There is no need for further work on this pipe.

APPENDIX 7 – The small finds from Princess Diana Memorial (WTG02)

DESCRIPTION OF THE FINDS

During the excavations at The Diana, Princess of Wales Memorial Fountain site, 116 small finds were unearthed. As is generally the case, the majority of these finds are iron objects. In addition, there are copper alloy, lead, stone, ochre and leather items and several pieces of slag

The objects will be described below, using tables, in chronological order. Some finds will be discussed further below the table.

PHASE 1 - NATURAL

CONTEXT NO	SF NO	Material	DESCRIPTION	XRAY
165		Fe	Very small fragment	Yes

PHASE 3 – EARLY-MID 2ND CENTURY

CONTEXT NO	SF NO	Material	DESCRIPTION	XRAY
103		Fe	Fragment; bar	Yes

PHASE 4 – LATE 2ND CENTURY

CONTEXT NO	SF NO	Material	DESCRIPTION	XRAY
5		Fe	Nail, small	Yes
237	7	Leather	Strap, several holes, one pointed end with larger hole, 4 holes in total; width ca. 1.5 cm; incomplete, broken in 2	

PHASE 5– LATE 2ND – EARLY 3RD CENTURY AD

CONTEXT NO	SF NO	Material	DESCRIPTION	XRAY
205	5	Stone	On sides marks of sharpening; incomplete, one end missing	
205	6	Ochre	Red piece, broken	
205		Stone	Piece of stone; broken in 2; red core, white surface	
205		Fe	5 nails	
205		Fe	Half a ring? Bent bar	Yes
205		Fe	3 unknown objects, lumpy crusty	Yes
205		Fe	4 pieces of slag	

PHASE 6 – LATE 3RD – EARLY 4TH CENTURY AD

CONTEXT NO	SF NO	Material	DESCRIPTION	XRAY
154	3	Cu ¹⁴	Bangle	
154		Fe	Strip	Yes
154		Fe	Fragment	Yes
154		Fe	Bar, probably shank nail	Yes
154		Slag	Probably small piece of slag	
154		Fe	17 nails	
154		Fe	3 lumps, need x-ray	Yes
154		Slag	2 pieces of slag	
162		Fe	Bar, diam. ca 0.5 cm	
162		Fe	28 nails, some may not be nails but belong to t-shaped objects (see below)	Yes
162	8	Fe	2 large t-shaped objects, incomplete	Yes
162		Fe	7 pieces of sheet, some curved	
162		Fe	Bar	Yes
162		?	Lump, spongy texture, not metal, natural?	
162		Fe	3 unknown objects, crusty lumps	Yes
162		Slag	3 pieces of slag	
169	4	Fe	Large blade, width (where measurable) 4 cm, broken in 2	Yes
169		Slag	4 pieces of slag	
169	9	Fe	Knife fragment, broken	Yes

The bangle, <3>, is made by twisting two copper alloy wires around each other. It is rather small and it could have been used by a child. As it is bent out of shape, the diameter of the

¹⁴ Cu is copper alloy

bracelet/bangle can not be measured. It is incomplete; three pieces are left. One of these pieces has been stretched, apparently somebody or something has pulled it with some force. This may have been the cause of the bracelet/bangle breaking and subsequently it being lost or discarded.

PHASE 7 – MID-LATE 4TH CENTURY AD

CONTEXT NO	SF NO	Material	DESCRIPTION	XRAY
159		Fe	7 nails	
159		Fe	2 small lumps, need x-ray	Yes

PHASE 9 – 19TH CENTURY

CONTEXT NO	SF NO	Material	DESCRIPTION	XRAY
25		Cu	Coin, penny, 1936	
25		Cu	Coin, 10 p, 1973	
25		Cu	Telephone token, GET TONE TELEPHONE	
51		Pb	Strip, almost bent double	
111	10	Cu	Mount, oval	
160	2	Cu	2 pieces of wire	

The oval mount from context (111) is engraved with initials, probably AEGS? The engraving is filled with a red colour. On the back, 4 pairs of wire pieces on every corner used to fasten it to whatever object it was fastened to, now cut through.

NO PHASE

CONTEXT NO	SF NO	Material	DESCRIPTION	XRAY
+	1	Pb	Strip, slightly bent sideways; incomplete	

STATE OF PRESERVATION

The iron objects are corroded, most of them badly. They are covered in a thick corrosion crust, which in a number of cases makes identification impossible.

The copper alloy bangle is rather corroded, broken and incomplete. The other copper alloy items, all dating from the 19th or 20th century are lightly to moderately corroded

The condition of the lead, the ochre and the stone is good, although many pieces are incomplete.

The leather strap, although incomplete, is in a good condition.

RECOMMENDATIONS

As stated above, some objects can not be identified without an x-ray examination. Others need further x-ray in order to determine their shape and size. Whenever an x-ray is needed, this is stated in the column Xray.

Most of the finds are not very exceptional and the assemblage on the whole does not warrant publication.

In a publication of the site, some objects are of sufficient interest to be mentioned, such as the bangle, <3>, the large blade, <4>, both from a late 3rd or 4th century context, the leather strap, <7>, probably from a late 2nd century context, and the mount, (111), from a 19th century context.

APPENDIX 8 - The Glass Assessment

Sarah Carter

Number of boxes: 1

Number of fragments: 9

Number of contexts: 6

Of the 9 fragments recovered at this site 4 are from bottles whilst three are small fragments from indeterminate vessels and two are of window glass. This assemblage represents late 19th century to early 20th century domestic waste.

CATALOGUE

Bottles

Context 105: 2 adjoining fragments which form the base and sides of a moulded wine bottle in dark brown glass. Embossed with "IMPERIAL PINT" on the base. Late 19th –20th century.

Context 105: The body of a moulded egg-soda bottle in natural pale green glass. Embossed with " GENUINE SUPERIOR
AERATED WATERS
SCHWEPPE & CO
51 BERNERS STREET
OXFORD STREET"

Date c.1890

Context 111: Complete moulded milk bottle in colourless glass. Embossed with

" DEVONSHIRE
DAIRY
T. WILLIAMS
37
DENMARK HILL "

Date Late 19th-20th century.

INDETERMINATE VESSELS

Context 5: 1 fragment of thin colourless glass from an indeterminate vessel.

Context 51: 1 fragment of thick colourless glass with a slight greenish tint and some surface patina from an indeterminate vessel.

Context 154: 1 fragment of thin colourless glass from an indeterminate vessel.

WINDOW GLASS

Context 154: 1 fragment of natural, very pale greenish-blue window glass.

Context 178: 1 fragment of thin colourless window glass with a faint greenish tint.

POTENTIAL AND RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that no further work is undertaken on this assemblage.

REFERENCES

Talbot O. The Evolution of Glass Bottles for Carbonated Drinks. 1974

APPENDIX 9: Environmental Assessment

Following a visit by Dr Nick Branch of ArchaeoScape (Royal Holloway, University of London) it was decided that considering the nature of the deposits present at WTG 02, comprising predominantly coarse fraction sandy material, the environmental potential was low. It was therefore recommended to limit any sampling to appropriate deposits from cut features containing more promising material.

The fieldwork resulted in three bulk samples listed below.

Sample 1: 10 litres from context [156], the fill of pit [181]. This was a dark greyish brown silty clay which produced large quantities of Late Roman pottery and ceramic building material. The quantities recovered suggested that this may have been the fill of a refuse pit, and its notably darker hue to other features on site suggested possible survival of organic material. The questions asked are: does the fill seem domestically derived? If so, is there any evidence of diet etc?

The fraction (6 litres) of the fill processed by means of floatation contained small amounts of animal bone which was included in the animal bone archive and assessment. The remaining 2 litres of the sample will be processed at (ArchaeoScape) by wet sieving to ensure that no waterlogged or mineralised material is present in the sample.

Sample 2: 30 litres from context [159], the fill of a large E-W Late Roman ditch [175]. This was a dark brownish grey sandy silty clay which, looked a candidate for organic survival (seeds, plant remain etc).

The 20 litres of this sample processed by floatation did not contain any charred material. The residue comprised gravel. A remaining 5 litres will be processed at (ArchaeoScape) by wet sieving to ensure that no waterlogged or mineralised material is present.

Sample 3: Approximately 10 litre sample (100%) of context [198], the fill of a Roman probable posthole cut into the fill of a ditch. A light brownish grey silty clay fill, the reason for sampling this context is a generalised environmental query. The fill was thought to possibly provide evidence of environmental conditions (seeds preserved by waterlogging etc).

This sample was not recommended for assessment and has been discarded.

Considering the results of the assessment it is unlikely that the further wet sieving will produce any relevant material. If it does however, this will require minimal work to complete the analysis and produce a publication text.

APPENDIX 10: SMR Archaeological report form

1. TYPE OF RECORDING

Evaluation

Excavation

Watching brief

Other (please specify)

2. LOCATION

Borough: The City of Westminster

Site address: Hyde Park

Site name: Diana, Princess of Wales Memorial Fountain Site code: WTG 02

Nat. Grid Refs:

Centre of site: TQ 2707 8001

Limits of site: a) West Carriage Drive

b) Serpentine

c) Hyde Park

c) Hyde Park

3. ORGANISATION

Name of archaeological unit/ company/ society:

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.

Unit 54

Brockley Cross Business Centre

96 Endwell Road

Brockley

London SE4 2PD

Site director/ supervisor: Timothy Bradley/Karl Hulka

Project manager: Peter Moore

Funded by: The Royal Parks

4. DURATION

Date fieldwork started: 23rd September 2002

Date finished: 2nd May 2003

Field work previously notified?

YES / NO

Fieldwork will continue?

YES/ NO/ NOT KNOWN

5. PERIODS REPRESENTED

Palaeolithic

Roman

Mesolithic

Saxon (pre-AD 1066)

Neolithic

Medieval (AD 1066 -1485)

Bronze Age

Post-Medieval

Iron Age

Unknown

6. PERIOD SUMMARIES.

Prehistoric

The excavations revealed evidence of occupation in the area in the prehistoric period, including the recovery of Later Mesolithic flints suggesting possible short-term occupation of the site at this time, as well as several residual sherds of Early Iron Age pottery from later contexts. Two cut features were also recorded which were interpreted as being prehistoric in date.

Roman

The excavation revealed evidence of five phases of Roman occupation, including early to mid 2nd century quarry activity, later 2nd century pits and postholes and 3rd and 4th century double ditched enclosures. Whilst the majority of features produce high concentrations of cultural material, the finds from the 4th century enclosure ditch were particularly striking, and included large quantities of unabraded roof tile suggesting the location of a building from the immediate vicinity, which had been subject to demolition or alteration.

Medieval

A single pit [167] was recorded in the centre of Trench 12 which was tentatively dated to the Medieval period by the recovery of a single sherd of pottery. The function of this pit could not be ascertained.

Post-Medieval

A ha-ha was recorded in Trenches 1, 2 and 3 which formed the eastern and northern sides of the South Bastion constructed under the direction of Charles Bridgeman and date to 1730-31. The structure was highly ornate, unlike the ha-ha wall of the Middle Bastion recorded during evaluation work around The Magazine, and was punctuated by apsidal niches and almost certainly clad in Portland Limestone. Evaluation Trenches 1-3 accurately located the position of the South Bastion wall and ha-ha ditch, and found them to correlate almost exactly with the Rhodes plan of the bastion from 1762. However, overlaying the findings of the evaluation over the Rhodes map did reveal that the wall and ditch of the ha-ha as seen in Trenches 1-3 formed a slightly more rounded bastion in plan than that depicted by Rhodes.

7. NATURAL.

Type: Taplow Terrace Gravels

Height above Ordnance Datum: highest and lowest levels: 17.63m OD-15.71m OD

8. LOCATION OF ARCHIVES.

a) Please indicate those categories still in your possession:

Notes ✓

Plans ✓

Photos ✓

Negatives ✓

Slides ✓

Correspondence ✓

Manuscripts (unpub. reports etc.) ✓

b) ~~All/some records have been/~~ will be deposited in the following museum/ records office etc.:
Museum of London

c) Approximate year of transfer: 2004

d) Location of any copies: PCA Ltd

e) Has a security copy of the archive been made? YES/ NO

If not, do you wish RCHME to consider microfilming? YES/ NO

9. LOCATION OF FINDS.

a) In your possession? Y

b) All/ ~~some finds have been/~~ will be deposited with an appropriate museum/ ~~other body:~~

c) Approximate year of transfer; 2004

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Bradley, T. 2003 'Assessment of an Archaeological Evaluation and Excavation at the site of the Diana, Princess of Wales Memorial Fountain, Hyde Park, Westminster.' Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd Unpublished Report

SIGNED:

DATE

NAME (Block Capitals): TIMOTHY BRADLEY