

**ST MARY-AT-HILL, LOVAT LANE,
CITY OF LONDON EC3R 8EE**

APPROX. SITE CENTRE NGR: TQ 33084 80776

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT



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Abstract

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken between January 4th and January 11th 2016 on the churchyard at St Mary-At-Hill prior to proposed groundworks being completed. The fieldwork took place as part of enhancement works to the public space, the need for which was alluded to in the Eastcheap Conservation Area SPD¹ and the Fenchurch & Monument Area Strategy (2013). This work was commissioned by the City of London Department of the Built Environment.

4 trial pits were completed, measuring approximately 2.0m x 2.0m to a depth of between 0.8m and 1.2m. 3 were located parallel to the existing east-west churchyard wall, with a fourth situated to the south, adjacent to the current boiler room. All four trial pits uncovered a dark brown-grey silt layer consistent with post-medieval graveyard fills, moderately abundant with ceramic building material fragments. Disarticulated human remains were recovered, not in-situ, taken to be leftover material from a previous clearance of the burial ground.

A brick structure measuring 1.8m in length x 0.5m in width x 0.8m in height was uncovered at a depth of 0.3m (13.90mOD) in pit 1, with a base at 12.93mOD. The northern edge was originally keyed into the lower part of the existing wall, although due to subsidence there is a significant degree of displacement. Part of the wall was reconstructed in 1873 and this feature presumably dates from this period although its function is unknown. No other associated features were uncovered. A modern brick drain was uncovered at a depth of 0.35m (13.90mOD) in the north-west corner of pit 4.

Excavations in pit 3 revealed the foundations of the current wall. The structure comprises a red brick wall, supported by arches, with a maximum depth of 2.05m (12.25mOD), below a course of repair work, on top of which has been built a yellow stock brick wall finished with stone coping.

Artefactual evidence includes ceramic building material, pottery, bone, glass and clay pipe. The material dates from the Roman to the post-medieval period and was primarily recovered from the main silty fill.

Based on this, it is understood that the churchyard consists of disturbed post-medieval made ground, possibly partially imported from elsewhere, to create the raised level which can be seen today.

¹ Rees, P.W and Everett, P. 2013. *Eastcheap Conservation Area Character Summary and Management Strategy Supplementary Planning Document*. City of London.p.19.

CONTENTS

	Page
1 Introduction	1
2 Site location, geology, and topography	3
3 Archaeological and historical background	4
4 Archaeological research questions	11
5 Methodology	11
6 Results	12
7 Conclusions	27
8 Bibliography	28
Appendix I Site drawings	29
Appendix II Pottery report, <i>Paul Blinkhorn</i>	38
Appendix III Samian report, <i>Heidi Archer</i>	40
Appendix IV Clay tobacco pipes	44
Appendix V Metal items	46
Appendix VI Human and animal bone assessment, <i>Valentina Bernardi</i>	48
Appendix VII Ceramic building material, <i>Sue Pringle</i>	57
Appendix VIII Oasis Data Collection Form	62
Appendix IX London Archaeologist Summary	65

LIST OF FIGURES

	Page
Fig.1 Site Location	1
Fig.2 Map of the Eastcheap conservation area	2
Fig.3 British Geological Map with site location marked	3
Fig.4 Walter Harrison's drawing of St Mary-at-Hill, c.1738	6
Fig.5 Extract from Rocque's map, 1746	7
Fig.6 Extract from Horwood's map, 1799	8
Fig.7 Extract from OS map of London Sheet 36, 1873-1878	9
Fig.8 Extract from Goad plan of London vol. III Sheet 51, 1887	10
Fig.9 Location of excavated pits.	13
Fig.10 Photograph: Overview of pit 1. Facing east.	14
Fig.11 Photograph: post-medieval brick structure. Facing east.	15
Fig.12 Photograph: brick structure. Facing north.	16
Fig.13 Photograph: Overview of pit 2. Facing west.	17
Fig.14 Photograph: Gravel layer containing human remains. Facing south.	18
Fig.15 Photograph: Collapsed slabs and human remains. Facing south.	18
Fig.16 Photograph: Existing churchyard wall. Facing north.	19
Fig.17 Photograph: Overview of pit 3. Facing west.	20
Fig.18 Photograph: South face of wall and supporting arch. Facing north.	21
Fig.19 Photograph: Detail of brick arch. Facing north-east.	22
Fig.20 Photograph: Overview of wall, stone and planter. Facing east.	23
Fig.21 Photograph: Overview of pit 4. Facing west.	24
Fig.22 Photograph: post-medieval brick drain. Facing west.	25
Fig.23 Photograph: Rectangular cut at east end of pit 4. Facing east.	26

Fig.24 Drawn plan of Pit 1.	29
Fig.25 West facing section of Pit 1.	30
Fig.26 Drawn plan of Pit 2.	31
Fig.27 East facing section of Pit 2.	32
Fig.28 Drawn plan of Pit 3.	33
Fig.29 South facing section of Pit 3.	34
Fig.30 West facing section of Pit 3.	35
Fig.31 Drawn plan of Pit 4.	36
Fig.32 West facing section of Pit 4.	37
Fig.33 Photograph: Decorated clay tobacco pipes recovered from pit 2.	44
Fig.34 Photograph: Child mandible from Pit 3.	49
Fig.35 Photograph: Schmorl's node on thoracic vertebrae from Pit 2.	50
Fig.36 Photograph: Ossified haematomas on a human adult femur from pit 3.	50

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LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Pottery occurrence by number and weight	39
Table 2: Pottery occurrence by number and weight continued	39
Table 3: Quantification of samian sherds by fabric	43
Table 4: Quantification & description of clay tobacco pipe	45
Table 5: Quantification of metal artefacts	46
Table 6: Human and animal bone count	48
Table 7: List of all human bones recovered	52
Table 8: List of all animal bones recovered	54
Table 9: Quantification of CBM	57
Table 10: Quantification & description of ceramic building material	58

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This document forms a summary of the results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken between the 4th January and 11th January 2016 in the churchyard of St Mary-At-Hill, City of London, EC3R. The works involved excavating four trial pits in preparation of enhancement works to the public space – three parallel to the existing east-west wall and one further south by the church building.

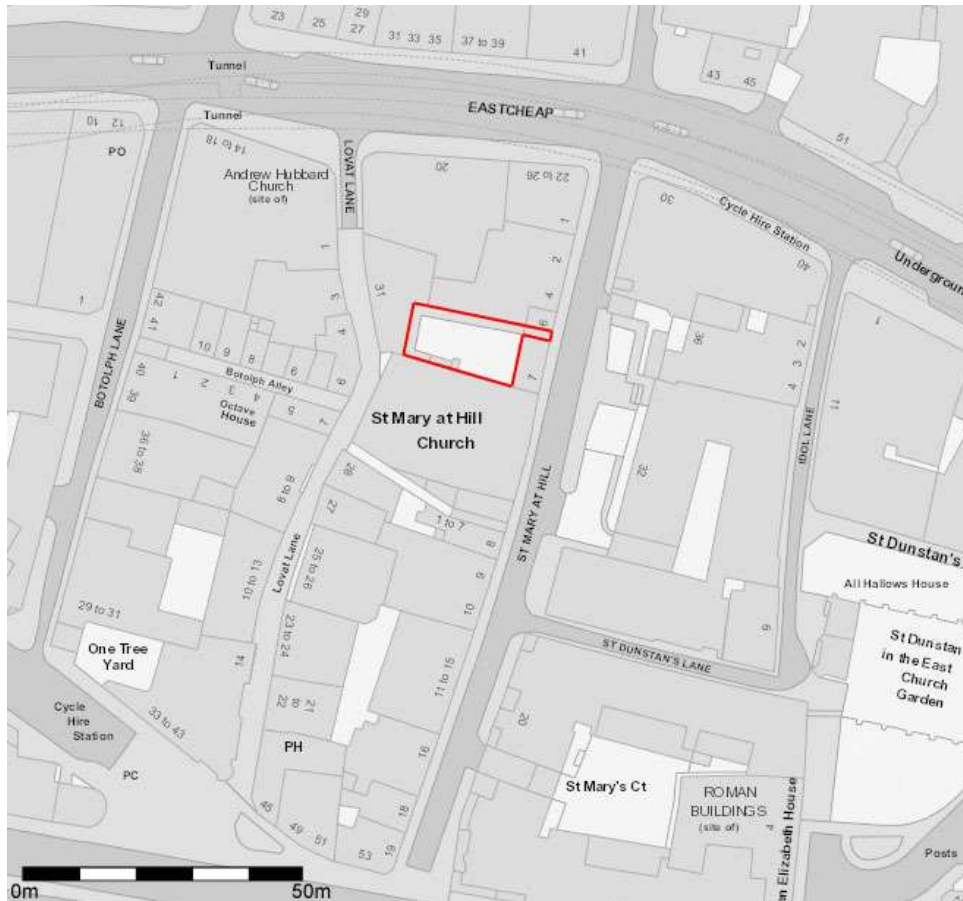


Figure 1: Site location (St Mary-at-Hill churchyard outlined in red)

- 1.2 The archaeological evaluation was commissioned by the City of London Department of the Built Environment and monitored by Kathryn Stubbs, City of London Assistant Director Historic Environment.
- 1.3 The site lies in an Area of Archaeological Potential as designated by the City of London, and within the Eastcheap Conservation Area (see fig.2). The Church itself is a listed Grade I building. Also relevant to the proposed works are Policy CS12: Historic Environment in the City of London's 'Core Strategy' (adopted September 2011) and Policy DM12 in the City of London's 'Draft Local Plan' (January 2013).

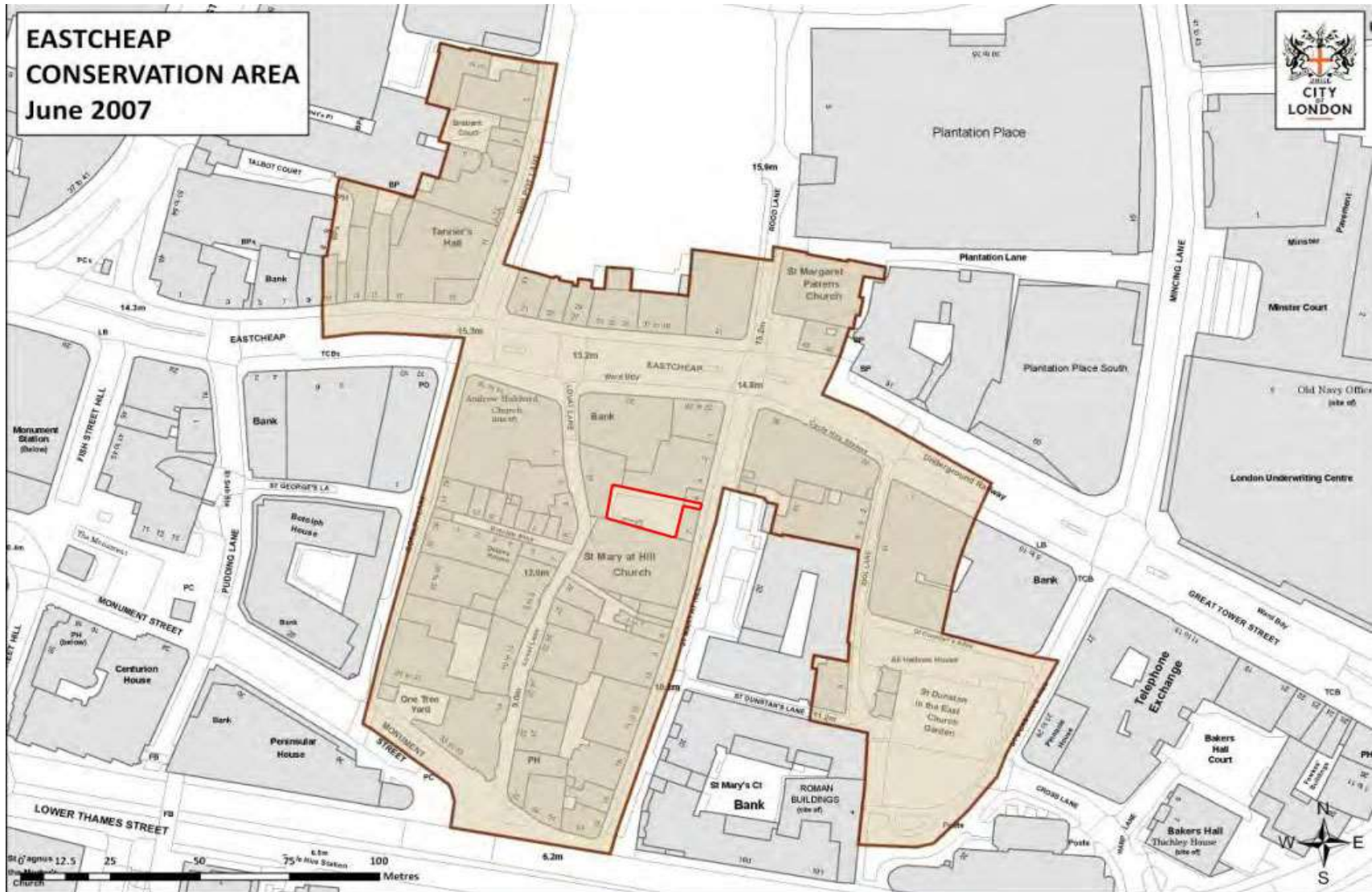


Figure 2: Map showing the extent of the Eastcheap conservation area (shaded in light brown) with the location of the St Mary-at- Hill churchyard outlined in red

2. LOCATION, GEOLOGY, AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 2.1 The Churchyard is approximately centred at NGR TQ 33084 80776, situated between St Mary-at-Hill and Lovat Lane. It lies some 250m to the north of the Thames, on a steep south-facing slope (the central area at *c.* 14.3m OD).
- 2.2 According to the British Geological Survey (North London, England & Wales. Sheet 256) the site overlies River Terrace (Taplow) Gravels.

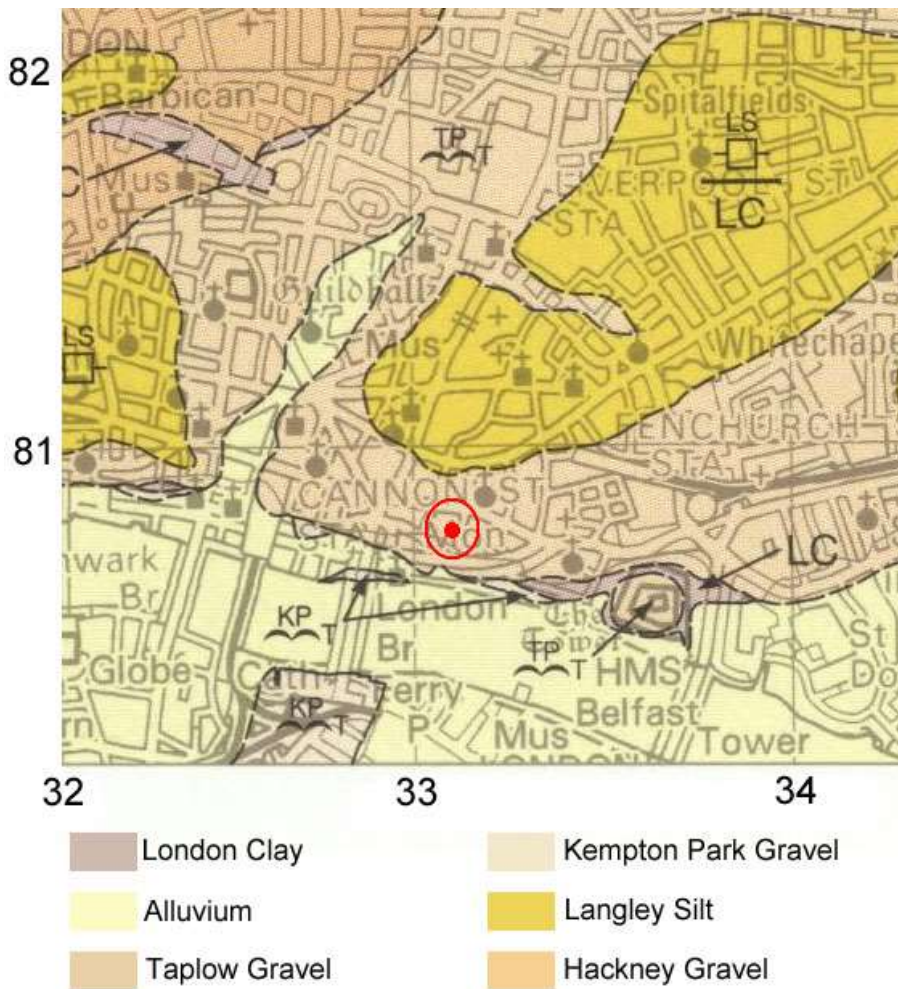


Figure 3: British Geological map with site location marked in red

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 Prehistoric - Roman

Archaeological investigations both in the area surrounding the site and within the church itself have revealed that it was occupied well before the building was constructed. In 1990-1991, excavations in the eastern part of the nave revealed a U-shaped linear feature aligned east-west, with the backfill containing sherds of post-Deverel Rimbury pottery dating to the 1st millennium BC². Similar finds further east on Tower Hill indicate:

“the existence of an unrecorded prehistoric settlement somewhere along the south facing slope between the Monument and Tower Hill”.³

Excavations undertaken by MOLAS in 1995 at 19, St Mary-at-Hill revealed the use of a dump of wood ash to level the ground (dated to 50-170AD), the building of a structure post-170AD and an associated gully which was filled in during the period 250-400AD⁴. A PCA watching brief at 3, Lovat Lane to the north-east of the site location, resulted in the discovery of a number of Roman features of c. 1st-2nd century date, including potential pits or wells and internal floors of clay and timber buildings⁵.

There is clearly potential for prehistoric and Roman features to be discovered in the site area, however later medieval activity may have truncated these earlier remains.⁶ Such remains are also likely to be at much greater depth than the currently-proposed groundworks.

3.2 The Anglo-Saxon period

During excavations at 22 Lovat Lane in 1981-2 the truncated bottoms of pits dating from the 11th to 18th century were discovered, indicating potential late Anglo-Saxon remains.⁷ Even though no Saxon remains have been found at St Mary-at-Hill, its association with the Billingsgate harbour and central position within the ward may indicate that it was actually originally founded in the late Saxon period.⁸

² Jeffery, P. et al. 1995. The Architectural History of the Church of St. Mary-at-Hill *Transactions of the Archaeological and Middlesex Society* 43. p.193

³ Ibid

⁴ Watson, B. 1995-7. 19 St Mary-at-Hill EC3. Museum of London Archaeology

⁵ London Archaeologist Round-up 2008. 2 Lovat Lane EC3 [Online] Available: <http://archive.museumoflondon.org.uk/laarc> [Accessed 7 December 2015]

⁶ Jeffery, P. et al. 1995. The Architectural History of the Church of St. Mary-at-Hill. *Transactions of the Archaeological and Middlesex Society* 43 p.193

⁷ Schofield, John with Maloney, Cath (eds.) 1998. Archaeology in the City of London, 1907-1991: a guide to records of excavations by the Museum of London and its predecessors. *The Archaeological Gazetteer Series*, Volume 1. London: Museum of London

⁸ Jeffery, P. et al. 1995. The Architectural History of the Church of St Mary-at-Hill. *Transactions of the Archaeological and Middlesex Society* 43. p.194

3.3 The Medieval Church

The first reference to St Mary-at-Hill is made in 1170-97,⁹ in which it is referred to as “St. Mary de Hull.”¹⁰ Four incomplete and truncated burials were discovered below the foundations of the transept, two of which are lined with chalk and the third with both wood ash and chalk. Their date is uncertain but their position below the blocked 14th century door indicates that they were associated with the pre-13th century church.¹¹

Jeffrey *et al* refer to “the ‘great churchyard,’ part of which remains as open space today.”¹² This indicates that it was reduced in size at some point, perhaps by the encroachment of the new north aisle which began to be constructed in 1487. The existence of a smaller cemetery on the southern side of the church is also recorded. Whilst the ‘Agas’ map from 1562 gives little indication of the existence of St Mary-at-Hill, Ogilby and Morgan’s from 1676 shows both the smaller ‘pardon churchyard’ and the greater northern one, though only the latter is actually marked. As the smaller churchyard had gone out of use by 1676,¹³ it does not appear on later maps.

3.4 Restorations after The Great Fire, 1666

The Great Fire in 1666 gutted the church but most of the masonry survived. In 1694-95 the tower was re-roofed and repaired,¹⁴ which perhaps explains why it was depicted in the maps of the early 18th century. Walter Harris’ drawing of c.1738 (fig.4) also depicts the renovated church. St Mary-at-Hill was one of 51 churches rebuilt under the direction of Sir Christopher Wren after The Great Fire, though it is thought that Robert Hooke may have actually supervised the works.¹⁵

⁹ Ibid. p.193

¹⁰ Henry A Harben, 'Mary (St.) at Hill - Mary (St.) de Cricheche, Chapel', in A Dictionary of London (London, 1918), <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/no-series/dictionary-of-london/mary-at-hill-mary-de-cricheche-chapel> [accessed 7 December 2015]

¹¹ Jeffery, P. et al.1995. The Architectural History of the Church of St. Mary-at-Hill. *Transactions of the Archaeological and Middlesex Society* 43. p.194

¹² Jeffery, P. et al.1995. The Architectural History of the Church of St. Mary-at-Hill. *Transactions of the Archaeological and Middlesex Society* 43. p195

¹³ Ibid

¹⁴ Jeffery, P. et al.1995. The Architectural History of the Church of St. Mary-at-Hill. *Transactions of the Archaeological and Middlesex Society* 43. p198

¹⁵ St Mary-at-Hill. *St Mary-at-Hill Church for Billingsgate*. [Online] Available: <<http://www.stmary-at-hill.org/history.php>> [accessed 7 December 2015]



Figure 4: Walter Harrison's drawing of St Mary-at-Hill, c.1738

In 1991 archaeological investigations revealed up to 3m of archaeological strata under the church, including medieval and post-medieval burials. In the SE corner of the church, a brick-roofed burial vault faced with re-used Caen and Reigate stone was discovered which was probably contemporary with Wren's rebuilding.¹⁶ Standing masonry from this period still survives, including the heads of two infilled 16th century windows which were discovered when the render from the exterior of the north wall was removed in 1984.¹⁷ Further work in 1991 also two more infilled windows, evidence for a third and a blocked door; it appears the north aisle did not run the full extent of the church but must have been extended in the 16th or 17th century.¹⁸

¹⁶ 'London Archaeologist Round-up 1991(1)' (edited): Restoration of the standing building, after a fire in 1988 has been combined with archaeological recording (LA6 no 6 (1990) 166)

¹⁷ Jeffery, P. et al.1995. The Architectural History of the Church of St. Mary-at-Hill. *Transactions of the Archaeological and Middlesex Society* 43. p196

¹⁸ Ibid

3.5 The 19th century church

From the 18th to the 19th century, the main change in terms of the church and its environs seems to be a reduction in the extent of the buildings to the east of the churchyard. John Rocque's map of 1746 (fig. 5) shows that a path providing access around the northern side and central part of the churchyard was in existence, as well as the proximity of the site to the Billingsgate dock. The Billingsgate area was strongly associated with the fish trade.



Figure 5: Extract from John Rocque's 'Map of London' with the site location outlined in red, 1746

By the time of Horwood's map in 1799 (fig.6), it appears the size of nos. 6 and 7 St Mary-at-Hill was reduced, allowing the churchyard itself to encompass more space further east.

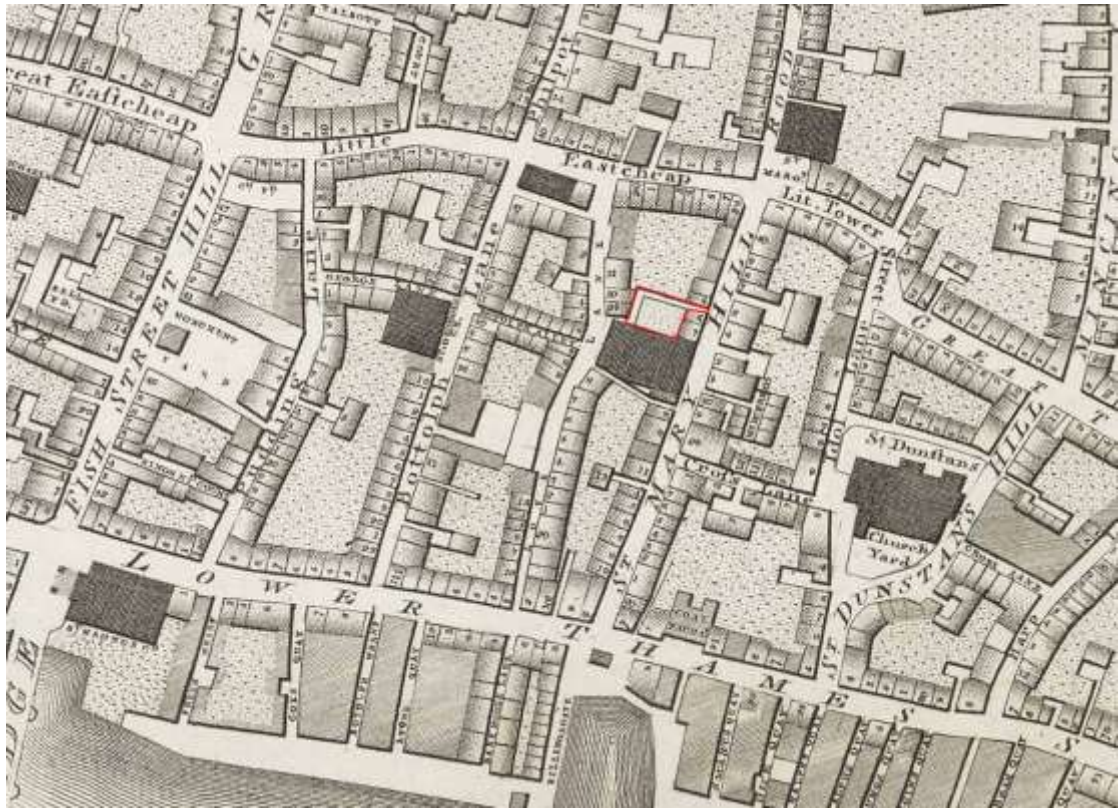


Figure 6: Extract from Horwood's 'Map of London, Westminster and Southwark' with the site location outlined in red, 1799

By the time the OS map of 1873-78 had been drawn (fig.7), St Mary-at-Hill had been altered again. In 1826-7 James Savage directed the replacement of the roof structure with two barrel vaults to form a fully developed Greek cross, whilst responds were also added to the north and south walls in order to create a heightened sense of symmetry.¹⁹ The churchyard itself was apparently closed in 1846 and all the human remains in the north churchyard were removed to the West Norwood cemetery,²⁰ whilst in 1859 the great burial vault under the nave was sealed. During the period from 1892-94:

“the church was closed and some 3,000 bodies were exhumed from the vaults and other graves within the church.”²¹

Thus, no in-situ human remains are expected to be recovered from the churchyard, unless remains from the earlier medieval period are recovered.

¹⁹ Jeffery, P. et al.1995. The Architectural History of the Church of St. Mary-at-Hill. *Transactions of the Archaeological and Middlesex Society* 43. p198-9

²⁰ St Mary-at-Hill. *St Mary-at-Hill Church for Billingsgate*. [Online] Available: <<http://www.stmary-at-hill.org/history.php>> [accessed 7 December 2015]

²¹ Jeffery, P. et al.1995. The Architectural History of the Church of St. Mary-at-Hill. *Transactions of the Archaeological and Middlesex Society* 43. p198-9



Figure 7: Extract from OS map of London Sheet 36 with the site location outlined in red, 1873-1878

The OS map of 1873-78 is the only example to show any indication of plants in the churchyard, but does indicate that there were likely flower beds and trees there at least since this period. These may have truncated earlier features. Also the area immediately to the east (between the churchyard and St Mary-at-Hill) is not shaded and appears to be open, possibly undergoing redevelopment. The new addition of Monument Street in 1880 changed the street layout of the area, as it cut through Botolph and Lovat Lane to link up with Lower Thames Street.

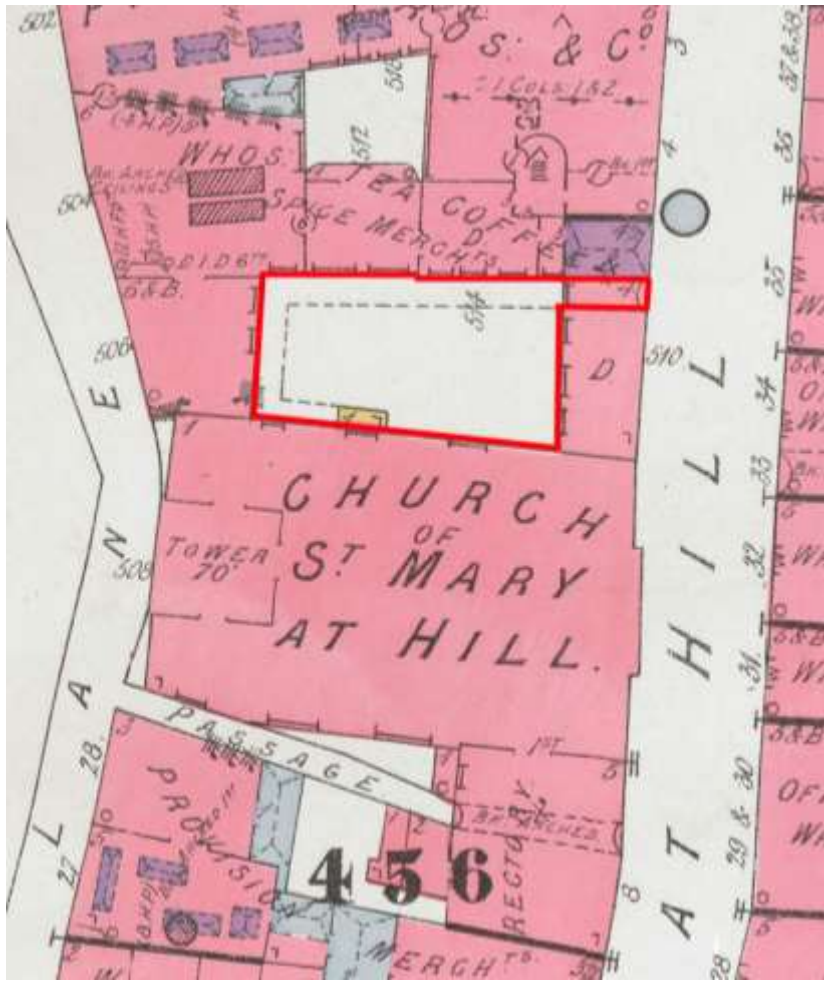


Figure 8: Extract from Goad plan of London vol. III Sheet 51 with the site location outlined in red, 1887

The Goad map from 1887 (fig.8) shows that St Mary-at-Hill was surrounded by brick buildings and that the churchyard was accessed via a covered passageway leading to St Mary-at-Hill. There also seems to have been a wooden structure (highlighted in yellow) at the end of the pathway and on the southern side of the churchyard. The building to the east was a dwelling, whilst those to the north were occupied by tea, coffee and spice merchants, which reflects the commercial nature of the Billingsgate area at this time.

3.6 The church in the 20th century

The churchyard remained in the same configuration as it is in the present day throughout the 20th century. During the Second World War the area suffered some bomb damage, including at 14 and 15 St Mary-At-Hill, however the church itself was not affected by this.

Decline in the fish trade in the 1970s changed the local character of the Billingsgate area, and the widening of Lower Thames Street in the 1970s cut off Lovat Lane from

Billingsgate Market.²² Since then, the character of the area switched from buildings used for commercial purposes to office space.

In 1988, a fire damaged the church and destroyed James Savage's new roof, but this was restored in 1991.²³ It is unlikely this will have greatly affected the churchyard.

4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH QUESTIONS

The fieldwork presented an opportunity to address several research questions:

- Is there any evidence for prehistoric or Roman activity in the area?
- Are there any remains associated with the medieval church, or for the post-Fire repair/reconstruction in the late 1660s?
- Are there any *in situ* burials, or features, deposits or remains associated with the disinterment of the churchyard in 1846?
- Is there evidence for any other features (such as vaults), and can these be dated?
- At what levels are archaeological deposits present within the evaluation pits

5. METHODOLOGY

5.1 Fieldwork

The fieldwork was carried out in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (in particular, *Standards and Practice in Archaeological Fieldwork, Guidance Paper 3*) and to the standards of the Institute for Archaeologists (*Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs*). Overall management of the project was undertaken by a full member of the Institute.

The stone flags and mortar below were removed by hand and the remaining ground hand excavated using shovels and trowels.

Adequate time was given for investigation and recording of the trenches. The archaeological work included an on-site photographic, drawn, and written record. A *pro forma* Trench Record sheet was completed for each pit; recording the nature of exposed deposits and details of any archaeological finds and features. Where suitable, finds/samples were collected from deposits for dating purposes. Photographs, recording representative trench sections and general site locations, were also taken. Levels were derived from an OS bench mark located on the front of St Mary-At-Hill church (value: 13.44mOD).

²² Department of Planning Corporation of London. 1999. *Lovat Lane Conservation Area Character Summary*. p.9

²³ Jeffery, P. et al. 1995. The Architectural History of the Church of St. Mary-at-Hill. *Transactions of the Archaeological and Middlesex Society* 43. p198

Both the Client and Kathryn Stubbs, City of London, were kept advised of the progress of the fieldwork.

5.2 Post-excavation work

The fieldwork was followed by off-site assessment and compilation of a report, and by ordering and deposition of the site archive.

Finds were treated in accordance with the appropriate guidelines. Finds and artefacts were retained and bagged with unique numbers related to the trench records. Assessment was undertaken by appropriately qualified staff. (see Appendix I).

Copies of this report have been supplied to the Client, the City of London Historic Environment Team, and the Church. A short summary of the fieldwork will be appended to this report using the OASIS Data Collection Form and in paragraph form suitable for publication within the 'excavation round-up' of the *London Archaeologist*.

6 RESULTS

Each pit will be discussed in turn (see fig.9 below for their locations). This will include a discussion of their stratigraphy, features, any finds, plus a selection of illustrative photographs.



Figure 9: Location of excavated pits.

6.1 Pit 1

Pit 1 was located in the north-east corner of the yard, adjacent to the entrance gate. The ground-level in this area was approximately 14.20mOD. The pit measured 2.1m by 1.7m, and was excavated to a depth of 1.25m (12.91mOD).



Figure 10: Overview of pit 1. Facing east.

A deposit of clay measuring 1.5m in length x 0.4m in length was observed in the north and west facing sections. This was a continuation of the planter situated to the immediate south of the trench.

Below this, the pit comprised a dark grey silt, moderately abundant with ceramic building material rubble, stones and rounded gravel. Some variations in colour were noted but it can be considered part of the same context.

A red and yellow stock brick structure was observed along the eastern edge of the pit. The feature measured 1.8m in length x 0.5m in width x 0.95m (see fig. 11). The top was observed 0.3-4m below the top of the section (13.81OD)



Figure 11: post-medieval brick structure. 2 phases of building, and significant displacement are visible. Facing east.

There are at least two observable phases of construction to the structure. The first is a red brick wall running north-south along the base of the trench. This wall comprises rows of stretchers bonded with a light grey mortar and measures 1.8m in length x 0.3-0.4m in height. The top was encountered at 13.81mOD. In figure 11, above, a row of headers can be seen at the south end of this phase, projecting away from the phase above by 0.5m, and may indicate this was the top of the original feature. It is constructed from the same bricks seen in the existing wall, and a scar on the south face implies this phase was keyed in, but has since been significantly displaced, up to approximately 0.5m as a result of subsidence.

The second phases comprises an extension, or repair to the first phase. Constructed from yellow stock brick, this part of the feature measures 1.2m in length in a north-south direction, with a further 0.5m running east-west before reaching the west facing section. A lining of broken stones on top suggests the feature was once capped off with a solid slab. Probing revealed that the interior is hollow.



Figure 12: Yellow stock brick and stone capping elements of the brick structure. The lower red brick phase can be seen projecting out to the south below. A headstone can be seen in the bottom right corner, taken to be coincidental. Facing north.

This phase does not appear to have been keyed into the existing wall and may have been freestanding. It is unclear if it was repaired to be used for the same purpose. The boundary wall was repaired and believed to have been refaced on the north side, with the yellow stock bricks in 1873. This suggests that the first phase was constructed before this time and may be contemporary with the graveyard. The second phase may have been added during these later works.

Although now partially collapsed, there appears to have been a deliberate attempt made to make the structure level, both at the base, above the red bricks, and the top, with the addition of stone slabs. (see fig 12 above). It is not known how much further this feature continues to the east, but it was not observed in Pit 2.

The feature is post-medieval in date and comprises substantial masonry elements. The first feature is believed to be contemporary with the graveyard and may have been a vault or similar feature. The significant level of subsidence in the area would certainly seem to support this theory. At present its function remains unclear and there is insufficient evidence to provide a reliable conclusion.

6.2 Pit 2

Pit 2 was located parallel to the existing church wall, east of pit 1. The ground level in this area was 14.23mOD. The pit measured 2.0m x 2.0m and excavated to a depth of 1.2m (13.03mOD).



Figure 13: Overview of pit 2. The existing churchyard wall can be seen on the right. Facing west.

The pit consisted of an upper layer of very dark grey-black silt with some stone inclusions. This measured approximately 190mm – 500mm in thickness towards the north side of the pit (13.70mOD).

Below this were two layers of grey-brown gravelly silt. The upper measured 350-430mm. The lower was observed at 13.37mOD and measured a minimum of 270mm in thickness and is taken to continue below the level of excavation. Both were abundant with stone and angular gravel inclusions.

Two deposits of orange-brown sandy gravel were recorded in the north and east facing sections (see fig 13). They are taken to be contemporaneous. The layer in the north facing section was observed at a depth of 0.72m and was 0.2-0.35m thick.



Figure 14: Gravel layer containing human remains. Facing south.

The gravel layer observed in the north facing section was abundant with disarticulated human remains. The remains are not in-situ and have most likely been deposited in this area during a previous attempt to remove the burials from the graveyard probably sometime in the 1850s / 1860s.



Figure 15: Collapsed slabs and disarticulated human remains. Facing south.

A layer of stone slabs placed vertically was situated north of the gravel layer (see figs. 14 and 15). The slabs measured approximately 0.3m² and were aligned east-west in a row measuring 0.9m from the west section before they are present, but collapsed. This is unlikely to have supported another structure and is most likely a demarcation, or edging for the 'charnel pit' type feature to the south.

A small pit containing ceramic building material was also recorded cut into the gravel layer and can be seen in figure 14 above. This produced no further features of archaeological interest.

The excavation of pit 2 revealed the lower courses of the existing churchyard wall (also observed in pits 1 and 3). The section exposed measured approximately 2.1m in height x 2.0m in width.



Figure 16: Existing churchyard wall. Facing north.

Further evidence of the construction phases of the wall can be seen in figure 10. The lower part comprises red brick stretchers with a rowlock course of headers at the present ground level (14.23mOD), above which is a messy repaired course and more recent stock brick wall.

The red brick wall shows significant displacement, with a large crack east-west through the centre, and a further crack can be seen on the west side. Above the crack the entire section is sloping from east to west. It would appear that to counteract this, the upper wall has simply been built on top, level, providing stability for the newer courses.

The finds recovered from this pit comprise mostly human bones, with some pottery, clay tobacco pipe, vessel and window glass, ceramic building material and metal coffin

furniture – including nails and handles. Similarly to pit 1, some finds date from the Roman and medieval periods, with the majority dating from the post-medieval period.

6.3 Pit 3

Pit 3 was located in the north east corner of the churchyard, adjacent to a metal entrance gate. The existing wall was exposed in the northern section. The ground level in this area was approximately 14.30mOD. The pit measured 1.8m x 1.9m and excavated to a depth of 1.1m (13.20mOD). An additional slot was dug along the northern edge to expose the foundations of the red brick wall, increasing the maximum depth to 2.05m (12.25mOD).



Figure 17: Overview of pit 3. Facing west.

The stratigraphy consisted of an upper layer of light brown clay from the modern planter (seen in the north, east and west facing sections) extending to a depth of 0.41m below the paving, above two layers of silty clay.

The upper layer was a black silty clay containing frequent gravels. It measured 0.65m in thickness, with the base at 13.65mOD. The lower layer was a lighter grey-black colour containing frequent gravels. This continued to the trench base and continued below the level of excavation.

There was little of archaeological interest in this pit, with the exception of two stone slabs which were on the same alignment as those recorded in pit 2. They were surrounded by orange gravel and may be the eastern extent of the feature.

The primary focal point of this pit was the foundations of the red brick wall running east-west through the churchyard, separating the raised garden area from the path, which were exposed during the excavation.



Figure 18: South face of wall and supporting arch post-excavation. Facing north.

A slot dug along the north edge of the trench base revealed a single arch supporting the wall above. The arch was built from red brick, with stretchers arranged vertically. It measured 1.8m in length and was separated from the main wall by a rowlock course of headers. The top of the arch sits at 13.29mOD and the base at approximately 12.20mOD. It is therefore believed that the full length the wall is built upon a series of relieving arches.



Figure 19: Detail of arch. The division between the two phases can be seen. There is a small scar to the left of the scale - purpose unknown. Facing north-east.



Figure 20: Overview of wall, stone and planter material in section. Facing east.

Figures 19 and 20 above show the extent of the post-medieval wall. Similarly to the section recorded in pit 2, the division between the phases can be seen. At the junction of the red and yellow bricks is a single course of messy repair work (14.40mOD).

Artefacts recovered included ceramic building material, clay tobacco pipe, bone, vessel and window glass and pottery, particularly post-medieval blue and white painted vessels. A few fragments of metal coffin furniture were also recovered.

6.4 Pit 4

Pit 4 was located in the south-west corner of the churchyard, north of the entrance steps and adjacent to the current boiler room. The ground level in this area was 14.25mOD. The pit measured 2.5m in length (E-W) x 1.6m in width x 0.8m, with a maximum depth of 0.8m (13.45mOD). A clay baulk was retained on the north side to prevent damage to vegetation in the existing planter.



Figure 21: Overview of pit 4. Facing west.

A deposit of clay measuring 1.5m in length x 1.0m in width x 0.3-0.4m in thickness covered approximately half of the trench. This was removed to reveal patches of orange gravel and a mid-brown silty soil abundant with rubble and stones. The patches of gravel measured between 50 and 100mm in thickness, extending to a depth of approximately 13.90mOD. The shallow depth at which these were encountered suggests they have been deposited recently. This is supported by the modern brick drain in the north-west corner of the pit which immediately underlies this horizon.



Figure 22: post-medieval brick drain structure at west end of pit. Facing west.

The brick feature, shown above in fig 22, taken to be a modern drain, was constructed of two courses of frogged orange bricks. It measured 0.9m in length x 0.26m in width x 0.24m in depth. Stone slabs cap the feature, or more likely, have been dumped, at the north end.

Excavations at the east end of pit 4 uncovered a rectangular cut along the trench base. The cut was aligned east-west and filled with the same orange gravel seen elsewhere in pit 4, and also pit 2. The feature measured 0.78m in length x 0.38m in width, the depth is unknown.



Figure 23: Rectangular gravel filled cut at east end of pit 4. Facing east.

It is unclear what this feature is, however, one hypothesis is that it may be a backfilled grave. The shape and alignment would support this theory. Because of the similarities in gravel fills between pit 4 and pit 2, the backfilling of this cut may be contemporary with the creation of the charnel pit feature in pit 2 and associated with the burial clearance. However it should be noted that this feature is relatively narrow and may not have been wide enough for a burial.

Artefacts recovered from this pit included ceramic building material fragments, clay tobacco pipe, pottery, stained window glass and the occasional fragment of metal. These range in date from the Roman to the post-medieval period. As a result of the disturbance from the modern drain at the west end this context cannot accurately be dated.

7. CONCLUSION

The fieldwork conducted provided an opportunity to answer several relevant research questions.

The assessment did not provide any evidence of prehistoric activity in terms of features or finds from the site, but a quantity of Roman pottery was recovered. It is known that there was Roman activity in the area, however, due to the mixed and contaminated nature of the pit fills it is likely the finds are residual, and may have even been imported from elsewhere.

No remains associated with the medieval church or post-Fire phases were uncovered. A number of medieval pottery sherds were recovered from all four pits which may be related to local occupation, but were probably residual / secondary depositions.

The churchyard was disinterred sometime in the 1850s / 1860s but excavation has proven that not all of the remains were removed. No in-situ burials were recovered, however, a significant quantity of human remains were recovered from pit 2, in addition to disarticulated elements throughout the other three pits. Many elements recovered were small, such as phalanges, and were most likely accidentally missed during the clearing.

Pit 1 uncovered a substantial post-medieval brick feature. The feature showed two clear phases; an initial construction and later repair. The use of red brick keyed in to the existing church wall supports the theory that the lower part of this structure, at least, was contemporary with the graveyard. It is unclear what its purpose was, and whether or not this remained the same after it was repaired, however the significant subsidence noted in this area in the churchyard would indicate the ground below is hollow or unstable. A vault, or similar feature can be proposed.

The excavation also revealed the foundations of the lower part of the existing wall in pit 3. The construction is of red brick, supported by a series of brick relieving arches. This has later been repaired and raised using yellow stock bricks to produce the present day level.

It is most likely that the fills within the pits are post-medieval in date, associated with the raising of the area using imported material, graveyard soils, and disturbances from burial clearances and subsequent landscaping.

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Appendix I: Site drawings

Pit 1

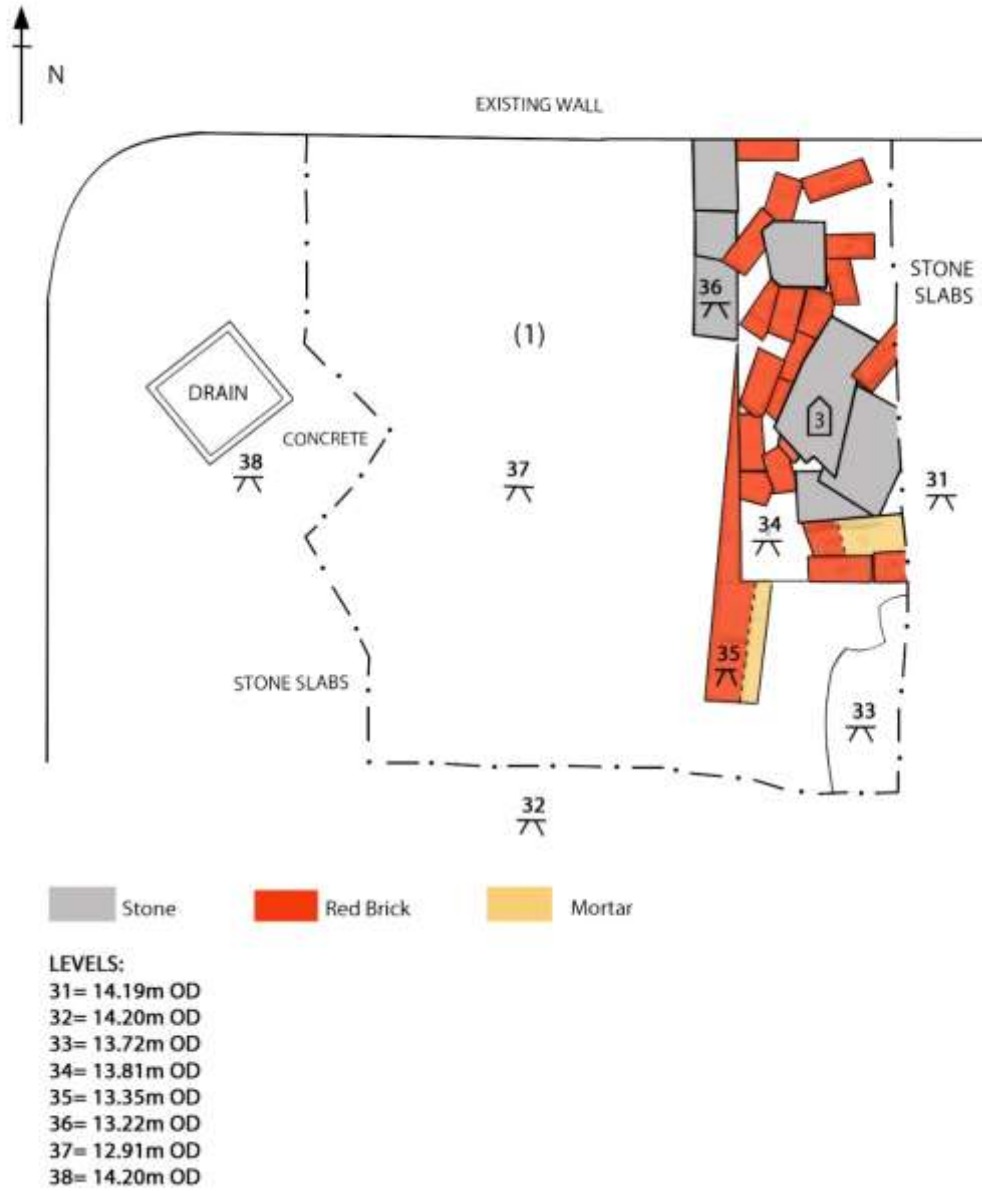


Figure 24: Plan of Pit 1. Scale: 1:20.

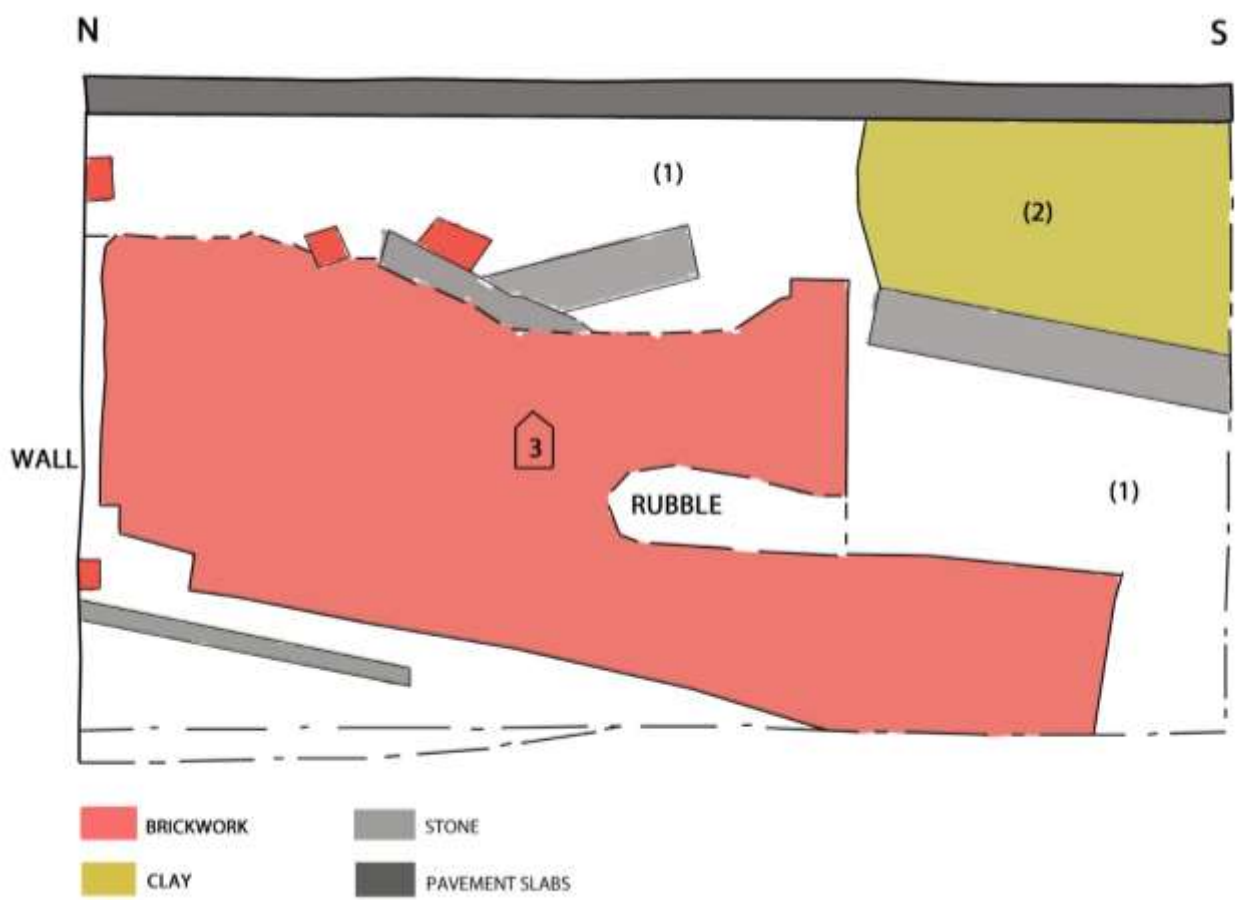


Figure 25: West facing section of Pit 1. Scale: 1:10.

Pit 2

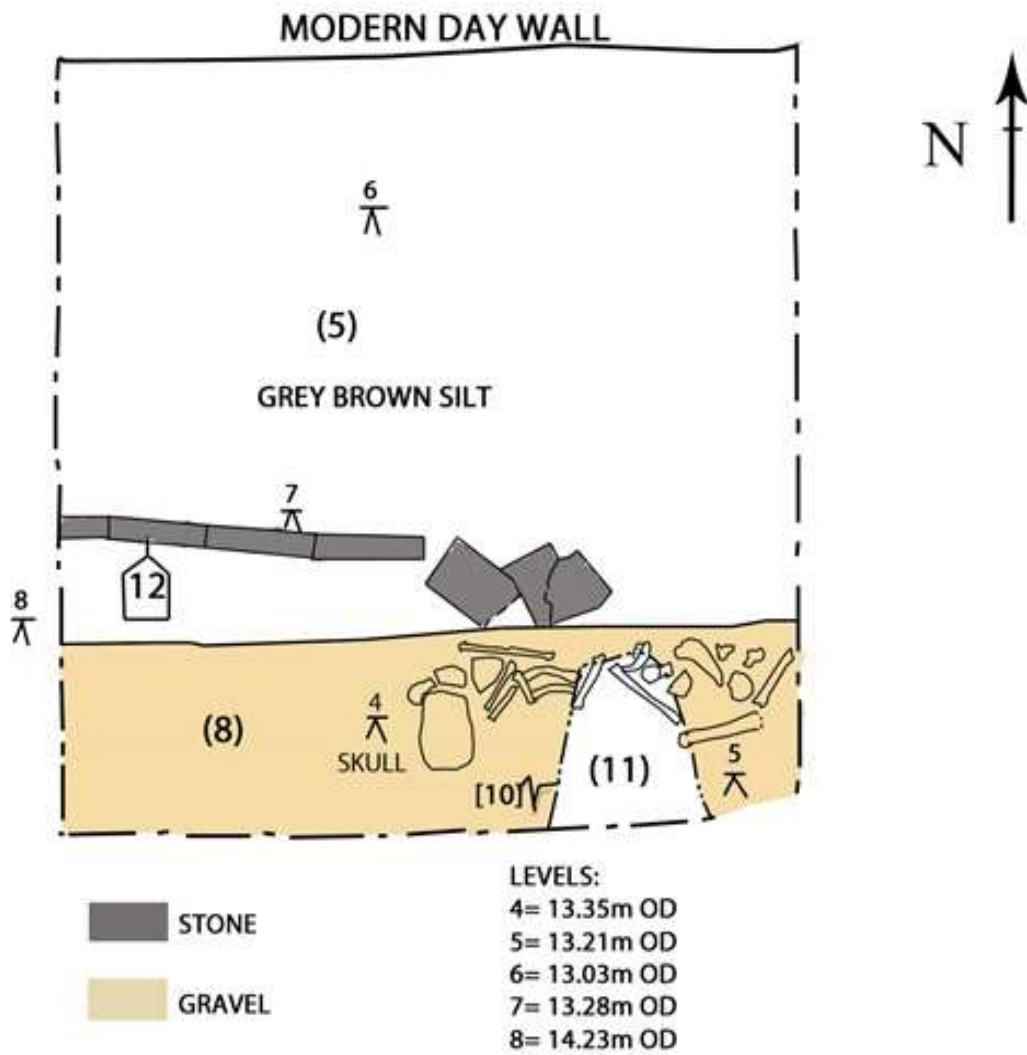


Figure 26: Plan of pit 2. Scale: 1:20.

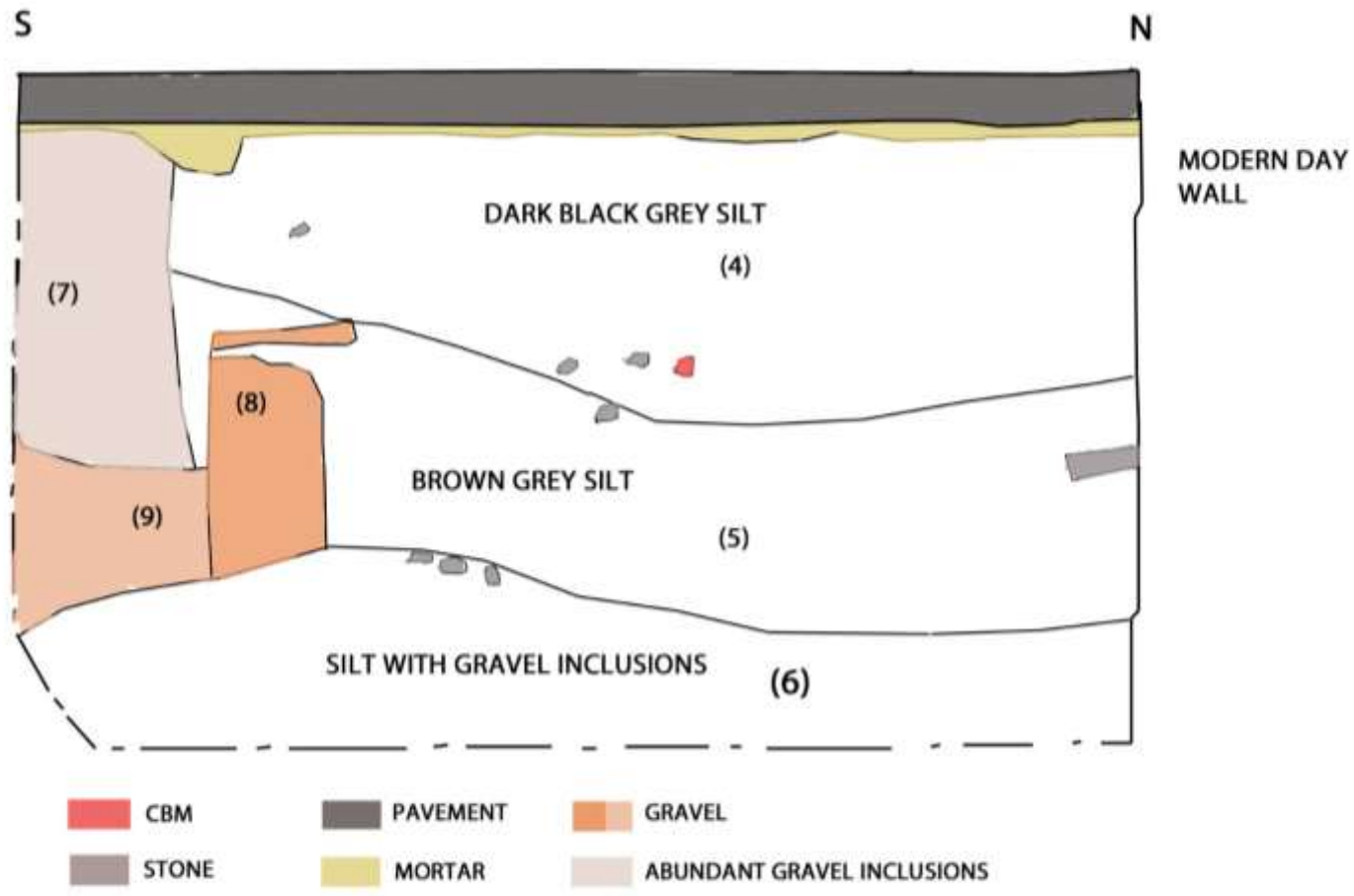


Figure 27: East facing section of Pit 2. Scale: 1:10.

Pit 3

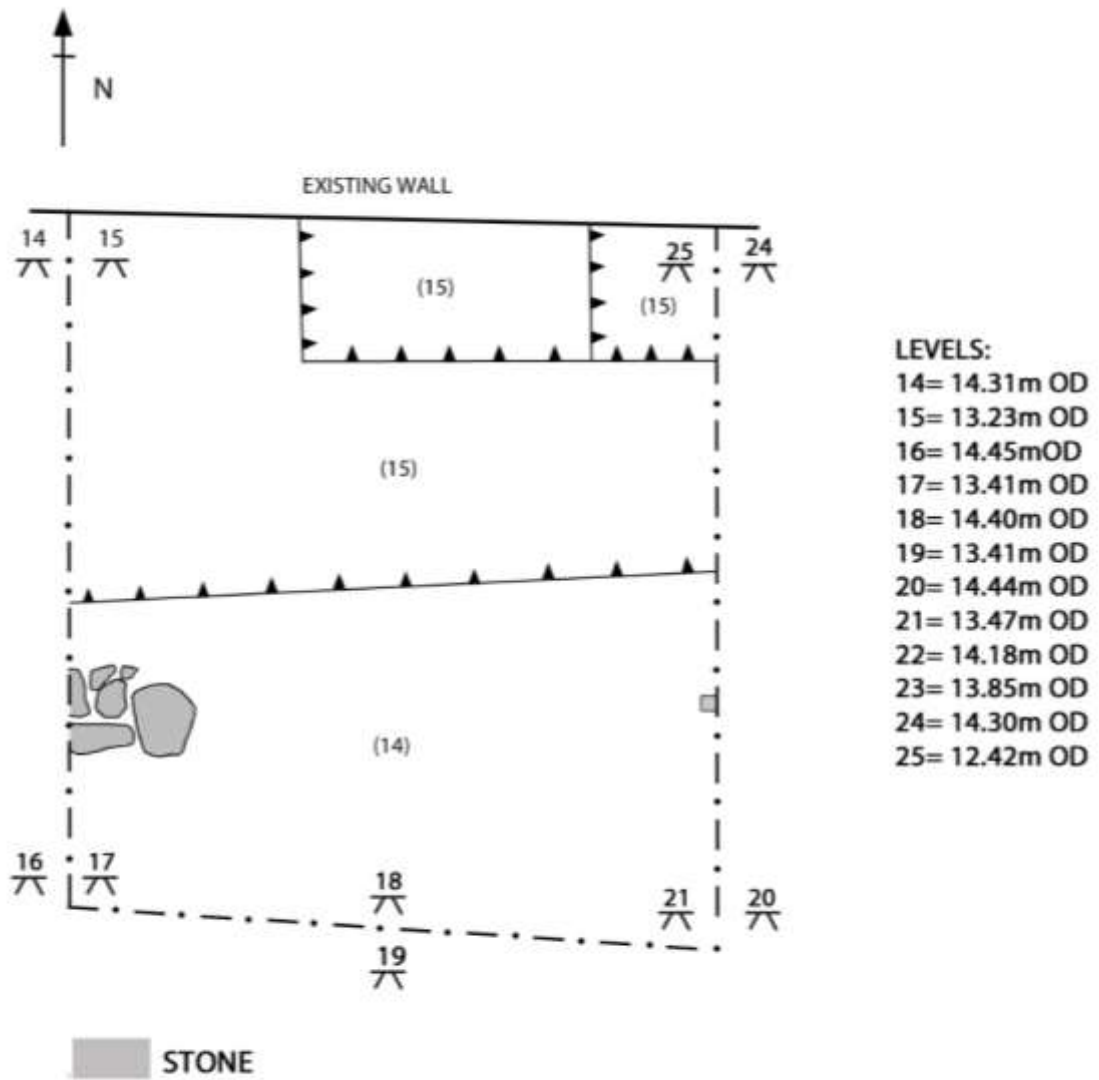


Figure 28: Plan of Pit 3. Scale: 1:20.

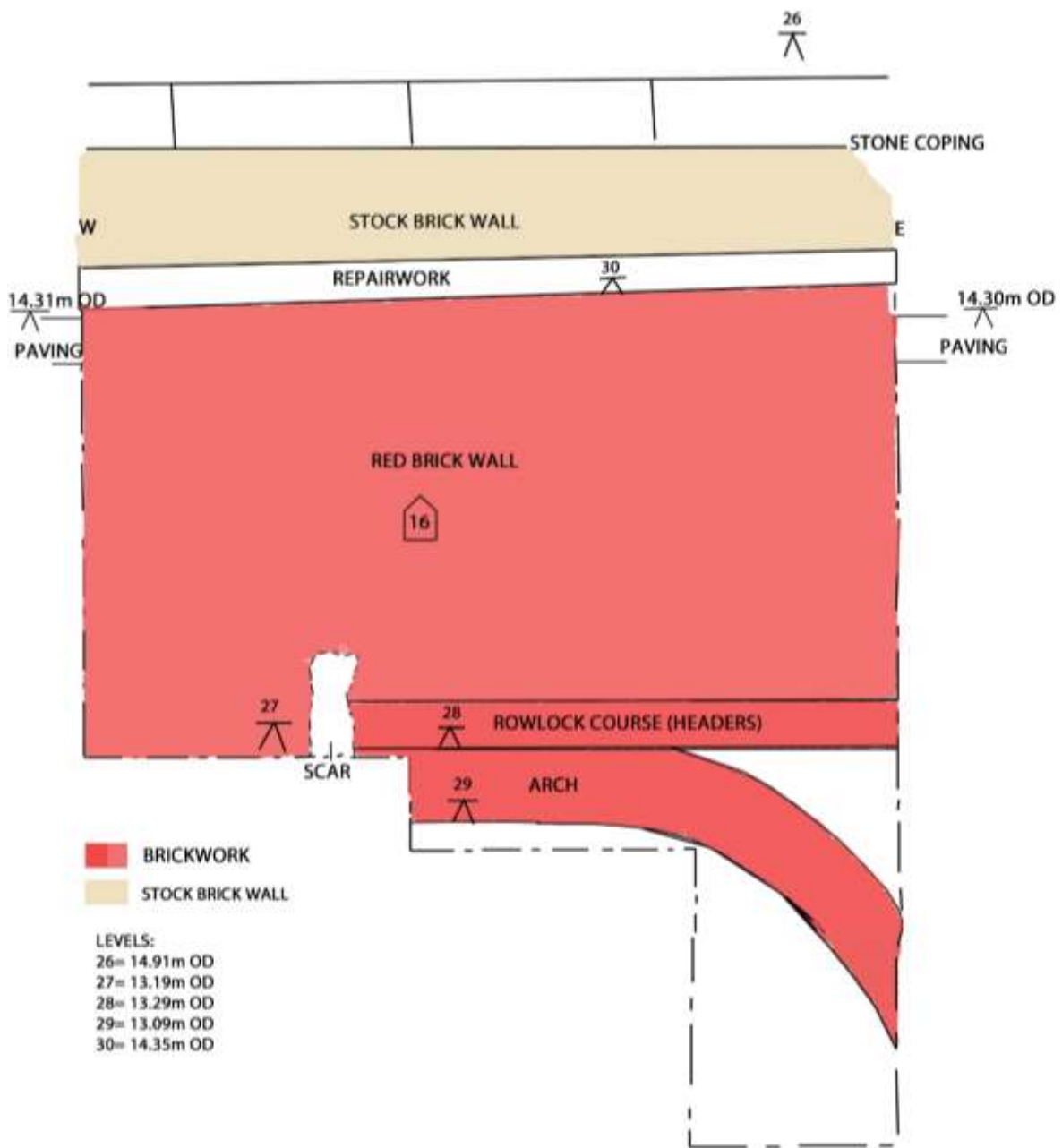


Figure 29: South facing section of Pit 3. Scale: 1:10.

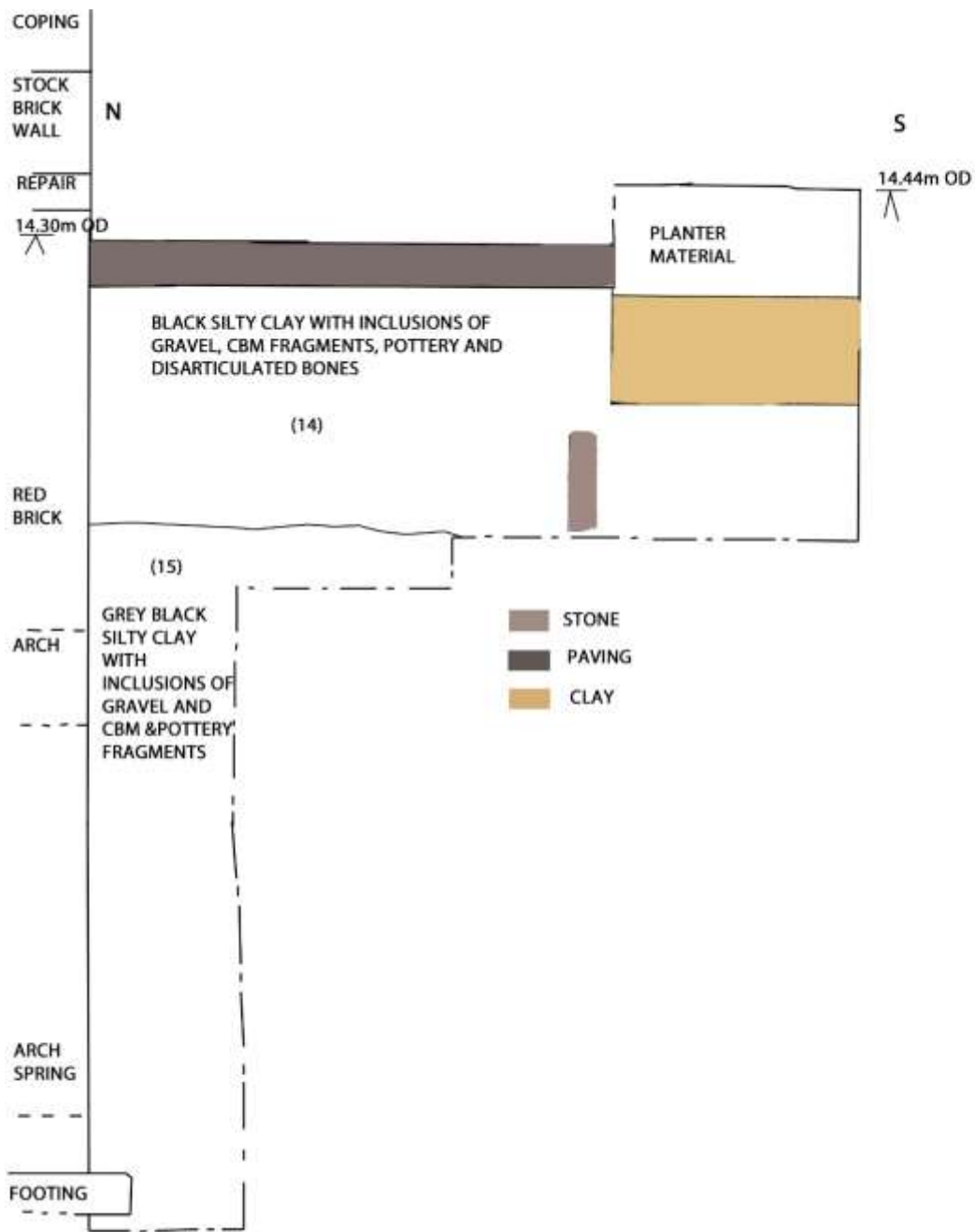


Figure 30: West facing section of Pit 3. Scale: 1:10.

Pit 4

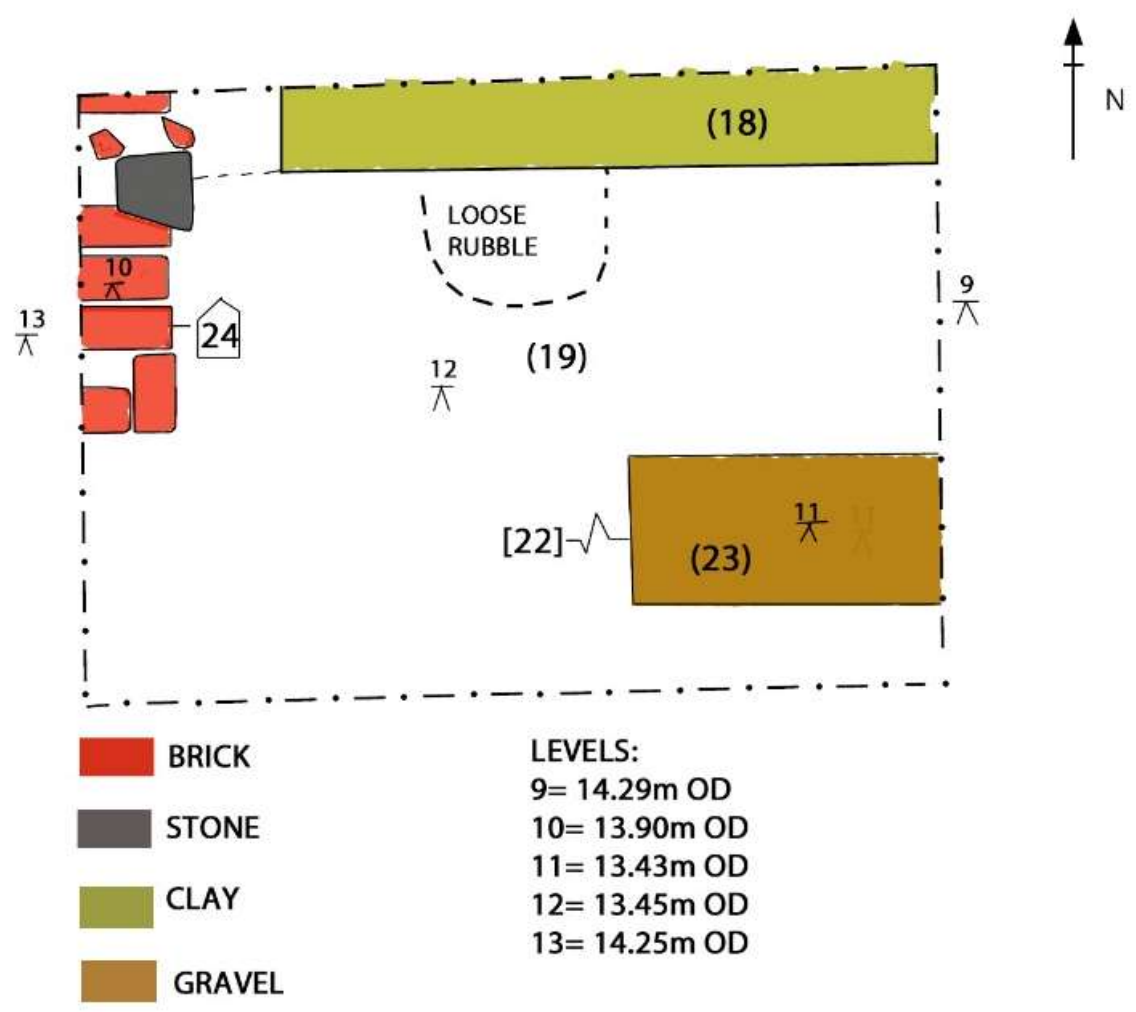


Figure 31: Plan of Pit 4. Scale: 1:20.

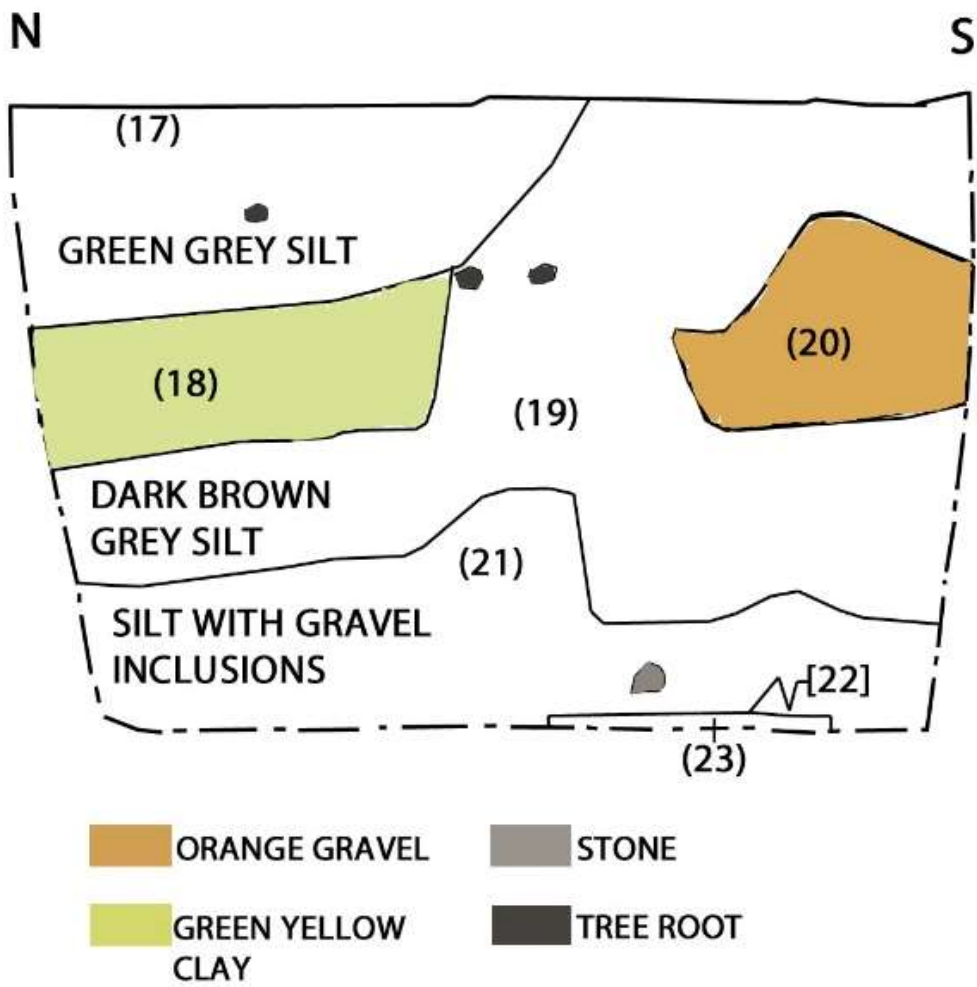


Figure 32: West facing section of Pit 4. Scale: 1:10.

Appendix II: Pottery

Paul Blinkhorn

The pottery assemblage comprised 180 sherds with a total weight of 2097g. It comprised a mixture of Romano-British, medieval and later material, and was recorded using the conventions of the Museum of London Type-Series (eg. Vince 1985), as follows:

BORDY:	Yellow-glazed Border Ware , 1550-1700. 3 sherds, 23g.
CBW:	Coarse Border Ware , 1270 – 1500. 2 sherds, 11g.
CHPO:	Chinese Porcelain , 1580 -1900. 4 sherds, 20g.
CREA:	Creamware , 1740-1830. 13 sherds, 130g.
EMSH:	Early Medieval Shelly Ware , 1050-1150. 1 sherd, 15g.
ENGS:	English Stoneware , 1700-1900. 6 sherds, 189g.
ENPO:	English Porcelain , 1745-1900. 5 sherds, 20g.
HORT:	Horticultural Earthenwares , 19 th – 20 th century. 14 sherds, 384g
KING:	Kingston-type Ware , 1230–1400. 1 sherd, 2g.
LMSR:	Late Medieval Sandy Transitional Redware , 1480-1600. 6 sherds, 133g.
LOND:	London-type Ware , early/mid 12 th – mid 14 th century. 3 sherds, 23g.
MG:	Mill Green Ware , 1270 – 1350. 2 sherds, 5g.
MPUR:	Midland Purple Ware , 1480 – 1750. 1 sherd, 3g.
PMR:	Post-medieval Redware , 1580 – 1900. 15 sherds, 209g.
PMSR:	Post-Medieval Slipped Redware , 1480 – 1650. 2 sherds, 89g.
SSW:	Sandy-Shelly Ware , 1140 – 1200. 3 sherds, 27g.
SWSG:	Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware , 1720-1780. 4 sherds, 49g.
TGW:	English Tin-Glazed Ware , 1600-1800. 4 sherds, 21g.
TPW:	Transfer-printed Whiteware , 1830-1900. 70 sherds, 743g.
WEST:	Westerwald-type Stoneware , 1590-1800. 1 sherd, 1g.

In addition, 22 sherds (450g) of Romano-British pottery (RB) were also noted. One of the pieces was identifiable as a fragment of a poppy head beaker, appearing in production between c.70 and 160 AD. The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Tables 1 and 2. All the ware types are well-known in London. Each date should be regarded as a *terminus post quem*. The range of fabric types shows that there was activity at the site in the Roman period, and again from around the later 11th century onwards. All the contexts are of 19th century date.

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Context	RB		EMSH		SSW		LOND		KING		CBW		MG		MPUR		LMSR		PMSR	
	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt
1	2	17	1	15									1	2					1	74
2	13	371			1	15	2	22			2	11	1	3			5	115	1	15
3	5	26					1	1	1	2					1	3	1	18		
4	2	36			2	12														
Total	22	450	1	15	3	27	3	23	1	2	2	11	2	5	1	3	6	133	2	89

Table 1: Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type, Roman and Medieval wares

Context	BORDY		PMR		WEST		TGW		CHPO		ENGS		SWSG		ENPO		CREA		HORT		TPW	
	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt
1			2	33			1	9	1	15							2	42	3	38	8	136
2	1	14	4	49	1	1	2	9	2	2	2	55	3	45	5	20	5	28	6	119	16	129
3	2	9	5	48			1	3	1	3	2	34					3	21	2	159	30	304
4			4	79							2	100	1	4			3	39	3	68	16	174
Total	3	23	15	209	1	1	4	21	4	20	6	189	4	49	5	20	13	130	14	384	70	743

Table 2: Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type, Post-Medieval and Modern wares

Appendix III: Samian ware pottery

Heidi Archer

'Samian ware' refers to a variety of red-gloss pottery exported to Britain from the mid 1st to the mid 3rd Century AD from Gaul. Also known as 'terra sigillata' the pottery often has a characteristic orangey hard fabric, with an orangey red slip. There were several main centres of production including Lezoux and Les Martres in Central Gaul, La Graufesenque in South Gaul, and Rheinzabern and Trier in East Gaul. The types of vessels produced fall into two broad categories – plain and decorated. Plain forms seem to have been made on a wheel, dried, dipped in slip and fired in a kiln. Decorated forms were often made using a mould before undergoing the same finishing process as plain ware. Samian ware vessel forms commonly include bowls dishes, cups, beakers and flagons, as well as a few more unusual vessels such as inkwells, feeding bottles and mortaria. Occasionally 'black samian' is uncovered, notable for its dark colour, but no such vessels appear in this catalogue.

Methodology

Each sherd was catalogued in a Microsoft Access database. Full details, including weights, rim and footring measurements were taken where applicable. As the products of the samian industry were highly standardised, the terminology employed when describing the vessels has become standardised too. Unless otherwise stated, the form number for each vessel type uses Dragendorff's numbers. The abbreviations CG, SG, and EG denote the three major areas of samian production: Central Gaul; South Gaul and East Gaul. The letter 'R' after a form indicates the vessel is rouletted (usually in the form of a circle on the internal base, created using a pin wheel).

Catalogue of Samian ware

Entries are listed in order of the pit from which they were recovered, then by fabric, form and date.

Pit 1

1. SG 18, dish. Fragment of base and footring. A shallow scratch is visible on the interior of the footring, taken to be accidental rather than a graffito. The footring measures 20% with a diameter of 8cm and is slightly battered. Smoked spots on the surface cAD 70-110.
2. SG, dish. Small fragment of wall, taken to be from a dish. Slightly scratched, with smoked spots. cAD 70-110.
3. SG 33, dish. Fragment of wall/base junction. Internal and external grooves. A scratch is visible on the external surface which is taken to be accidental. Smoked spots. cAD 80-110.
4. SG, bowl or dish. Fragment of wall, probably from a bowl. Hard fabric with a good glossy slip. Smoked spots. cAD 70-110.
5. SG vessel of indeterminate form. Small battered scrap. Hard, cherry red fabric with yellow flecks. CAD 80-110.

Pit 2

6. SG 29, bowl. A fragment of rim from a decorated bowl. Rouletting, above a chunky beadrow, rosette border and arrowheads. Good glossy slip. The rim measures 5% with a diameter of 24cm. cAD 65-85.
7. SG 29 or 37, bowl. Fragment of basal wreath below a single bordered medallion and vertical beadrow borders. More likely to be a 37. Slightly crazed slip. cAD 70-110.
8. SG 30, bowl. Fragment of ovolo above a beadrow. Double bordered ovolo with a blob, or blurred rosette tipped tongue to the right. Smoked spots. cAD 70-100.
9. SG 18/31R, dish. Fragment of footring, and base with rouletting. Chunky. Fairly soft 'gritty' fabric, probably burnt. Two clear fingerprints can be seen in the slip made during manufacture. The footring is relatively unworn and measures 20% with a diameter of 10cm. cAD 80-110.
10. CG dish of indeterminate form. Fragment of footring and base. Brownish slip with some accretion adhering to the surface. The footring is battered but unworn. Smoked spots. cAD 120-160.
11. SG 33, cup. Fragment of footring and base. The flat base would suggest a form 33, rather than the more rounded 27. Good glossy slip. The footring measures 10% with a diameter of 6cm. cAD 70-110.
12. CG bowl or dish. Rim and wall fragment. Brownish slip. The rim measures 4% with an indeterminate diameter. Smoked spots. cAD 120-160.
13. SG cup or bowl. Fragment of heavily rilled base, and a small junction of the foot, most likely from a cup or bowl. There is a small patch of accretion. Good slip on the interior. cAD 70-110.
14. CG vessel of indeterminate form. A small flake, with slip on both the interior and exterior. cAD 120-200.
15. CG vessel of indeterminate form. A small fragment which could conceivably be a cup, although this is not conclusive. Fairly soft fabric with a brownish slip. cAD 120-200.
16. EG dish or cup. A small fragment of wall/base junction. Very soft pale brown fabric with a dullish brown slip. Some accretion on the fabric. Taken to be EG rather than CG, but a date of cAD 120-240 is proposed.
17. CG platter. An unusual fragment with highly micaceous surfaces (although this is less clean in a clean break). Buff coloured fabric with a brownish slip. Taken to be a fragment of base from a platter with a concave interior. There is a small 'V' shaped scratch on the underside, but this is probably wear. A date of cAD 120-200 is given, although it is possible that this is a pre-Flavian variation.

Pit 3

18. SG 29, bowl. A small fragment of upper rouletting above a cut-off chunky beadrow and blurred bird facing left. Very upright profile. Dull reddish slip. cAD 60-80.
19. SG 37, bowl. A small, very glossy fabric of blurred scroll and wavy line border. Some crazing of the slip. cAD 70-110.
20. SG 18 or 18/31, dish. A chunky fragment of wall/base junction with a step on the interior surface. There are two large scratches on the base, which seem deliberate but cannot positively be identified as a graffito. Probably burnt – smoked spots. cAD 70-110.
21. SG 27, cup. Fragment of wall and internal groove below the rim. The form is easily recognisable from its double curved wall. cAD 80-110.
22. SG 33, cup. Fragment of wall from a straight sided cup. Hard fabric. Large patch of staining on the exterior surface. cAD 80-110.
23. CG vessel of indeterminate form. Taken to be a chunky wall fragment from a bowl or dish. The surfaces are very worn and pitted. cAD 120-200.
24. SG bowl or dish. Fairly hard orange-red fabric with a glossy slip. Fragment of wall. Some degree of staining. cAD 70-110.
25. SG vessel of indeterminate form. A small fragment of base, probably from a cup. Heavily flecked fabric. cAD 80-110.

Pit 4

26. SG 18, dish. Base and footring of a dish. The edge of stamp is visible although the letters have been obliterated. There is a small 'V' shaped scratch on the base by the interior ring. A similar graffito was noticed on entry 17, however, this is almost certainly coincidental. Waxy, smooth slip. The footring is battered. CAD 70-110.
27. SG bowl or dish. Small fragment of wall and rim. Taken to be either the wall of an 18 dish, or the top of a decorated bowl form 37 above the ovolo. Pinkish fabric with a good slip. cAD 70-110.
28. SG 18, dish. Fragment of wall and base from a dish. The fabric is very hard and buff coloured, with a brownish slip. There is a large void in the fabric. Smoked spots. cAD 70-100.
29. SG vessel of indeterminate form. Most likely a wall fragment from a bowl or dish. The fabric is soft and contains no mica. Smoked spots. Taken to be SG, but could be burnt CG ware, so as such a wider date of cAD 70-200 is given.

Discussion

The assemblage contained a total of 29 sherds from 29 vessels, with a total weight of 268g. This comprised 5 decorated sherds, 1 stamped sherd and 23 plain ware sherds. The sherds were produced in Central, South and East Gaul during the period cAD 60-240, with the majority of assemblage being manufactured in South Gaul between cAD 70-110.

Pit no.	CG Total	SG Total	EG Total	Total sherd count	Weight (g)
1	0	5	0	5	38
2	5	6	1	12	122
3	1	7	0	8	56
4	0	4	0	4	52
				29	268

Table 3: Quantification of sherds by fabric.

The condition of the assemblage was mixed. The majority of sherds were in good condition with minimal wear, however several displayed varying degrees of shallow surface scratches, and one sherd had almost no slip remaining. Many of the footrings show normal signs of wear as a result of everyday use, and the level of breaks is consistent with an assemblage which has spent a prolonged period in the ground. 10 vessels had smoked spots visible on the surface, formed during the firing process.

It is possible that the scratches noted on several sherds are deliberate, however, it is more likely they are the result of wear, or indeed boredom on behalf of the owner, rather than a definitive attempt to mark a vessel with a legible symbol.

Overall, the assemblage is consistent with a residual deposit and is not conclusive of any clear settlement or large scale activity in the immediate vicinity of the site.

Appendix IV: Clay tobacco pipe

A total of 69 clay tobacco pipe fragments were recovered from four pits. These included 2 complete pipe bowls with partial stems attached, 1 almost complete bowl with a partially attached stem and 3 partial stems with partial bowl fragments attached. A total of 63 stem fragments were recovered ranging in length from 18-88mm and width from 3-11mm, however these are less diagnostic than bowls. The collection is in a fairly typical state of preservation, and many fragments show little signs of wear. The pipes were recovered from the main backfill of each pit, which although varies slightly are believed to be contemporary, if not the same.



Figure 33: Decorated clay tobacco pipes recovered from pit 2.

KEY:

BH = Bowl height; BW = Bowl width; SL = Stem length; SW= Stem width; BS= Bore size
SH = On side of heel; BF = On bowl facing smoker

The above abbreviations are taken from the *DAACS Cataloguing Manual: Tobacco Pipes*, by Kate Grillo, Jennifer Aultman and Nick Bon-Harper, (updated February 2012)

All sizes given in millimetres

Types are taken from Atkinson & Oswald, (1969), *London Clay Tobacco Pipes* in the Journal of the Archaeological Association Third Series **vol.XXXII**

Pit	Form	Type	Date	Count	BH	BW	SL	SW	BS	Comments
1	Partial bowl and stem	18	c.1660-1680	1	46	20	9	10	3	Very burnt interior and partially burnt exterior
	Partial bowl and stem	27	c.1780-1820	1	31	21	30	6	2	Initialed 'R W' (SH)
	Partial bowl and stem	27	c.1780-1820	1	28	19	10	7	2	Initialed 'L ?E' (SH)
3	Bowl and partial stem			1	37	19	54	6	2	Simple leaf decoration. Initialed 'W W' (SH)
	Bowl and partial stem	30	c.1850-1910	1	32	19	28	6	2	Stylised leaf decoration
4	Partial bowl and stem			1	29	19	29	7	2	Simple leaf decoration. Initialed 'I H' (SH)

Table 4: Quantification & description of clay tobacco pipe

Appendix V: Metal items

A total of 40 metal finds were recovered from 4 pits. These consisted primarily of coffin furniture, including handles, nails and studs. The total includes two coins recovered from pits 2 and 3.

Pit	Handle	Nail	Stud	Other	Unknown	Total
1	0	0	0	0	1	1
2	4	7	1	1	5	18
3	1	0	11	2	0	14
4	1	3	0	1	2	7
						40

Table 5: Quantification of metal artefacts

The coffin handles (or grips) were decorative rather than functional. They were simple in form, and made from either cast or wrought iron. They probably all had backing plates originally, but none have survived. 2 of the copper alloy studs from pit 3 had traces of wood attached from where they were hammered into a coffin. Studs were most commonly used as upholstery nails however there is evidence from previous sites to suggest they were hammered into the coffin to create patterns or names.

The coins were recovered from pits 2 and 3, detailed below:

Pit 2

Belgian 25 Centimes. 1921. Copper-nickel; legend in French

Obverse:

Crowned royal monogram with centre hole (Albert I), surrounded by the inscription 'Royaume de Belgique' (Kingdom of Belgium). Date below.

Reverse:

To the right the facial value (25 C^{es}). To the left & below an olive branch. At base in small text the engraver's name (A. Michaux).

Pit 3

Very corroded, Cu.alloy? Possibly a farthing; diam. is just under 21mm – apparently slightly larger than the 1860-1960 issue (20.19mm); slightly smaller than 1821-59 (22mm).

The quantity of material produced would suggest the assemblage represents residual finds from the clearance of the burial ground. As no handles were found in-situ is highly unlikely they were from the same coffin and probably represent scattered material from a number of sources. Likewise, the two coins recovered are likely to be a result of accidental loss rather than deliberate deposition. The material dates from the post-medieval period, specifically to the 19th/20th century.

Appendix VI: Human and animal bone assessment

Valentina Bernardi BA, MSc, UCL Institute of Archaeology.

Introduction:

The bones were recovered from the ground of the St. Mary at Hill Church Graveyard in London, during an evaluation dig for a garden re-landscaping project. The bones recovered are a redeposited and commingled assemblage of remains that were accidentally left behind after the cemetery closure in 1846, and subsequent gradual clearance during the 1900 and early 20th centuries.

Methods:

The bones were analysed by direct observation. For the human remains age assessment of the juveniles was carried on epiphyseal fusion and diaphysis length following and Scheuer and Black (2000) and teeth eruption following Al Qahtani (2009). Sex was estimated from cranial and pelvic morphology following Buikstra and Ubelaker (1994). Age was estimated using pubic symphysis changes as reported by Suchey-Brook as reported in Buikstra and Ubelaker (1994). Pathological diagnoses were made following Waldron (2009).

For the animal remains, for bone fragment the following characteristics were recorded where applicable: context, element, taxon, fusion, side, fragmentation, modification and weathering. The identification of taxa and elements was carried out following Hillson (1992) and Schmidt (1972). Estimation of age by observation of the fusion stage of the epiphyses was recorded following Silver (1969). The positions of butchery marks and fragmentation were recorded according to Binford (1981).

Quantity:

In all 272 human bones were recovered and 47 animal bones (See table 6 for complete breakdown refer to tables 7 and 8).

	Pit 1	Pit 2	Pit 3	Pit 4	Total
Human bones	32	143	86	11	272
Animal bones	0	25	5	17	47

Table 6: Human and animal bone count.

Context:

All the bones were recovered from four hand-dug trial pits located near to each other, dug to a depth of about 1.0m to 1.2m, pit 4 slightly shallower (*c* 800mm). These pits seem to be the result of later reworking in the ground that once hosted the cemetery, from the pottery found within the pits it appears that this was done sometime in the 19th century. No in situ remains were encountered during the trial excavation. Parts of the same human bones were found in pit 1 and pit 3 and could be reassembled together with also similar weathering, suggesting that at least pit 1 and 3 pits may be contemporaneous.

Conditions of the remains:

All the bones were disarticulated; most bones were broken in at least 2 pieces. Weathering was slight in both animal and human bones.

Discussion:

The human bones assemblage contained remains of both adult and children, unfortunately only a few could be aged or sexed due to their high fragmentation level and their commingled state. However, some basic analysis could be carried out. A juvenile humerus diaphysis from pit 3 was intact and could be measured, indicating that the child was about 5 to 6 years at the time of death. A child mandible (fig. 34) could be aged by teeth eruption and gave an age at death of 5 years (plus or minus 9 to 16 months). Both child humerus and mandible were from pit 3 and could potentially belong to the same individual, but unfortunately it is impossible to say with any certainty. Juvenile bones were recovered also from pit 2, but unfortunately were too incomplete to allow measurements and ageing, however by the level of fusion observable, they were all under 15 years of age at the time of death.



Figure 34: Child mandible from Pit 3

In the adult bones some pathological conditions could be observed. Several of the thoracic vertebrae recovered from both pit 2 and 3 presented large entheses ossification, some of this vertebrae presented also Schmorl's nodes (fig. 35). Ossification of vertebral entheses can be caused by pathological conditions such as Ankylosing spondylitis, or by trauma and inflammation of tendons and ligaments (Waldron 2009). However, none of the ossification appeared to have been fused to their superior or inferior vertebrae, as it would have been the case in ankylosing spondylitis. The same vertebrae presented also Schmorl's node, sometime in both upper and lower endplates. Schmorl's nodes are caused for the most by trauma, especially axial loading (Waldron 2009), these together with the presence of the entheses ossification, suggest that the individuals to which these vertebrae belonged may have lead a fairly active life, which involved some amount of spinal strain and loading.

An adult femur presented a fracture just above the lesser trochanter, a layer of about 1 cm of thick woven bone was still present suggesting that the fracture was relatively recent, and the bone was still not completely healed at the time of death. The same bone also presented 2 ossified hematomas 4cm below the area covered by the bone callus on the anterior part of the

femur. One haematoma was about 4cm in length and 1cm in width, while the second was about 2.5cm in length and 50cm in width (fig. 36).

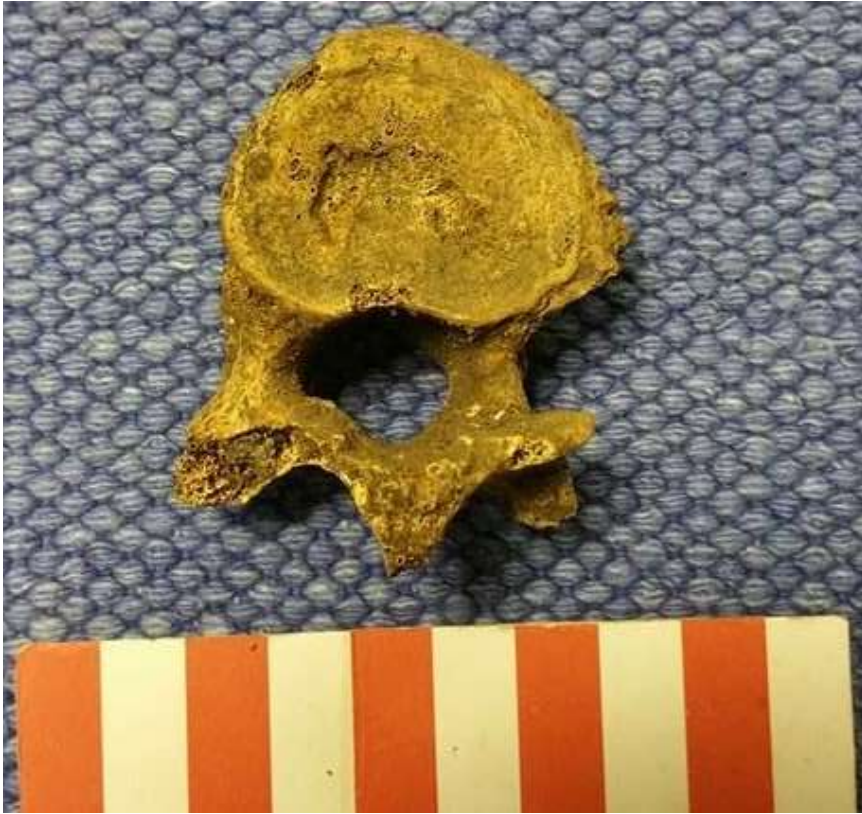


Figure 35: Schmorl's node on thoracic vertebrae from Pit 2



Figure 36: Ossified haematomas on a human adult femur from pit 3

Animal Bones

The assemblage contained also a total of 47 animal bones, ovicaprine (sheep/goat) represent 48% of the total animal assemblage, cattle 19%, swine 6%; 21% of the animal bones could not be identified down to taxon level and were only recorded as medium sized mammal bones. A single specimen of horse and one of bird, probably domestic fowl, were also identified. No young individuals were identified in the assemblage. Most of the bone are only slightly weathered and no gnawing marks were noted on any of the bones. Butchery marks were present in 12% of the bones, mostly chopping marks on cattle ribs, pelvis and a femur head.

Conclusion

No further analysis is suggested for either human or animal bones.

Human Bones										
Pit 1	skull	vertebrae	ribs	pelvis	scapulae and	arms	hands	legs	feet	UI frag
	occipital frag	UI thoracic	US frag S	L pelvis	R clavicle P	L ulna P		L tibia C	L 1st MTS	
	R mandible	UI thoracic	L neck		1 R clavicle C	R radius P		R Tibia D	US 3rd MTS	
	occipital frag		2 US frag S		L clavicle S	R humerus P		US Fibula S		2
		3			L clavicle D	US radius S		US fibula S		
					L clavicle D	US radius S		US fibula S		
						5 US radius S		US fibula S		
						R humerus S			6	
						US humerus S				
						US ulna P				
						Humrus diaphysis UF (infant)				
Tot	32						10			
Pit 2	skull	vertebrae	ribs	pelvis/sacrum	scapulae and	arms	hands	legs	feet	UI frag
	R mandible 3rd M caries	4th body OA	R neck	frag acetabulum	L clavicle C	R humerus D UF (child)	R 4th MCP	R tibia S	US 3rd MTS	1
	occipital frag	UI thoracic LF1	L neck	frag sciatic notch	R clavicle D	R ulna P	UI MCP S	L tibia S	L talus c	1
	occipital frag	Lumbar 1	R neck	frag iliac crest	L clavicle D	R ulna P	US 5th MCP C	P femur UF (infant)	R talus c	1
	occipital frag	Lumbar 2	R neck	UI frag	R scapula P	R ulna C	US 1st MCP P	US fibula S	US 2nd MTS	1
	parietal frag	Lumbar 3	frag S	UI frag	R scapula P	R humerus D	US prox phalanx	US fibula S	US 5th MTS	1
	UI frag	Lumbar 5	frag S	L pelvis (middle adult)	L clavicle D	L ulna C	UI MCP S	US fibula S		5
	UI frag	UI thoracic SN/MO	frag S	R pelvis F (young adult)		6 R radius C	US 2nd MCP	US fibula S		1
	mental eminence	UI lumbar frag	R neck	sacrum C		L ulna C	UI D phalanx	US tibia S		7
	frontal bone poss Male	UI thoracic SN/MO	L 1st	R pelvis frag (acetabulum)		L humerus D	US 3rd MCP	L femur P UF		
	Mandible C poss male m	UI Lumbar C	1st frag		9	L radius (flattened)		9 US fibula S		
	Mandible condyle L	UI thoracic frag	frag S			UI radius S		US fibula S		
	parietal frag	UI thoarcic SN/MO	frag S			UI radius S (flattened/curved)		US Femur S		
	R petrus part	UI thoracic SN/MO	frag S			L humerus S		US Fibula S		
	L mandible (gonial angle)	Lumbar 4	frag S			US humerus S		US femur head		
	occipital frag	Lumbar 5	14			US radius P		US Tibia S		
	L madible molare resort	UI thoracic MO				US humerus S		US fibula S		
	parietal frag	UI lumbar frag				US ulna S		US fibula S		
	occipital frag	Lumbar 4				R humerus D			17	
	TMJ	UI thoracic frag				US ulna P				
	UI skull frag	UI thoracic frag				R humerus S				
	L petrus part	Thoracic 2				R radius frag				
	parietal frag	UI thoracic				US radius S				
	sphenoid Frag	UI thoracic					22			
	UI skull frag	UI thoracic MO								
	Cranium F	UI vertebra frag								
		25 Lumbar 5								
		UI thoracic frag								
		UI thoracic C								
		UI lumbar								
			29							
total	143									

Pit 3	skull	vertebrae	ribs	pelvis/sacrum	scapulae and	arms	hands	legs	feet	UI frag
	Mandible (2nd molar in	UI thoracic	frag S	R pelvis (agetabulum and S	L clavicle S	L radius D	US 1st MCP OA	L femur	R 3rd MTS	1
	UI skull frag	Lumbar 1	frag S	1 L clavicle D	UI 5th MCP	UI 5th MCP	L 5th MCP	L tibia prox UF	R 2nd MTR	1
	mental eminence	UI thoracic SN/MO	frag S		US clavicle S	UI phalanx P	US 2nd MCP	R Femur 2 ossified ha	R 1 st MTS	1
	cranium (frontal and par	UI thoracic	frag S			3 UI phalanx P	R 3rd MCP	L tibia P	US 2nd MTS	1
	occipital frag	UI thoracic	frag S			UI phalanx P	L 3rd MCP	R tibia D	US 3rd MTS P	1
	parietal frag		5 frag S			R humerus (infant 21cm)	R 5th MCP	US fibula S	US 1st MTS	1
	UI skull frag		frag S			US ulna S	L 5th MCP	L femur C	US 2nd MTS	6
	occipital frag		frag S			US radius S	UI MCP S	L femur D		7
	occipital frag		frag S			US radius S	UI MCP head	R femur D		
	R maxilla		frag S			US radius S		9 R tibia D		
	parietal frag		frag S			L humerus D		R femur S		
	parietal frag		frag S			US radius S		R femur D		
	occipital (squama)		frag S			UI phalanx Prox		US fibula S		
		13	L 1st rib			UI phalanx Prox		US fibula S		
			14			UI phalanx Prox		US fibula S		
	total 86					US phalanx Medial		US fibula S		
							16	US tibia P		
									17	
Pit 4	skull	vertebrae	ribs	pelvis/sacrum	scapulae and	arms	hands	legs	feet	UI frag
	L mandible PF		R rib head			US humerus head		L femur D	L 1st MTS	1
		1	1				1	L femur D	US 2nd MTS P	1
								L femur Head		2
								US tibia frag P		2
									4	
	total 11									
	Grand total 272									
	Legend	MO= marignal osteophytes								
	R= right	SN= Schmorl's node								
	L=left									
	P= proximal									
	D=distal									
	S=shaft									
	C= complete									
	Frag= fragment									
	US= unsided									
	UI= unidentified									
	UF= unfused									
	MCP= metacarpal									
	MTS= metatarsal									
	TMJ= temporo-mandibular joint									

Table 7: List of all human bones recovered.

Animal Bones											
context	taxon	side	bone part	fusion	weathered	fragmentation	butchery	gnaw	burned	pathology	other
Pit 2	ovis	UN	fenur sha	Not observable		1 cylidner shaft					
	ovis	UN	D femur	fused		1 1 end + shaft					spiral fracture
	ovis	L	Pelvis (ac	fused		1 1 end + shaft					
	ovis	US	D metaca	fused		1 1 end + shaft					
	ovis	US	P metatai	fused		1 1 end + shaft					
	ovis	US	Pelvis (ac	fused		1 fragment					
	ovis	US	D humeru	fused		1 end					spiral fracure
	ovis	L	orbit	N/A		1 fragment					
	ovis	US	rib	Not observable		1 fragment					
	ovis	US	rib	Not observable		1 fragment					
	Bos	UN	Fenur he	fused		1 P end	chopped				
	Bos	US	rib			1 body	chopped				
	Bos	US	rib			1 fragment					
	Bos	US	pelvis	Not observable		1 fragment	chopped				
	Bos	US	pelvis	Not observable		1 fragment	chopped				
	Sus	US	metapodi	fused		1 complete					
	Sus	R	Ulna	fused		1 complete					
	Equus	US	1s phalan	fused		1 complete					
	Medium size mammal	US	UI fragment			fragment					
	Medium size mammal	UI	UI long bc	Not observable		1 fragment					
	Medium size mammal	UI	UI long bc	Not observable		1 fragment					
	Medium size mammal	UI	scapula s	Not observable		2 fragment					
	Medium size mammal	UI	pelvis fra	Not observable		1 fragment					
	Medium size mammal	UI	UI long bc	Not observable		1 fragment					
	Medium size mammal	UI	UI long bc	Not observable		1 fragment					
Total 25											
Pit 3											
	ovis	R	P femur	fused		1 end					
	ovis	L	metatars	fused		1 complete					
	ovis	US	humerus	not observable		1 cylinder shaft					spiral fracture
	bos	US	rib	not observable		1 fragment					
	sus	R	D femur	fused		1 end					
total 5											

Pit 4											
	ovis	R	scapula	fused		1 complete					
	ovis	R	ulna	fused		1 complete					
	ovis	UI	scapula	not observable		1 spine fragment					
	ovis	L	P MCP	fused		1 1 end +shaft					
	ovis	UI	rib	not observable		1 fragment					
	ovis	UI	rib	not observable		1 fragment					
	ovis	UI	rib	not observable		1 fragment					
	ovis	L	humerus	fused		1 1 end +shaft					
	ovis	R	D metaca	fused		1 1 end +shaft					
	ovis	US	tooth	not aplicable		1 complete					
	Bos	US	rib	not observable		1 fragment	chopped				
	Bos	US	rib	not observable		1 fragment	chopped				
	Bos	NA	tooth	NA		2 fragment					
	medium sized mammal	UI	UI	not observable		1 fragment					
	medium sized mammal	UI	long bone	not observable		1 fragment					
	medium sized mammal	UI	long bone	not observable		1 fragment					
	bird	UI	long bone	not observable		1 cylinder shaft					
total 17											

Table 8: List of all animal bones recovered.

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Appendix VII: Ceramic building material

Sue Pringle

1. Introduction

The groundworks produced a total of 105 pieces of ceramic building material, fragments including edging, piping and render.

With the exception of the two samples and three other pieces of brick from context (3), all the material came from the reworked soil horizon (5). The finds are quantified below and described in more detail in Table 3 overleaf:

2. Quantification

	Imbrex	Tegula	Tessera	Brick	Floor tile	Peg tile	Pantile	Other	Total
Roman	2	9	1	2	-	-	-	-	14
Medieval	-	-	-	-	1	14	-	3	18
Post-medieval	-	-	-	10	2	29	4	21	66
Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7

Table 9: Quantification of CBM

Context number	Fill of	Context cbm date	Period	Fabric	Form	Count	Weight	L	B	T	Condition	Comments	Fabric notes	e date for type	l date for type
1	Pit 1	1450-1950	PM	3033?	Brick?	1	38	0	0	0	A	Small fragment; lip on 1 edge. 1 glazed face - accidental? Brick or PM floor tile?		1450	1700
1	Pit 1	1450-1950	PM	3114	Slab	1	11	0	0	0	A	Chip of fine-grained white marble - Carrara. 1 flat polished face. Prob post-med.		50	2000
5	Pit 2	1870(?)-1950, resid Roman and med	PM	?	Edging tile	5	2272	170+	105+	c.24	M	Decorative moulding; classical style with 2 vertical grooves on 1 side and two peaks at top - probably represents two-thirds of tile. Black surface. Garden border tile. Complete dimensions probably c. 183 x 185 x 24 mm.		1870?	1950
5	Pit 2	1870(?)-1950, resid Roman and med	PM	Stoneware	Edging tile	4	1580	182	158	c.25		3 conjoin. Honey-coloured glaze on all surfaces. Decorative moulding on upper edge; 3 peaks (1 missing) with quatrefoil cut-out. Lower edge has wide arc-shaped moulded cut-out.		1870?	1950
5	Pit 2	1870(?)-1950, resid Roman and med	R	2815	Tegula	6	662	0	0	0	A	Most abraded. Includes flake from flange.		50	160
5	Pit 2	1870(?)-1950, resid Roman and med	R	2459B	Tegula	1	59	0	0	0	A			120	250
5	Pit 2	1870(?)-1950, resid Roman and med	R	2815	imbrex	1	68	0	0	0	A			50	160
5	Pit 2	1870(?)-1950, resid Roman and med	R	2815	flue	1	16	0	0	16		Small fragment box flue with curved combed keying		100	160
5	Pit 2	1870(?)-1950, resid Roman and med	R	2459B	flue	1	231	110+	92+	18	S, A, Rd	Plain face of box flue with part of very abraded adjacent face. Near complete breadth. Straight knife-cut c.42mm long for vent, c. 95mm from end of tile.		120	250
5	Pit 2	1870(?)-1950, resid Roman and med	R	2454	Tegula	1	158	0	0	0	Rd			50	75/80
5	Pit 2	1870(?)-1950, resid Roman and med	PM	3033	Brick	4	248	0	0	55	A			1450	1700
5	Pit 2	1870(?)-1950, resid Roman and med	PM	3033	Brick	1	482	0	0	45		Unfrogged		1450	1700
5	Pit 2	1870(?)-1950, resid Roman and med	PM	3032	Brick	2	224	0	0	0	Rd, M	Flakes, both reduced. Lime mortar x 1		1650	1850

Context number	Fill of	Context cbm date	Period	Fabric	Form	Count	Weight	L	B	T	Condition	Comments	Fabric notes	e date for type	l date for type
5	Pit 2	1870(?) -1950, resid Roman and med	PM	3032	Brick	1	19	0	0	0		Flake		1650	1850
5	Pit 2	1870(?) -1950, resid Roman and med	PM	3032	Brick	1	152	0	0	65	A	Part shallow frog. Flat faces; sharp arrises		1750	1850
5	Pit 2	1870(?) -1950, resid Roman and med	M	2271	Peg	9	306	0	0	0	M x 2	splash glaze x 2		1180	1500
5	Pit 2	1870(?) -1950, resid Roman and med	M	2586	Ridge?	1	53	0	0	0	M	splash glaze		1180	1500
5	Pit 2	1870(?) -1950, resid Roman and med	PM	2276	Peg	14	667	0	0	0	Rd x 1; M x 3	3 nail-holes, all square set diagonally		1480	1800
5	Pit 2	1870(?) -1950, resid Roman and med	M	2587	Peg	1	47	0	0	0	M	Vitrified		1240	1450
5	Pit 2	1870(?) -1950, resid Roman and med	PM	Vitrif.	Pantile	1	70	0	0	0	V, Rd			1630	1900
5	Pit 2	1870(?) -1950, resid Roman and med	PM	2275	Pantile	1	16	0	0	0	S, A, Rd			1630	1900
5	Pit 2	1870(?) -1950, resid Roman and med	M	?	Floor tile	1	151	79+	67+	24	A, M	Floor tile, traces yellow glaze over white slip (surface very abraded). Knife-cut bevel. Spot of mortar on base/broken edge.	Fine sandy fabric with moderate medium quartz and very fine to medium calc. carb.	1250	1500
5	Pit 2	1870(?) -1950, resid Roman and med	PM	?	Floor tile	1	62	82+	39+	16	A, M	Tin-glazed; knife-cut bevel. Nail-hole 2mm x 1.5mm in corner. Blue decoration on white, but surface very abraded so much of the design is lost		1510	1660
5	Pit 2	1870(?) -1950, resid Roman and med	M/PM	?	Floor tile?	1	51	58+	24+	31	A	Odd tile, greenish-brown glaze on top bottom and 1 edge (abraded). Flemish?	Sandy red fabric with calc. speckle - Flemish?	1400?	1550?
5	Pit 2	1870(?) -1950, resid Roman and med	PM	stoneware	Pipe	1	69	61+	0	11	Rd	Diam. C. 106mm. Internal yellow glaze extends over tim to external face. Drain?		1850	1950
5	Pit 2	1870(?) -1950, resid Roman and med	PM	3101	render	1	93	93	61+	24		Hard sandy lime mortar render; impressions of flat bricks or stones on underside		1650	1900

Context number	Fill of	Context cbm date	Period	Fabric	Form	Count	Weight	L	B	T	Condition	Comments	Fabric notes	e date for type	l date for type
5	Pit 2	1870(?)-1950, resid Roman and med	n/a	3116	rubble	1	31	50	0	0	A	Small piece of white chalk, abraded. No features.		?	?
5	Pit 2	1870(?)-1950, resid Roman and med	n/a	3109	Block	1	26	52+	32+	15+	A	Flake of oolitic limestone from ?ashlar block or slab. Flat surfaces, sharp corner.		?	?
5	Pit 2	1870(?)-1950, resid Roman and med	n/a	?	Paving	1	90	80+	53+	15		Flake with 1 smooth flat surface, wear abraded. Shelly limestone, pale grey.		?	?
5	Pit 2	1870(?)-1950, resid Roman and med	n/a	?	Roofing/ paving?	2	207	110+	75+	<14	A	Two flakes, pale grey shelly limestone. No surfaces.		?	?
5	Pit 2	1870(?)-1950, resid Roman and med	n/a	?	Roofing/ paving?	0	0	82+	59+	<12	A	Two flakes, pale grey shelly limestone. No surfaces.		?	?
14	Pit 3	1870(?)-1950, resid Roman and med	PM	?	Edging tile	2	677	121+	119+	23		2 fragments of moulded decorative garden tile (cf. Pit 2 [5]). Fired black. Classical style, probably 3 peaks with 1 missing.		1870?	1950
14	Pit 3	1870(?)-1950, resid Roman and med	PM	Stoneware	Edging tile	1	475	c,125+	112+	24		Yellow-glazed stoneware - lower part of tile with arc-shaped moulding (cf Pit 2 [5]).		1870?	1951
14	Pit 3	1870(?)-1950, resid Roman and med	PM	2275	Pantile	1	59	0	0	0	M	Lime mortar, including on broken edge.		1630	1900
14	Pit 3	1870(?)-1950, resid Roman and med	PM	2276	Peg	6	598	0	0	0	M x 2			1480	1800
14	Pit 3	1870(?)-1950, resid Roman and med	M	2273	Curv	1	33	0	0	20	A	Glazed roof tile, ridge or curved tile.		1135	1220
14	Pit 3	1870(?)-1950, resid Roman and med	M	2273	Curv?	1	56	0	0	20		Green glazed. Very slight curve - curved or ridge tile. Or could be thick peg, bat or flanged tile.		1135	1220
14	Pit 3	1870(?)-1950, resid Roman and med	R	2815	Tegula	1	213	0	0	0	Rd, S			50	160
14	Pit 3	1870(?)-1950, resid Roman and med	R	2815	Tessera	1	44	47	29	22	M	Tegula re-used as elongated tessera. White plaster and orange op sig grout. Part 2 or 3-finger arc signature mark..		50	160
19	Pit 4	1870(?)-1950, resid Roman and med	PM	Stoneware	Edging tile	1	433	85+	128+	25		yellow-glazed stoneware - lower part of tile with arc-shaped moulding (cf Pit 2 [5] and Pit 3 [14]).		1870?	1950

Context number	Fill of	Context cbm date	Period	Fabric	Form	Count	Weight	L	B	T	Condition	Comments	Fabric notes	e date for type	l date for type
19	Pit 4	1870(?)-1950, resid Roman and med	PM	2279?	Pantile	1	131	0	0	0	S	Sooted underside	Fabric ID should be checked	1630	1900
19	Pit 4	1870(?)-1950, resid Roman and med	PM	2276	Ridge	3	480	0	0	0		2 conjoin		1480	1900
19	Pit 4	1870(?)-1950, resid Roman and med	M	2271	Peg	3	91	0	0	0	M x 1			1180	1600
19	Pit 4	1870(?)-1950, resid Roman and med	PM	2276	Peg	8	461	0	0	0				1480	1900
19	Pit 4	1870(?)-1950, resid Roman and med	PM	3201	Peg	1	28	0	0	0	M			1480	1900
19	Pit 4	1870(?)-1950, resid Roman and med	M	2587	Peg	1	60	0	0	0	M, A	Mortared, including on broken edges.		1240	1450
19	Pit 4	1870(?)-1950, resid Roman and med	R	2459B	imbrex	1	62	0	0	0				120/40	250
19	Pit 4	1870(?)-1950, resid Roman and med	?	3121	Paving	2	491	200+	75+	c.22	M	Fine-grained laminated sandstone. Conjoin. Looks like corner of roughly-worked paving slab - lime mortar on edges and on both surfaces		250	1900

Table 10: Quantification & description of ceramic building material

Appendix VIII: Oasis Data Collection Form

OASIS ID: [compassa1-240842](#)

Project details

Project name	ST MARY-AT-HILL
Short description of the project	Archaeological Evaluation consisting of 4 pits within the churchyard prior to proposed groundworks being completed. The fieldwork took place as part of enhancement works to the public space. The pits revealed a relatively homogeneous post-medieval graveyard fill, much disturbed by the clearance of the burial ground in the late 1800s. Find included CBM, pottery, glass, bone and metal dating from the Roman to the post-medieval period. Some disarticulated remains were recovered, not in-situ.
Project dates	Start: 04-01-2016 End: 11-01-2016
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	MHL16 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Conservation Area
Current Land use	Other 4 - Churchyard
Significant Finds	BONE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON CITY OF LONDON CITY OF LONDON ST MARY-AT-HILL
Postcode	EC3R 8EE
Study area	60 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 533085 180774 50.941154023235 0.182388487203 50 56 28 N 000 10 56 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Compass Archaeology
Project brief originator	City of London Department of the Built Environment
Project design originator	Compass Archaeology
Project director/manager	Geoff Potter
Project supervisor	James Aaronson
Type of sponsor/funding body	City of London Corporation

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Museum of London Archive
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass","Metal"
Digital Archive recipient	Museum of London archive
Digital Contents	"Ceramics","Human Bones"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Museum of London Archive
Paper Contents	"Ceramics","Human Bones","Metal"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	ST MARY-AT-HILL, LOVAT LANE, CITY OF LONDON EC3R 8EE. AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT.

Author(s)/Editor(s) Archer, H.

Date 2016

Issuer or publisher Compass Archaeology

Place of issue or publication 5-7 Southwark Street, London, SE1 1RQ

Description Report detailing the evaluation completed at St Mary-At-Hill churchyard in January 2016. The report comprises a comprehensive review of the archaeological and historical background, results of the excavation (including trench summaries, photographs and digitised drawings) and individual specialist reports summarising the artefacts as an appendix.

Appendix IX: London Archaeologist Summary

Site Address: St Mary-At-Hill, Lovat Lane, City of London, EC3R 8EE

Project Type: Archaeological Evaluation

Date of Fieldwork: 04/01/2016 – 11/01/2016

Site Code: MHL16

Site Supervisor: James Aaronson

NGR: 33084 80776

Funding Body: City of London Corporation

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken between January 4th and January 11th 2016 on the churchyard at St Mary-At-Hill prior to proposed enhancement works being completed. The work comprised 4 pits measuring approximately 2m² x 0.8-2.05m in depth.

All four trial pits uncovered a dark brown-grey silt layer consistent with post-medieval graveyard fills, moderately abundant with ceramic building material fragments. Disarticulated human remains were recovered, not in-situ, taken to be leftover material from a previous clearance of the burial ground during the 1850/60s.

A single rectangular brick structure was recorded in pit 1, measuring 1.8m x 0.9m x 0.5m and observed at 13.81mOD. The feature was taken to be contemporary with the graveyard phase of the churchyard. It displayed elements of repair work, however was now in a significant state of degradation and had subsided by almost half a metre. Its function remains unknown. An earlier phase of the existing churchyard wall was exposed in pits 1, 2 and 3. The wall was constructed of red brick and supported by a series of relieving arches each spanning approximately 1.8m.

Artefactual evidence includes ceramic building material, pottery, bone, glass and clay pipe. The material dates from the Roman to the post-medieval period and was primarily recovered from the main silty fill. Based on this, it is understood that the churchyard consists of disturbed post-medieval made ground, possibly partially imported from elsewhere, to create the raised level which can be seen today.