

**A POST-EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT AND PROJECT DESIGN  
FOR QUEENS CHAPEL OF THE SAVOY,  
SAVOY STREET, CITY OF WESTMINSTER,  
LONDON**

**NGR TQ 3058 8074  
Planning Reference No.: 11/03272/FULL  
Burial Licence No.: 11-0127**

**Project No: 5017  
Site Code: QCS11**

**ASE Report No: 2014259  
OASIS ID: archaeol6-189714**

**Lucy Sibun  
With contributions by  
Luke Barber, Trista Clifford, Anna Doherty,  
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**Abstract**

*Archaeology South-East, the contracting division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology, UCL Institute of Archaeology, was commissioned by Crowther Overton-Hart, on behalf of their client, the Duchy of Lancaster, to undertake an archaeological excavation at Queen's Chapel of the Savoy, Savoy Street, City of Westminster (Fig 1, NGR: TQ 3058 8074) in advance of redevelopment of the site.*

*The work followed an archaeological evaluation on the site, which had demonstrated the existence of human burials, 1.6m below current ground level. The underlying natural geology comprised alluvium over River Terrace Gravels but was not encountered during the excavation.*

*A total of 612 burials were recovered from the cemetery, which was active from 1552- to 1853. The skeletons were in a good state of preservation and as a result, the assessment has successfully recorded age, sex and gross pathology for a large proportion of the population as well as highlighted a number of areas for further research.*

*A stratigraphic matrix has been completed for the burials and preliminary, loose phases and dates applied to the burials where possible. The prolonged use of the cemetery has resulted in a high level of truncation and a significant number of incomplete burials.*

*Other features associated with the cemetery include three heavily truncated tombs and several charnel pits. Small truncated areas of paths or surfaces and retaining wall were also recorded within the archaeological sequence.*

*No structural remains or features relating to the 13<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> century Savoy Palace or the 16<sup>th</sup> century hospital were uncovered on site. However, these earlier phases of activity on the site are reflected in the finds assemblage, which includes coffin furniture, post-medieval pottery, ceramic building material, geological material, clay pipe, coins, glass, animal bone, insect remains and wood. Unfortunately, the majority of the finds were recovered from general cemetery soil deposits or indistinguishable grave fills. However, some finds categories, for example the dress accessories, may be linked to specific individuals.*

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## **1.0 INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND TO THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION**

### **1.1 Introduction**

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology, UCL Institute of Archaeology, were commissioned by Crowther Overton-Hart, on behalf of their client, the Duchy of Lancaster, to undertake an archaeological excavation at Queen's Chapel of the Savoy, Savoy Street, City of Westminster (Fig 1, NGR: TQ 3058 8074).

### **1.2 Planning Background**

1.2.1 Planning consent was granted for an extension to the chapel, including the installation of a robing room and sunken garden (Ref: 11/03272/FULL). Both elements of the proposed development involved general ground reduction to approximately 3.00m below current ground level. Previous archaeological works on the site identified articulated human remains at 1.60m below ground level. Having considered the reports on previous work undertaken at the site the Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service (GLAAS) recommended that a condition be attached to planning permission requiring a programme of archaeological work be undertaken. Condition 2 stated:

*"You must apply to us for approval of a written scheme of investigation for a programme of archaeological work, including the exhumation and analysis of the human remains. This must include details of the suitably qualified person or organisation that will carry out the archaeological work. You must not start work until we have approved what you have sent us.*

*You must then carry out the archaeological work and development according to this approved scheme. You must produce:*

- 1) A post-excavation assessment of the results of your investigation, with proposals for an appropriate level of publication of the results, for our approval*
- 2) Prepare a publication to disseminate the results*
- 3) Deposit the site archive in a suitable repository, and reinter the human remains as required by licence.*

REASON: To protect the archaeological heritage of the City of Westminster as set out in Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 and CS24 of our Core Strategy that we adopted in January 2011 and DES 11 of our Unitary Development Plan that we adopted in January 2007.

1.2.2 A *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) outlining the scope of the archaeological excavation was prepared by Archaeology South-East, (ASE 2011) and submitted and approved by GLAAS. All work was carried out in accordance with this document and with the relevant standards and guidance of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA 2008).

### **1.3 Scope of Report**

1.3.1 This report presents an assessment of the findings of the archaeological excavation, integrated with the results of previous phases of work, as appropriate. The excavation was undertaken between August 2011 and March 2012.

1.3.2 This post-excavation assessment and updated project design outlines the original

research aims of the project (ASE 2011); provides an interim statement on the archaeological findings; provides quantification of the skeletal, finds and environmental material recovered from the site; informs as to the archaeological potential of the findings and their significance; outlines a proposed publication project, listing revised research aims, and a proposed task sequence for the programme of works.

- 1.3.3 The principles underlying the concept of post-excavation assessment and updated project design were established by English Heritage in the Management of Archaeological Projects 2 (MAP2; English Heritage 1991) and updated more recently in the Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE; English Heritage 2005) and the accompanying MoRPHE Project Planning Note 3: Archaeological Excavations (English Heritage 2008).

## **2.0 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY**

- 2.1 The site is located in central London, approximately 150m to the northwest of Waterloo Bridge. Ground surface within the cemetery lies at approximately 9.0m OD, and it lies on a steeply sloping embankment leading down to the Thames. It is likely that the south end of the site has been artificially raised although it is possible that the north end has also been terraced into the natural slope.
- 2.2 According to data from the British Geological Survey (BGS 2012), the geology of the site comprises Alluvial Fan Deposits of gravel, sand, silt and clay over London Clay formation.

### **3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

- 3.1 The following information is drawn from the WSI with supplementary documentary evidence provided by the Duchy of Lancaster and the results of the most recent archaeological evaluation (ASE 2011a).

#### **Prehistoric**

- 3.2 There is little known activity in the vicinity of the site from the prehistoric period; only one late prehistoric spearhead has been found in the area to date.

#### **Roman**

- 3.3 Two Roman skeletons were found to the south of the Queen's Chapel area, along with a phial. However, the focus of Roman London, *Londinium*, was focussed further to the east of the site, in the present-day Square Mile.

#### **Saxon**

- 3.4 Saxon London, *Lundenwic*, was focussed to the north of the site. The Early Saxon period is less well represented in the archaeological record, possibly due to a decline in population following the Roman abandonment. However, recent work at London's Transport Museum, approximately 150m to the north of the site, has identified Early Saxon inhumation and cremation burials, as well as pits and enclosures, demonstrating that the area was inhabited at this time.

- 3.5 During the Middle Saxon period a trading centre developed along the Strand which spread out, encompassing much of the Covent Garden area from the Aldwych in the east to St Martins in the Field in the west. This activity is generally centred to the north of the Strand, however, including the significant sites excavated at the Royal Opera House and Long Acre (MoLA 2008).

#### **Medieval and Post-medieval**

- 3.6 The earliest records of the area later occupied by the Savoy Palace relate to Brian de L'Isle, a counsellor to King John in the 13<sup>th</sup> century, who owned the land. It subsequently passed to the monastery of St Bernard, Montjoux, Savoie and when Queen Eleanor bought the land for her son, Edmund, he fortified a mansion there called the Sauvoye.
- 3.7 In the 14<sup>th</sup> century the mansion was rebuilt by Henry, Duke of Lancaster, and incorporated stables, chapel, cloister, fish pond and a great hall. However, the property was overrun during the Peasant's Revolt of 1381 and although many buildings were still standing, they were rendered unusable.
- 3.8 Not until the 16<sup>th</sup> century was the mansion rebuilt as a hospital for the poor by Henry VII. The hospital included a dormitory, dining hall and three chapels and remained in use until the beginning of the 18<sup>th</sup> century when it was closed. The hospital was comprehensively demolished in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, with the exception of the chapel, but this too was largely destroyed by a fire and was rebuilt in its present form in 1865.

- 3.9 There is no evidence that the site of the existing garden (installed in 2003) was used as a burial ground during the period of the Savoy Palace. However, it served this function during the time of the medieval and post-medieval hospital.

### **Previous Work**

- 3.10 In October 2010 a watching brief was undertaken during the excavation of two test pits in the southernmost part of the site (Oxford Archaeology 2010).
- 3.11 The first test pit was excavated to a depth of 800mm and contained a dark brown silty clay loam homogenous deposit from 100mm below ground surface to the vertical limit of excavation. This deposit contained clay tobacco pipe and disarticulated human bone, the pipe having been spot-dated to the 17<sup>th</sup>- 19<sup>th</sup> centuries.
- 3.12 The second test pit was excavated to a depth of 1.60m below ground level. Three distinct layers were recorded in this test pit although by description all are likely to be the consequence of a similar depositional process. An articulated human burial was encountered at 1.60m below ground level. No grave cut or coffin was present, although the pit was quite narrow making visibility poor.
- 3.13 In June 2011 a second archaeological intervention was undertaken (ASE 2011). This comprised the excavation of two archaeological evaluation pits in the south and west parts of the site.
- 3.14 The southern pit identified a second articulated inhumation at 1.60m below ground level while the pit in the west did not identify any articulated human remains despite being dug to a depth of 2.00m. However, both pits contained a similar depositional sequence to those recorded by Oxford Archaeology.
- 3.15 Following completion of the second phase of archaeological evaluation documentary evidence has been made available by the Duchy of Lancaster from their archives, which is appended to this document (Appendix 1). The first document is a survey of the site found in the Duchy's basement and referenced as 'Plan No. 2867 – Savoy Chapel Burial Ground', indicating that the site was largely covered in headstones dating to the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. It marries with a survey of the graveyard undertaken in 1934 by the Duchy itself and is likely to be reasonably accurate. The last document, taken from Richard Somerville's book 'The Savoy – Manor: Hospital: Chapel' (Somerville, 1960) states:

*"There have been no burials since 1853, when an Order in Council of 24<sup>th</sup> October made under the Burial Act 1852, put an end to burial here and in some other burial places in London".*

- 3.16 In a hand written report by Richard Wheeler, a former clerk of the Council of the Duchy, concerning the proposals for the conversion of the land into a garden, the following comments were made:

*"It appears to be quite clear that the Duchy Authorities are legally entitled to deal with this burial ground in the manner proposed, i.e. by laying out the site as a garden to the chapel and for that purpose removing the gravestones to a more convenient position but not disturbing the human remains".*

- 3.17 In summary, from the documentary evidence the site was closed for burials in 1853. At the time of the laying out of the new gardens the headstones were removed to the side of the site. The report suggests that human remains need not be removed for those works although this was undertaken prior to the works and we have no record of the actuality of those works available.
- 3.18 The archaeological work established that a horizon of burial soil containing disarticulated human bone was present across the development area to a depth of approximately 2.20m below ground level. A 1m<sup>2</sup> test pit was hand excavated through the top of the articulated horizon to formation depth (3.00m below ground level) which identified five articulated skeletons. No coffin furniture was identified and grave cuts and fills were not discernible within the homogenous burial soil.

## **4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY**

### **4.1 Excavation methodology**

- 4.1.1 A Risk Assessment and Method Statement (RAMS) was prepared prior to commencement of the work.
- 4.1.2 A site code (QCS 11) was obtained for the archaeological evaluation from the London Archaeology Archive Research Centre (LAARC). This was maintained for the archaeological excavation and has been used as the unique site identifier for all records.
- 4.1.3 An irregular area measuring approximately 100m<sup>2</sup> was excavated (Fig 2). Minor changes to the excavation area were needed due to unforeseen site constraints. Any such variation was reviewed and agreed by GLAAS prior to any actual intervention.
- 4.1.4 The area was screened from public gaze prior to the commencement of any excavations. The area was then excavated using a mechanical excavator fitted with a flat-bladed ditching bucket to the top of any articulated human remains or archaeological remains. All excavation was carried out under the direct supervision of an experienced archaeologist. GLAAS were kept informed of any substantive alterations to the working methodology.
- 4.1.5 During the work it became apparent that King Piles would be needed to shore up the excavation area. This was agreed with GLAAS as their use was unavoidable. During the machine excavations and drilling for the king piles any disarticulated human bone was collected and bagged.
- 4.1.6 Hand excavation was undertaken once the archaeological deposits had been reached. Human remains were cleaned, recorded, lifted and bagged in accordance with the Museum of London Site Manual (MoL 1994) and transported to ASE's offices for processing and assessment. All work was carried out in accordance with a licence from the Ministry of Justice (Licence Reference: 11-0127).

### **4.2 Excavation and Recording Techniques**

- 4.2.1 All hand excavation was undertaken using standard equipment (mattock, shovel and trowel) and followed the stratigraphy of any encountered archaeological layers, features and/or deposits.
- 4.2.2 A metal detector was used on the site to check all archaeological horizons, fills and spoil heaps.
- 4.2.3 All excavated archaeological features; layers and/or deposits were planned, photographed and recorded utilising the assigned Museum of London site code. All excavated contexts; structures, features and deposits were drawn on plastic film at a scale of 1:20. All site drawings have since been digitised.
- 4.2.4 A full digital photographic record was made of all archaeological features. All photographs, except working shots, included a board that detailed the site code, date and context number, a scale and a north arrow.



- 4.2.5 All archaeological remains were levelled to Ordnance Datum using an OS bench mark. All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using the standard context record sheets used by Archaeology South-East.
- 4.2.6 Disarticulated human bone retrieved during the excavations was bagged on site and reburied below the foundations of the proposed development.
- 4.2.7 All finds were cleaned, labelled, sorted and analysed in accordance with the practices and standards outlined in the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation's *Conservation Guidelines No.2: Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage*.
- 4.2.8 The archive (quantified in Table 15) is presently held at the Archaeology South-East offices at Portslade, and will in due course be deposited with the London Archaeology Archive Research Centre (LAARC).

### **4.3 Research Aims**

#### 4.3.1 The research aims of the excavation were:

- To archaeologically excavate all human remains and archaeological features within the footprint and formation depth of the proposed development
- To determine the nature and significance of any archaeological remains
- To prepare a Post-Excavation Assessment report of the findings in accordance with MoRPHE
- To enable the Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service to make an informed decision regarding the archaeology condition and the requirement for further analysis and publication of the results.

#### 4.3.2 The specific research aims of the excavation were:

- To determine the presence of Saxon remains. Specific objectives to be addressed in the London Research Framework were:
  1. "Studying the tidal regime of the River Thames and its influences on settlement, communications and social interaction" (Para. 2, S2)
  2. "Understanding the size and character of Lundenwic, in relation to the wider region" (Para. 1 S3)
- To determine the presence of medieval and post-medieval burial activity. Specific relevant objectives set out in the London Research Framework are listed below.
  3. "Researching the influence of the houses of nobility and bishops in the medieval period" (Para. 7, TS4)
  4. "Considering the relationship between cemeteries and major or minor roads, in terms of symbolism, status, privacy and convenience – both in London and at roadside settlements around the region" (Para. 4, TS5).



## **5.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS (Figures 3-10)**

### **5.1 Introduction**

- 5.1.1 The natural geological deposits were not reached during the excavation but reddish-brown silty clay [1993] was located at 6.19m OD on the deepest part of the site, excavated for the installation of the new drain (Fig 9). As this deposit was only recorded in a narrow trench it was not possible to characterise fully, but it appeared to be located at the base of cemetery soil.
- 5.1.2 Despite the potential for revealing earlier deposits, the only features uncovered during the excavation were related to the late medieval and post-medieval use of the site as a cemetery. The recorded burial horizon was 2.90m thick, with the lowest burial recorded at 6.07m OD and the highest at 8.97m OD.
- 5.1.3 According to historical documentation, burials took place in the cemetery between 1552 and 1853 (Somerville 1960; 124-125) and the recent excavation successfully uncovered 612 skeletons. Other features recorded included charnel pits, paths, paving and walls all associated with the history and development of the cemetery.
- 5.1.4 The cemetery soil [117] was clay silt with flint gravels containing frequent fragments of brick, tile, corroded iron coffin furniture and disarticulated bone. Individual burials were given cut and fill numbers although in most cases the cuts were not visible and there was no discernible difference between the grave fill and the cemetery soil [117]. The cemetery soil was re-numbered as appropriate, for example [1900] beneath a layer of paving [1890] at the southern end of the site and [1910] within the drain trench at the base of the excavation (Fig 9).
- 5.1.5 Above cemetery soil [117] were four layers of mixed soil/topsoil ([100]-[103]). All four are thought to result from 19<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century churchyard landscaping and construction works.

### **5.2 Stratigraphic Phasing**

- 5.2.1 A stratigraphic matrix was completed on site during the excavation. During the post-excavation work all available dating evidence has been added to the individual graves on the matrix, with the hope that this would enable some preliminary phases to be applied to the cemetery. Unfortunately, the site has produced little dating evidence with few closely datable burials. In this cemetery, in common with most post-medieval cemeteries, the density of burials, the continual re-use of the burial soil and the resultant degree of truncation means that most spot dates based upon finds shouldn't be considered as contextually secure. Unless they can be directly associated with the burial these finds have limited value for dating.
- 5.2.2 The majority of dating evidence is in the form of coffin furniture, which only provides a broad date range. In addition, the dateable graves are few and far between, widely spread across the matrix and usually towards the top of the sequence, relating to the latter years of the cemetery's use. Consequently, spot dates are going to be of very limited use in phasing the cemetery as a whole. However, as it has been possible to identify the latest graves, these have been divided into two preliminary phases: 1) 1750 or later and 2) 1830 or later. These preliminary phases are shown on Figure 5.

- 5.2.3 Of course, as a result of re-use over 400 years it is quite possible that the majority of the surviving graves do in fact date to the latter years of the cemeteries use and that the earliest graves are either heavily truncated or only represented by disarticulated bone. Particularly as there is evidence for late (phase 2) graves towards the base of the sequence (lead coffin [1215], 6.89m OD, dated to 1826)
- 5.2.4 It is possible to see evidence for at least five distinct rows of burials within the excavation plan (Fig 3). A graveyard survey was undertaken in the 1930s but unfortunately the upstanding gravestones in this part of the cemetery are limited to burials from 1789 to 1846 and not all legible. However, the 1930s plan has been superimposed on the digitised excavation plan (Fig 4) and from a preliminary study of the two plans it does appear that the distinct rows evident in the survey plan do correspond to rows in the underlying skeletons and in some instances it may be possible to link specific individuals or groups of individuals to the overlying gravestones. However, in other areas the density of burials beneath the stones will make it extremely difficult to connect the two sets of data.
- 5.2.5 The density of burials varies across the site with denser areas visible at both the northern extreme and the southern half of the excavation area. The centre of the site appears less dense.

### 5.3 Burial types

#### *Orientation*

- 5.3.1 As would be expected in a post-medieval cemetery the majority of burials were orientated east to west with the head at the west end. However, there were a number of exceptions (Fig 6). Twelve burials ([257], [439], [486], [504], [748], [751], [760], [783], [792], [1191], [1325] and [1331]) were orientated north-west to south-east and three of these [748], [751] [783] may be within a family grave. Four burials ([688], [1175], [1561] and [1823]) were orientated south west to north east. Three further burials stood out because although they were orientated east to west, the head was at the eastern end of the grave. Burial [1292] was an infant located in the northern corner of the site and burials [1957] and [1961] were located towards the southern end of the site and appear to have been buried together.

#### *Tombs (Figure 8)*

- 5.3.2 Remnants of only three tombs were uncovered and all in the upper layers of the cemetery. A disturbed chest tomb was located towards the centre of the site at 8.87m OD, truncated on the western side by the construction cut for the vestry [114]. The lower part of the structure [109] was constructed from late 18<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> century bricks and measured 2.30m by 10.50m and 0.65 high. A cross-wall was present at the base of structure towards the centre [106]. This was constructed of bricks and brick fragments, two bricks wide, and surviving for nine courses, with a levelling tile on layer on top. Evidence suggests that this was contemporary with the construction of [109]. The upper part of the same structure consisted of limestone blocks [107] tied together in the corners with iron bars. The surviving walls measured 0.92m at the eastern end, 1.00m on the south side and 1.25m on the northern side.

Two disturbed chest tombs were recorded adjacent to one another on the north eastern edge of the site at approximately 9.90m OD ([125], [126]). The edges of [125] were constructed from limestone blocks measuring 0.31m wide, 0.74m east to

west and 0.19m thick. These blocks were sitting on a sandstone slab, which measured 0.91m wide and 0.08m thick. The structure is broken at the western end, where a quantity of broken slabs was recovered. To the south was [126], which was of similar construction but only visible within the trench section. The overall width of the structure was 0.77m and the uppermost limestone slabs were narrower at 0.17m wide.

*Additional evidence from burials (Figure 7)*

- 5.3.3 Degraded shroud pins or shroud cloth were recovered from burials as well as evidence of the coffins themselves. This comprised badly degraded coffin furniture including nails, grips, plates and depositum plates. Samples of coffin wood were also collected from 16 contexts. In three burials ([300], [427], [616]), the coffins appeared to contain an additional deposit. This was located below the skeleton and is thought to have been a layer of coffin packing, samples of which were recovered for assessment (see section 7.10). Fragments of probable quicklime were recovered from burials [931] and tar or pitch from [1430] and [1903] (see 7.2.17-18 and 7.10.4 below).

*Lead Coffins (Figure 7)*

- 5.3.4 Two lead coffins were recovered during the excavation burials [597] and [1215]. These were uncovered by the archaeologists but recovered and removed from the excavation area for reburial by exhumation specialists. Burial [597] was located at the northern end of the site, close to the northern most limit of excavation. An inscription plate on the coffin stated that it contained the remains of Anne Hinton and infant and dated the burial to 1839. The second lead coffin [1215] was located to the south of [597], against the eastern edge limit of excavation. According to the coffin plate, this contained the remains of John Bittleston and was dated to 1826.

*Named (Figure 7)*

- 5.3.5 In addition to those on the lead coffins, name plates were recorded as present in eighteen burials but the majority were badly degraded and only six survived excavation. In most cases they were badly degraded iron plates and illegible as a result. Two lead depositum plates (burials [1430] and [1473]) were partially legible (Fig 7, see section 7.2.10 below).

*Multiple interments (Figure 7)*

- 5.3.6 Most of the burials on site were single inhumations but a few multiple inhumations were recorded. Adults appeared to be buried with neonates or infants in two graves (skeletons [490]/[491] and [834]/[836]) and a single grave contained two neonates ([2020] and [2021]).
- 5.3.7 Despite the complex intercutting of burials, at least 11 stacks of burials were recorded on site as probable family plots and it is possible that further work would identify more. This is in addition to any attempt at linking the plan with the 1930s survey data which lists a number of family graves within the excavation area.

*Charnel (Figure 8)*

- 5.3.8 Five charnel pits/deposits were uncovered within the cemetery. A small charnel

deposit of skulls [113] was located in the north-west corner of the site at 8.80m OD but no cut was visible. Pit [396] at the northern edge of the site (8.23m OD) was recorded as a possible charnel pit but it seems more likely that it was a disturbed grave. The cut measured 2.05m long, 0.55m wide and 0.28m deep and contained a few misaligned bones. Charnel pit [714] was located centrally within the excavation area at a depth of 8.06m OD. It measured 0.55m by 0.51m and 0.25m deep and contained a jumble of skulls and long bones. Charnel pit [1237] was located in the southern half of the site at a depth of 7.92m OD, measured 0.70m by 0.80m and 0.21m deep and it contained neatly aligned long bones. Just to the west of [1237] at a depth of 7.76m OD was charnel pit [1277]. This measured 0.40m square and 0.06m deep, containing neatly arranged long bones.

*Non-burial features (Figure 9)*

- 5.3.9 At the base of the excavations at the southern end of the site was a 2.5m length of box drain [1955]. This was constructed from bricks of probable 17<sup>th</sup> century date and measured 2.5m in length, 0.23m wide and 0.16m high, terminating at the eastern end. The side was formed of a single course of bricks laid on edge with a single layer of bricks laid flat to form the drain cap.
- 5.3.10 Also at the southern end of the site was path or surface [1890-1893] at a height of 7.10m OD. This was constructed from an irregular arrangement of bricks and half bricks [1891], edged by regularly aligned brick fragments [1890]. Both layers were bedded on gravels and mortar [1892/1983]. Although the bricks have been dated to the earliest phase of the cemetery (1500-1650) the bricks and fragments appear to represent re-used material.
- 5.3.11 Another section of path or floor measuring 0.33m by 0.84m and 0.90m thick was uncovered at the southern end of the site at 6.91m OD [1927]. It seems to have been constructed from crushed brick fragments, a sample of which has been dated to the 15<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> century. This path was situated at the base of the archaeological sequence in this location.
- 5.3.12 On the eastern boundary of the excavation at the southern end of the site was evidence of one further surface [1973]. This was constructed of re-used materials including 14<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> century floor tile and limestone fragments. Although the remnants of all three floor/path surfaces at this end of the site [1890-1892] and [1927] were located at a very similar depth, perhaps suggesting they are related, the construction methods were different in each case.
- 5.3.13 At the edge of the excavation towards the southern end of the site was path [110], at 9.62m OD (not illustrated). This was constructed of 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century bricks laid on edge in a herringbone pattern, bedded in sand. The surviving area measured 1.50m east to west and 0.90m north to south. This was thought to be the latest surviving area of paving, probably contemporary with the tombs (see 5.3.2 above).
- 5.3.14 The perimeter wall of the cemetery was recorded along the southern edge of the site as [1858] and [1859]. This was constructed from bricks laid in an English cross bond, with light yellowish-grey mortar. It was 0.40m wide and from the external road surface the wall stood between 2.00-2.70m high (Fig 9). Buttresses were evident on the internal surface and the wall had two steps at its base, widening it to a maximum of 0.70m. An earlier wall [2000] was uncovered at the base of [1958] (7.17m OD). This was also constructed in English bond, and measured 4.24m long, 0.26m wide

and 0.07m high. The rough mortar surface on the top suggests that it has been lowered/truncated at an earlier date. Wall [2000] also seems to have been truncated in the centre for the insertion of sandstone blocks [2004], which measured 1.14m by 0.20m by 0.30m + and 0.18m by 0.15m by 0.30m +. Their precise function is uncertain but they may have been for drainage.

## **6.0 THE HUMAN REMAINS** by Dr Paola Ponce

### **6.1 Introduction**

6.1.1 A total of 612 burials were recovered during the 2011 excavations, ranging in date from post-medieval to Victorian. In accordance with the method statement, the excavation of all burials was carried out by experienced archaeologists who recorded and lifted the skeletons.

### **6.2 Methodology**

6.2.1 Following the recovery of skeletons from the ground, the post-excavation work included the transportation of all human remains to ASE's office in Portslade where they were washed by hand and allowed to dry at room temperature. The assessment of the human remains was undertaken by qualified osteoarchaeologists. The assessment consisted of estimating sex and age along with carrying out standard osteometric analysis for the purpose of calculating stature and assisting with the sex assessment. Finally, the presence of pathologies was noted and recorded.

### **6.3 Sex Estimation**

6.3.1 An assessment of the biological sex of the adult skeletons was made using multifactorial methods because they provide the most accurate results possible (Krogman and İşcan 1986). Thus, a combination of osteometric and dimorphic traits of the pelvis, sacrum and skull were employed. The osteometric analysis examined discriminant functions based on measurements taken on the humeral, radial and femoral heads, the bicondilar width, the maximum length of the clavicle and the width of the glenoid cavity of the scapula. These were estimated following Stewart 1979.

6.3.2 The dimorphic bones analysed were the pelvis, the sacrum and the skull. In the former, the ventral arch, the sciatic notch, the sub-pubic angle, the ischio-pubic ramus, the pre-auricular sulcus, the obturator foramen, the acetabulum, and the pelvic inlet were used according to Buikstra and Ubelaker (1994) and Bass (2005). In the sacrum, the sacral ala and the sacrum shape were used according to Bass (2005). In the skull, the supraorbital ridges, the glabellar profile, the mastoid process, the frontal slope, the posterior zygomatic, the nuchal crest, the mental eminence and the gonial flaring of the mandible were used according to Buikstra and Ubelaker (1994) and Bass (2005).

6.3.3 The skeletons of newborn, infants and juvenile individuals that did not show distinctive dimorphic traits or did not present fused epiphyses necessary to perform the osteometric analysis, were not assigned to any sex category.

6.3.4 The sex categories assigned to the skeletons were male (M), possible male (?M), female (F), possible female (?F) or unknown (?) when the degree of incompleteness, poor preservation or ambiguous results prohibited definitive assignments to either sex. These are summarised in Table 1 along with the preliminary results.

<b>Sex</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>?F</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>?M</b>	<b>?</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>n</b>	69	38	226	101	178	612

Table 1: Sex categories



6.3.5 The results suggest that the cemetery predominantly comprised male and probable male individuals with an approximate male/female ratio of 3:1.

**6.4 Age Estimation**

6.4.1 Age-at-death was established using standard osteological techniques. Multifactorial age-at-death assessments provide the most accurate results (Lovejoy 1985) and estimates of age were made using a combination of all methods. These included the morphological changes observed in the pelvis such as the pubic symphysis (Brooks and Suchey 1990), and the auricular surface (Lovejoy et al 1985). Other methods included the development of the epiphyseal union of long bones (Scheuer and Black 2004), the eruption of teeth and dental development (Gustafson and Koch 1974 and Ubelaker 1989), and the measurements of long bone lengths (Maresh 1970 and Scheuer et al 1980). The age categories employed and the preliminary results are summarised in Table 2.

Age category	Description	Years	n
0	Foetus and neonate	Before birth- 11 months	35
1	Infant 1	12 months – 6 years	28
2	Infant 2	7 – 12 years	14
3	Juvenile	13 – 17 years	14
4	Young Adult		141
5	Prime Adult		151
6	Mature Adult		70
7	Adult		159
Total	All groups	All years	612

Table 2: Age categories

6.4.2 The results suggest that among the subadults (age categories 0, 1, 2, and 3) the foetus and neonates formed the largest proportion of individuals. On the other hand, the largest proportion of adult individuals was represented by the age category 7 (Adult), which were individuals with insufficient ageing evidence to be ascribed to any particular age category. This is largely due to the amount of truncation evident in the cemetery, which has resulted in a large number of incomplete skeletons.

**6.5 Stature Estimation**

6.5.1 In preparation for the calculation of stature estimates, the length of complete long bones was recorded during the assessment. Whenever possible, the left femur or tibia was measured. When these were broken, pathological or not present, the opposite side was used instead. In cases where no femora or tibiae from either side were present, the humerus, radius, ulna or fibula were measured. Table 3 shows the number of skeletons for which stature estimates will be possible, based upon measurements of well-preserved long bones.

Age category	4	5	6	7	Total
Stature possible (n)	104	126	61	72	363

Table 3: Stature estimation

**6.6 Disarticulated Material**

6.6.1 Large quantities of disarticulated human remains were recovered during the excavation on site. The majority of these were not retained for analysis but were separated on site for re-burial. However, any disarticulated remains that displayed

signs of pathology were retained. This disarticulated material was examined as part of the assessment process.

6.6.2 Whenever possible, fragments were identified to skeletal element, left or right (if relevant) and which part or parts of the bone were present. This data was recorded separately for infants, juveniles and adults, and sexing information was recorded where appropriate and available. All fragments were observed for the presence of pathologies. The disarticulated remains have been quantified and the Minimum Number of Individuals (MNI) represented by the disarticulated material has been calculated.

6.6.3 A number of human bone fragments were also recovered from the environmental samples from grave fills. Whilst at this stage these have only been scanned for anything of significance, attempts will be made to re-unite them with the relevant skeleton if possible.

**6.7 Pathology**

6.7.1 The post-excavation analysis included the provisional assessment and diagnosis of basic nature of gross pathology on all skeletons and bones present. Table 4 shows the types of pathology observed within the skeletal population and Table 5 shows some preliminary results on the distribution of these conditions between the sexes.

Pathology type	Provisional diagnosis	Pathology type	Provisional diagnosis
Joint	Osteoarthritis Degenerative joint disease Gout	Neoplasia	Osteoma Osteosarcoma
Dental	Caries Cysts Dental enamel hypoplasia Periodontal disease Dental trauma Ante-mortem tooth loss Calculus	Congenital	Spina bifida Sacralisation Lumbarisation Scoliosis Kyphosis Supernumerary vertebrae Bicephalic ribs Cervical/lumbar ribs
Trauma	Fracture Dislocation Spondylolysis Os acromiale Osteochondritis dissecans Legg-Calvé-Perthes disease Myositis ossificans traumatica	Metabolic	DISH Rickets and osteomalacia Osteoporosis Cribriform orbitalia
Infection	Tuberculosis Syphilis Periostitis Maxillary sinusitis	Miscellaneous	Gun shot Cranial dissection Cranial trepanation

Table 4: Types of pathology present

Pathology	Prevalence (M+F+?)	Prevalence (M+?M)	Prevalence (F+?F)
Joint	258/612= 42.3	184/327= 56.2	50/107= 46.7
Dental	165/612= 27.1	104/327= 31.8	48/107= 44.8
Trauma	115/612= 18.9	100/327= 30.5	8/107= 7.4
Infection	112/612= 18.4	72/327= 22.0	17/107= 15.8
Congenital	99/612= 16.3	70/327= 21.4	21/107= 19.6



Metabolic	93/612= 15.3	45/327= 13.7	21/107= 19.6
Neoplasia	9/612= 1.6	5/327= 1.5	3/107= 2.8
Miscellaneous	19/612= 3.2	10/327= 3.0	4/107= 3.7
Note: crude prevalence rates are presented (number of skeletons affected by the specific pathology / number of skeletons present for that specific sex category). Values are expressed in percentages (%).			

Table 5: Crude prevalence rates of pathologies across the sexes.

6.7.2 Calculation of crude prevalence rates on the adult population suggested that joint disease followed by dental disease were the pathological conditions most prevalent among males and females from this population. Comparisons between the sexes suggested that females were more affected by dental and metabolic conditions compared with the male population. On the other hand, males appeared to be more affected by joint disease and trauma.

6.7.3 Tables 6 and 7 show the types of pathology observed across the different age categories.

Pathology	Age 0	Age 1	Age 2	Age 3
Joint	0/35= 0	0/28= 0	0/14= 0	0/14= 0
Dental	1/35= 2.8	4/28= 14.2	2/14= 14.2	2/14= 14.2
Trauma	0/35= 0	1/28= 3.5	1/14= 7.1	1/14= 7.1
Infection	4/35= 11.4	4/28= 14.2	2/14= 14.2	2/14= 14.2
Congenital	0/35= 0	1/28= 3.5	1/14= 7.1	1/14= 7.1
Metabolic	2/35= 5.7	11/28= 39.2	3/14= 21.4	3/14= 21.4
Neoplasia	0/35= 0	0/28= 0	1/14= 7.1	1/14= 7.1
Miscellaneous	0/35= 0	2/28= 7.1	0/14= 0	0/14= 0
Note: crude prevalence rates are presented (number of skeletons affected by the specific pathology / number of skeletons present for that specific age category). Values are expressed in percentages (%).				

Table 6: Crude prevalence rates of pathologies across the non-adult population

6.7.4 Calculation of crude prevalence rates on the non-adult population (Table 6) suggests that, as expected, joint disease was not present within these age categories. Dental, infection and metabolic conditions affected individuals from all age groups.

Pathology	Age 4	Age 5	Age 6	Age 7
Joint	68/141= 48.2	62/151= 41.0	51/70= 72.8	46/159= 28.9
Dental	58/141= 41.1	45/151= 29.8	28/70= 40.0	23/159= 14.4
Trauma	30/141= 21.2	50/151= 33.1	18/70= 25.7	13/159= 8.1
Infection	27/141= 19.1	41/151= 27.1	9/70= 12.8	23/159= 14.4
Congenital	29/141= 20.5	36/151= 23.8	19/70= 27.1	10/159= 0.6
Metabolic	17/141= 12.0	18/151= 11.9	18/70= 25.7	19/159= 11.9
Neoplasia	2/141= 1.4	2/151= 1.3	1/70= 1.4	3/159= 1.8
Miscellaneous	3/141= 2.1	5/151= 3.3	4/70= 5.7	4/159= 2.5
Note: crude prevalence rates are presented (number of skeletons affected by the specific pathology / number of skeletons present for that specific age category). Values are expressed in percentages (%). Sexes were pooled.				

Table 7: Crude prevalence rates of pathologies across the adult population

6.7.5 Calculation of crude prevalence rates on the adult population (Table 7) suggested

an increase in dental, trauma, infection, and congenital anomalies from age categories 4 to 5. Joint and dental diseases appear to decrease from ages 4 to 5 but then to increase in age category 6.

- 6.7.6 In addition to the gross pathological conditions noted above the assessment did highlight other skeletons or conditions of particular interest. These included the skulls of skeletons [205], [313], [445], [1508], [1804], and [648] which were all found with craniotomies. Skeletons [205], [313] and skull [648] were those of adult males, Skeleton [445] was a probable male of adult age, Skeleton [1804] was an adult female, and Skeleton [1508] was an infant of unknown sex. Finally, the disarticulated skull recovered from fill [648], was that of a possible male which was found buried with the articulated skeleton of a male individual of a similar age.
- 6.7.7 Along with these six examples of craniotomies, one disarticulated skull and one pelvis had circular holes suggestive of possible trepanations. A further disarticulated skull and the anterior portion of one manubrium showed evidence of cut marks. The craniotomies, possible trepanations and cut marks are all of special interest as they are evidence that these individuals were subjected to post-mortem examinations, anatomical dissection, autopsy or a combination.
- 6.7.8 A further disarticulated skull showed a round perforation on the upper portion of the right parietal with four main radiating fractures suggestive of gunshot.
- 6.7.9 Another two skeletons of pathological interest are individuals [1090] and [1613]. The femoral heads of Skeleton [1090] show evidence of being affected by a very uncommon condition, Legg-Calvé-Perthes disease (LCP). The femoral heads of skeleton [1613] do not show pathognomonic manifestations of LCP but early signs of the condition. As the number of archaeological examples reporting this condition is almost non-existent (Ponce and Novellino 2014), it is hoped that these cases, if confirmed, will contribute to the general knowledge of the disease and to understand its osteological manifestations.
- 6.7.10 Individuals [208] and [490] show a combination of lytic lesions and sunburst lesions in the skull, vertebrae, pelvis, ribs, sternum, and limbs which are consistent with malignant tumours. As these are relatively rare in archaeological contexts (Ortner 2003), it is hoped that these examples will further our understanding and knowledge about their occurrence and manifestations in past populations.
- 6.7.11 Finally, fractures of the thumbs were the commonest example of trauma observed, followed by the ribs. A large number of teeth displayed distinctive semi-circular wear patterns that probably resulted from smoking abrasive clay tobacco pipes or the practice of other occupational dental activities. Dental calculus, which is not considered pathology *per se* but a precursor of dental disease and a manifestation of dental hygiene in a skeletal population, was frequently found in both maxillae and mandibles.

**7.0 ASSESSMENT OF THE FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE**

**7.1 The Post-Roman Pottery by Luke Barber**

**Introduction**

7.1.1 The archaeological work produced 601 sherds of pottery, weighing a little over 18.5kg, from 59 individually numbered contexts. Some 387 different vessels are represented in the assemblage. As part of the assessment the pottery has been fully quantified (number, weight and ENV) for the archive using Museum of London codes for both fabric and form. This data has been input into an excel spreadsheet which also forms part of the archive.

7.1.2 Sherd sizes vary greatly. There are many small sherds (< 20mm across), particularly in association with burials, as well as numerous large sherds (> 50mm across). There is even the best part of a slipware bowl from grave fill [1970] though this is the exception rather than the rule. Sherd size tends to be largest for the mid 17<sup>th</sup>- to early 18<sup>th</sup>- century material with the earliest and later pottery generally being represented by smaller, often slightly abraded, sherds. Overall, however, a good proportion of the post-Roman pottery from the site shows moderate signs of abrasion suggesting the majority of it has been subjected to notable reworking.

7.1.3 The assemblage spans a number of different periods with the earliest sherds being of probable later 12<sup>th</sup>- century date and the latest sherd dating to the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century (although this is an isolated sherd). By far the majority of the assemblage, including all the largest sherds, belongs to the early/mid 17<sup>th</sup> to early/mid 18<sup>th</sup> centuries. A breakdown of the pottery by period is given in Table 8. Although most of the contexts producing pottery can be considered stratified to a degree, virtually all are ‘open’ and have clearly received residual and/or intrusive material. This is hardly surprising considering the repeated digging for a constant stream of new burials throughout this period. The usually low numbers and small sherd sizes of pottery associated with the burials makes close dating impossible. Although the largest context assemblage consists of a notable group of 453 sherds (13,939g) from grave soil [117] only seven other contexts produced more than five sherds and none of those contained more than 20.

Period	No	Wt (g)	NV	Number of fabrics
<b>Early/High Medieval</b> (C13 <sup>th</sup> – late 14 <sup>th</sup> /early 15 <sup>th</sup> )	10	81g	9	6
<b>Late Medieval</b> (Late C14 <sup>th</sup> /early 15 <sup>th</sup> – early/mid 16 <sup>th</sup> )	2	93g	2	1
<b>Early Post-medieval</b> (early/mid C16 <sup>th</sup> – mid 18 <sup>th</sup> )	580	18,317g	368	35
<b>Late Post-medieval</b> (Mid C18 <sup>th</sup> – 19 <sup>th</sup> )	9	74g	8	5
<b>Totals</b>	<b>601</b>	<b>18,565g</b>	<b>387</b>	

Table 8: Post-Roman pottery assemblage by sub-period

7.1.4 Due to the size and nature of the assemblage it has been considered most appropriate to give an overview of the pottery by period rather than by dated context phases. As such all sherds of a period, whether residual/intrusive or not, will be considered if they are of specific interest. A full list of the assemblage by individual

context is housed with the archive.

### The Assemblages

#### *Early/High Medieval (Late C12th to late 14<sup>th</sup>/early 15<sup>th</sup> century)*

- 7.1.5 The small assemblage of medieval pottery was recovered as residual sherds from early post-medieval deposits (graveyard soil and grave fills) though the single Early Medieval sand and shell-tempered sherd (EMSS) from grave fill [1567] did not have any associated post-medieval pottery. This is the earliest sherd from the site and is probably of the mid/late 12<sup>th</sup> century. The other sherds can be placed in a late 12<sup>th</sup>/early 13<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup>- century date range. These consist of fragments from two different London Ware jugs, a single sherd of probable South Hertfordshire Greyware (uncertain form) and part of a green glazed Kingston jug.

#### *Late Medieval (late 14<sup>th</sup>/early 15<sup>th</sup> to early/mid 16<sup>th</sup> century)*

- 7.1.6 Just two sherds of this period are represented, both obviously residual in their contexts (graveyard soil [117] and grave fill [730]). Both consist of early post-medieval redware (PMRE) of the 16<sup>th</sup> century. As such there is a notable hiatus in the ceramics between the mid/late 14<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> centuries.

#### *Early Post-medieval (early/mid 16<sup>th</sup> to mid 18<sup>th</sup> century)*

- 7.1.7 The vast majority of the assemblage is of this period (Table 8) but although some contexts appear to have assemblages of purely the 17<sup>th</sup> century, these are never large and thus reliable. Most of the larger groups contain some material that clearly belongs to the first part of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, even when they are dominated by 17<sup>th</sup>-century sherds. Certainly the vast majority of wares can comfortably be placed within a c. 1640 to 1740 date range. London-type post-medieval redwares is by far the most common fabric (PMR: 127/5977g) with a number of jars, bowls, dishes and plates being represented along with at least one colander and a candlestick. These sherds, particularly those from the graveyard soil [117], are often quite large and unabraded. In addition there are 11 sherds of green glazed and white slipped redware (PMSRG) including parts of a dish (context [117]). Other redwares include 56 pieces (1772g) of Red Borderware (RBOR), including jugs, jars, pipkins, bowls, dishes, plates, cups and chamber pots and 15 sherds of green glazed Red Borderware (RBORG: 483g). Finer redwares include 10 sherds (624g) of Essex-type redware (PMFR), including jars, dishes, bowls, pipkins and a chamber pot and black-glazed Essex wares (PMBL: two sherds from a tyg in [117]). Quite notable are 14 large sherds (2102g) of Metropolitan slipware (METS) from five plates, a chamber pot and a large bowl. The latter was the only METS vessel not from the graveyard soil, coming from grave fill [1970]. The design on this vessel can be paralleled from the Harlow kilns (Davey & Walker 2009: rim slip pattern 3.4 (reversed S), rim type E1B and slip wall pattern 9.3 (inverted) (wheat type)). White Border Wares, with brown, green, olive and clear/yellow glazing are all well represented (3/36g; 52/968g; 16/418g and 40/881g respectively) in a range of jars, bowls, pipkins, plates and chamber pots, together with a colander and two candlesticks. There are also two sherds of green-glazed Wealden buff ware from [117] (WEAL) though the form is uncertain.

- 7.1.8 The assemblage also contains 23 sherds (630g) of London stoneware (LONS) from both bottles and cylindrical tankards of 18<sup>th</sup>- century type. Tin-glazed wares (TGW)

are numerically common (104 sherds), though typically are more fragmented. A range of decorative types are present, including plain white, blue painted, polychrome painted and manganese speckled. A fairly typical range of jars (mainly drug and ointments), chargers, bowls and plates are represented though there is a possible salt from [117]. Later forms include a number of tea bowls of the early 18<sup>th</sup> century.

- 7.1.9 Wares from the Midlands/Staffordshire are less common but both 17<sup>th</sup>- and 18<sup>th</sup>-century types are present. The earliest consist of sherds of Midlands Orange and Midlands Purple (MORAN and MPUR), probably from 17<sup>th</sup>- century butter pots (2/22g and 13/753g respectively). There are two sherds of 18<sup>th</sup>- century Agate ware (a cup and a teapot), four sherds (70g) from bowls and tankards in 18<sup>th</sup>- century Derby stoneware (DERBS), three Staffordshire mottled ware sherds (78g), 20 cup and dish fragments in Staffordshire-type slipware (STSL) and four sherds (16g) from a plate, a saucer and two mugs in white Staffordshire-type stoneware (SWSG).
- 7.1.10 Imported wares are not common but include the standard German Frechen stoneware (30/820g), Westerwald stoneware (2/10g), a probable late Saintonge vessel (SAIPL) and a scatter of Chinese porcelain (CHPO) (13/122g). The latter include plain blue painted as well as Imari-type plates, saucers and tea bowls, some of which are quite finely finished.
- 7.1.11 Taken together the early post-medieval pottery is a typical domestic assemblage that must have been dumped from nearby occupation in the 17<sup>th</sup> to early/mid 18<sup>th</sup> centuries. The bulk of the material has seen some reworking, presumably during internments, but considering, the group is not too badly fragmented. Most of the wares and forms are typical of households of all social standings but there is a small but gradually increasing element in the overall group to suggest a household of some standing may have been contributing to the waste. Certainly the relatively common tea wares of the early 18<sup>th</sup> century would be in keeping with this.

*Late Post-medieval (Mid/late 18<sup>th</sup> century)*

- 7.1.12 The assemblage of this period is notably small (Table 8) strongly suggesting that domestic refuse was no longer being dumped on the area from perhaps c. 1740/50 onward. There are just four creamware sherds (CREA: 31g) including two plain plates and an industrially slipped jug. There are only two sherds of transfer-printed pearlware (7g) both from bowls with Chinese-style decoration (all context [117]). The single English porcelain plate sherd (3g) is also likely to be of the later 18<sup>th</sup> or very early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. The remaining sherds are all clearly of 19<sup>th</sup> century date and include a 12g fragment from a Seltzer bottle (SELT) and a 21g handle from a refined white earthenware vessel (REFW). The latter is likely to be the latest sherd on the site, perhaps belonging to the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

## 7.2 The coffin furniture by Trista Clifford with Susan Chandler

### Introduction

- 7.2.1 A total of 31.5kg of coffin furniture was retained for analysis from a minimum of 85 burials, including coffin grips, nails, coffin plates and other fixtures and fittings. All metalwork has been air dried and repackaged in accordance with IFA guidelines.

### Methodology



- 7.2.2 All coffin furniture from burials was recorded on pro forma archive sheets comprising a cover sheet detailing the contents of each burial together with a separate Registered Finds (RF) sheet for each element within the context. Each element was assigned a separate RF number. Repetitive identical elements such as upholstery nails were recorded in groups under a single RF number. As far as possible, comparison was made to existing typologies such as Spitalfields (Reeve & Adams 1993) and Kingston upon Thames, Bashford and Sibun 2007). The archive was transferred to an Excel spreadsheet. Coffin furniture from non -burial contexts has been retained but not recorded at this stage.

### **Assessment of condition**

- 7.2.3 The majority of the fittings are in a corroded and/ or fragmentary condition; the preservation of almost all could be described as poor and objects often were recovered fused together or with stones, soil or bone within the corrosion product.

#### *Grips and Grip Plates*

- 7.2.4 Sixty four burials contained grips either with or without plates and a further four burials contained grip plates without grips. Twenty nine burials contained fragments of plate, either plain or decorated, which were not diagnostic enough to identify but could have come from grip plates, escutcheons or breast plates. A total of 131 grips were identified, 76 of which could be identified to type. Simpler, undecorated types dominate the assemblage; only 12 are the more elaborate moulded types.
- 7.2.5 Spitalfields types represent 57 grips. The most common is 2a, a simple undecorated curved design found in burials [157], [190], [200], [254], [265], [290], [332], [415], [454]. [1347], [1369], [1415], [1473], [1817] and [1912]. The similar type 2b was recovered from burials [547] and [589]. Dated burials containing this type were interred between 1763 and 1837 at Spitalfields. Type 1, also undecorated but thicker than type 2, was recovered from burial [326]. The date range for this type is 1747-1847. Possible types 3a and 3b, rectangular grips with a central point, were recovered from [278], [789], [930], [1455] and [1855]. These are of early 18<sup>th</sup> to early 19<sup>th</sup> century date.
- 7.2.6 Type 4, elaborately moulded grips with two cherubs flanked by elongated wings was found in burial [996] and have a similar date range as type 2 grips; type 6, dating to 1839-49 at Spitalfields exhibiting a central shield with foliate scrolls, came from [731]. A single grip of either type 4 or 6 came from burial [439].
- 7.2.7 The remaining 19 grips are of 17-19<sup>th</sup> century Kingston types I, IV, IVa, IVb, and IVd, none of which feature moulded decoration. Burial [128] contained three grips of type I. Type IVa grips came from [1739]. Probable type IV grips were found in burials [845], [948], [962], [1036], [1150], [1671], [1801], [1895], [1925] and [2009].
- 7.2.8 Most grips retained at least fragments of their plates, however these were more poorly preserved than the grips and only three types were identified. Spitalfields type 14 featuring an urn surmounting a shield within a scrolled foliate border over a radiating linear background came from burial [731] where they were paired with type 6 grips, suggesting a mid 19<sup>th</sup> century date for this burial. Kingston types IVa and IVb, rectangular plates with two heart or arrow shaped cutouts at the centre, from [303], [344], [418], [576], [1702] and [1739]. Burials [200], [332], [415], [462] and

[588] contained grips and/or plates and other fittings with a black painted finish.

#### *Grip Bolts*

- 7.2.9 The majority of the 36 grip bolts recovered were of a simple split pin type, often corroded to grips or grip plates. All were of domed head type where form could be discerned.

#### *Breast or Depositum Plates*

- 7.2.10 The survival of the breast plates was very poor. They are fragmentary, with only six contexts containing probable breast plate fragments. A further twelve burials are recorded as containing breastplates or name plates but these were not retained, or did not survive lifting on site. Of the retained breastplates, a single lead example was identified as a Spitalfields type 21 plate and had a partially legible inscription (RF<3757>) from 184- burial [1473] which also contained a tortoiseshell comb (RF<1015). Burial [1260] also contained the remains of a possible type21 lead breastplate, and probable lead plate fragments were recovered from burial [1518]. Burial [1430] contained a rectangular breast plate (RF<3001>), dated 1838 (Fig 7). The design is reminiscent of Spitalfields type 82. Iron plate fragments were recovered in enough quantity from three burials to suggest the presence of a pressed iron breastplate (burials [300], [731] and [208]). The motif on fragments from [300] is wide enough to suggest the border of a breast plate, but the identification of those from other burials is less certain.

- 7.2.11 Unretained iron breast plates were recorded from burials [170], [254], [597], [948], [1150], [1172], [1243], [1375], [1412], [1455] and [1525]. All are recorded as fragmentary and in poor condition. Lead breastplates were recorded from [597] (rectangular with a floral border dated 1839) and [1215] (plain trapezoidal dated 1826) but these were kept with their associated lead coffins for re-burial.

#### *Lid Motifs and Escutcheons*

- 7.2.12 As with the breast plates the survival of lid motifs and escutcheons was poor. There are many burials which contained fragments which could be parts of breast plates, lid motifs, escutcheons or grip plates but condition is too poor to confidently identify them.

#### *Upholstery Nails*

- 7.2.13 A minimum of 923 upholstery nails were recovered from 41 separate burials. Twenty-seven contexts contained iron nails, twelve were copper alloy and two contained both copper alloy and iron nails. The nails are of a standard form, shaped much like a large drawing pin with a circular, slightly domed head and short stem.

- 7.2.14 The largest concentration of copper alloy nails was from burial [1739] with 124 copper alloy nails with head diameters of 12mm. Groups of nails from this coffin were recovered within the coffin wood in linear or diamond motifs, sometimes with fabric remaining. The arrangement of some of the nails on three sides of the wood suggests an overhanging or lipped coffin lid. Copper alloy nails with a white metal coating came from burials [826] and [1272].

- 7.2.15 The largest concentration of iron upholstery nails came from burial [731] which had

120, mainly single nails but also some groups of up to 5 in a linear arrangement. Iron nails have head diameters of c.12 to 22mm. Examples from burial [200] were painted black.

#### *Other fittings*

- 7.2.16 Iron corner screws were recovered from seven burials. Various unidentified fittings were recovered including possible coffin rail fragments from burial [275], and possible hinge fittings from [128] and [1036]. Probable coffin lace came from burial [731]. The skull area of skeleton [1758] contained a fragment of mica, possibly from a coffin viewing window. Sheets of mica or 'isinglass' were used during the 19<sup>th</sup> century as glass panes in ovens and lanterns, as well as coffin windows.

#### *Coffin linings/packing*

- 7.2.17 Grave fill [928] (burial [930]) contained a quantity of calcareous material which has a bone-like and somewhat bubbled appearance. The material may derive from a substance used to line the coffin reacting with the decomposition products within the burial environment. The most obvious material would be quicklime which was used to contain infection in cases of death from diseases such as cholera (Cherryson 2012, 112; Morris 1976, 105) and as a punitive measure during the disposal of the corpses of criminals (Cherryson et al 2012, 112).
- 7.2.18 A sample of the contents of coffin [1438] skeleton [1430]) was retained as environmental sample <2>. The substance appears to be pitch or coal tar which was often used to waterproof the interior of the coffin.
- 7.2.19 Lastly, the skull of skeleton [1804] had been subject to a craniotomy and the brain cavity filled with coal (RF<30363>). No precedent for this phenomenon has been found, although occasionally missing limbs have been found to be replaced by stones within the coffin in order to add missing weight (Fowler and Powers 2013); a similar practice may be in evidence here.

#### **Individual burials**

- 7.2.20 Although many contained only one or two objects, several burials contained suites of fittings. Burial [415] contained six grips of Spitalfields type 2a, painted black, several fragments of probable grip plate with floral decoration and 26 dome headed iron upholstery nails corroded in groups. Burial [1473] also contained four type 2a grips, together with 16 iron upholstery nails and a breast plate of Spitalfields type 21 inscribed [MRS Sarah Maries] Died 30<sup>th</sup> Jan 184[-] Aged 4[-]. Burial [1912] was perhaps of a similar date, also having six type 2a handles and a similar number of upholstery nails.
- 7.2.21 Burial [731] contained Spitalfields type 6 grips with type 14 grip plates, fragments of iron breast plate, possible coffin lace, at least 120 iron upholstery nails, grip bolts and corner screws. Burial [996] contained at least seven Spitalfields type 4 grips with fragments of plate, three grip bolts and three screws together with at least 14 upholstery nails. Lastly, burial [1739] contained the most well preserved coffin wood, retaining many copper alloy upholstery studs in linear and diamond patterns, together with three Kingston type IVa grips.

#### **7.3 The registered finds** by Trista Clifford



- 7.3.1 Registered finds are washed, air dried or cleaned by a conservator as appropriate to the material requirements. Objects have been packed appropriately in line with IFA guidelines. All objects were assigned a unique registered find number (RF<00>) and recorded on the basis of material, object type and date (shown in Appendix 1). Metal work is boxed in airtight Stewart tubs with silica gel.
- 7.3.2 An assemblage of 343 Registered Finds (RF) was recovered from burials and graveyard deposits (Appendix 1) consisting predominantly of dress accessories and objects associated with burial shrouds. Finds have been assessed for conservation requirements and will be x-rayed and/ or conserved as required. Registered clay pipes are reported on in Section 7.5, the glass in Section 7.6

### **Dress accessories**

- 7.3.3 Four buttons were recovered. General graveyard soil [117] contained two discoidal, slightly convex copper alloy buttons with integral drilled loops, both measuring 23mm in diameter (RFs<3026> and <3065>) of 17-18<sup>th</sup> century date. A similar button with three incised lines around the perimeter (RF<3034>) was recovered from grave fill [1672] and may have come from an item of clothing. A small mother of pearl button with four countersunk perforations at the centre was recovered from grave fill [1911]. This is of 19<sup>th</sup> century or later date, possibly from clothing or a burial gown purchased for the burial.
- 7.3.4 A small rectangular shoe or knee buckle frame, RF<1003>, was recovered from grave fill [445]. The buckle is single looped with two internal pins and is probably of 18-19<sup>th</sup> century date.
- 7.3.5 Grave fill [1797] contained a copper alloy rolled sheet lace end, RF<1017>. The cut end of the lace is visible within the lace end. The form is difficult to date since it changes little from the medieval period on however this example is probably post medieval in date.
- 7.3.6 Three pipe clay wig curlers of 17-18<sup>th</sup> century date were recovered. RF<3016>, very similar to an example from Colchester (Crummy 1988 no.1871) is longer and thinner than RF<3000>, possibly used to produce a different curled effect; it came from grave fill [273] whilst RF<3000> was recovered from layer [103]. RF<3062>, a broken example with an indistinct makers mark, was recovered from construction debris layer [379]. Wig curlers were used by both men and women to support the elaborate styles fashionable at the time. A decorative tortoiseshell comb came from the fill of grave [1472] which contained the coffin of 'Sarah'. This 19<sup>th</sup> century or later comb may have been used to style the hair post mortem.
- 7.3.7 A small opaque pale blue sub-circular glass bead, RF<3006> came from grave fill [824]. The bead measures 3.5mm in diameter and 3.2mm in height. Graveyard soil [117] contained a transparent colourless glass biconical faceted bead, RF<3035>. Both are of late post-medieval date. Of 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century date is a yellow metal jewellery fitting, possibly a backing from a small pendant, RF<1001>, recovered from graveyard soil [117].

### **Coins**

- 7.3.8 Twelve coins and tokens were recovered in total. Of these, seven could be

attributed to ruler. The earliest are two Nuremburg jettons from the general graveyard fills of late 16<sup>th</sup> century date: RF<1012>, a Rechen meister type Jetton dating between AD1550-1580 and RF <1005> a Hanns Krawinkel type of similar date. A third, 17<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> century half penny trade token also came from this context (RF<1007>). The graveyard soil also produced two farthings of Charles II, one of which (RF<1016>) is dated to 1675, a half penny of George II (RF<3031>), a (possibly deliberately defaced) silver dollar (countermarked 1792 Mexico 8 reales) of George III (RF<3027>) and a post-1660 farthing (RF<1013>).

- 7.3.9 Four coins were recovered from grave fills. Grave fill [812] contained a silver sixpence of William III (RF<1010>) minted between AD1689-1702, while grave fill [261] contained a post medieval farthing (RF<1002>) of either William III, George I or George II (minted AD1689- 1760). A much corroded post-1660 farthing was recovered from grave fill [833] (RF<3032>), and lastly an unidentified coin came from grave fill [1924] (RF<3028>).
- 7.3.10 The coins from the graveyard soil may result from casual losses or from disturbance of grave goods during subsequent grave digging. The placement of coins within graves of this period may be deliberate; Cherryson et al (2012, 74) list a number of instances of coins recovered from post medieval burials. Many of these have obvious function such as those placed over the eyelids to hold them closed (a practice not observed at Queen's Chapel) but a few are interpreted as 'votive' offerings or continuation of folk traditions.

### Shrouds and shroud pins

- 7.3.11 Twenty shroud pins were recovered from grave fills. The majority are incomplete but complete examples are of Caple type C (Caple 1991, 246): copper alloy wire with spherical heads formed of two twists of wire tightly crimped to the top of the shaft; some also have a white metal coating. Complete lengths fall between 26mm and 40mm; head diameters range from 1.9mm to 2.8mm. Type C pins are the dominant form post 1700 (*ibid.*)
- 7.3.12 One pin from grave fill [747] is significantly different to the rest (RF<3004>). The length is 40.7mm, thickness of shaft 1.5mm and the spherical head has a diameter of 4.6mm. The head is cast in one piece and attached to the shaft through a central hole. A similar pin from Colchester was from a posthole dated to the late 17<sup>th</sup> century. Other possible fastenings include copper alloy rings of c30mm diameter from grave fills [971] (RF<1011>) and [844] (RF<3030>), rings of c17mm diameter (RFs<3066> and <3068>), smaller copper alloy 'eyelets'- possible fabric button frames- with the impressions of wound thread visible in the corrosion product (RFs<1004> and <1006>), and a twisted wire loop, RF<3008>, which may have held a small posy of flowers or been used as a fastener.
- 7.3.13 In five cases, pins were recovered attached to part of the shroud or burial clothing. RF<3001> from grave fill [780] consists of two pin fragments attached to a piece of shroud fabric, braid and black hair. This may be the remains of a cap or bonnet and jaw cloth. Shroud or other textile fragments were recovered from a further nine burials. Analysis of the composition of the textiles has not yet taken place however most of the recovered samples appear to be of a fairly coarse 1x1 tabby weave in a single ply loosely spun thread.

### Other objects

- 7.3.14 A number of other objects were recovered from the graveyard soil [117], including a copper alloy Nuremburg thimble dating to 17<sup>th</sup> century, RF<1014> and a domed circular lead weight (diameter 35mm), RF<3015>. A fragment from a 17-18<sup>th</sup> century copper alloy spoon handle with white metal coating (RF<3023>) and a piece from a lathe turned decorative bone knife handle (RF<1021>) also came from this context. The handle is very similar to two knives of c.1630 from London (Brown 2001, 87).
- 7.3.15 The earliest object from the context is a copper alloy possible sword or dagger chape formed of sheet metal with a decorative scalloped edge (RF<3018>). Similar examples recorded on the Portable Antiquity Scheme database are of 14<sup>th</sup>-15<sup>th</sup> century date (YORYM-2141F6; LON-6B44F5). A lead musket ball of 16<sup>th</sup> century or later date was recovered from the fill of grave [515] (RF<3002>).
- 7.3.16 Lastly, three grave fills contained ceramic marbles of 19<sup>th</sup> century date: fills [207] contained RF<1000>; RF<3037> was recovered from skeleton [1677] and RF<3036> from grave fill [1114]. It is not yet clear whether these are the graves of juvenile individuals.

#### 7.4 The Ceramic Building Material by Susan Pringle

##### Introduction

- 7.4.1 A total of 94 fragments of ceramic building materials, plaster/mortar and stone weighing 52.864 kg was examined from 27 contexts. Roman, medieval and, predominantly, post-medieval building materials were present; the condition of the assemblage was generally fairly abraded. The total weight and number of fragments from each functional category is set out in Table 9.

Tile type	No. of items	% of total count	Weight kg.	% of total weight
Post-medieval brick	44	47%	42.086	80%
Post-medieval roof tile	14	15%	1.530	3%
Medieval floor tile	11	12%	1.922	4%
Mortar and concrete	10	11%	4.334	8%
Roman tile	6	6%	1.630	3%
Post-medieval floor and wall tile	4	4%	0.2	<1%
medieval/post-medieval roof tile	2	2%	0.038	<1%
Stone slab	2	2%	0.342	1%
Post-medieval garden furniture	1	1%	0.782	1%
Total	94	100%	52.864	100%

Table 9. Summary of building materials

##### Methodology

- 7.4.2 The tile was quantified by fabric, form, weight and fragment count using the Museum of London (MoL) tile fabric type series. All the data were recorded on a standard recording form and subsequently entered onto an Excel database. Items of interest and some fabric samples were retained; the remainder of the material was discarded.

##### Dating

7.4.3 The broad date range of the material in each context is summarised in Table 10. The dates for peg tiles and bricks are approximate; peg tiles in particular are hard to date precisely as the form changed very little between the 14th and 18th centuries.

Context	Date range (approx.)	Material
101	1850-1950	decorated ridge tile and garden edging tile
102	1950-2000	20th c wall tile, late 18th/19th c brick
103	1480-1850, resid Roman	peg tile, residual Roman brick
104	1750-1900	pantile, peg tile, brick
106	1750-1850	bricks with shallow frog
109	1750-1850	pantile, brick with shallow frog
110	1750-1850	brick
117	Mixed; c. 1650-1750, resid Roman and C14th-C16th	pantile, peg tile, PM brick, PM tin-glazed floor and wall tiles; medieval glazed floor tiles; Roman tegula and opus signinum mortar; marble slab
125	Poorly dated, c.1830-1900?	concrete slab
242	1200-1800	tile flake
375	1480-1850	peg tile
379	Poorly dated; c.1350-1550, resid Roman	unglazed floor tile, resid Roman brick, undated lime mortar
762	1200-1500	glazed peg tile
1851	1650-1800	unfrogged PM brick
1890	1600-1700, resid 15th/early 16th c	PM brick, resid C15th/eC16th glazed floor tile
1891	1450-1700	PM brick, some vitrified
1892	1480-1850	peg tile
1901	1600-1700, resid 50-160	brick, resid Roman tegula
1927	1450-1700	brick
1955	1600-1700	brick
1973	1250-1550	floor tile
1993	c.1450-1950, poorly dated	vitrified brick
2000	1600-1700	brick
1/003	1650-1900	brick
2/009	1480-1850	peg tile
u/s	Post-med?	wall plaster/render
u/s	50-400	Roman brick

Table 10: Broad context dates with material present

#### Summary of fabrics and forms

##### Stone

7.4.4 Two fragments of stone were present in graveyard soil [117]. One, a light grey shelly limestone slab 26 mm thick with a flat, wear-polished surface and a slightly bevelled edge, was probably a floor tile. The other slab was of light grey or white marble streaked with dark grey, probably an imported stone. No worked edges were present, but a thickness of 23 to 24 mm suggests that it was probably a fragment of marble veneer or floor tile.

*Roman brick and tile*

7.4.5 Contexts [103], [117], [379], [1901]

Six abraded fragments of Roman brick and tegula were residual in four contexts and in unstratified debris. Most were in the local red-firing fabrics of the 2815 group; one brick with a light orange silty fabric, possibly MoL 3019, was probably of non-local manufacture, [103].

*Post-Roman*

7.4.6 Roof tile

The roof tile assemblage consisted of sixteen fragments of peg tile, pantile and ridge tile weighing 1.568 kg. Mainly post-medieval types were present; only two small fragments of medieval tile were identified (fabrics 2271 and 2586) in grave fills [242] and [762]. The tile in fabric 2586 was splashed with glaze. Four pieces of pantile in fabrics 2275 and 3202 came from contexts [104], [109] and [117]; this roof tile type, initially imported from the Low Countries, was first used in the 1630s. A decorated ridge tile dating from the late 19th or early 20th century was present in [101].

7.4.7 Brick

The largest component of the assemblage was the 44 bricks or brick fragments, almost all of which were made from the red-firing clays typical of the London area. Dimensions of complete bricks and larger fragments are set out in Table 11.

The earliest post-medieval brick type was represented by eighteen bricks in fabric 3033. None of the bricks was complete, but surviving dimensions were in the range 103-108 mm wide and 51-60mm thick. The bricks were unfrogged with indented margins and probably dated to the mid-part of their date range of 1450-1700 AD, c. 1500-1650; most were from [1890] and [1891], and they were also present in [117] and brick path [1927]. A group of nine bricks, also unfrogged with indented margins, had a fairly clean, fine-grained fabric intermediate between fabrics 3033 and 3032; their likely date range is c.1600-1700 AD. They came from deposits [1890], [1901], the fill of grave 1903, box drain [1955] and wall [2000]. Five unfrogged bricks with a probable date range of c.1650-1800 came from various funerary contexts: grave fill [104], tomb [106], tomb [109], and [1851], fill of grave 1853 (fabric 3032). Four bricks with shallow frogs were probably from the later 18th or 19th century; they came from grave fill [104], tomb [106], tomb [109] and path [110] (fabric 3032). Of similar date was an unfrogged Kentish yellow brick in fabric 3035, [102]. The latest brick types were two 20th century bricks from levelling layer [102], including one with a V-shaped frog with part of a 'LBC' and 'PHORPRES' stamp which was made by the London Brick Company between 1910 and 1974.

Context	Fabric	Length mm	Breadth mm	Thickness mm	Date range (approx.)
102	3035	?	105	66	1750/1800-1950
104	3032	227	103	69	1750-1900
104	3032	?	102	0	1650-1800
106	3032*	220	94	67	1650-1800

106	3032	225	107	64	1750-1900
109	3032	225	109	71	1750-1900
109	3032	222	106	64	1650-1800
1851	3032	210	104	67	1650-1800
1890	3032/3033*	140+	105	55	1600-1700
1890	3032/3033*	?	108	67	1600-1700
1890	3033	?	107	51	1450-1700
1890	3033	?	106	56	1450-1700
1890	3033	?	104	52	1450-1700
1890	3033	?	108	52	1450-1700
1890	3033	?	108	60	1450-1700
1891	3033	?	103	57	1450-1700
1891	3033	?	104	56	1450-1700
1901	3032/3033	?	109	54	1600-1700
1955	3032/3033	147+	106	56	1600-1700
1955	3032/3033	226	109	61	1600-1700
1955	3032/3033	226	110	66	1600-1700
2000	3032/3033*	?	100	60	1600-1700
2000	3032/3033	225	103	64	1600-1700

\*Burnt and possibly heat-distorted

Table 11: Brick dimensions by context and MoL fabric type

#### 7.4.8 Floor tile

Eleven fragments of medieval floor tile were noted from contexts [117], [379], [1890] and [1973]. The majority of tiles were green-glazed over a white slip with the corner nail-holes and sandy fabrics typical of Flemish tile production; one tile from [1973] had a yellow glaze. No complete tiles were present, but the surviving dimensions and the variation in tile thickness between 20 and 34 mm suggested that tiles of the 14th to 16th century were represented. Also present was a fragment of two-colour decorated tile from Penn in Buckinghamshire, probably design SBC9, dated to the second half of the 14th century (Betts 1997, 63, fig 72).

From the graveyard soil, [117], came two fragmentary 16th century polychrome tin-glazed floor tiles. The earlier, 24 mm thick with a design of a blue and yellow fleur de lis on a white background with a blue border, probably dated to between 1520 and 1550 (Betts and Weinstein 2010, 94, no.26). The other, 18 mm thick, had a rather blurred flower vase design in blue and yellow on white and probably dated to the second half of the 16th century (Betts and Weinstein 2010, 114, no.134). Both were worn from use.

#### 7.4.9 Wall tile

Two post-medieval wall tiles were noted. The earlier of these, from [117], was a Dutch tin-glazed tile with a purple and reddish-brown marbled glaze. A similar tile has been dated to the late 17th century (Betts and Weinstein 2010, 178-9, no.439). From [102] came a 20th century glazed wall tile with a blue floral pattern on a white background.



#### 7.4.10 Mortar

A number of fragments of loose lime mortar were present in soil deposits [117] and [379], including a small fragment of lime mortar with tile chips, possibly of Roman date, from [117]. Also present were fragments of yellow sandy mortar faced with a thin white plaster render from [117] and light brown sandy mortar with rose quartz and very coarse lumps of lime, the flat surface skimmed and painted or lime-washed white, from [117] and [379]. Sandy white roofing mortar with a curved profile was noted in [379]. Two fragments of unusual concrete with a light grey matrix containing coarse chips of a grey stone resembling granite or diorite were noted from tomb [125]; the concrete was smoothly finished with flat faces and sharp edges. A fragment of modern concrete slab 16-21 mm thick came from [102].

#### **Summary**

- 7.4.11 The Roman brick and tile all appeared to have been residual in later deposits. Its presence on the site was unexplained; it could have represented Roman-period dumping or re-use of Roman flat bricks and tiles in the Saxon or early medieval period, before post-Roman architectural ceramics were made in London.
- 7.4.12 The medieval assemblage was very small, consisting of two small pieces of roof tile and some fragmentary floor tiles. The glazed roof tile, the Penn tile and the thinner green-glazed floor tiles were all probably contemporary with the medieval palace but as they were residual in later deposits there was no firm evidence associating them with it. The thicker glazed tiles in [1890] and [1973] may have been contemporary with the early 16th century hospital. The brick assemblage is likely to have come from the hospital although the majority of it appeared to date from post-Tudor structural phases. The variations in brick fabrics and dimensions suggested that several different phases of construction were represented.

#### 7.5 **The Clay Tobacco Pipe** by Elke Raemen

##### ***Introduction and Methodology***

- 7.5.1 A medium-sized assemblage, comprising 364 stem, bowl and mouthpiece fragments (weight c. 2.5kg), was recovered from 50 individually numbered contexts. The majority dates to the mid 17<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> century, although a few later pieces are included as well. By far the largest group was recovered from graveyard soil [117], which contained 182 clay tobacco pipe fragments, mostly dated to the late 17<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> century.
- 7.5.2 Pipes were all recorded in full on pro forma sheets for archive and data was entered onto Excel spread-sheet. Bowls were principally classified according to the London "Chronology of Bowl Types" (prefix AO) by Atkinson and Oswald (1969, 177-180). This was supplemented by the general pipe typology by Oswald (prefix OS; 1975, 39-41) for the 18<sup>th</sup>-century pipes.
- 7.5.3 Pipes were recorded following guidelines as set out by Higgins and Davey (2004). A total of 17 pipes were marked and/or decorated and were assigned accession numbers (RF <00>).

##### ***Overview of the Assemblage***

- 7.5.4 A total of 225 stem fragments were recovered. These can be dated only broadly, i.e. to the mid 17<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> century. A few of mid-18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup>-century date were recovered as well (e.g. [395], [595]; [1018]). The latter could easily be intrusive. None of the stem fragments are marked or decorated. Most represent only small segments and none conjoin. Many are abraded suggesting significant reworking.
- 7.5.5 A single mouthpiece, dating to c. 1660-1710, was found in grave [726]. It comprises a straight cut end, which has been smoothed and crudely rounded off.
- 7.5.6 A total of 138 bowls were recovered (table 12), many of which are complete or near complete. Of these, twelve consist of fairly small fragments, which cannot be refined to type. Dates range from the mid 17<sup>th</sup> to later 18<sup>th</sup> century. Of the remainder, type AO9 (c. 1640-60), of which three bowls were recovered from graveyard soil [101] and [117], is the earliest type found. Other bowls include an AO17 (c. 1680-1710), recovered from [877]. This particular type represents the West County style with its typical overhanging bowl. A possible import was found in [339]. The bowl is close to type OS22 (c. 1730-50) but the flaring mouth suggests a probable Bristol or Marlborough/Salisbury area origin.

Bowl type	Count	ED	LD
AO9	3	1640	1660
AO9/15	1	1640	1680
AO10/15	3	1640	1680
AO13	6	1660	1680
AO14	6	1660	1680
AO14/15	1	1660	1680
AO15	5	1660	1680
AO17	1	1680	1710
AO18	1	1660	1680
AO18/22	1	1660	1710
AO19	1	1690	1710
AO19-22	2	1680	1710
AO20	10	1680	1710
AO20/21	1	1680	1710
AO20/22	1	1680	1710
AO21	7	1680	1710
AO21/22	1	1680	1710
AO22	16	1680	1710
AO25	6	1700	1770
AO26	7	1740	1800
AO27	3	1780	1820
OS11	1	1730	1760
OS12	41	1730	1780
OS22	1	1730	1780
UND	12		
<b>Total</b>	<b>138</b>		

Table 12: Overview of the bowl types

- 7.5.7 A total of 16 bowls display maker's marks (table 13). The earliest examples, both type AO13 (c1660-1680) and recovered from graveyard soil [117], have been stamped beneath the heel. RF <3051> is illegible, whereas the stamp beneath RF <3050> is shoeprint-shaped.



7.5.8 None of the makers could be identified with certainty, and the vast majority of marks were used by multiple makers in the same period. Of interest are RF <1019> and RF <3060>, both of which contain marks which contain older initials underneath. Bowls were therefore made by a modified mould, bought or inherited from another maker. This may imply that the mould was in use over a longer than usual period, and the concerning pipes (both types AO27) may have been manufactured when the type was already out of fashion. This practice has been seen elsewhere in London, e.g. in Southwark (Raemen, 2013).

Maker's Mark	Context	RF No	Type	Count	Comments
illeg	117	3051	AO13	1	possible flower/rosette
crescent	117	3055	OS12	1	
rosette	117	3061	OS12	1	
shoeprint	117	3050	AO13	1	
?.?	103		OS12	1	
??H	117	3058	AO25	1	
E?	SK1017	3044	AO25	1	
IC	104	3049	AO27	1	
II	103	3048	OS12	1	
I?I	117	3052	OS12	1	
I?R	117	1019	AO27	1	R over ?T
IW	117	3060	AO27	1	I over A
NG	117	1018	AO25	1	
RM	117	3053	OS12	1	?Richard Manby (2); 1729-63; 1746 (Oswald 1975, 141)
RS	117	3057	?AO26	1	?Richard Steele (Oswald 1975, 146)
WR	117	3054	OS12	1	possibly William Rushton or William Russell (Oswald 1975, 144)

Table 13 Overview of the maker's marks

7.5.9 In addition to the marked pipes, there are a few decorated pieces, including an example with Prince of Wales feathers (RF <3056>) and a bowl with rose and thistle design, a partial motto ("DIEU (...) DROIT") and G. R. moulded on either side of the bowl (RF <3059>). Both are type AO26 bowls and were recovered from [117]. The latter pipe would have been manufactured in the reign of George III (1860-1800). Three of the marked pipes are fluted, and some of these contain leaf- or wheat sheaf-moulded decorated seams.

## 7.6 The Glass by Elke Raemen

### *Introduction and Methodology*

7.6.1 A medium-sized assemblage comprising 87 fragments of glass (wt 1516g) was recovered from eighteen individually numbered contexts. Pieces, including both vessel and window glass, are all highly fragmented and can often only be dated broadly. The majority of the assemblage dates between c. 1650 and 1800, however, medieval and late post-medieval pieces were recovered as well. The largest group was recovered from graveyard soil [117] which contained 62 fragments.

- 7.6.2 The assemblage has been recorded in detail onto *pro forma* sheets for archive and data was transferred onto Excel spreadsheet. Three medieval vessel and window glass fragments were assigned unique registered finds numbers (RF <00>). They have been discussed below with their functional type, rather than with the other registered finds.

### **Overview of the Assemblage**

#### *Vessels*

- 7.6.3 The earliest two fragments of vessel glass include an undiagnostic green body shard from a cylindrical bottle (RF <3046>) of late medieval to early post-medieval date as well as a green flask fragment (RF <3045>), both from graveyard soil [117]. The latter comprises a neck fragment with mould- or optic- blown wrythen ribbing (Tyson Type F4, 158-159), dating to c. 1275-1500.
- 7.6.4 Green glass bottles of the mid-17<sup>th</sup> to mid-18<sup>th</sup>-century bulbous type were the most common and 28 fragments were found in four different grave fills (e.g. [880] and [1556] as well as graveyard soil [117] (SG 15). The latter contained 21 pieces representing five different bottles; however, too little survived of each individual bottle to establish complete profiles and none of the green glass bulbous bottles could be dated more precisely. Graveyard soil [117] contained four wine bottle fragments of mid-18<sup>th</sup> to early 19<sup>th</sup>-century.
- 7.6.5 Two green glass case bottle fragments, including a squat neck fragment and a base (60 by 59mm) from two different bottles, were recovered from [117]. They can be dated to c. 1675-1800. A green panelled bottle fragment and a green/aqua rectangular bottle fragment, both dating to the 18<sup>th</sup> century, were found in the same context and are also likely to represent spirit bottles.
- 7.6.6 Fragments from small cylindrical bottles and phials probably would have had pharmaceutical purposes. These can be dated to the mid/late 17<sup>th</sup>-century up to the 18<sup>th</sup> century. Diameters range between 17 and 47mm, however, none survive to their complete height. Most are colourless, although often green or blue tinged, and included is both thin- and thick-walled glass. The majority derives again from graveyard soil [117], although a few fragments were recovered from grave fills. A late 19<sup>th</sup>- to mid-20<sup>th</sup>-century cylindrical bottle fragment was recovered from reworked church soil [101].
- 7.6.7 Two colourless/green tinged cup or beaker fragments undiagnostic of type were recovered ([1556] and graveyard soil [117]). In addition, a colourless stem fragment from a ribbed round-knop stem goblet (Willmott type 10.6) was found in grave fill [1772] (grave [1774]). The type was in use between c. 1550 and 1700, however, it was most common in the second half of the 17<sup>th</sup> century. Other higher quality glass includes a colourless handle from [117] probably from a posset or tankard and dating to the 17<sup>th</sup> century. In addition, [117] contained a colourless solid stem fragment from a wine or spirit glass of 18<sup>th</sup>-century date.

#### *Window Panes*

- 7.6.8 Twenty-one colourless, green and blue tinged pieces of window glass were recovered. The earliest comprises three medieval fragments in green, devitrified glass (2.8mm thick), recovered from graveyard soil [117]. Later pieces are mostly of

17<sup>th</sup>- to 18<sup>th</sup>-century date, including two fragments of crown glass from [117].

## 7.7 The Architectural Stone by Mark Samuel (edited by Trista Clifford)

### *Introduction and methodology*

7.7.1 The majority of the architectural fragments derive from the infill within the 20<sup>th</sup>-Century (c.1957-8) construction cut for an added wing. This was probably built after the chapel was given the title of the *King's Chapel of the Savoy* in 1939 (Weinreb 1983, 773). Apart from this extensive construction cut, the site otherwise consists entirely of intercutting burials. The grave soil included some inscribed gravestones or fragments thereof. Further fragments were found in the upper layers (topsoil and landscaping as well as material from the ?1957 construction cut). Apart from a drain, no *in-situ* structures were encountered.

7.7.2 Stones were not individually numbered. Labels were marked 'D' for discard; this being the main purpose of the on-site process. 'Manageable' stones were sorted into context groupings but the largest stones could not be lifted (the latter were plain blocks deriving from recent paving etc.). All stones were individually inspected on all sides and basic information entered on a *pro-forma* sheet. Gravestone inscriptions were recorded on the relevant context sheets. Photographs were taken of the largest stones.

### *Summary description of fragments from known contexts*

#### 7.7.3 *Topsoil [101]*

The material includes two grave stone fragments, a *hollow moulded* probable plinth and a possible *Coade* stone ovolo moulding

#### 7.7.4 *Construction cut [114] (fill [115])*

Gravestone of *Mrs Ann Elizabeth Finlay* (died 1833). The gravestone is cut from a hard yellow and crystalline Carboniferous sandstone (York stone). York Stone derives from a number of quarries to the south of Leeds and Bradford and is more familiar as a paving material (Clifton-Taylor 1983, 153)

Ten oolitic limestone (?Taynton series) items apparently derive from the same possible 19<sup>th</sup>-century building. All are weathered to a greater or lesser extent. They were originally set in an extremely hard grey mortar sparingly applied to the margins of the joints. Four examples were found of a drip moulding or string course probably based on a Decorated-style prototype. Three examples were found of a coping stone; this was apparently applied to a wall surface rather than a free-standing parapet and might have marked an offset. Two jambstones and a sill from a window indicate a medieval-style window with a simple chamfered moulding. Other generic elements apparently represent plinths, buttresses and other essentially structural elements.

#### 7.7.5 *Tomb wall [107]*

Wall coping stones connected by five iron ties.

#### 7.7.6 *Tomb [126]*

Three Portland Stone structural elements from a free-standing tomb are represented; they are entirely plain and presumably represent the bottom course of

the base (the only part of the tomb to survive earlier landscaping).

#### 7.7.7 *Path [260]*

Three Portland stone elements, forming parts of plinths, presumably derive from the bases of free-standing tombs.

#### 7.7.8 *Gravestone [874]*

A small gravestone, apparently dated 1673, cut from Purbeck marble, a stone type employed in quantity for Pre-Reformation ledger slabs. The rock has gross characteristics of the *Upper Purbeck*, the Upper joint surface of which produces the famous Purbeck marble, and which consists largely of the fossilised shells of *Viviparus* (Chatwin 1960, 38). The likelihood is this relatively humble gravestone was recut from such a ledger slab. The stone is not weathered but worn, as if used as a paving slab.

### 7.8 **The Flint** Karine Le Hégarat

7.8.1 Work at Queens Chapel of the Savoy produced only two pieces of struck flint weighing 24g and a single fragment (2g) of burnt unworked flint. Reworked church soil [101] produced a notched piece and a flake fragment was recovered while processing skeleton 836. Both pieces are made on light to dark grey flint with thin cortex. They both display heavy post-depositional edge damage and are clearly re-deposited in later archaeological contexts. Although they provide evidence for prehistoric activity on or around the site, none are closely datable.

### 7.9 **The Animal bone** by Lucy Sibun

7.9.1 The excavations produced a total of 390 fragments of animal bone, weighing 9526 grams. Whilst this was recovered from six contexts ([101], [103], [104], [107], [117], [788]), the majority (approximately 90%) came from the general grave soil [117]. The other bone producing contexts included grave soils and layers, tomb and grave fills. A small assemblage of bone fragments was recovered from the environmental samples and these have been included in this assessment. The assemblage has been scanned for anything of significance.

7.9.2 The assemblage included fragments of cattle, sheep, pig and horse as well as cat and small mammal. There were fragments from both immature and mature animals and some, but limited, butchery evidence. Nothing of significance was noted.

### 7.10 **Bulk Samples** Lucy Allott

#### **Introduction**

7.10.1 A total of seven samples were taken during archaeological work at the site. Sample <2> consists of pitch and organics rather than sediment and has therefore been incorporated into the finds report (see Clifford). Four of the soil samples (<1>, <3>, <4> and <5>) were extracted from graves, bulk soil sample <6> was taken from a foundation layer and <7> from the fill of a box drain. Samples were taken to help characterise the composition of the deposits and to assist retrieval of artefacts and environmental remains. Sample <1>, context [615], was taken to help confirm or refute the presence of sawdust which was noted during excavation.

#### **Methods**

7.10.2 All samples were processed in their entirety in a flotation tank. The residues and flots were captured on 500µm and 250µm meshes respectively. Flots from samples <1, 6 and 7> were air dried however as insect remains were noted in samples <3, 4 and 5> (see below) the flots were retained wet. The residues were passed through 8mm, 4mm and 2mm geological sieves and each fraction sorted for artefacts and environmental remains (Appendix 4, Table 4). Artefacts recovered from the samples were distributed to specialists and are included in the relevant sections of this volume. The flots were scanned under a stereozoom microscope at 7x – 45x magnifications. Appendix 4, Table 5 summarises the flot contents providing estimates of abundance and preservation of the environmental remains and artefacts to help establish their potential for further analysis.

## Results

*Context [615], sample <1>, Fill of grave, Sample size: 750ml*

7.10.3 The residue from this sample contained very degraded fragments of bone as well as identifiable elements, an oyster shell fragment and coal. In addition coffin metal and plaster were also recovered. The flot consists almost entirely of a very fine grained substance similar to a silt/mudstone/or lime deposit. Acetic acid was used to test for calcium carbonate, however, and the test was negative. The origin and composition of this substance is currently unknown. Small flecks and fragments of uncharred wood were also present. Tentative identifications, based on anatomical features visible in the transverse sections of two very small fragments, suggest the presence of ash (cf. *Fraxinus excelsior*) and elm (cf. *Ulmus* sp.). With the exception of charcoal no macro plant remains were present.

*Context [1903], sample <3>, Fill of grave, Sample size: 1.5L*

7.10.4 Sample <3> produced a small quantity of bone, including some identifiable elements of human bone and burnt bone fragments; a small fragment of uncharred wood and coal. The residue also produced fragments of a black tar-like substance which almost certainly represents pitch, a substance used to seal coffins (Litten 1991). It is comparable to the larger sample of pitch, <2>, [1438] which is considered in the finds report (see Clifford). Small and unidentifiable uncharred plant remains and insects dominate the flot. Beetle wing cases are particularly common and although the remains are highly fragmented, identifiable elements and taxa may be present. A small amount of wood charcoal flecks and indeterminate charred matter (probably organic in origin) was also noted.

*Context [1908], sample <4>, Fill of grave, Sample size: 2L*

7.10.5 Degraded bone fragments, including some diagnostic human bone elements and burnt bone fragments were moderately common in this small sample. Oyster shell fragments, a land snail shell were the only other environmental remains in the residues. Industrial debris, coal, ceramics, glass, a flint flake, coffin metal, plaster, burnt clay and clay pipe stem fragments were also recovered from the residue.

7.10.6 The flot from this sample is very similar in composition to that from sample <3> although with the addition of a few uncharred elder (*Sambucus nigra*) and possible buttercup (cf. *Ranunculus* sp.) seeds as well as highly broken down organic matter. Insect remains dominate the flot with beetle wing cases prominent. Wood charcoal



fragments were uncommon and no further charred plant remains were present. Bones have been extracted for inclusion in the bone report.

*Context [1909], sample <5>, Fill of grave, Sample size: 500ml*

- 7.10.7 A small quantity of bone was recovered from the residue. Artefacts recovered include coffin metal, coal, burnt clay, plaster and industrial debris. Insect remains, including beetle wing cases, were prominent in the flot from this sample although not as abundant as in the samples <3 and 4>. Other environmental remains noted include a small quantity of wood charcoal flecks and fragments measuring <4mm in size as well as bones. No further charred plant remains were evident.

*Context [1893], sample <6>, Foundation Layer*

- 7.10.8 The residue from this sample contained a small amount of mortar and wood charcoal fragments. The flot consisted almost entirely of a porous coke/klinker-type material, slag-like spherical objects and vitrified wood charcoal fragments. Small quantities of animal bone were extracted for inclusion in the bone report. With the exception of wood charcoal no further charred macroplant remains were present. Uncharred bramble (*Rubus* sp.) seeds were present. These may represent modern intrusive elements rather than being contemporary with the accumulation of this foundation layer.

*Context [1959], sample <7> Fill of box drain*

- 7.10.9 A small quantity of burnt clay was present in the residue from this sample. The flot contained porous coke/klinker-type material, slag-like spherical objects and small vitrified wood charcoal fragments. A grape (*Vitis vinifera*) pip was the only macro plant remain noted. Although it is not entirely clear this may be part charred. Animal bones were extracted from the flot for inclusion in the bone report.

*Discussion*

- 7.10.10 The small assemblage of uncharred wood flecks and fragments in sample <1> supports the observation of wood flecks during excavation. The sample was taken to confirm/refute the presence of sawdust which was commonly placed in the base of coffins acting as an absorbent layer as well as providing a cushioned surface for the body (Litten 1991). Many of the fragments recovered here are a little larger than might be expected in pure sawdust suggesting that wood chips were also included in the debris. Such a combination of fragment sizes would be expected if collected from the carpenter's workshop floor. Two fragments identify the presence of elm and ash. Elm was typically used for coffin construction (Litten 1991) and the fragment may derive from coffin making debris. No parallels for the use of ash in coffins in Britain have been noted, however, it was used on the continent. In this instance the fragment of ash is less likely to be associated with coffin making. Nevertheless, its presence could easily be accounted for as the sawdust may have been collected from a carpenter's workshop where other woodworking was undertaken. In some instances bran was also placed in coffins in addition, or as an alternative, to sawdust (Litten 1991). Bran is a by-product of milling (undertaken to produce refined flour) and consists of the hard outer layers of the cereal grain. Although each of the coffin samples produced a proportion of uncharred organics they are not diagnostically of cereal origin and cannot therefore be used to suggest the presence of bran. There is also no evidence in the assemblages for other plants such as rosemary that might



have been incorporated in order to mask smells (Litten 1991). The uncharred seeds of elder and buttercup that were recorded in sample <4> most likely derive from seeds naturally occurring in deposits at the site as there is no additional evidence to suggest they were introduced with elder fruits and buttercup flowers.

7.11 **The Wood Remains** by Dawn Elise Mooney

**Introduction and Methods**

7.11.1 Wood remains were assessed from sixteen contexts at the site. Most of these derived from coffins identified during excavation, or were retrieved during post-excavation processing of the skeletal remains. Further wood fragments were recovered from graveyard soil layer [117]. Preservation of the wood remains was mostly poor, and the fragments were very dry and friable. However, better preservation was noted in several contexts.

7.11.2 Where preservation was good enough, samples taken from each wooden fragment or timber were sectioned along three planes (transverse, radial and tangential) according to standardised procedures (Gale & Cutler 2000), and examined under a transmitted light microscope at 50x to 300x magnification in order to determine the woody taxa used as timber at the site. Taxonomic identifications were assigned by comparing suites of anatomical characteristics visible with those documented in reference atlases (Hather 2000, Schoch *et al.* 2004), and by comparison with modern reference material held at the Institute of Archaeology, University College London. Identifications have been given to species where possible, however genera, family or group names have been given where anatomical differences between taxa are not significant enough to permit satisfactory identification. Where identifications were uncertain due to poor preservation or limited size of charcoal specimens the identification is preceded by *cf.*, denoting ‘compares with’. Nomenclature used follows Stace (1997).

**Results**

7.11.3 The results of the assessment of wood remains from the site are recorded in Table 14. For the most part, the preservation of the remains was too poor to allow for taxonomic identifications to be conducted. Wood fragments from coffins [628] and [1224] were identified as oak (*Quercus* sp.), while remains from coffins [277] and [325] were identified as elm (*Ulmus* sp.). However, the identifications from coffins [277] and [628] are uncertain due to their poor preservation.

Coffin Number	Skeleton Number	Parent Context	Description	Weight (g)	Taxonomic Identification
-	-	117	Small wood fragments from graveyard soil	28	Indet.
277		279	Fragments of coffin wood	26	<i>cf. Ulmus</i> sp.
325	326	327	Fragmentary wood remains from sides and lid of coffin with copper alloy studs	N/A - mixed with grave soil	<i>Ulmus</i> sp.

Coffin Number	Skeleton Number	Parent Context	Description	Weight (g)	Taxonomic Identification
628	-	598	Coffin boards c. 20mm in depth	974	cf. <i>Quercus</i> sp.
-	807	808	Small wood fragments found with pelvis during skeleton processing	<2	Indet.
-	836	835	Small wood fragments found during skeleton processing	<2	Indet.
910	909	911	Fragments of coffin wood	32	Indet.
910	909	911	Small wood fragment found during skeleton processing	<2	Indet.
1224	1226	1217	Wooden outer lid of lead coffin. 2 fragments c. 20mm in depth	700 (wet)	<i>Quercus</i> sp.
1283	-	1272	Fragment of coffin wood with copper alloy studs	64	Indet.
-	1394	1395	Small wood fragments found during skeleton processing	<2	Indet.
-	1403	1404	Small wood fragments found during skeleton processing	5	Indet.
-	1677	1678	Small wood fragments found during skeleton processing	<2	Indet.
1741	1739	1740	Fragments of coffin wood	24	Indet.
-	1758	1759	Small fragments of wood found with torso during skeleton processing	<2	Indet.
1938	1936	1937	Fragments of coffin wood	14	Indet.
1963	1949	1950	Fragments of coffin wood	16	Indet.

Table 14 Results of assessment of wood remains

7.11.4 Much is known from historical records about the production of coffins and the changing fashions in their construction. Elm, as identified in coffins [277] and [325], was traditionally used for coffin manufacture as it is not prone to splitting and has some degree of water resistance (Litten 1991). Elm coffins were also frequently upholstered with baize or velvet, which may be indicated in this assemblage by the copper alloy studs on coffin [325]. Oak, which was identified in coffins [628] and [1224], was occasionally used for more important interments (Litten 1991), however greater pressure was placed on oak resources by the construction, shipbuilding and tanning industries (Rackham 1990). Oak coffins became more common in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, with a fashion for French polishing which could not be conducted on elm wood (Litten 1991). Therefore, this coffin is more likely to be of a later date, and may indicate the burial of an individual of higher socioeconomic status.

**8.0 CONTENTS OF THE ARCHIVE**

The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE and will be deposited with the LAARC upon completion of all post-excavation work. The contents of the Stage 3 archive are tabulated below (Table 15)

<b>Type</b>	<b>Quantity</b>
Context sheets	2023
Plan and section sheets	619 sheets
Digital Plans	All features
Photos	2144 digital images 5 rolls b/w 35mm film 6 rolls c/s 35mm film
Context register	55 sheets
Environmental sample register	2 sheet
Photographic register	43 sheets
Level record sheets	42
Drawing register	17 sheets
Finds	5 boxes metalwork 11 boxes bulk finds 612 skeletons

Table 15: Archive quantification

## 9 SIGNIFICANCE AND POTENTIAL OF RESULTS

### 9.1 The original research aims and objectives

- To determine the presence of Saxon remains. Specific objectives to be addressed in the London Research Framework were:

- 1 “Studying the tidal regime of the River Thames and its influences on settlement, communications and social interaction” (Para. 2, S2)
- 2 “Understanding the size and character of Lundenwic, in relation to the wider region” (Para. 1 S3)

*This excavation was limited to post-medieval cemetery deposits and did not uncover any features, deposits or finds of earlier date. Consequently, this research objective can't be addressed by the current excavation results.*

- To determine the presence of medieval and post-medieval burial activity. Specific relevant objectives set out in the London Research Framework are listed below.
- 3 “Researching the influence of the houses of nobility and bishops in the medieval period” (Para. 7, TS4)

*From the existing burial records and the known history of the cemetery it appears that it contains individuals from a wide and varied background. However, the majority of interments are thought to be associated with the Savoy hospital and barracks and post-medieval in date. It is therefore unlikely that the influence of nobility and bishops will be evident in the excavation results. Although the question may be addressed through historical research, any influence of the nobility or Bishops is more likely to relate to the development of the Savoy precinct buildings rather than the cemetery itself. No structural remains relating to the earlier Savoy Palace buildings were uncovered.*

- 4 “Considering the relationship between cemeteries and major or minor roads, in terms of symbolism, status, privacy and convenience – both in London and at roadside settlements around the region” (Para. 4, TS5).

*The symbolism, status, privacy and convenience of this cemetery was largely determined by the historical context in which it was established so in order to address this question the study would consider the geographical, historical and political context of the cemetery and how this is reflected in the interred population. This would be achieved through further historical research*

### 9.2 Significance and potential of individual data sets: importance of the results

#### 9.2.1 The post-medieval cemetery

An overall burial plan has been produced using GIS, which will enable detailed spatial analysis of the results. There is, therefore, the potential to look for evidence of zoning within the cemetery as well as patterns in the distribution of the buried population, for example with regards to age or sex. The results will be comparable with similarly dated cemeteries both in London and the wider area, and can be considered to have regional significance. This buried population has further

significance and value as a comparative sample, due to the association with the post-medieval hospital.

The potential to link the 1930s survey data to individual skeletons adds to the significance of the results. It is possible that this could lead to the identification of more named individuals and may add to the limited dating evidence already available, further enhancing the results and comparability of the group.

### 9.2.2 Historical Research

The assessment work has identified historical sources housed in several locations, which have the potential to provide highly valuable additional information. The burial records for the Savoy Chapel cemetery dating from 1680 to at least 1812 are housed at Westminster city archives. A provisional examination of these records has identified several possible areas for further work. The registers from all available years record the name and month of burial. For some decades the information recorded also includes the age of the individual and on occasion the occupation. For the years following 1793 the cause of death is also recorded.

The London Metropolitan Archives and Wellcome Library house a variety of documents relating to the Savoy Hospital and Precinct including manuscripts, archives, etchings and engravings. Examination of these records may provide an insight into to development and running of the hospital and associated buildings such as the military barracks and prison.

Access to the burial records would greatly enhance the results of the skeletal analysis and further insight into the organisation and running of these institutions may provide a greater insight into the buried population in the chapel cemetery.

### 9.2.3 The human remains (Dr Paola Ponce)

The skeletal population itself has great potential for further research. The large data set already produced as a result of the assessment process has highlighted the potential for further analysis in study areas including demography, metrics and pathology, both at a population and individual level. The value of the data set is greatly enhanced by the potential for undertaking historical research into the background of the buried population directly through the burial records and indirectly through the documents relating to the associated Savoy hospital and barracks.

#### *Demography*

The preliminary results indicate an imbalance in the demography of the skeletal population buried at the site. The results suggest that female individuals make up only a third of the excavated skeletal population. Further research into the uneven demography of the cemetery, using a combination of historical texts and burial records, could provide potential for better understanding the structure of the cemetery and the people buried there.

Additionally, there is potential for assessing the prevalence of individuals within certain age categories found buried at the site. The preliminary results suggest that the skeletal population was largely represented by adult individuals with subadult individuals making up only one fifth of the skeletal population. It will be interesting to use historical texts and burial records to confirm whether fewer mature adults (age

category 6) buried at the site relates to individuals not living beyond this age or this part of the populace not typically being buried here. Comparisons could be made to other contemporary skeletal populations, such as that of Fowler and Powers (2012).

Very few named individuals had been identified at the time of this assessment; this data coming from preserved coffin name plates. It is hoped that through researching the site's burial records, it may be possible to identify more of the buried population, which would then provide an opportunity to test the effectiveness of the osteological recording techniques, such as sexing and ageing, against these individuals of known age and sex. This information may also help to inform on spatial zoning and the location of potential family plots within the cemetery. It should be noted that these comparisons will be made on a burial by burial basis, as the identified sample would probably be too small to enable any further statistical analysis of results. Dependent upon the quality of the available historical data, a further advantage would include the identification of possible hereditary diseases within family groups.

#### *Metric Analysis*

Metrical data is used as a standard method for describing individuals and comparing groups (Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994). The metrical data is significant, because it will enable stature estimations to be calculated and also help with sexing skeletons (Bass 2005). These estimates can be compared between sexes, and if possible over time, dependant on site phasing. The investigation of stature and other metric analyses will enhance the comparability of the group as a whole with other contemporary skeletal assemblages and also provide a measure of the health of the population.

#### *Pathology*

Further research into the types of pathological conditions identified on the skeletal population at the site could prove to be very informative. As suggested by Roberts and Manchester (2005), the study of pathology provides insights on population growth, mortality and disease. This information can highlight the prevalence of conditions among different groups, for examples differential pathologies between the sexes (like the study by Arabolaza et al 2007) as well as informing on the lifestyle, general health and traumas affecting the individuals that were buried within this cemetery.

It will be important to consider any potential bias in the pathological information gained from this skeletal collection for population studies as it was a hospital cemetery and is therefore highly likely to display high frequencies of pathological conditions. The significance of these results, however, could be in the types of pathologies and whether these relate in any way to specific treatments or medical areas targeted by the hospital associated with the cemetery.

#### *Potential of Individual Skeletons*

A small number of individuals with significant or unusual pathological manifestations or burial conditions were identified during the excavation and/or preliminary assessment. A brief summary is discussed below regarding a small set of skeletons that require further analysis.



Skeletons [205], [313], [445], [648], [1508], 1804]

The discovery of the autopsied skulls, trepanations and cut marks within this skeletal population are of particular regional and national significance, because there is considerable potential to better understand the treatment of bodies after death (post-mortem surgery and the retention and disposal of body parts), particularly in relation to date, surgical tool types, methods, policies and consents, location of these surgical procedures and in light of the Anatomy Act of 1832. Using a combination of historical records, cemetery phasing and scanning electron microscopy will help to provide insights into the reason/s behind such procedure in those individuals, the tools used as well as the methods applied to carry out the craniotomies and ultimately to find out if these were performed by a qualified trainee/ surgeon or by a non-specialist. Furthermore, as infant autopsies are incredibly rare, the study of infant [1508] will offer a unique rare opportunity to evaluate the differences seen between these interventions on adults versus children.

Disarticulated skull from [117]

This skull displaying a gunshot wound has the potential to yield more information. A radiographic/microscopic examination of the exit wound might provide clues regarding the range of fire from which the shot was discharged, the possible weapon responsible and perhaps if it resulted from murder or suicide.

Skeletons [1090] and [1613]

These individuals are of great significance as Legg-Calvé-Perthes disease (LCP) is a very unusual condition and only a few examples have been reported in the palaeopathological literature (Ponce and Novellino 2014). Radiography would be required to confirm the diagnosis of LCP affecting the femoral heads of skeletons [1090] and [1613]. These results, if confirmed, will be of international interest and therefore worth publishing.

Skeletons [208] and [490]

Malignant tumours are relatively rare in archaeological contexts and therefore of the greatest palaeopathological interest. Despite the problems associated with confident diagnosis, radiographs have proven to be a reliable method to ensure that internal lesions are identified (Roberts and Manchester 2005). It is therefore recommended that radiographic studies be applied to specific bones in order to observe the internal destruction, loss of bone matrix and ultimately help with the diagnosis.

### *Further Potential*

The results have highlighted some areas for research, which although beyond the remit of this work, would be worthy of further study and for which additional funding would be sought:

### Isotopic Analysis

Another significant research area that could be explored in relation to this skeletal sample is diet. This information could be invaluable in our understanding of the general lifestyle and health of the individuals buried at the cemetery. This

information could also be interesting in terms of highlighting differences between groups e.g. families and individuals, rich and poor and occupational groups. At least seven individuals were found with hair adhered to the skull. Biomolecular analysis of these hair samples could be used to assist with our understanding of this population's diet as well as informing of seasonal variation in diet, drug use and exposure to chemical pollutants (Wilson and Tobin 2010).

The 1930s survey data suggests that at least one individual of possible foreign origin was buried within this cemetery. There is potential for stable isotopic analysis to be carried out on the small sample of skeletons which displayed possible non-Caucasian morphological traits during the preliminary assessment. This may provide evidence for the mobility (Brown and Brown 2011) and provenance of these individuals.

#### 9.2.4 The post-Roman pottery (Luke Barber)

Overall the post-Roman pottery assemblage is considered to hold little potential for further detailed analysis. However, the potential varies slightly between periods. The medieval and late post-medieval assemblages are small, generally lacking feature sherds, of well-known wares and essentially residual or from mixed deposits. They are not considered to hold any potential for further analysis beyond that undertaken for the current assessment. The early post-medieval assemblage has a number of similar drawbacks to those noted above, however, it is a much larger assemblage, often consisting of fresher/larger sherds. Although there are many better and more secure domestic assemblages from London for the period the current assemblage probably relates to the hospital, or at least aspects of it. If so then the early post-medieval pottery, when studied as one, provides a useful, if not completely secure, assemblage associated with the domestic side of such an institution.

#### 9.2.5 The coffin furniture

Although forming a substantial assemblage, the coffin fittings are poorly preserved which reduces the potential of further analysis. No undocumented types appear to be present therefore the assemblage is of low significance beyond adding to the known corpus of post medieval coffin fittings; larger, better preserved contemporary assemblages have already been published. However, the presence of coal packing within the cranial cavity of skull [1804] appears to be a unique occurrence which merits further research.

#### 9.2.6 The Registered Finds (Trista Clifford)

The Registered Finds comprise a number of objects dating between 14<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> centuries, but largely of 17<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century date. Many of the objects have been recovered from graveyard soil rather than secure grave contexts. The assemblage is typically that of a post medieval cemetery and as such is of local significance only. The finds have the potential to date the features from which they derive. It may be possible to identify the maker of the wig curler.

#### 9.2.7 The Ceramic Building Material (Susan Pringle)

The assemblage has local significance insofar as it can provide broad dates for some of the structural alterations carried out on the hospital site in the post-medieval period, from the 16<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> centuries.

#### 9.2.8 The Clay Tobacco Pipe (Elke Raemen)

The overall assemblage was recovered mostly from grave fill. None of the pipes are directly associated with the grave occupants. Many would have been discarded by gravediggers, and would have been worked over again and again as intercutting graves were dug. The implication of this is that they are of little use to establish dates for the graves, as fills likely contain much residual and intrusive material, the latter of which is confirmed by the abraded nature of a large portion of the assemblage.

Few if any makers can be identified; however, the early shoe-print stamp is notable and parallels should be sought. The overall assemblage is of reasonable size, containing many complete or near complete bowls, however, the unstratified and reworked nature of the vast majority limits its potential.

#### 9.2.9 The Glass (Elke Raemen)

The glass assemblage comprises mostly small fragments and was probably considerably reworked. Of most fragments, only a general form, and therefore broad date range, can be established. In any case, the grave fills appear to comprise extensively reworked soil and contents therefore are likely to include residual and intrusive material. The medieval glass as well as the higher status early post-medieval cup/beaker and goblet fragment are interesting; however, all are from mixed graveyard soil [117] and due to their fragmentary nature, only one (long-lived) form can be established.

The lack of interesting and diagnostic pieces, the relatively small size of the assemblage and the low dating potential renders the assemblage of low significance and the assemblage is not considered to be of potential for further work.

#### 9.2.10 The Geological Material (Mark Samuel)

The majority of fragments are either comparatively modern gravestones or the paraphernalia associated with free-standing monuments; none of these were found in situ and have limited potential for further work.

A limited number of architectural fragments/mouldings have a greater potential for further study. They demonstrate a common source, determined by similarity in building stone, mortar and other technical features. These characteristics suggest 19<sup>th</sup> century work, perhaps associated with restoration carried out by Sidney Smirke after a fire in the south end (1843) (Somerville 1960, 132). The likelihood is that they derive from a predecessor of a probable c.1957 vestry; the fragments eventually finding their way into the construction cut of the new building. The degree of weathering is consonant with such dating.

#### 9.2.11 The Flint (Karine Le Hégarat)

The flint assemblage holds no potential for further analysis

#### 9.2.12 Animal Bone

There is no potential for further analysis of the animal bone, the vast majority of

which is unstratified.

#### 9.2.13 The Environmental samples

##### *Charcoal and charred macro botanical remains*

Very few wood charcoal fragments were present in these samples and they were primarily present in the <2mm size fraction. No identifications were obtained for wood charcoal fragments as the assemblage is too small to provide any potential for further analysis. Charcoal is not an uncommon inclusion within burials and it was added to graves for various practical as well as culturally led reasons. The quantities present here are too small to suggest that they were deliberate inclusions and may merely represent natural inclusions in the backfill from the surrounding soils.

No identifiable charred macro plant remains were present in these samples and the small quantity of indeterminate charred organics provides no potential for further analysis.

##### *Uncharred wood and macro botanical remains*

Uncharred macro plant remains were uncommon in these samples and those recorded are common components of post-medieval assemblages from London. The small assemblage therefore provides no potential for further analysis.

##### *Marine and land mollusca*

The small assemblage of mollusca is of low significance and provides no potential for further analytical work.

##### *Invertebrates*

Remains of invertebrate were relatively numerous within three of the coffin samples and as such they provide some potential for further analysis. Insect remains of flies, beetles and their larva have been recorded at other sites such as Spitalfields (Jones and Phipps 93) and there are several taxa such as coffin flies (*Conicera tibialis*) and the beetle (*Rhizophagus parallelcollis*) that are commonly associated with human remains and the wood of coffins. The remains noted at this site were very fragmented however the assemblage contained identifiable elements, particularly of beetle wing cases. It is therefore recommended that they are submitted to a specialist for further identification work and comparison with other assemblages.

#### 9.2.14 The Wood

Overall, this small assemblage of poorly-preserved wood remains is of low significance. To assess the conformity of this assemblage to trends in the local area, for publication the results of this assessment should be compared with material from other medieval and post-medieval cemeteries in London such as St Pancras (Emery & Wooldridge 2011), Spitalfields (Thomas 2004), All Saints, Chelsea (Cowie et al. 2008) and St Benet Sherehog (Miles et al. 2008).

## 10.0 PUBLICATION PROJECT: RECOMMENDATIONS AND METHODOLOGY FOR FURTHER WORK

### 10.1 Revised Research Aims

The historical context of this cemetery, in combination with the results of the excavation, indicates that the burials reflect an interesting and varied population. Consequently, the data produced from analysis would be a valuable resource for future research.

Both the excavation results and skeletal assessment have highlighted additional research aims that can be directly linked to major themes and research priorities outlined in the London Research Framework Document ((LRFD): Museum of London (MOL), 2002). All LRFD research priorities are in bullet points below and organised by theme.

#### 10.1.1 Demography, death and Disease

- “Understanding the differences, if any, between burial practices in the city and outlying cemeteries” (Para 5: TS5)

*RRA1: In what way would the data from the Queens Chapel excavations be of best use for future research and how can the information be made more accessible to comparative studies?*

By using GIS to analyse the excavation data and plan it should be possible to look for evidence of zoning and patterns in burial type and distribution using a number of variables. These would include depths of burials, phasing and dating evidence as well as the status, age and sex of the individual. This study would be expanded in an attempt to look for family plots and to further examine those already identified during the excavation. These results would then be comparable to contemporary cemetery sites both in the city of London and the surrounding areas for example Spitalfields (Molleson and Cox 1993), St Brides Church, Fleet Street (Scheuer 1998).

When discussing demography the LRFD states that ‘*Analysis has the potential to contribute greatly to population studies for the period and, when allied with documentary evidence, may be used to identify socio-economic groups and study the effects of disease and industrial pollution.*’ (MOL, 2002: p 67).

The Queens Chapel cemetery and hospital is fortunate enough to have several associated historical documentary sources and these can be used to greatly enhance the value of the excavation results.

- “Estimating population sizes, character and composition, and changes in these over time, including evidence for settlement and transient populations” (Para 1:TS5)
- “Using documentary information to create and test models for understanding cemetery populations, which might be applied to sites for which no documentation exists” (para 6: TS5)

*RRA3: To what extent can the historical documentary sources be used to test the representativeness of the skeletal population?*

*RRA4: Can historical sources be used to find an explanation for the apparent unbalanced nature of the demographic profile in the excavated population?*

A fundamental requirement of a skeletal analysis is the production of a demographic profile, which determines the character and composition of the buried population. A demographic profile can be established from the available historically records and the archaeologically excavated population. By comparing the two it would be possible to assess how representative the excavated sample is of the cemetery as a whole. This is of particular relevance as only part of the cemetery underwent excavation. The unbalanced nature of the demographic profile for the skeletal population is unusual but it is hoped that an explanation can be found by studying the detail in the burials records and the history of the cemetery and associated institutions.

- “Characterising the effects on people’s bodies of living in London” (para 1: L4)
- “Considering regional variations in health, especially from the medieval period on, drawing parallels with modern societies in terms of urban regeneration aims” (para 2: TS2)
- “Understanding life expectancy, origins and belief, seen through studying health, diet and disease, and preparing models for future research” (para 3: TS5)

*RRA5: To what extent has the association with the hospital influenced the life expectancy and evidence for diet and disease for this population when compared with contemporary cemeteries both in the city of London and elsewhere?*

*RRA6: By studying cause of death information recorded in the burial registers in combination with the results of the skeletal analysis, is it possible to directly link and identify more individuals or parts of the population within the cemetery? If so, would this information help to date more of the burials through stratigraphic analysis?*

*RRA7: Although the hospital was closed in the early 18<sup>th</sup> century, the cemetery continued in use until the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Can the later, non-hospital related burials be identified within the buried population and what information do they provide about the living population they represent?*

The cemetery at the Queens Chapel of the Savoy was associated with a hospital until the early 18<sup>th</sup> century. The burials within it therefore represent a specific socio-economic group, which makes them a valuable resource in the study of life expectancy, health, diet and disease in post-medieval London. Whilst the data itself may not be sufficient to be used to prepare models for future research, analysis results would be available and accessible for incorporation into such models.

In order for the analysis results to be of value in this research the pathologies identified need to be interpreted according to sex and age and studied at population and individual level. Comparisons can then be made between these results and those of contemporary cemeteries, for example the London Hospital (Fowler and Powers 2013), the Royal Hospital Greenwich (Boston et al 2008).



A comparison would be possible between the cause of death information available in the burial registers and the skeletal analysis results. There is a possibility that this may lead to the identification of specific individuals within the cemetery. At the very least it would enable a study of the prevalence rates of specific pathological conditions or diseases in the burial record in comparison with those identified in the skeletal record. The opportunity to test the osteological record against historical records is a valuable research tool and can enhance the understanding of diseases in the past as well as future research.

It would also be possible to calculate the number of burials per year and per month in the years for which the records exist. If any patterns or anomalies can be identified as part of this study it may be possible to link areas of the cemetery to the burials records. For example, making the assumption that most burials within one month are likely to be close together within the cemetery (taking into account the exceptions that may exist due to burial within existing family plots) a large number of infants or juveniles recorded within a limited time frame (noted during the provisional assessment of the records) may be identifiable on the excavation plan. If any more burials can be dated it will increase the value of the excavation results.

The assessment also generated a number of specific questions which, if answerable would provide further and more detailed insight in to individual burials and how they reflect the post-medieval population in which they were living.

*RRA8: Can the provisional diagnosis of the unusual condition Legg-Calve-Perthes disease in [1090], [1613] and the malignant tumours in [208] and [490] be confirmed by radiography?*

*RRA9: Why were specific individuals chosen for dissection? Is it possible to determine which instruments and techniques were used or to identify particular trends that might suggest whether these activities were carried out by specialists or amateur practitioners?*

*RRA10: Is it possible to determine the angle, range of fire or weapon responsible for the gunshot wound in the disarticulated skull through radiographic/microscopic analysis?*

*RRA11: What is the significance of the coal packing within the skull of burial [648]?*

#### 10.1.2 Material Culture Studies

- “Characterising assemblages for use in analytic models where the archaeological record helps to define the nature and extent of different neighbourhoods, in social, economic, ethnic, or religious terms” (para 2: TS8)
- “Developing the evidence for assemblage ‘signatures’ for different groups of Londoners, including into the 19th century, for which many London communities may well have gone unrecorded and, to that extent, be ‘without history’.” (para 4: TS8)

*RRA12: Can the finds assemblage provide further insight into the activities and historical context of the cemetery and how it reflects the buried population?*

Unfortunately, the majority of the finds assemblage recovered from this excavation was unstratified. Its potential, however, lies in the fact that it represents a specific, historically recorded part of post-medieval London society. The assemblage 'signature' would therefore be a reflection of the Institutions with which it is associated. Whilst on their own each finds category may not be substantial enough for use in analytical models, together, and once identifications are complete, they will add detail to the overall picture of the particular socio-economic group that generated them. These details would be available and accessible for future research.

## 10.2 Publication Synopsis

### Publication Project: further work

#### 10.2.1 Archaeological Results

All archaeological data will be linked using GIS to enable detailed spatial analysis of the results. An integrated narrative of the site results will be prepared, drawing on specialist information as necessary. This will include relevant plans, photographs and finds illustrations as appropriate

- Interrogation and analysis of results using GIS 3.5 days
- Further work on 1930s survey 1.5 day
- Production of integrated report 25 days

#### 10.2.2 Historical research

All available historical sources will be examined in an attempt to provide a greater understanding of the buried population as well as the cemetery itself and its place within the context of post-medieval London. This will include research into the Savoy Hospital and Barracks as well as post-medieval hospitals and military barracks on a wider scale.

- Study and analysis of burial registers 12 days
- Study of manuscripts relating to the Savoy Precinct buildings 4 days
- Research into post-medieval hospitals and barracks 4 days

#### 10.2.3 Human Remains

Age, sex, metrical data and gross pathology have been recorded for all skeletons. This data will be used to produce a complete demographic profile. Pathological provenance rates will be established and further analysis of individual case studies will be undertaken. Where relevant, historical research will be used to enhance the understanding of the results. A large scale isotopic analysis research project is being proposed by Bradford University and the Museum of London, for which external funding will be sought. It is intended that this population will be included in the research proposal. Jenna Dittmar, a Cambridge PhD student is currently undertaking a study of surgical interventions in skeletal material using scanning electron microscopy and has included the relevant individuals from the Queens Chapel Hospital as part of her study.

- Produce and analyse demographic profile 2.5 days
- Metrical Analysis 1.5 days
- Pathological research and analysis 20 days
- Individual case studies 5 days
- Undertaking X radiography 2 days
- Historical research 4 days
- Isotope and biomolecular hair analysis External
- Researching comparative material 5 days
- Production of report 15 days

#### 10.2.4 The post-Roman pottery (Luke Barber)

The assemblage has been fully recorded and entered into an excel database as part of the assessment. However, there are a few fabrics/forms that still need to be confirmed. Following this the archive and research report can be updated. This will give a tabulated breakdown of the Early Post-medieval assemblage by fabric and form to allow easy future comparisons. Some further work is recommended in an attempt to confirm the likely source of the early post-medieval assemblage. As the forms are of general common types parallels, where needed, should be easy to find and as a result no pieces are proposed for illustration.

- Further identification and updating research text 2 days

#### 10.2.5 The Coffin Furniture (Trista Clifford)

A number of objects would benefit from x radiography in order to clarify identifications. Further comparison to recently excavated contemporary assemblages should be attempted and an updated research report produced. Further parallels for the coal packing from skeleton [1804] should be sought. Detailed recording and the selection of samples for retention as part of the archive is recommended.

- Undertaking X radiography 2 day
- Further recording and updating research text 3.5 days
- Further research and reporting on coal within skull cavity [1804] 1.5 days

#### 10.2.6 The registered finds (Trista Clifford)

The finds have been recorded for the archive, excluding the textiles which will require further analysis. These are to be identified, analysed and reported on by Rob Janaway (University of Bradford) as part of an ongoing research interest.

- Preparation of samples for Bradford University 0.5 day

#### 10.2.7 The Ceramic Building Material (Susan Pringle)

No further work is required

#### 10.2.8 The Clay Tobacco Pipe (Elke Raemen)

The assemblage has already been recorded in full. Further work comprises the completion of a research report, largely drawing on the above statement, and accompanied by a catalogue of maker's marks. Parallels should be sought for the early shoeprint stamp as well as for the two decorated and unmarked pipes (RF <3056> and <3059>). Up to four pipes are recommended for illustration.

- Seeking parallels for the early shoe-print stamp 1 day
- Updating catalogue and research text 0.5 day

#### 10.2.9 The Glass (Elke Raemen)

The assemblage has been recorded in full on *pro forma* sheets for archive, which were transferred onto digital datasheets.

No further work required

#### 10.2.10 The Architectural Stone (Mark Samuel)

Appropriate recording of gravestones was carried out on site. Further identification of building stone is recommended since only provisional identifications are given here. However there is some scope for further work on the 19<sup>th</sup> century building elements recovered. At least three moulding types are evident and require more detailed recording.

- Further identification and recording 3 days
- Production of summary report (includes illustrat) 5 days

#### 10.2.11 The Flint (Karine Le Hégarat)

No further work required

#### 10.2.12 Animal Bone

No further work required

#### 10.2.13 The Environmental Samples (Lucy Allott)

Further work is recommended for the invertebrate assemblages in samples <3>, <4> and <5>. They will be submitted to a specialist (Enid Alison) for paraffin flotation and identification work with the aim of producing a short report for publication which should include a comparison with other similar assemblages in the area.

- Identification and analysis of invertebrate remains and production of research text Fee

#### 10.2.14 The Wood (Dawn Elise Mooney)

No further analytical work is recommended on the small assemblage of wooden remains from the site. For publication, the results of this assemblage should be summarised and compared to those from comparable contemporary sites in the region.

- Further research and updating research report 1.0 day

<b>TASK</b>	<b>NO. DAYS</b>
<b>Stratigraphic</b>	
Detailed stratigraphic and spatial analysis of the sequence	5
Historical research	15
Record office photography fee	Fee
Prepare integrated publication report	25
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>45</b>
<b>Specialist Analysis</b>	
Human remains	55
Isotopic analysis	Ext
Post-Roman pottery	2
Coffin furniture	6
Registered finds	1
X-raying of coffin furniture and registered finds	Fee
Clay Pipe	1.5
Geological Material	8
Environmental samples	Fee
Wood	1
Travel	Fee
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>74.5</b>
<b>Illustration</b>	
c. 20 stratigraphic figures, and c. 20 site photographs	14
Finds illustration (clay pipe)	1
<b>Production</b>	
Layout, typesetting	10
Editing (pre-submission & post-ref)	5
Project Management	4
Production and Publication	Fee
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>34</b>

Table 16: Task list for completion of analysis



### **10.3 Publication outline**

- 10.3.1 The post-medieval cemetery is considered worthy of publication as a standalone volume, and it is proposed to publish this in our in-house imprint, SpoilHeap Publications monograph series. The report will present an integrated narrative of the cemetery, looked at in context, within the Savoy Precinct. An outline synopsis is presented below.

It is likely that some of the additional research work being undertaken and proposed for this population, for example the isotope analysis and surgical intervention study, may produce sufficient specialist material to be worthy of separate publication as papers in specialist journals.

#### **Title**

The Post-Medieval Cemetery of the Queens Chapel of the Savoy, Savoy Street, City Of Westminster, London. The archaeological and historical story.

#### **Introduction**

Planning background and circumstances of the project  
Site location, geology and topography  
Archaeological and historical background  
Organisation and scope of the report

#### **The cemetery**

The archaeological Results  
The cemetery within its historical context

#### **Specialist reports**

Human remains  
Architectural Stone

#### **Discussion**

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## APPENDIX

### Appendix 1

#### OASIS ID: archaeol6-189714

##### Project details

Project name	Queen's Chapel of the Savoy
Short description of the project	<p>Archaeology South-East, the contracting division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology at the Institute of Archaeology UCL was commissioned by Crowther Overton-Hart, on behalf of their client, the Duchy of Lancaster, to undertake an archaeological excavation at Queen's Chapel of the Savoy, Savoy Street, City of Westminster (Fig. 1, NGR: TQ 3058 8074) in advance of redevelopment of the site. A total of 612 burials were recovered from the cemetery, which was active from 1552- to 1853. The skeletons were in a good state of preservation and as a result, the assessment has successfully recorded age, sex and gross pathology for a large proportion of the population as well as highlighted a number of areas for further research. The prolonged use of the cemetery has resulted in a high level of truncation, and a significant number of incomplete burials. Other features associated with the cemetery include three heavily truncated tombs and several charnel pits. Small truncated areas of paths and retaining wall were also recorded within the archaeological sequence. No structural remains or features relating to the 13th to 14th century Savoy Palace or the 16th century hospital were uncovered on site. However, these earlier phases of activity on the site are reflected in the finds assemblage, which includes coffin furniture, post-medieval pottery, ceramic building material, geological material, clay pipe, coins, glass, animal bone, insect remains and wood. Unfortunately, the majority of the finds were recovered from general cemetery soil deposits or indistinguishable grave fills. However, some finds categories, for example the dress accessories, may be linked to specific individuals.</p>
Project dates	Start: 01-08-2011 End: 31-03-2012
Any associated project reference codes	QCS11 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	11/03272/FULL - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Recording project
Monument type	GRAVES Post Medieval
Significant Finds	HUMAN BONE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMICS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CLAY TOBACCO PIPES Post Medieval

Significant Finds      COFFIN FURNITURE Post Medieval

Investigation type    "Full excavation"

Prompt                    Planning condition

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### **Project location**

Country                  England

Site location           GREATER LONDON CITY OF WESTMINSTER CITY OF WESTMINSTER  
Queen's Chapel, Savoy

Postcode                WC2R 0DA

Site coordinates       TQ 3058 8074 51.5099822017 -0.118120334792 51 30 35 N 000 07 05 W  
Point

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### **Project creators**

Name of Organisation      Archaeology South-East

Project director/manager    Andrew Leonard

Project supervisor        Lucy Sibun

Project supervisor        Alice Thorne

Name of sponsor/funding body      Crowther Overton-Hart/ the Duchy of Lancaster

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### **Project archives**

Physical Contents        "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Human Bones","Metal"

Digital Contents         "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Human Bones","Metal"

Digital Media available    "Database","Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"

Paper Contents            "Ceramics","Human Bones","Stratigraphic"

Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Diary", "Drawing", "Map", "Matrices", "Miscellaneous Material", "Notebook - Excavation", ' Research', ' General Notes', "Report"

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### Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title A POST-EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT AND PROJECT DESIGN FOR QUEENS CHAPEL OF THE SAVOY, SAVOY STREET, CITY OF WESTMINSTER, LONDON

Author(s)/Editor(s) Sibun, L.

Other bibliographic details ASE Report No. 2014259

Date 2014

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Place of issue or publication Portslade

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Entered by Kathryn Grant (kathryn.grant@ucl.ac.uk)

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## Appendix 2

Table 2 Context Register

Context	Type	Feature type	Levels	Spot Date	Spot date comment
100	Layer	Topsoil	10.80		
101	Layer	20th century disturbance	9.62	Mixed: most c. 1600-1700	but x1 C19th sherd too
102	Layer	Made ground		C18th-19th?	x1 tile frag
103	Layer	19th-20th c disturbance	9.68	Mixed: most c. 1600-1750	but x1 C19th sherd too
104	Fill	Grave		c. 1600-1725	
105	Fill	Grave	8.87		
106	Masonry	Grave			
107	Masonry	Grave	9.60		
108	VOID				
109	Masonry	Grave	9.14		
110	Masonry	Path	9.62		
111	Cut	Path			
112	Fill	Path			
113	Fill	Charnel	8.80		
114	Cut	Cut for modern construction			
115	Fill	Modern construction cut	9.68		
116	Fill	Skeleton	8.78		
117	Layer	Cemetery soil		Mixed: most c. 1600-1725	Low residual C13th-16th & a little c. 1725-1780
118	Fill	Skeleton	8.44		
119	Fill	Coffin			
120	Fill	Skeleton	8.17		
121	Fill	Skeleton	8.13		
122	Fill	Skeleton	7.84		
123	Fill	Skeleton	7.82		
124	Fill	Skeleton	7.78		
125	Masonry	Grave			
126	Masonry	Grave	9.93		
127	Fill	Grave			
128	Fill	Skeleton	8.91		
129	Cut	Grave			
130	Fill	Grave			
131	Cut	Grave			
132	Fill	Skeleton	8.94		
133	Fill	Skeleton	8.86		
134	Fill	Coffin			
135	Fill	Coffin			
136	Fill	Skeleton	8.62		
137	Cut	Grave			
138	Cut	Grave			

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139	Fill	Skeleton	8.88		
140	Fill	Grave			
141	Cut	Grave			
142	Fill	Skeleton	8.90		
143	Fill	Grave			
144	Fill	Skeleton	8.61		
145	Fill	Skeleton	8.47		
146	Cut	Grave			
147	Fill	Skeleton	8.42		
148	Cut	Grave			
149	Fill	Grave			
150	Fill	Grave			
151	Fill	Grave			
152	Cut	Grave			
153	Fill	Skeleton	8.42		
154	Fill	Grave			
155	Cut	Grave			
156	Fill	Skeleton	8.48		
157	Fill	Skeleton	8.36		
158	Cut	Grave			
159	Fill	Grave			
160	Cut	Grave			
161	Fill	Grave			
162	Fill	Skeleton	8.70		
163	Fill	Skeleton	8.30		
164	Fill	Coffin			
165	Cut	Grave			
166	Fill	Grave			
167	Fill	Skeleton	8.84		
168	Cut	Grave			
169	Fill	Grave			
170	Fill	Skeleton	8.73		
171	Cut	Grave			
172	Fill	Grave			
173	Fill	Skeleton	8.85		
174	Cut	Grave			
175	Cut	Grave			
176	Fill	Grave			
177	Fill	Skeleton	8.28		
178	Fill	Grave	8.42	Mixed: pot c. 1675-1750, c pipe 1650-1700	single small chips of each
179	Fill	Skeleton	8.16		
180	Cut	Grave			
181	Fill	Grave			

182	Cut	Grave			
183	Fill	Skeleton	8.27		
184	Fill	Grave			
185	Fill	Skeleton	8.97		
186	VOID				
187	Cut	Grave			
188	Fill	Grave		c.1680-1750	x1 sherd
189	Fill	Skeleton	8.58		
190	Fill	Skeleton	8.43		
191	Cut	Grave			
192	Fill	Skeleton	8.10		
193	Cut	Grave			
194	Fill	Skeleton	7.92		
195	Cut	Grave			
196	Fill	Grave			
197	Fill	Skeleton	8.57		
198	Cut	Grave			
199	Fill	Grave			
200	Fill	Skeleton	8.23		
201	Cut	Grave			
202	Fill	Coffin			
203	Cut	Grave			
204	Fill	Grave			
205	Fill	Skeleton	8.76		
206	Cut	Grave			
207	Fill	Grave			
208	Fill	Skeleton	8.64		
209	Cut	Grave			
210	Fill	Grave			
211	Fill	Skeleton	8.50		
212	Fill	Grave			
213	Fill	Skeleton	8.48		
214	Cut	Grave			
215	Fill	Coffin			
216	Fill	Grave		c.1600-1750	x1 sherd
217	Fill	Skeleton	8.79		
218	Cut	Grave			
219	Fill	Grave			
220	Fill	Skeleton	8.35		
221	Cut	Grave			
222	Fill	Grave			
223	Fill	Skeleton	8.61		
224	Cut	Grave			



225	VOID				
226	Cut	Grave			
227	Fill	Grave			
228	Fill	Skeleton	8.58	c.1650-1700	x1 small c pipe stem
229	Fill	Grave			
230	Fill	Skeleton	8.36		
231	Cut	Grave			
232	Fill	Grave			
233	Fill	Skeleton	8.44		
234	Cut	Grave			
235	Fill	Grave			
236	Fill	Skeleton	8.21		
237	Cut	Grave			
238	Fill	Grave			
239	Fill	Skeleton	8.15		
240	Cut	Grave			
241	Fill	Grave			
242	Fill	Skeleton	8.39		
243	Cut	Grave			
244	Fill	Grave			
245	Fill	Skeleton	8.38		
246	Cut	Grave			
247	Fill	Grave			
248	Fill	Skeleton	8.06		
249	Cut	Grave			
250	Fill	Grave			
251	Fill	Skeleton	8.37		
252	Cut	Grave			
253	Fill	Grave			
254	Fill	Skeleton	8.27		
255	Cut	Grave			
256	Fill	Grave			
257	Fill	Skeleton	8.50		
258	Cut	Grave			
259	Cut	19th-20th c disturbance	8.80		
260	Fill	19th-20th c disturbance			
261	Fill	Grave		L 17th -M 18th	coin
262	Fill	Skeleton	8.49		
263	Cut	Grave			
264	Fill	Grave			
265	Fill	Skeleton	8.77		
266	Cut	Grave			
267	Fill	Grave			

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268	Fill	Skeleton	8.65		
269	Cut	Grave			
270	Fill	Grave			
271	Fill	Skeleton	8.25		
272	Cut	Grave			
273	Fill	Grave			
274	Fill	Skeleton	8.23		
275	Cut	Grave			
276	Fill	Grave			
277	Fill	Coffin			
278	Fill	Skeleton	8.23		
279	Cut	Grave			
280	Fill	Grave			
281	Fill	Skeleton	8.43		
282	Cut	Grave			
283	Fill	Grave			
284	Fill	Skeleton	8.23		
285	Cut	Grave			
286	Fill	Grave			
287	Fill	Skeleton	8.60		
288	Cut	Grave			
289	Fill	Grave			
290	Fill	Skeleton	8.64		
291	Cut	Grave			
292	Fill	Skeleton	8.28		
293	Fill	Grave			
294	Fill	Skeleton	8.14		
295	Fill	Grave			
296	Fill	Grave			
297	Fill	Skeleton	8.16		
298	Cut	Grave			
299	Fill	Grave			
300	Fill	Skeleton	8.59	c.1725-1760	x1 pot, x1 c pipe stem
301	Cut	Grave			
302	Fill	Grave			
303	Fill	Skeleton	8.48		
304	Cut	Grave			
305	Fill	Grave			
306	Fill	Skeleton	8.38		
307	Cut	Grave			
308	Layer	Grave			
309	Fill	Grave			
310	Fill	Skeleton	8.06		

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311	Cut	Grave			
312	Fill	Grave			
313	Fill	Skeleton	8.57		
314	Cut	Grave			
315	Fill	Coffin			
316	Fill	Skeleton	8.05		
317	Cut	Grave			
318	Fill	Grave			
319	Fill	Skeleton	8.15		
320	Cut	Grave			
321	Fill	Grave			
322	Fill	Skeleton	8.09		
323	Cut	Grave			
324	Fill	Grave			
325	Fill	Coffin			
326	Fill	Skeleton	8.18		
327	Cut	Grave			
328	Fill	Grave			
329	Fill	Skeleton	8.19		
330	Cut	Grave			
331	Fill	Grave			
332	Fill	Skeleton	8.30	c.1550-1700	x1 tiny pot chip
333	Cut	Grave			
334	Fill	Grave			
335	Fill	Skeleton	8.36		
336	Cut	Grave			
337	Fill	Grave			
338	Fill	Skeleton	8.37		
339	Cut	Grave			
340	Fill	Grave			
341	Fill	Skeleton	7.98		
342	Cut	Grave			
343	Fill	Grave			
344	Fill	Skeleton	8.10		
345	Cut	Grave			
346	Fill	Grave			
347	Fill	Skeleton	8.37		
348	Cut	Grave			
349	Fill	Grave			
350	Fill	Skeleton	8.24		
351	Cut	Grave			
352	Fill	Grave			
353	Fill	Skeleton	8.56		

354	Cut	Grave			
355	Fill	Grave			
356	Fill	Skeleton	8.00		
357	Cut	Grave			
358	Fill	Grave			
359	Fill	Skeleton	8.34		
360	Cut	Grave			
361	Fill	Grave			
362	Fill	Skeleton	8.36		
363	Cut	Grave			
364	Fill	Grave			
365	Fill	Skeleton	8.42		
366	Cut	Grave			
367	Fill	Grave			
368	Fill	Skeleton	8.21		
369	Cut	Grave			
370	Fill	Grave			
371	Fill	Skeleton	8.42		
372	Cut	Grave			
373	Fill	Grave			
374	Fill	Skeleton	8.08		
375	Cut	Grave			
376	Fill	Grave			
377	Fill	Skeleton	8.30		
378	Cut	Grave			
379	Layer	Coffin		Mixed: most c.1650-1725	resid medieval
380	Fill	Skeleton	8.38		
381	Fill	Grave			
382	Fill	Skeleton	8.41		
383	Cut	Grave			
384	Fill	Grave			
385	Fill	Skeleton	8.29	c.1700-1760	x1 c pipe stem, x1 small pot sherd
386	Cut	Grave			
387	Fill	Grave			
388	Fill	Skeleton	8.05		
389	Cut	Grave			
390	Fill	Grave			
391	Fill	Skeleton	8.08		
392	Cut	Grave			
393	Fill	Grave			
394	Fill	Skeleton	8.30	c.1700-1760	x2 small c pipe frag
395	Cut	Grave			
396	Fill	Pit			

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397	Cut	Pit	8.23		
398	Fill	Grave			
399	Fill	Skeleton	8.20		
400	Cut	Grave			
401	Fill	Grave			
402	Fill	Skeleton	7.98		
403	Cut	Grave			
404	Fill	Skeleton	8.02		
405	Fill	Grave			
406	Fill	Skeleton	8.00		
407	Cut	Grave			
408	Fill	Grave			
409	Fill	Skeleton	8.11		
410	Cut	Grave			
411	Fill	Grave			
412	Fill	Skeleton	8.19		
413	Cut	Grave			
414	Fill	Grave		c.1575-1750	x1 small sherd
415	Fill	Skeleton	8.16		
416	Cut	Grave			
417	Fill	Grave			
418	Fill	Skeleton	7.76		
419	Cut	Grave			
420	Fill	Grave			
421	Fill	Skeleton	8.41		
422	Cut	Grave			
423	Fill	Grave			
424	Fill	Skeleton	8.29		
425	Cut	Grave			
426	Fill	Grave			
427	Fill	Skeleton	8.01		
428	Cut	Grave			
429	Fill	Grave			
430	Fill	Skeleton	7.91		
431	Cut	Grave			
432	Fill	Grave			
433	Fill	Skeleton	8.02	c.1700-1760	x1 c pipe frag
434	Cut	Grave			
435	Fill	Grave			
436	Fill	Skeleton	8.12		
437	Cut	Grave			
438	Fill	Grave			
439	Fill	Skeleton	8.10		

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440	Cut	Grave			
441	Fill	Grave			
442	Fill	Skeleton	8.15		
443	Cut	Grave			
444	Fill	Grave		18th - 19th	buckle
445	Fill	Skeleton	7.97		
446	Cut	Grave			
447	Fill	Grave			
448	Fill	Skeleton	8.12		
449	Cut	Grave			
450	Fill	Grave			
451	Fill	Skeleton	8.02		
452	Cut	Grave			
453	Fill	Grave			
454	Fill	Skeleton	8.14		
455	Cut	Grave			
456	Fill	Grave			
457	Cut	Grave			
458	Fill	Grave			
459	Fill	Skeleton	7.99		
460	Cut	Grave			
461	Fill	Grave			
462	Fill	Skeleton	7.66		
463	Cut	Grave			
464	Fill	Coffin			
465	Fill	Grave			
466	Fill	Skeleton	8.31		
467	Cut	Grave			
468	Fill	Grave			
469	Fill	Skeleton	8.07	c.1750-1900	x1 small c pipe stem
470	Cut	Grave			
471	Fill	Grave			
472	Fill	Skeleton	7.99		
473	Cut	Grave			
474	Fill	Grave			
475	Fill	Skeleton	7.92		
476	Cut	Grave			
477	Fill	Grave			
478	Fill	Skeleton	8.13		
479	Cut	Grave			
480	VOID				
481	VOID				
482	Fill	Grave			



483	Fill	Skeleton	7.81		
484	Cut	Grave			
485	Cut	Grave			
486	Fill	Skeleton	8.18		
487	Fill	Grave			
488	Cut	GraveM			
489	Fill	Grave			
490	Fill	Skeleton	8.08		
491	Fill	Skeleton	7.89		
492	Fill	Coffin			
493	Masonry	Limestone slab	7.99		
494	Fill	Grave			
495	Fill	Skeleton	8.27	c.1600-1650	x1 small c pipe stem
496	Cut	Grave			
497	Cut	Grave			
498	Fill	Skeleton	8.07		
499	Fill	Grave			
500	Cut	Grave			
501	Fill	Skeleton	7.75		
502	Fill	Grave			
503	Cut	Grave			
504	Fill	Skeleton	8.11		
505	Fill	Grave			
506	Cut	Grave			
507	Fill	Skeleton	8.18		
508	Fill	Grave			
509	Cut	Grave			
510	Fill	Skeleton	8.07		
511	Fill	Grave			
512	Cut	Grave			
513	Fill	Skeleton	8.04		
514	Fill	Grave			
515	Cut	Grave			
516	Fill	Skeleton	7.78		
517	Fill	Grave			
518	Fill	Grave			
519	Fill	Skeleton	7.67		
520	Cut	Grave			
521	Cut	Grave			
522	Fill	Grave			
523	Fill	Skeleton	8.03		
524	Fill	Grave			
525	Fill	Skeleton	8.16		

526	Cut	Grave			
527	Fill	Grave			
528	Fill	Skeleton	8.18		
529	Cut	Grave			
530	Fill	Grave			
531	Fill	Skeleton	8.02		
532	Cut	Grave			
533	Fill	Grave			
534	Fill	Skeleton	7.96		
535	Cut	Grave			
536	Fill	Grave			
537	Fill	Skeleton	8.04		
538	Cut	Grave			
539	Fill	Grave			
540	Fill	Skeleton	8.22		
541	Cut	Grave			
542	Fill	Grave			
543	Fill	Skeleton	7.57		
544	Cut	Grave			
545	Fill	Grave			
546	Fill	Coffin			
547	Fill	Skeleton	7.94		
548	Cut	Grave			
549	Cut	Grave			
550	Fill	Skeleton	8.11		
551	Fill	Grave			
552	Fill	Grave			
553	Fill	Skeleton	8.21		
554	Cut	Grave			
555	Cut	Grave			
556	Fill	Grave			
557	Cut	Grave			
558	Fill	Grave			
559	Fill	Grave			
560	Fill	Skeleton	7.64		
561	Cut	Grave			
562	Cut	Grave			
563	Fill	Skeleton	8.04		
564	Fill	Grave			
565	Fill	Grave			
566	Fill	Skeleton	7.63		
567	Cut	Grave			
568	Fill	Coffin	7.87		

569	Fill	Grave			
570	Fill	Skeleton	7.83		
571	Cut	Grave			
572	Fill	Grave			
573	Fill	Skeleton	8.36		
574	Cut	Grave			
575	Cut	Grave			
576	Fill	Skeleton	8.41		
577	Fill	Grave			
578	Fill	Grave			
579	Fill	Skeleton	7.99		
580	Fill	Coffin			
581	Cut	Grave			
582	Cut	Grave			
583	Fill	Skeleton	8.37		
584	Fill	Grave			
585	Fill	Grave			
586	Fill	Skeleton	8.17		
587	Cut	Grave			
588	Fill	Grave			
589	Fill	Skeleton	8.00		
590	Fill	Coffin			
591	Cut	Grave			
592	Fill	Coffin			
593	Fill	Grave			
594	Fill	Skeleton	8.12	c.1700-1775	x1 small c pipe stem
595	Cut	Grave			
596	Fill	Grave			
597	Fill	Coffin	7.86		
598	Cut	Grave			
599	Cut	Grave			
600	Fill	Grave			
601	Fill	Skeleton	7.92	c.1650-1700	x1 small c pipe stem
602	Cut	Grave			
603	Fill	Grave			
604	Fill	Skeleton	7.91	c.1650-1750	x1 small sherd
605	Cut	Grave			
606	Fill	Grave			
607	Fill	Skeleton	7.89		
608	Cut	Grave			
609	Fill	Grave			
610	Fill	Skeleton	7.83		
611	Fill	Grave			

612	Fill	Skeleton	8.36		
613	Fill	Coffin			
614	Cut	Grave			
615	Fill	Grave			
616	Fill	Skeleton	8.26		
617	Fill	Coffin			
618	Cut	Grave			
619	Fill	Grave			
620	Fill	Skeleton	7.96		
621	Cut	Grave			
622	Fill	Grave			
623	Fill	Skeleton	8.12		
624	Cut	Grave			
625	Fill	Grave			
626	Fill	Skeleton	8.06		
627	Cut	Grave			
628	Fill	Coffin			
629	Fill	Grave			
630	Fill	Skeleton	8.39		
631	Cut	Grave			
632	Fill	Grave			
633	Fill	Skeleton	7.98		
634	Cut	Grave			
635	Fill	Grave			
636	Fill	Skeleton	8.17		
637	Cut	Grave			
638	Fill	Grave			
639	Fill	Skeleton	7.55	c.1650-1700	x1 small abraded c pipe stem
640	Fill	Coffin			
641	Cut	Grave			
642	Fill	Grave			
643	Fill	Skeleton	7.83		
644	Cut	Grave			
645	Fill	Grave			
646	Fill	Skeleton	7.85		
647	Cut	Grave			
648	Fill	Grave			
649	Fill	Skeleton	7.83		
650	Cut	Grave			
651	Fill	Grave			
652	Fill	Skeleton	8.17		
653	Cut	Grave			
654	Cut	Grave			

655	Fill	Grave			
656	Fill	Skeleton	7.85		
657	Fill	Coffin			
658	Fill	Grave			
659	Fill	Skeleton	8.37		
660	Cut	Grave			
661	Cut	Grave			
662	Fill	Skeleton	8.49		
663	Fill	Grave			
664	Fill	Grave			
665	Fill	Skeleton	8.30		
666	Fill	Coffin			
667	Cut	Grave			
668	Fill	Grave			
669	Fill	Skeleton	7.32		
670	Cut	Grave			
671	Fill	Grave			
672	Fill	Skeleton	7.44	c.1640-1700	x1 small abraded c pipe stem
673	Fill	Coffin			
674	Cut	Grave			
675	Fill	Grave			
676	Fill	Skeleton	8.18		
677	Cut	Grave			
678	Fill	Grave			
679	Fill	Skeleton	8.15		
680	Cut	Grave			
681	Fill	Grave			
682	Fill	Skeleton	8.07		
683	Cut	Grave			
684	Fill	Grave			
685	Fill	Skeleton	8.24		
686	Cut	Grave			
687	Fill	Grave			
688	Fill	Skeleton	7.51		
689	Cut	Grave			
690	Fill	Grave			
691	Fill	Skeleton	8.03		
692	Cut	Grave			
693	Fill	Grave			
694	Fill	Skeleton	8.17		
695	Cut	Grave			
696	Fill	Grave			
697	Fill	Skeleton	8.26		

698	Cut	Grave			
699	Fill	Grave			
700	Fill	Skeleton	8.03		
701	Cut	Grave			
702	Fill	Grave			
703	Fill	Skeleton	7.70		
704	Cut	Grave			
705	Fill	Grave			
706	Fill	Skeleton	8.08		
707	Cut	Grave			
708	Fill	Grave			
709	Fill	Skeleton	7.52		
710	Fill	Coffin			
711	Cut	Grave			
712	Fill	Pit		c.1625-1750	x2 sherds
713	Fill	Pit	8.06		
714	Cut	Pit			
715	Fill	Grave			
716	Fill	Skeleton	8.30		
717	Cut	Grave			
718	Fill	Grave			
719	Fill	Skeleton	8.25		
720	Cut	Grave			
721	Fill	Grave			
722	Fill	Skeleton	8.13		
723	Cut	Grave			
724	Fill	Grave			
725	Fill	Skeleton	8.10	c.1650-1710	x1 small/fresh c pipe stem
726	Cut	Grave			
727	Fill	Grave		c.1680-1750	
728	Fill	Skeleton	8.09		
729	Cut	Grave			
730	Fill	Grave		c.1680-1750	
731	Fill	Skeleton	7.34		
732	Fill	Coffin			
733	Cut	Grave			
734	Fill	Grave			
735	Fill	Skeleton	7.51		
736	Fill	Coffin			
737	Cut	Grave			
738	Fill	Grave			
739	Fill	Skeleton	7.81		
740	Cut	Grave			

741	Fill	Grave			
742	Fill	Skeleton	7.34		
743	Cut	Grave			
744	Fill	Grave		c.1700-1760	
745	Fill	Skeleton	8.37		
746	Cut	Grave			
747	Fill	Grave			
748	Fill	Skeleton	8.09		
749	Cut	Grave			
750	Fill	Grave			
751	Fill	Skeleton	8.04		
752	Cut	Grave			
753	Fill	Grave			
754	Fill	Skeleton	7.39		
755	Cut	Grave			
756	Fill	Grave			
757	Fill	Skeleton	8.32		
758	Cut	Grave			
759	Fill	Grave			
760	Fill	Skeleton	8.26		
761	Cut	Grave			
762	Fill	Grave		c.1625-1725	
763	Fill	Grave			
764	Fill	Skeleton	7.74	c.1620-1700	x1 sherd
765	Cut	Grave			
766	Fill	Skeleton	7.35		
767	Fill	Grave			
768	Fill	Skeleton	8.32		
769	Cut	Grave			
770	Fill	Grave			
771	Fill	Skeleton	7.35		
772	Cut	Grave			
773	Fill	Grave			
774	Fill	Skeleton	7.37		
775	Cut	Grave			
776	Fill	Grave			
777	Fill	Skeleton	8.24		
778	Cut	Grave			
779	Fill	Grave			
780	Fill	Skeleton	7.59		
781	Cut	Grave			
782	Fill	Grave			
783	Fill	Skeleton	7.68		



784	Cut	Grave			
785	Fill	Grave			
786	Fill	Skeleton	8.15		
787	Cut	Grave			
788	Fill	Grave		c.1620-1700	
789	Fill	Skeleton	7.41		
790	Cut	Grave			
791	Fill	Grave			
792	Fill	Skeleton	7.97		
793	Cut	Grave			
794	Fill	Grave			
795	Fill	Skeleton	8.09		
796	Cut	Grave			
797	Fill	Grave			
798	Fill	Skeleton	7.64		
799	Cut	Grave			
800	Fill	Grave			
801	Fill	Skeleton	7.61		
802	Cut	Grave			
803	Fill	Grave			
804	Fill	Skeleton	8.17		
805	Cut	Grave			
806	Fill	Grave			
807	Fill	Skeleton	8.29	c.1675-1750	tiny sherds & c pip+l328e bowl
808	Cut	Grave			
809	Fill	Grave			
810	Fill	Skeleton	8.03		
811	Cut	Grave			
812	Fill	Grave		late 17th coin	
813	Fill	Skeleton	7.92		
814	Cut	Grave			
815	Fill	Grave			
816	Fill	Skeleton	8.16		
817	Cut	Grave			
818	Fill	Grave			
819	Fill	Skeleton	7.34		
820	Cut	Grave			
821	Fill	Grave			
822	Fill	Skeleton	8.15		
823	Cut	Grave			
824	Fill	Grave			
825	Fill	Skeleton	8.10		
826	Cut	Grave			

827	Fill	Grave			
828	Fill	Skeleton	7.39		
829	Cut	Grave			
830	Fill	Grave			
831	Fill	Skeleton	7.33		
832	Cut	Grave			
833	Fill	Grave		c.1740-1800	
834	Fill	Skeleton	8.08		
835	Cut	Grave			
836	Fill	Skeleton	8.02	c.1600-1680	tiny c pipe bowl frag
837	Fill	Grave			
838	Fill	Skeleton	7.85		
839	Cut	Grave			
840	Fill	Grave			
841	Fill	Skeleton	8.09		
842	Cut	Grave			
843	Fill	Skeleton	7.45		
844	Fill	Grave			
845	Fill	Skeleton	7.27		
846	Cut	Grave			
847	Fill	Grave			
848	Fill	Skeleton	8.18		
849	Cut	Grave			
850	Fill	Grave			
851	Fill	Skeleton	7.31		
852	Cut	Grave			
853	Fill	Grave			
854	Fill	Skeleton	7.38		
855	Cut	Grave			
856	Fill	Grave			
857	Fill	Skeleton	7.84		
858	Cut	Grave			
859	Fill	Grave			
860	Fill	Skeleton	7.82		
861	Cut	Grave			
862	Fill	Grave			
863	Fill	Skeleton	8.18		
864	Cut	Grave			
865	Fill	Grave			
866	Fill	Skeleton	8.11		
867	Cut	Grave			
868	Fill	Grave			
869	Fill	Skeleton	7.68		

870	Cut	Grave			
871	Fill	Grave			
872	Fill	Skeleton	7.68		
873	Cut	Grave			
874	Masonry	Gravestone slab	7.54		
875	Fill	Grave			
876	Fill	Skeleton	7.44		
877	Cut	Grave			
878	Fill	Grave			
879	Fill	Skeleton	7.28		
880	Cut	Grave			
881	Fill	Grave			
882	Fill	Skeleton	7.36		
883	Cut	Grave			
884	Fill	Grave			
885	Fill	Skeleton	7.99		
886	Cut	Grave			
887	Fill	Grave			
888	Fill	Skeleton	7.56		
889	Cut	Grave			
890	Fill	Grave			
891	Fill	Skeleton	7.31		
892	Cut	Grave			
893	Fill	Grave			
894	Fill	Skeleton	7.27		
895	Cut	Grave			
896	Fill	Grave			
897	Fill	Skeleton	7.35		
898	Cut	Grave			
899	Fill	Grave			
900	Fill	Skeleton	7.30		
901	Cut	Grave			
902	Fill	Grave			
903	Fill	Skeleton	8.01		
904	Cut	Grave			
905	Fill	Grave			
906	Fill	Skeleton	7.31		
907	Cut	Grave			
908	Fill	Grave			
909	Fill	Skeleton	7.32		
910	Fill	Coffin			
911	Cut	Grave			
912	Fill	Grave			

913	Fill	Skeleton	8.16		
914	Cut	Grave			
915	Fill	Grave			
916	Fill	Skeleton	7.16		
917	Cut	Grave			
918	Fill	Grave			
919	Fill	Skeleton	7.97		
920	Cut	Grave			
921	Fill	Grave			
922	Fill	Skeleton	8.05		
923	Fill	Skeleton	8.14		
924	Cut	Grave			
925	Fill	Grave			
926	Fill	Skeleton	8.02		
927	Cut	Grave			
928	Fill	Grave			
929	Fill	Coffin			
930	Fill	Skeleton	7.25		
931	Cut	Grave			
932	Fill	Grave			
933	Fill	Skeleton	7.28		
934	Cut	Grave			
935	Fill	Grave			
936	Fill	Skeleton	7.14		
937	Cut	Grave			
938	Fill	Grave			
939	Fill	Skeleton	8.09		
940	Cut	Grave			
941	Fill	Grave			
942	Fill	Skeleton	7.25		
943	Cut	Grave			
944	Fill	Grave			
945	Fill	Skeleton	7.93		
946	Cut	Grave			
947	Fill	Grave			
948	Fill	Skeleton	7.20		
949	Fill	Coffin			
950	Cut	Grave			
951	Fill	Grave			
952	Fill	Skeleton	7.26		
953	Cut	Grave			
954	Fill	Grave			
955	Fill	Skeleton	7.20		

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956	Fill	Grave			
957	Cut	Grave			
958	Fill	Grave			
959	Fill	Skeleton	7.82		
960	Cut	Grave			
961	Fill	Grave			
962	Fill	Skeleton	6.91		
963	Cut	Grave			
964	Cut	Grave			
965	Fill	Skeleton	8.81		
966	Fill	Grave			
967	Fill	Coffin			
968	Fill	Grave			
969	Fill	Skeleton	7.93		
970	Cut	Grave			
971	Fill	Grave			
972	Fill	Skeleton	8.00		
973	Cut	Grave			
974	Fill	Grave			
975	Fill	Skeleton	7.19	c.1550-1700	x2 small sherds
976	Cut	Grave			
977	Fill	Grave			
978	Fill	Skeleton	8.01		
979	Cut	Grave			
980	Fill	Grave			
981	Fill	Skeleton	7.83		
982	Cut	Grave			
983	Fill	Grave			
984	Fill	Skeleton	8.09		
985	Cut	Grave			
986	Fill	Grave			
987	Fill	Skeleton	8.02		
988	Cut	Grave			
989	Fill	Grave			
990	Fill	Skeleton	7.93		
991	Cut	Grave			
992	Fill	Grave			
993	Fill	Skeleton	7.13		
994	Cut	Grave			
995	Fill	Grave			
996	Fill	Skeleton	6.91		
997	Cut	Grave			
998	Fill	Grave			

999	Fill	Skeleton	7.45		
1000	Fill	Coffin			
1001	Cut	Grave			
1002	Fill	Grave			
1003	Fill	Skeleton	7.92		
1004	Cut	Grave			
1005	Fill	Grave			
1006	Fill	Skeleton	7.95		
1007	Cut	Grave			
1008	Fill	Grave			
1009	Fill	Skeleton	7.88		
1010	Cut	Grave			
1011	Fill	Grave			
1012	Fill	Skeleton	7.12		
1013	Cut	Grave			
1014	Fill	Grave			
1015	Fill	Skeleton	7.55		
1016	Cut	Grave			
1017	Fill	Grave		c.1675-1750	x2 worn c pipe
1018	Cut	Grave	7.94		
1019	Fill	Grave			
1020	Fill	Skeleton	7.04		
1021	Fill	Coffin			
1022	Cut	Grave			
1023	Fill	Grave			
1024	Fill	Skeleton	7.13		
1025	Cut	Grave			
1026	Fill	Grave			
1027	Fill	Skeleton	7.14		
1028	Cut	Grave			
1029	Fill	Grave			
1030	Fill	Skeleton	7.86		
1031	Cut	Grave			
1032	Fill	Grave			
1033	Fill	Skeleton	7.84		
1034	Cut	Grave			
1035	Fill	Grave		c.1650-1725	
1036	Fill	Skeleton	7.83		
1037	Fill	Coffin			
1038	Cut	Grave			
1039	Fill	Grave			
1040	Fill	Skeleton	7.00		
1041	Cut	Grave			

1042	Fill	Skeleton	7.97		
1043	Fill	Grave			
1044	Cut	Grave			
1045	Fill	Grave			
1046	Fill	Skeleton	7.89		
1047	Cut	Grave			
1048	Fill	Grave			
1049	Fill	Skeleton	7.98		
1050	Cut	Grave			
1051	Fill	Grave			
1052	Fill	Skeleton	7.87		
1053	Cut	Grave			
1054	Fill	Grave			
1055	Fill	Skeleton	7.80		
1056	Cut	Grave			
1057	Fill	Grave			
1058	Fill	Skeleton	7.85		
1059	Cut	Grave			
1060	Fill	Grave			
1061	Fill	Skeleton	7.80		
1062	Cut	Grave			
1063	Fill	Grave			
1064	Fill	Skeleton	6.99		
1065	Fill	Coffin			
1066	Cut	Grave			
1067	Fill	Grave			
1068	Fill	Skeleton	7.91		
1069	Cut	Grave			
1070	Fill	Grave			
1071	Fill	Skeleton	7.75		
1072	Cut	Grave			
1073	Fill	Grave			
1074	Fill	Skeleton	7.76		
1075	Cut	Grave			
1076	Fill	Grave			
1077	Fill	Skeleton	7.94		
1078	Fill	Coffin			
1079	Cut	Grave			
1080	Fill	Grave			
1081	Fill	Skeleton	7.90		
1082	Cut	Grave			
1083	Fill	Grave			
1084	Fill	Skeleton	7.79		



1085	Cut	Grave			
1086	Fill	Grave			
1087	Fill	Skeleton	7.85		
1088	Cut	Grave			
1089	Fill	Grave			
1090	Fill	Skeleton	7.78		
1091	Cut	Grave			
1092	Fill	Grave			
1093	Fill	Skeleton	7.78		
1094	Cut	Grave			
1095	Fill	Grave			
1096	Fill	Skeleton	8.03		
1097	Cut	Grave			
1098	Fill	Grave			
1099	Fill	Skeleton	7.12		
1100	Cut	Grave			
1101	Fill	Grave			
1102	Fill	Skeleton	8.03	c.1650-1700	x1 worn c pipe stem
1103	Cut	Grave			
1104	Fill	Grave			
1105	Fill	Skeleton	7.77		
1106	Cut	Grave			
1107	Fill	Grave			
1108	Fill	Skeleton	8.03		
1109	Cut	Grave			
1110	Fill	Grave			
1111	Fill	Skeleton	8.09		
1112	Cut	Grave			
1113	Fill	Grave			
1114	Fill	Skeleton	7.98		
1115	Cut	Grave			
1116	Fill	Grave			
1117	Fill	Skeleton	7.76		
1118	Cut	Grave			
1119	Fill	Grave			
1120	Fill	Skeleton	7.99		
1121	Cut	Grave			
1122	Fill	Grave			
1123	Fill	Skeleton	7.90		
1124	Cut	Grave			
1125	Fill	Grave			
1126	Fill	Skeleton	7.81	c.1600-1750	x1 sherd
1127	Cut	Grave			

1128	Fill	Grave			
1129	Fill	Skeleton	7.69		
1130	Cut	Grave			
1131	Fill	Grave			
1132	Fill	Skeleton	7.99		
1133	Cut	Grave			
1134	Fill	Grave			
1135	Fill	Skeleton	7.55		
1136	Cut	Grave			
1137	Fill	Grave			
1138	Fill	Skeleton	7.15		
1139	Cut	Grave			
1140	Fill	Grave			
1141	Fill	Skeleton	7.06		
1142	Cut	Grave			
1143	Fill	Grave			
1144	Fill	Skeleton	8.12		
1145	Cut	Grave			
1146	Fill	Grave			
1147	Fill	Skeleton	7.58		
1148	Cut	Grave			
1149	Fill	Grave			
1150	Fill	Skeleton	7.10		
1151	Fill	Coffin			
1152	Cut	Grave			
1153	Fill	Grave			
1154	Fill	Skeleton	7.94		
1155	Cut	Grave			
1156	Fill	Grave			
1157	Fill	Skeleton	7.62		
1158	Cut	Grave			
1159	Fill	Grave			
1160	Fill	Skeleton	8.17		
1161	Cut	Grave			
1162	Fill	Grave			
1163	Fill	Skeleton	8.19		
1164	Cut	Grave			
1165	Fill	Grave			
1166	Fill	Skeleton	8.05		
1167	Cut	Grave			
1168	Fill	Grave			
1169	Fill	Skeleton	7.06		
1170	Cut	Grave			

1171	Fill	Grave			
1172	Fill	Skeleton	8.10		
1173	Cut	Grave			
1174	Fill	Grave			
1175	Fill	Skeleton	7.04		
1176	Cut	Grave			
1177	Fill	Grave			
1178	Fill	Skeleton	7.99	c.1675-1750	x1 tiny c pipe stem
1179	Cut	Grave			
1180	Fill	Grave			
1181	Fill	Skeleton	6.96		
1182	Cut	Grave			
1184	Fill	Grave			
1185	Fill	Skeleton	8.01		
1186	Cut	Grave			
1187	Fill	Grave			
1188	Fill	Skeleton	7.10		
1189	Cut	Grave			
1190	Fill	Grave			
1191	Fill	Skeleton	7.04		
1192	Cut	Grave			
1193	Fill	Grave		c.1650-1725	
1194	Fill	Skeleton	7.87		
1195	Cut	Grave			
1196	Fill	Grave			
1197	Fill	Skeleton	7.90		
1198	Cut	Grave			
1199	Fill	Grave			
1200	Fill	Skeleton	6.97		
1201	Cut	Grave			
1202	Fill	Grave			
1203	Fill	Skeleton	8.04		
1204	Cut	Grave			
1205	Fill	Grave			
1206	Fill	Skeleton	7.82		
1207	Cut	Grave			
1208	Fill	Grave			
1209	Fill	Skeleton	7,85		
1210	Cut	Grave			
1211	Fill	Grave			
1212	Fill	Skeleton	7.85		
1213	Cut	Grave			
1214	Fill	Grave			

1215	Fill	Skeleton			
1216	Fill	Coffin	6.89		
1217	Cut	Grave			
1218	Fill	Grave			
1219	Fill	Skeleton	7.89		
1220	Cut	Grave			
1221	Fill	Grave			
1222	Fill	Skeleton	7.04		
1223	Cut	Grave			
1224	Fill	Coffin			
1225	Fill	Grave			
1226	Fill	Skeleton	7.92		
1227	Cut	Grave			
1228	Fill	Grave			
1229	Fill	Skeleton	7.89		
1230	Cut	Grave			
1231	Fill	Grave			
1232	Fill	Skeleton	6.92		
1233	Cut	Grave			
1234	Fill	Grave			
1235	Fill	Skeleton	6.91		
1236	Cut	Grave			
1237	Cut	Pit	7.92		
1238	Fill	Pit			
1239	Fill	Grave			
1240	Fill	Skeleton	7.53		
1241	Cut	Grave			
1242	Cut	Grave			
1243	Fill	Skeleton	7.25		
1244	Fill	Grave			
1245	Fill	Grave			
1246	Fill	Skeleton	7.84		
1247	Cut	Grave			
1248	Fill	Grave			
1249	Fill	Skeleton	7.91		
1250	Cut	Grave			
1251	Fill	Grave			
1252	Fill	Skeleton	7.03		
1253	Cut	Grave			
1254	Fill	Grave			
1255	Fill	Skeleton	7.90	c.1600-1750	x1 small sherd
1256	Cut	Grave			
1257	Fill	Grave			

1258	Fill	Skeleton	6.87		
1259	Fill	Coffin			
1260	Cut	Grave			
1261	Fill	Grave			
1262	Fill	Skeleton	7.72		
1263	Cut	Grave			
1264	Fill	Grave			
1265	Fill	Skeleton	6.97		
1266	Cut	Grave			
1267	Fill	Grave			
1268	Fill	Skeleton	7.83		
1269	Cut	Grave			
1270	Fill	Grave			
1271	Fill	Skeleton	6.90		
1272	Cut	Grave			
1273	Fill	Grave			
1274	Fill	Skeleton	6.91		
1275	Cut	Grave			
1276	Fill	Pit			
1277	Cut	Pit	7.76		
1278	Fill	Grave			
1279	Fill	Skeleton	7.87		
1280	Cut	Grave			
1281	Fill	Pit			
1282	Cut	Pit	7.73		
1283	Fill	Coffin			
1284	Fill	Skeleton	7.77		
1285	Fill	Grave			
1286	Fill	Skeleton	7.83		
1287	Cut	Grave			
1288	Fill	Grave			
1289	Fill	Skeleton	7.89	c.1675-1750	x1 scrap pot, x1 scrap c pipe bowl
1290	Cut	Grave			
1291	Fill	Grave			
1292	Fill	Skeleton	6.83		
1293	Cut	Grave			
1294	Fill	Grave			
1295	Fill	Skeleton	7.68		
1296	Cut	Grave			
1297	Fill	Grave			
1298	Fill	Skeleton	6.91		
1299	Cut	Grave			
1300	Fill	Grave			

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1301	Fill	Skeleton	7.05		
1302	Cut	Grave			
1303	Fill	Grave			
1304	Fill	Skeleton	6.87		
1305	Cut	Grave			
1306	Fill	Grave			
1307	Fill	Skeleton	6.85	c.1550-1750	x1 small sherd
1308	Cut	Grave			
1309	Fill	Grave			
1310	Fill	Skeleton	7.80		
1311	Cut	Grave			
1312	Fill	Grave			
1313	Fill	Skeleton	7.56		
1314	Cut	Grave			
1315	Fill	Grave			
1316	Fill	Skeleton	7.96		
1317	Cut	Grave			
1318	Fill	Grave			
1319	Fill	Skeleton	7.93		
1320	Cut	Grave			
1321	Fill	Grave			
1322	Fill	Skeleton	6.99		
1323	Cut	Grave			
1324	Fill	Grave			
1325	Fill	Skeleton	6.77		
1326	Cut	Grave			
1327	Fill	Grave			
1328	Fill	Skeleton	7.91		
1329	Cut	Grave			
1330	Fill	Grave			
1331	Fill	Skeleton	6.84		
1332	Cut	Grave			
1333	Fill	Grave			
1334	Fill	Skeleton	7.01		
1335	Cut	Grave			
1336	Fill	Grave			
1337	Fill	Skeleton	6.90		
1338	Cut	Grave			
1339	Fill	Skeleton	6.90		
1340	Fill	Grave			
1341	Fill	Skeleton	6.95		
1342	Cut	Grave			
1343	Fill	Grave			

1344	Fill	Skeleton	6.83		
1345	Cut	Grave			
1346	Fill	Grave			
1347	Fill	Skeleton	7.60		
1348	Fill	Coffin			
1349	Cut	Grave			
1350	Fill	Grave			
1351	Fill	Skeleton	7.99		
1352	Cut	Grave			
1353	Fill	Grave			
1354	Fill	Skeleton	7.90		
1355	Cut	Grave			
1356	Fill	Grave			
1357	Fill	Skeleton	7.82		
1358	Cut	Grave			
1359	Fill	Grave			
1360	Fill	Skeleton	6.94		
1361	Cut	Grave			
1362	Fill	Grave			
1363	Fill	Skeleton	7.97		
1364	Cut	Grave			
1365	Fill	Grave			
1366	Fill	Skeleton	6.90		
1367	Cut	Grave			
1368	Fill	Grave			
1369	Fill	Skeleton	7.83		
1370	Cut	Grave			
1371	Fill	Grave			
1372	Fill	Skeleton	6.81		
1373	Cut	Grave			
1374	Fill	Grave			
1375	Fill	Skeleton	6.90		
1376	Fill	Coffin			
1377	Cut	Grave			
1378	Fill	Grave			
1379	Fill	Skeleton	6.84		
1380	Cut	Grave			
1381	Fill	Grave			
1382	Fill	Skeleton	7.87		
1383	Cut	Grave			
1384	Fill	Grave			
1385	Fill	Skeleton	7.80		
1386	Cut	Grave			



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1387	Fill	Grave			
1388	Fill	Skeleton	8.02		
1389	Cut	Grave			
1390	Fill	Grave			
1391	Fill	Skeleton	7.94		
1392	Cut	Grave			
1393	Fill	Grave			
1394	Fill	Skeleton	6.90		
1395	Cut	Grave			
1396	Fill	Grave			
1397	Fill	Skeleton	7.81		
1398	Cut	Grave			
1399	Fill	Grave			
1400	Fill	Skeleton	6.88		
1401	Cut	Grave			
1402	Fill	Grave			
1403	Fill	Skeleton	6.81		
1404	Cut	Grave			
1405	Fill	Grave			
1406	Fill	Skeleton	7.04		
1407	Cut	Grave			
1408	Fill	Grave			
1409	Fill	Skeleton	7.73		
1410	Cut	Grave			
1411	Fill	Grave			
1412	Fill	Skeleton	7.76		
1413	Cut	Grave			
1414	Fill	Grave		c.1600-1750	x1 tiny sherd
1415	Fill	Skeleton	7.74		
1416	Cut	Grave			
1417	Fill	Grave			
1418	Fill	Skeleton	6.93		
1419	Cut	Grave			
1420	Fill	Grave			
1421	Fill	Skeleton	6.88		
1422	Cut	Grave			
1423	Fill	Grave			
1424	Fill	Skeleton	7.80		
1425	Cut	Grave			
1426	Fill	Grave			
1427	Fill	Skeleton	7.89		
1428	Cut	Grave			
1429	Fill	Grave			

1430	Fill	Skeleton	6.83		
1431	Cut	Grave			
1432	Fill	Grave			
1433	Fill	Skeleton	6.85		
1434	Cut	Grave			
1435	Fill	Grave			
1436	Fill	Skeleton	7.92		
1437	Cut	Grave			
1438	Fill	Coffin			
1439	Fill	Grave			
1440	Fill	Skeleton	7.73		
1441	Cut	Grave			
1442	Fill	Grave			
1443	Fill	Skeleton	7.79		
1444	Cut	Grave			
1445	Fill	Grave			
1446	Fill	Skeleton	6.87		
1447	Cut	Grave			
1448	Fill	Grave			
1449	Fill	Skeleton	6.85		
1450	Cut	Grave			
1451	Fill	Grave			
1452	Fill	Skeleton	6.92		
1453	Cut	Grave			
1454	Fill	Grave			
1455	Fill	Skeleton	7.76		
1456	Cut	Grave			
1457	Fill	Grave			
1458	Fill	Skeleton	7.87		
1459	Cut	Grave			
1460	Fill	Grave			
1461	Fill	Skeleton	7.76		
1462	Cut	Grave			
1463	Fill	Grave			
1464	Fill	Skeleton	7.78		
1465	Cut	Grave			
1466	Fill	Grave			
1467	Fill	Skeleton	6.80		
1468	Cut	Grave			
1469	Fill	Grave			
1470	Fill	Skeleton	6.82		
1471	Cut	Grave			
1472	Fill	Grave			

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1473	Fill	Skeleton	7.34		
1474	Fill	Coffin		19th century+	comb
1475	Cut	Grave			
1476	Fill	Grave			
1477	Fill	Skeleton	6.78		
1478	Cut	Grave			
1479	Fill	Grave			
1480	Fill	Skeleton	6.72		
1481	Cut	Grave			
1482	Fill	Grave			
1483	Fill	Skeleton	6.87		
1484	Cut	Grave			
1485	Fill	Grave			
1486	Fill	Skeleton	7.94		
1487	Cut	Grave			
1488	Fill	Grave			
1489	Fill	Skeleton	7.89		
1490	Cut	Grave			
1491	Fill	Grave			
1492	Fill	Skeleton	6.87		
1493	Cut	Grave			
1494	Fill	Grave			
1495	Fill	Skeleton	7.91		
1496	Cut	Grave			
1497	Fill	Grave			
1498	Fill	Skeleton	7.90	c.1600-1700	x1 sherd
1499	Cut	Grave			
1500	Fill	Grave			
1501	Fill	Skeleton	7.71		
1502	Cut	Grave			
1503	Fill	Grave			
1504	Fill	Skeleton	6.90		
1505	Cut	Grave			
1506	Fill	Grave			
1507	Fill	Skeleton	6.77		
1508	Fill	Skeleton	6.72		
1509	Cut	Grave			
1510	Fill	Coffin			
1511	Fill	Grave			
1512	Fill	Skeleton	7.62		
1513	Cut	Grave			
1514	Fill	Grave			
1515	Fill	Skeleton	7.58		

1516	Cut	Grave			
1517	Fill	Grave			
1518	Fill	Skeleton	6.84		
1519	Cut	Grave			
1520	Fill	Coffin			
1521	Fill	Grave			
1522	Fill	Skeleton	7.19		
1523	Cut	Grave			
1524	Fill	Grave			
1525	Fill	Skeleton	7.58	c.1650-1700	x1 small worn c pipe stem
1526	Cut	Grave			
1527	Fill	Grave			
1528	Fill	Skeleton	6.89		
1529	Cut	Grave			
1530	Fill	Grave			
1531	Fill	Skeleton	7.15		
1532	Fill	Coffin			
1533	Cut	Grave			
1534	Fill	Grave			
1535	Fill	Skeleton	6.60		
1536	Cut	Grave			
1537	Fill	Grave			
1538	Fill	Skeleton	7.56		
1539	Cut	Grave			
1540	Fill	Grave			
1541	Fill	Skeleton	7.52		
1542	Cut	Grave			
1543	Fill	Grave			
1544	Fill	Skeleton	7.04	c.1630-1670	x1 small worn c pipe stem
1545	Fill	Coffin			
1546	Cut	Grave			
1547	Fill	Grave		c.1620-1720	x2 tiny sherds
1548	Fill	Skeleton	7.44		
1549	Cut	Grave			
1550	Fill	Grave			
1551	Fill	Skeleton	6.86		
1552	Fill	Coffin			
1553	Cut	Grave			
1554	Fill	Grave			
1555	Fill	Skeleton	7.76	c.1720-1760	x1 sherd, x2 c pipe scraps
1556	Cut	Grave			
1557	Fill	Grave			
1558	Fill	Skeleton	7.51		

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1559	Cut	Grave			
1560	Fill	Grave			
1561	Fill	Skeleton	6.89		
1562	Cut	Grave			
1563	Fill	Grave			
1564	Fill	Skeleton	6.82		
1565	Cut	Grave			
1566	Fill	Grave			
1567	Fill	Skeleton	6.80		
1568	Fill	Coffin			
1569	Cut	Grave			
1570	Fill	Grave			
1571	Fill	Skeleton	6.30		
1572	Cut	Grave			
1573	Fill	Grave			
1574	Fill	Skeleton	6.60		
1575	Fill	Coffin			
1576	Cut	Grave			
1577	Fill	Grave			
1578	Fill	Skeleton	7.05		
1579	Cut	Grave			
1580	Fill	Grave			
1581	Fill	Skeleton	6.53		
1582	Fill	Coffin			
1583	Cut	Grave			
1584	Fill	Grave			
1585	Fill	Skeleton	6.85		
1586	Fill	Coffin			
1587	Cut	Grave			
1588	Fill	Grave			
1589	Fill	Skeleton	7.70		
1590	Cut	Grave			
1591	Fill	Grave			
1592	Fill	Skeleton	7.50		
1593	Cut	Grave			
1594	Fill	Grave			
1595	Fill	Skeleton	7.60		
1596	Cut	Grave			
1597	Fill	Grave			
1598	Fill	Skeleton	7.69		
1599	Cut	Grave			
1600	Fill	Grave			
1601	Fill	Skeleton	6.70	c.1575-1750	x1 small sherd

1602	Cut	Grave			
1603	Fill	Grave			
1604	Fill	Skeleton	7.60		
1605	Cut	Grave			
1606	Fill	Grave			
1607	Fill	Skeleton	6.91		
1608	Cut	Grave			
1609	Fill	Grave			
1610	Fill	Skeleton	7.01		
1611	Cut	Grave			
1612	Fill	Grave			
1613	Fill	Skeleton	7.73		
1614	Cut	Grave			
1615	Fill	Grave			
1616	Fill	Skeleton	6.83		
1617	Cut	Grave			
1618	Fill	Grave			
1619	Fill	Skeleton	6.81		
1620	Fill	Coffin			
1621	Cut	Grave			
1622	Fill	Grave			
1623	Fill	Skeleton	6.83		
1624	Cut	Grave			
1625	Fill	Grave			
1626	Fill	Skeleton	7.72		
1627	Cut	Grave			
1628	Fill	Grave			
1629	Fill	Skeleton	6.82		
1630	Cut	Grave			
1631	Fill	Grave			
1632	Fill	Skeleton	7.62		
1633	Cut	Grave			
1634	Fill	Grave			
1635	Fill	Skeleton	6.81		
1636	Cut	Grave			
1637	Fill	Grave			
1638	Fill	Skeleton	7.62		
1639	Cut	Grave			
1640	Fill	Grave			
1641	Fill	Skeleton	7.56		
1642	Cut	Grave			
1643	Fill	Grave			
1644	Fill	Skeleton	7.51		

1645	Cut	Grave			
1646	Fill	Grave			
1647	Fill	Skeleton	7.54		
1648	Cut	Grave			
1649	Fill	Grave			
1650	Fill	Skeleton	6.78		
1651	Fill	Coffin			
1652	Cut	Grave			
1653	Fill	Grave			
1654	Fill	Skeleton	7.45		
1655	Cut	Grave			
1656	Fill	Grave			
1657	Fill	Skeleton	7.64		
1658	Cut	Grave			
1659	Fill	Grave			
1660	Fill	Skeleton	6.89		
1661	Cut	Grave			
1662	Fill	Grave			
1663	Fill	Skeleton	7.10		
1664	Cut	Grave			
1665	Fill	Coffin			
1666	Fill	Grave			
1667	Fill	Skeleton	6.81		
1668	Cut	Grave			
1669	Fill	Grave			
1670	Fill	Coffin			
1671	Fill	Skeleton	7.50		
1672	Cut	Grave		17th - 18th	button
1673	Fill	Grave			
1674	Fill	Skeleton	7.24		
1675	Cut	Grave			
1676	Fill	Grave			
1677	Fill	Skeleton	7.54	c.1650-1700	x2 worn c pipe scraps
1678	Cut	Grave			
1679	Fill	Grave			
1680	Fill	Skeleton			
1681	Cut	Grave			
1682	Fill	Grave			
1683	Fill	Skeleton	7.59		
1684	Cut	Grave			
1685	Fill	Grave			
1686	Fill	Skeleton	7.86		
1687	Fill	Coffin			



1688	Cut	Grave			
1689	Fill	Grave			
1690	Fill	Skeleton	6.78		
1691	Cut	Grave			
1692	Fill	Grave			
1693	Fill	Skeleton	6.92		
1694	Cut	Grave			
1695	Fill	Grave			
1696	Fill	Skeleton	6.44		
1697	Cut	Grave			
1698	Fill	Grave			
1699	Fill	Skeleton	6.17		
1700	Cut	Grave			
1701	Fill	Grave			
1702	Fill	Skeleton	7.06		
1703	Fill	Coffin			
1704	Cut	Grave			
1705	Fill	Grave			
1706	Fill	Skeleton	6.71		
1707	Cut	Grave			
1708	Fill	Grave			
1709	Fill	Skeleton	6.92		
1710	Fill	Coffin			
1711	Cut	Grave			
1712	Fill	Grave			
1713	Fill	Skeleton	7.46		
1714	Cut	Grave			
1715	Fill	Grave			
1716	Fill	Skeleton	6.98		
1717	Cut	Grave			
1718	Fill	Grave			
1719	Fill	Skeleton	6.78		
1720	Fill	Coffin			
1721	Cut	Grave			
1722	Fill	Grave			
1723	Fill	Skeleton	7.16		
1724	Cut	Grave			
1725	Fill	Grave			
1726	Fill	Skeleton	7.87		
1727	Fill	Coffin			
1728	Cut	Grave			
1729	Fill	Grave			
1730	Fill	Skeleton	7.01		

1731	Cut	Grave			
1732	Fill	Grave			
1733	Fill	Skeleton	6.86		
1734	Cut	Grave			
1735	Fill	Grave			
1736	Fill	Skeleton	7.01		
1737	Cut	Grave			
1738	Fill	Grave			
1739	Fill	Skeleton	6.96		
1740	Cut	Grave			
1741	Fill	Coffin			
1742	Fill	Grave			
1743	Fill	Skeleton	6.88		
1744	Cut	Grave			
1745	Fill	Grave			
1746	Fill	Skeleton	6.72		
1747	Cut	Grave			
1748	Fill	Grave			
1749	Fill	Skeleton	6.96		
1750	Cut	Grave			
1751	Fill	Grave			
1752	Fill	Skeleton	6.78		
1753	Cut	Grave			
1754	Fill	Grave			
1755	Fill	Skeleton	6.79		
1756	Cut	Grave			
1757	Fill	Grave			
1758	Fill	Skeleton	7.18		
1759	Cut	Grave			
1760	Fill	Grave			
1761	Fill	Skeleton	7.01		
1762	Cut	Grave			
1763	Fill	Grave			
1764	Fill	Skeleton	6.86		
1765	Cut	Grave			
1766	Fill	Grave			
1767	Fill	Skeleton	6.90		
1768	Cut	Grave			
1769	Fill	Grave			
1770	Fill	Skeleton	6.78		
1771	Cut	Grave			
1772	Fill	Grave			
1773	Fill	Skeleton	6.92		

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1774	Cut	Grave			
1775	Fill	Grave			
1776	Fill	Skeleton	6.73		
1777	Cut	Grave			
1778	Fill	Grave			
1779	Fill	Skeleton	6.68		
1780	Cut	Grave			
1781	Fill	Grave			
1782	Fill	Skeleton	6.73		
1783	Cut	Grave			
1784	Fill	Skeleton			
1785	Fill	Grave			
1786	Fill	Skeleton	6.29		
1787	Cut	Grave			
1788	Fill	Grave			
1789	Fill	Skeleton	6.72		
1790	Cut	Grave			
1791	Fill	Grave			
1792	Fill	Skeleton	6.76		
1793	Cut	Grave			
1794	Fill	Grave			
1795	Fill	Skeleton	6.70		
1796	Cut	Grave			
1797	Fill	Grave			
1798	Fill	Skeleton	7.08	c.1630-1680	x2 worn c pipe stems frags
1799	Cut	Grave			
1800	Fill	Grave			
1801	Fill	Skeleton	6.80		
1802	Cut	Grave			
1803	Fill	Grave			
1804	Fill	Skeleton	7.44		
1805	Cut	Grave			
1806	Fill	Grave			
1807	Fill	Skeleton	7.87		
1808	Cut	Grave			
1809	Fill	Grave			
1810	Fill	Skeleton	7.24		
1811	Cut	Grave			
1812	Fill	Coffin			
1813	Fill	Grave			
1814	Fill	Skeleton	7.42		
1815	Cut	Grave			
1816	Fill	Grave			

1817	Fill	Skeleton	7.39		
1818	Cut	Grave			
1819	Fill	Grave			
1820	Fill	Skeleton	6.65		
1821	Cut	Grave			
1822	Fill	Grave			
1823	Fill	Skeleton	6.82		
1824	Cut	Grave			
1825	Fill	Grave			
1826	Fill	Skeleton	7.40		
1827	Cut	Grave			
1828	Fill	Grave			
1829	Fill	Skeleton	7.44		
1830	Cut	Grave			
1831	Fill	Grave			
1832	Fill	Skeleton	6.77		
1833	Cut	Grave			
1834	Fill	Grave			
1835	Fill	Skeleton	7.13		
1836	Cut	Grave			
1837	Fill	Grave			
1838	Fill	Skeleton	6.71		
1839	Cut	Grave			
1840	Fill	Coffin			
1841	Fill	Grave			
1842	Fill	Skeleton	6.70		
1843	Cut	Grave			
1844	Fill	Grave			
1845	Fill	Skeleton	7.31	c.1550-1700	x1 small sherd
1846	Fill	Coffin			
1847	Cut	Grave			
1848	Fill	Grave			
1849	Fill	Skeleton	7.30		
1850	Cut	Grave			
1851	Fill	Grave			
1852	Fill	Skeleton	6.55		
1853	Cut	Grave			
1854	Fill	Grave			
1855	Fill	Skeleton	6.69		
1856	Cut	Grave			
1857	Fill	Coffin			
1858	Masonry	Wall	7.04		
1859	Masonry	Wall			

1860	Fill	Grave			
1861	Fill	Skeleton	6.49		
1862	Cut	Grave			
1863	Fill	Grave			
1864	Fill	Skeleton	6.49		
1865	Cut	Grave			
1866	Fill	Grave			
1867	Fill	Skeleton	7.76		
1868	Cut	Grave			
1869	Fill	Grave			
1870	Fill	Skeleton	6.31		
1871	Cut	Grave			
1872	Fill	Grave			
1873	Fill	Skeleton	6.57		
1874	Cut	Grave			
1875	Fill	Grave			
1876	Fill	Skeleton	6.41		
1877	Cut	Grave			
1878	Fill	Grave			
1879	Fill	Skeleton	6.11		
1880	Cut	Grave			
1881	Fill	Grave			
1882	Fill	Skeleton	6.07		
1883	Cut	Grave			
1884	Fill	Grave			
1885	Fill	Skeleton	6.34		
1886	Cut	Grave			
1887	Fill	Grave			
1888	Fill	Skeleton	6.72		
1889	Cut	Grave			
1890	Layer	Paving	7.13		
1891	Layer	Paving	7.02		
1892	Layer	Paving	7.01	c.1550-1700	x1 sherd
1893	Layer	Paving	7.05		
1894	Fill	Grave		c.1600-1725	
1895	Fill	Skeleton	6.94		
1896	Cut	Grave			
1897	Fill	Grave			
1898	Fill	Skeleton	6.98		
1899	Cut	Grave			
1900	Layer	Cemetery soil	7.06	c.1550-1700	
1901	Fill	Grave			
1902	Fill	Skeleton	6.87		

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1903	Cut	Grave			
1904	Fill	Grave			
1905	Fill	Skeleton	6.82	c.1630-1680	x1 worn c pipe stem frag
1906	Cut	Grave			
1907	Fill	Coffin?			
1908	Fill	Coffin?			
1909	Fill	Coffin?			
1910	Layer	Subsoil	6.43		
1911	Fill	Grave		c.1600-1750, 19th century button	
1912	Fill	Skeleton	6.76		
1913	Fill	Coffin			
1914	Cut	Grave			
1915	Fill	Grave			
1916	Fill	Skeleton	6.85		
1917	Cut	Grave			
1918	Fill	Grave			
1919	Fill	Skeleton	6.88		
1920	Cut	Grave			
1921	Fill	Grave			
1922	Fill	Skeleton	6.93		
1923	Cut	Grave			
1924	Fill	Grave		c.1600-1700	
1925	Fill	Skeleton	6.83		
1926	Cut	Grave			
1927	Layer	Surface	6.91		
1928	Fill	Grave			
1929	Fill	Skeleton	6.90		
1930	Fill	Coffin			
1931	Cut	Grave			
1932	Fill	Skeleton	6.54		
1933	Cut	Grave			
1934	Layer	Cemetery soil	6.54		
1935	Fill	Grave		c.1600-1700	
1936	Fill	Skeleton	6.94		
1937	Cut	Grave			
1938	Fill	Coffin			
1939	Fill	Grave			
1940	Fill	Skeleton	6.74		
1941	Cut	Grave			
1942	Fill	Grave			
1943	Fill	Skeleton	6.77		
1944	Cut	Grave			
1945	Fill	Grave			

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1946	Fill	Skeleton	6.84		
1947	Cut	Grave			
1948	Fill	Grave			
1949	Fill	Skeleton	6.54		
1950	Cut	Grave			
1951	Fill	Grave			
1952	Fill	Skeleton	6.79		
1953	Fill	Coffin			
1954	Cut	Grave			
1955	Masonry	Drain	6.87		
1956	Fill	Grave			
1957	Fill	Skeleton	6.79		
1958	Cut	Grave			
1959	Fill	Grave			
1960	Fill	Grave			
1961	Fill	Skeleton	6.77		
1962	Cut	Grave			
1963	Fill	Coffin			
1964	Fill	Grave			
1965	Fill	Skeleton	6.86		
1966	Cut	Grave			
1967	Fill	Grave			
1968	Fill	Skeleton	6.81		
1969	Cut	Grave			
1970	Fill	Grave		c.1630-1700	
1971	Fill	Skeleton	6.74		
1972	Cut	Grave			
1973	Layer	surface	7.00		
1974	Fill	Grave			
1975	Fill	Skeleton	6.69		
1976	Cut	Grave			
1977	Fill	Grave			
1978	Fill	Skeleton	6.67		
1979	Cut	Grave			
1980	Fill	Grave			
1981	Fill	Skeleton	6.46		
1982	Cut	Grave			
1983	Fill	Grave			
1984	Fill	Skeleton	6.75		
1985	Cut	Grave			
1986	Fill	Grave			
1987	Fill	Skeleton	6.45		
1988	Cut	Grave			

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1989	Fill	Grave			
1990	Fill	Skeleton	6.97	c.1620-1700	x2 worn sherds
1991	Cut	Grave			
1992	Layer	subsoil	6.43		
1993	Layer	base of cemetery deposits	6.19		
1994	Fill	Grave			
1995	Fill	Skeleton	6.92		
1996	Cut	Grave			
1997	Fill	Grave			
1998	Fill	Skeleton	6.84		
1999	Cut	Grave			
2000	Masonry	Wall	7.17	c.1620-1700	x1 sherd
2001	Fill	Grave			
2002	Fill	Skeleton	6.70	c.1600-1750	x1 tiny sherd
2003	Cut	Grave			
2004	Masonry	Wall	7.00		
2005	Fill	Grave			
2006	Fill	Skeleton	6.82	c.1600-1700	x1 sherd
2007	Cut	Grave			
2008	Fill	Grave			
2009	Fill	Skeleton	6.73		
2010	Cut	Grave			
2011	Fill	Grave			
2012	Fill	Skeleton	6.88		
2013	Cut	Grave			
2014	Fill	Grave			
2015	Fill	Skeleton	6.95		
2016	Cut	Grave			
2017	Fill	Grave			
2018	Fill	Skeleton	6.74		
2019	Cut	Grave			
2020	Fill	Skeleton	7.92		
2021	Fill	Skeleton	7.94		
2022	Fill	Skeleton	7.10		
2023	Fill	Skeleton	6.92		



### Appendix 3

Table 3: Finds Quantification

Context	Pottery	wt (g)	CBM	wt (g)	Bone	wt (g)	Shell	wt (g)	Fe	wt (g)	CTP	wt (g)	Glass	wt (g)	Other	Wt(g)
101	9	260	2	926	11	266			6	360	35	212	2	12	1 x flint	20
102	1	8	5	2630												
103	15	526	1	66	6	90			1	56	22	222			1 x slag	362
104	4	288	3	2876	11	546	1	4	3	48	17	78	1	0		
106			2	4312												
109			3	5270												
110			1	2782												
117	437	14390	18	1652	341	8396	13	94	703	11326	167	1474	65	1386	4 x wood	16
125			2	2824												
169											1	4				
188	1	14														
216	1	38														
300													1	10		
349											1	4				
379	9	270	4	1262												
414	1	50							23	554						
546									1	23						
568									11	208						
580									3	58						
588									2	94						
617									4	126						
628									1	212						
727	15	264											1	12		
730	3	80					1	8			11	34	4	16		
744	1	50														
762	6	156									22	78				
767									1	0						
788	3	124			21	228										
791									1	0.5						
833	2	46														
844											19	82				
928																
949									3	564						
967									3	466						
995									31	1148						
1035	8	86														
1037									22	1186						
1048									1	194						
1106									9	1106					1 x wood	12

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An archaeological excavation at Queen's Chapel of the Savoy, City of Westminster  
ASE Report No: 2014259

Context	Pottery	wt (g)	CBM	wt (g)	Bone	wt (g)	Shell	wt (g)	Fe	wt (g)	CTP	wt (g)	Glass	wt (g)	Other	Wt(g)
1113									1	120						
1151									3	214						
1193	1	34							9	90						
1221									9	426						
1259															6 x lead name plate	966
1270									1	14						
1346									7	98						
1353									1	0						
1368									1	62						
1474															1 x lead name plate	1240
1772												1	18			
1859			2	5008												
1890			11	9150												
1891			5	2342											4 x stone	1718
1894	1	126														
1900	6	118														
1901			2	1042												
1911	1	64														
1924	1	28										2	12			
1927			9	276												
1935	2	48														
1955			3	5706												
1970	9	1692					1	2								
1973			6	562											2 x stone	4134
1993			1	424												
2000	1	6	3	3668												
713	2	192														
1892	1	64	1	32							1	10				
sk 1375	1	12														
sk 1415	1	<2					4	10	1	22	2	12			1 x nail	4
sk 1489															1 x slate	12
sk 1518															1 x lead name plate	194
SK 792									1	0						
u/s pile 1			2	570												
u/s Pile 3			1	230												
u/s									17	394						
total	543	19034	87	53610	390	9526	20	118	880	19170	298	2210	77	1466	29	8678

Table 3: Registered finds

RF number	Context	Object	Material	Period	Wt (g)
1000	207	MARB	CERA	PMED	6
1001	117	UNK	GOLD	PMED	
1002	FILL 261	COIN	COPP	PMED	8
1003	445	BUCK	IRON/LEAT	PMED	6
1004	445	RING	COPP	PMED	<2
1005	117	COIN	COPP	PMED	4
1006	SK523	RING/SHROUD	COPP/FIBR	PMED	<2
1007	756	COIN	COPP	PMED	<2
1008	577	PIN	COPP	PMED	<2
1009	SK 612	PIN	COPP	PMED	<2
1010	812	COIN	SILV	PMED	<2
1011	971	RING	COPP	PMED	8
1012	117	COIN	COPP	PMED	4
1013	117	COIN	COPP	PMED	6
1014	117	THIM	COPP	PMED	<2
1015	1472	COMB	HORN/tortoise shell	PMED	<2
1016	117	COIN	COPP	PMED	6
1017	1797	LCHP	COPP	PMED	<2
1018	117	PIPE	CERA	PMED	20
1019	117	PIPE	CERA	PMED	12
1020	1911/1912	BUTT	SHEL	PMED	<2
1021	117	HAND	BONE	PMED	8
1022	117	COIN	COPP	PMED	6
3000	103	WIGC	CERA	PMED	22
3001	1438	COFF	LEAD	PMED	1874
3002		BULL	LEAD	PMED	34
3004	747	PIN	COPP	PMED	<2
3005	1716	SHROUD	FIBR/HAIR	PMED	2g
3006	824	BEAD	GLAS	PMED	<2
3007	117	PIN	COPP	PMED	<2
3008	684	RING/WIRE	COPP	PMED	<2
3009	1547	PIN	COPP	PMED	<2
3010	SK703 (702)	SHROUD	FIBR/HAIR	PMED	4
3011	SK780 (779) skull	SHROUD/PIN	FIBR/COPP	PMED	18
3012	SK 697	PIN	COPP	PMED	<2
3013	(791) SK792	PIN	COPP	PMED	<2
3014	SK948 (944)	SHROUD/PIN	FIBR/COPP	PMED	<2
3015	117	WEIG	LEAD	PMED	80
3016		WIGC	CERA	PMED	8
3017	SK566 565	SHROUD	FIBR	PMED	<2
3018	117	SWOR	COPP	MED	6

RF number	Context	Object	Material	Period	Wt (g)
3019	117	PIN	COPP	PMED	<2
3020	154	PIN	COPP	PMED	<2
3021	1390	PIN	COPP	PMED	<2
3022	651	PIN	COPP	PMED	<2
3023		SPOO	COPP	PMED	8
3024	921	PIN/SHROUD	COPP/FIBR	PMED	<2
3025	1514	PIN	COPP	PMED	<2
3026	117	BUTT	COPP	PMED	4
3027	117	COIN	SILV	PMED	20
3028	1924	COIN	COPP	UNK	<2
3029	1646	PIN	COPP	PMED	<2
3030	884	RING	COPP	PMED	4
3031		COIN	COPP	PMED	6
3032	833	COIN	COPP	PMED	6
3033	1699	PIN	COPP	PMED	<2
3034	1669	BUTT	COPP	PMED	8
3035	117	BEAD	GLAS	PMED	6
3036	1114	MARB	CERA	PMED	
3037	1677	MARB	CERA	PMED	
3037	1990	SHROUD	TEXTIL	PMED	
3038	1453	SHROUD	TEXTIL	PMED	
3039	2015	FIBR	FIBR	PMED	
3040	1923	SHROUD/ PIN	TEXTIL	PMED	
3041	1686	SHROUD/ PIN	TEXTIL	PMED	
3042	771	SHROUD	TEXTIL	PMED	
3043	1702	SHROUD	TEXTIL	PMED	
3044	1017	CPIP	CERA	PMED	4
3045	117	VESS	GLAS	MED	8
3046	117	VESS	GLAS	MED	<2
3047	117	WIND	GLAS	MED	4
3048	103	CPIP	CERA	PMED	14
3049	104	CPIP	CERA	PMED	8
3050	117	CPIP	CERA	PMED	10
3051	117	CPIP	CERA	PMED	10
3052	117	CPIP	CERA	PMED	12
3053	117	CPIP	CERA	PMED	12
3054	117	CPIP	CERA	PMED	10
3055	117	CPIP	CERA	PMED	6
3056	117	CPIP	CERA	PMED	12
3057	117	CPIP	CERA	PMED	<2
3058	117	CPIP	CERA	PMED	4
3059	117	CPIP	CERA	PMED	8

RF number	Context	Object	Material	Period	Wt (g)
3060	117	CPIP	CERA	PMED	8
3061	117	CPIP	CERA	PMED	6
3062	379	WIGC	CERA	PMED	6
3063	1804	?COAL	STON	PMED	
3064	1758	MICA	STON	PMED	
3065	117	BUTT	COPP	PMED	8
3066	1353	RING	COPP	PMED	<2
3067	1221	PIN	COPP	PMED	<2
3068	456	RING	COPP	PMED	<2
3069	1888	?SHROUD	TEXTIL	PMED	<2

### Appendix 3

Table 4 Residue quantification (\* = 1-10, \*\* = 11-50, \*\*\* = 51-250, \*\*\*\* = >250) and weights in grams

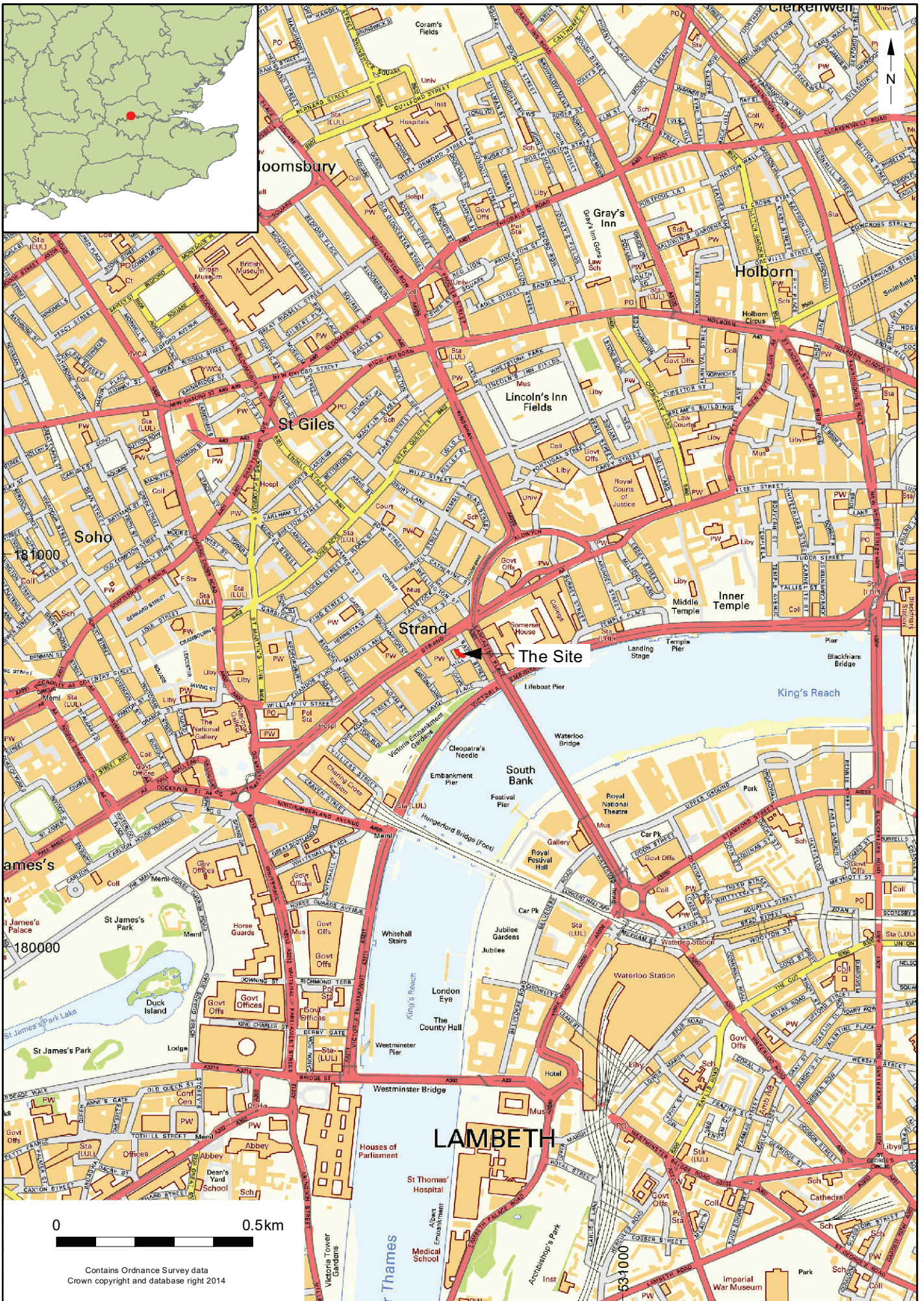
Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Parent Context	Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Fishbone and microfauna	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
1	615	grave	618	0.5					**	<2					*	<2			*	<2			Coal **/ <2g - Vitriified Clay */ <2g - Coffin Metal **/ 26g - Mag. Mat. **/ <2g - Plaster */ <2g
2	1438	coffin	1439	Sample of pitch and organics (see Clifford)																			
3	1907	Coffin?	1808	1.5					**	<2			*	<2	*	<2							Coal **/ 4g - Coffin Tar */ <2g - Coffin Metal **/ 6g - Wood */ <2g - Mag. Mat. */ <2g - Industrial Debris */ <2g - Burnt Clay */ <2g - Plaster */ <2g
4	1908	coffin? Packing around skeleton	1804 1805	2.5					**	18			*	<2					*	6	*	<2	Clay Pipe **/ 8g - Flint */ <2g - Coal ***/ 10g - Ceramic */ <2g - Glass */ <2g - Plaster **/ 22g - Coffin Metal ***/ 102g - Burnt Clay **/ 28g - Mag. Mat. **/ <2g - Industrial Debris **/ 10g

Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Parent Context	Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Fishbone and microfauna	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
5	1909	coffin? Packing around skeleton 1818	1818	0.25					**	<2													Coffin Metal **/ 10g - Coal **/ <2g - Plaster */ <2g - Burnt Clay */ <2g - Mag. Mat. **/ <2g - Industrial Debris */ <2g
6	1893	Foundati on Layer		10	*	<2	*	<2	**	6							*	<2					Coal **/28g - Slag **/26g - Pot */2g - Glass */4g - Pottery */2g - Mortar **/30g - Metal */10g - Clay pipe */4g
7	1959	Box drain fill?		10					*	<2													Industrial debris */2g - Burnt clay */16g - Pottery */20g

Table 5 Flot quantification (\* = 1-10, \*\* = 11-50, \*\*\* = 51-250, \*\*\*\* = >250) and preservation (+ = poor, ++ = moderate, +++ = good)

Sample Number	Context	Weight g	Flot volume ml	Volume scanned	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Uncharred Macro Plant Remains	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Charred Macro Plant Remains	Insects, Fly Pupae etc min	Large bone	Small mammal bone	Industrial debris hammerscale	notes
1	615	6	15	15	10	80?			*	**						Uncharred wood flecks and frags (** <2mm & * 2-4mm). cf. <i>Ulmus</i> sp. & <i>Fraxinus</i> sp. noted. Silt/mudstone/lime mortar frags very common - makes up c. 80% of flot
3	1907	4	10	10	50	15				**	* indet charred organics?	**	* (2)			Insect frags (beetle wing cases most common), bones picked from flot and given to LS
4	1908	12	30	30	30	10	<i>Sambucus nigra</i> , cf. <i>Ranunculus</i> sp.	*	*	**		***	* (2)			Insect frags (beetle wing cases most common), bones picked from flot, frags of the silt/lime type material present but not common and includes 1 large piece (c.2x2cm) which has a flat surface with poss bone impression and a globular reverse side.
5	1909	6	10	10	50	15			*	**		**	*			Insect frags (beetle wing cases most common - not as abundants as in <3> & <4>), bones picked from flot, frags of the silt/lime type material present but not common
6	1893	35	90	90	<5	5	<i>Rubus</i> sp.	*	**	**			* frags indet.	*	**	rich in coke/klinker/poss slag type material, vitri charcoal frags common
7	1959	4	5	5	<5	10	<i>Vitis vinifera</i> (part charred?)	*	*	**				*	**	rich in coke/klinker/poss slag type material, vitri charcoal frags common

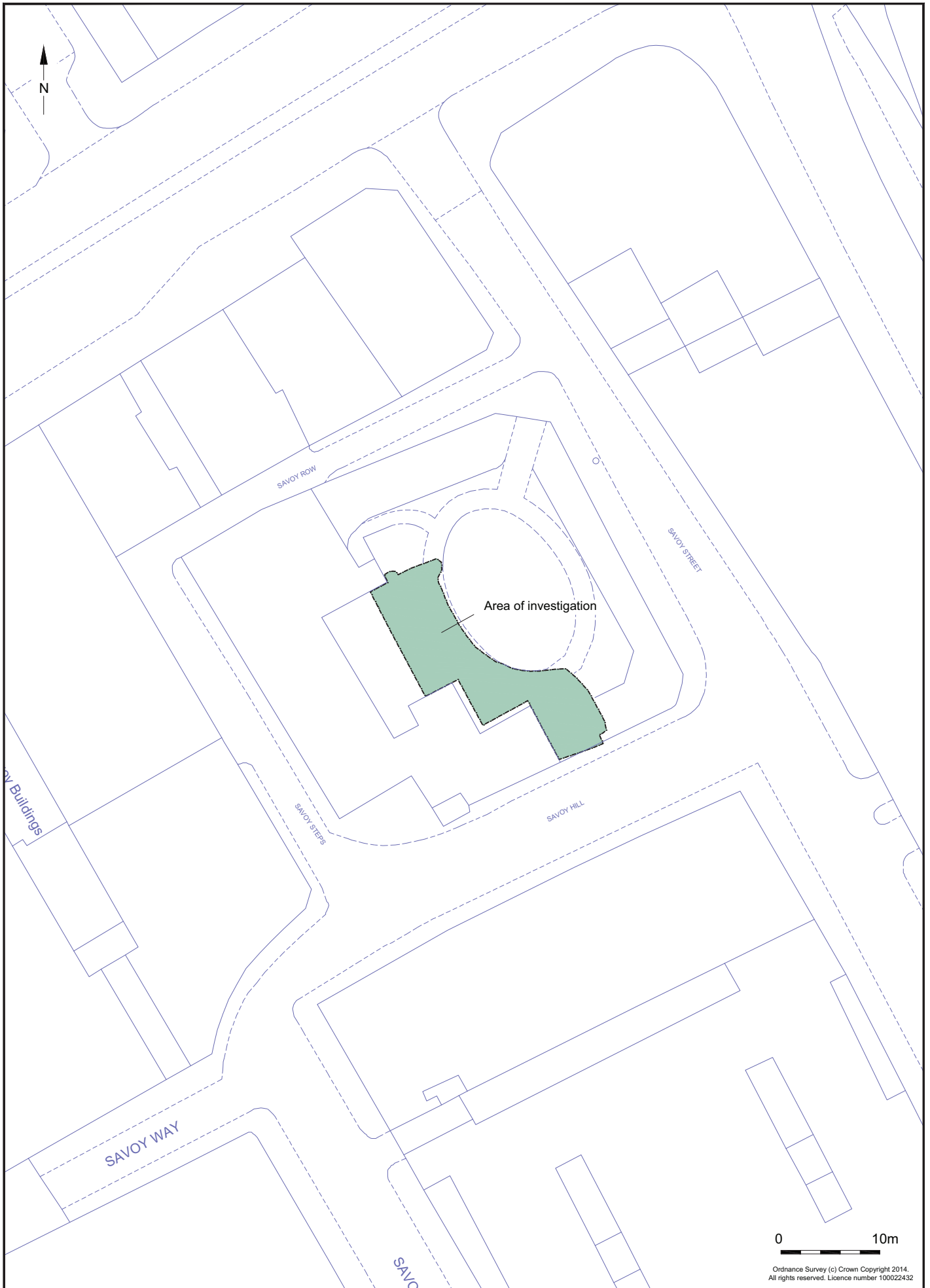




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Project Ref: 5017	Sept 2014	Site location	
Report Ref: 2014259	Drawn by: JLR	Fig. 1	



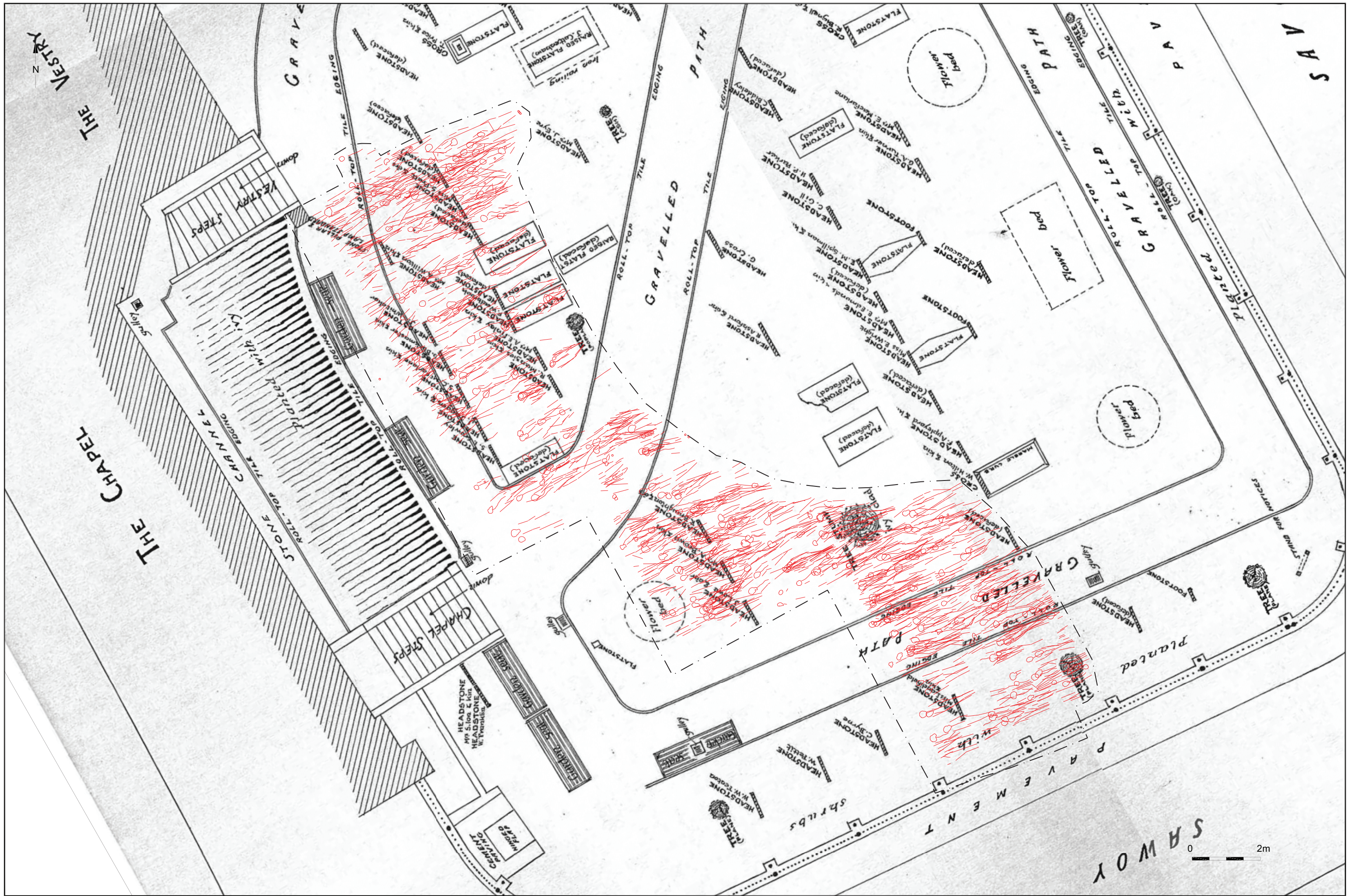


© Archaeology South-East		Queen's Chapel of the Savoy	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 5017	Sept 2014	Plan showing location of current area of investigation	
Report Ref: 2014259	Drawn by: JR/RC		



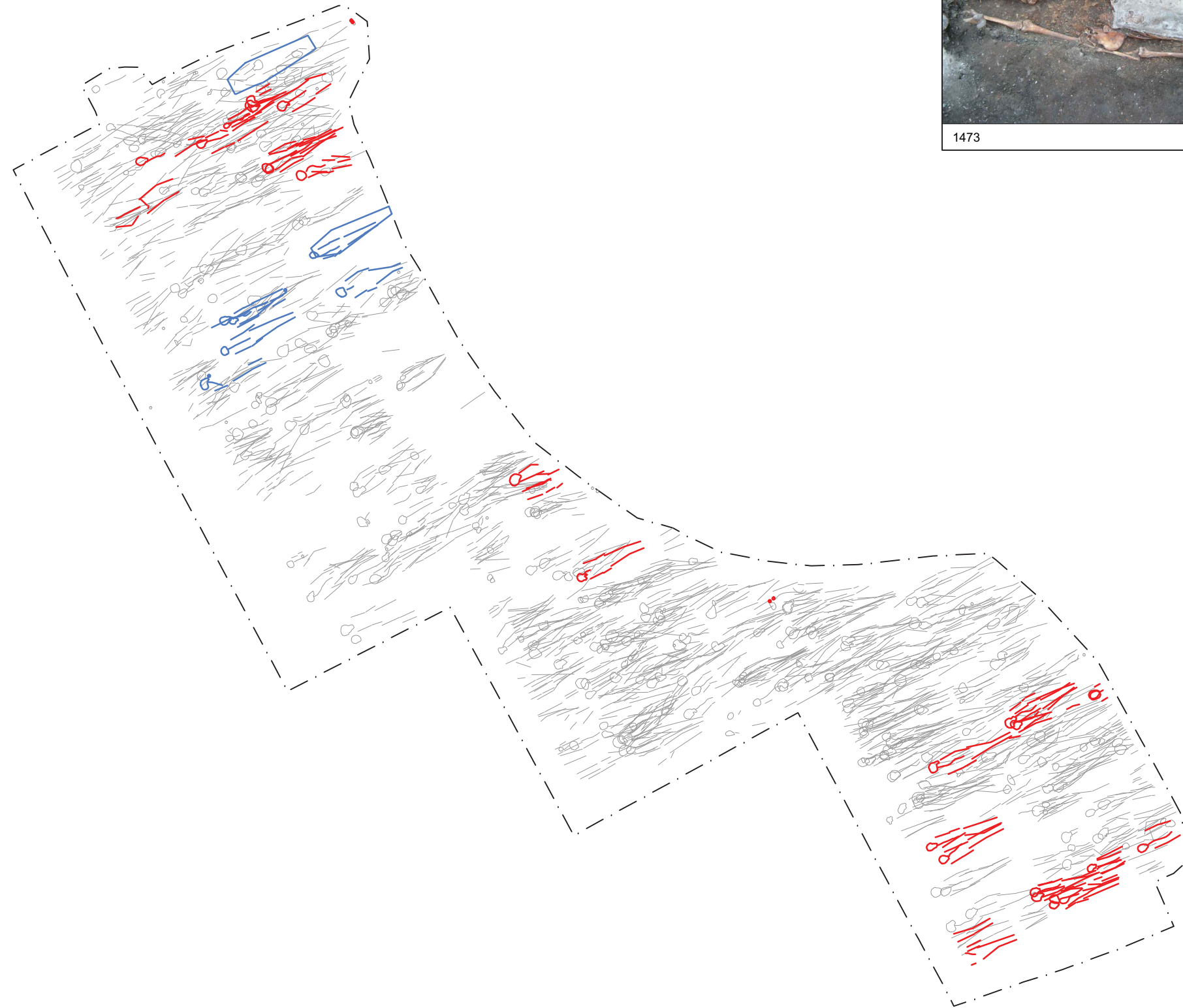
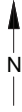
© Archaeology South-East		Queen's Chapel of the Savoy	Fig. 3
Project Ref: 5017	Sept 2014	Plan of all burials	
Report Ref: 2014259	Drawn by: JR/RC		



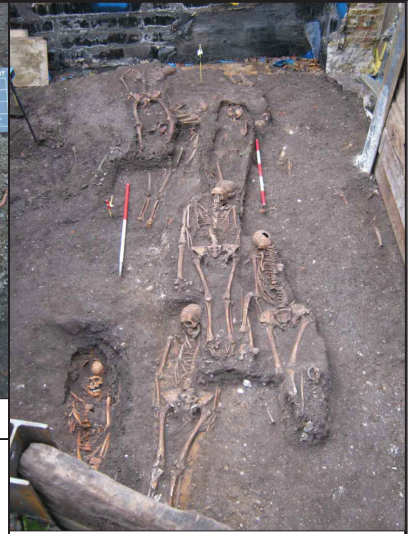


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Project Ref: 5017	Sept 2014	Plan of 1930s survey overlaying the excavation	
Report Ref: 2014259	Drawn by: JR/RC	Fig. 4	





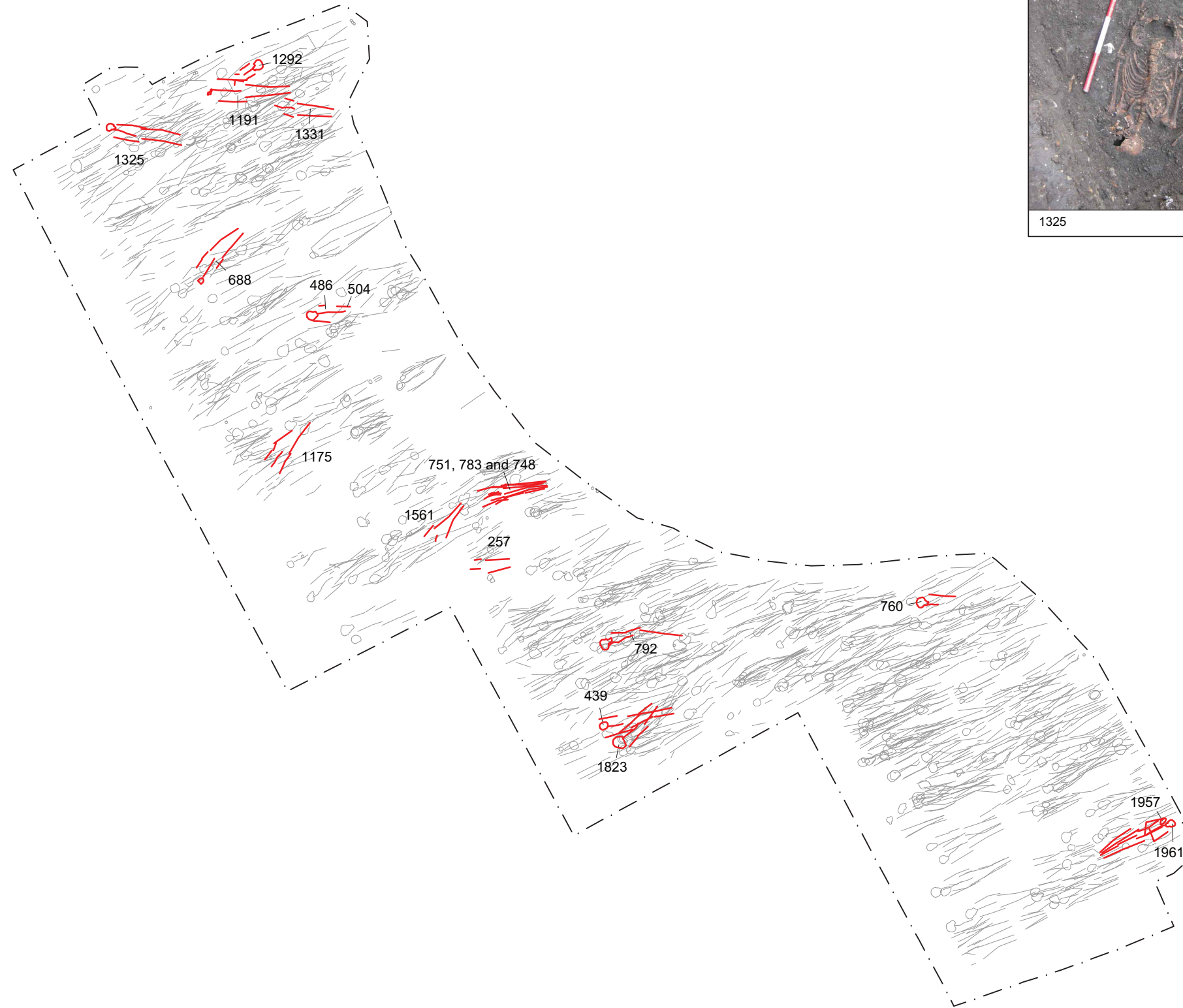
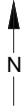
1473



Intercutting burials

— Phase 1 1750+  
— Phase 2 1830+

0 2m

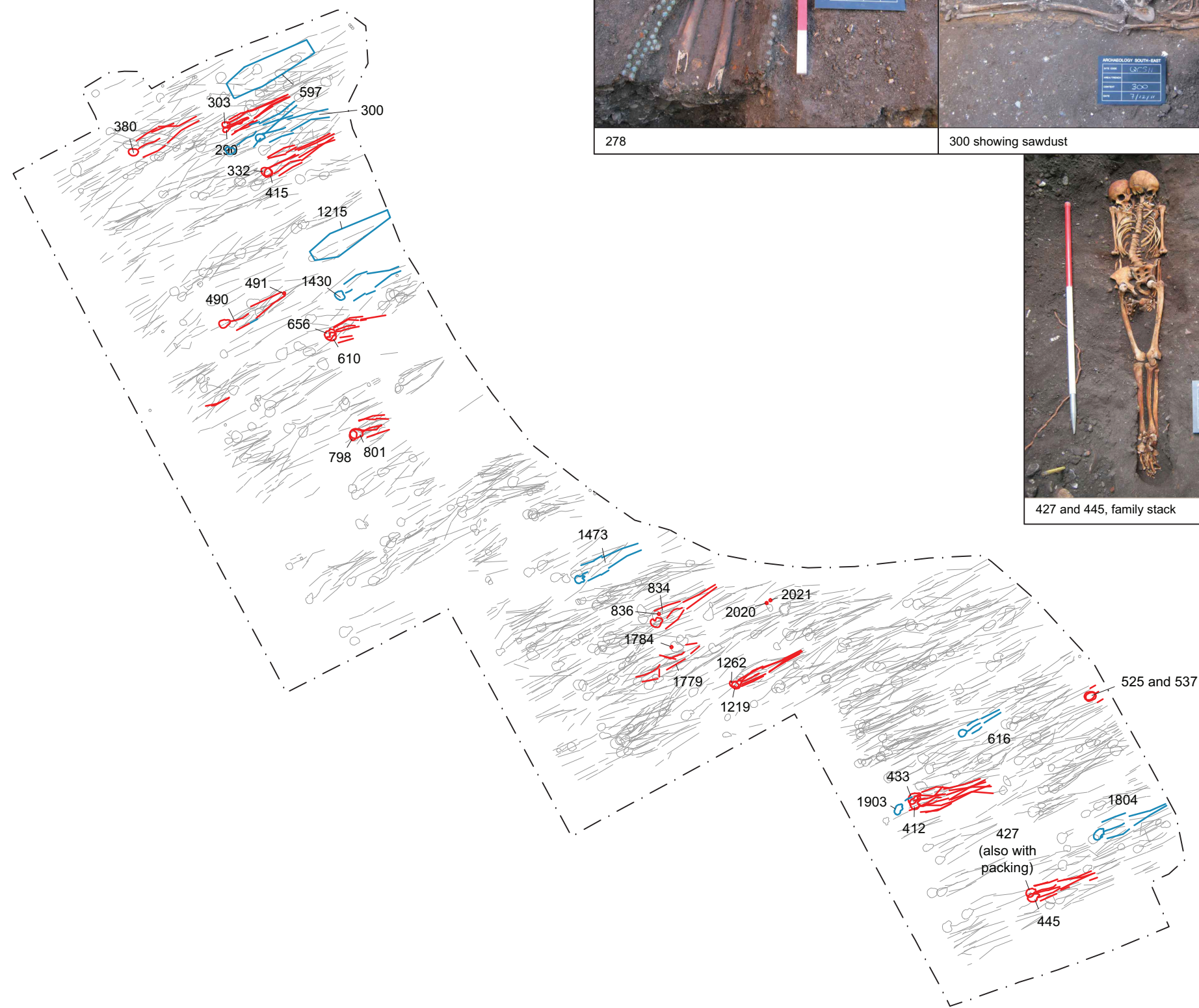
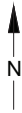


1325

1957







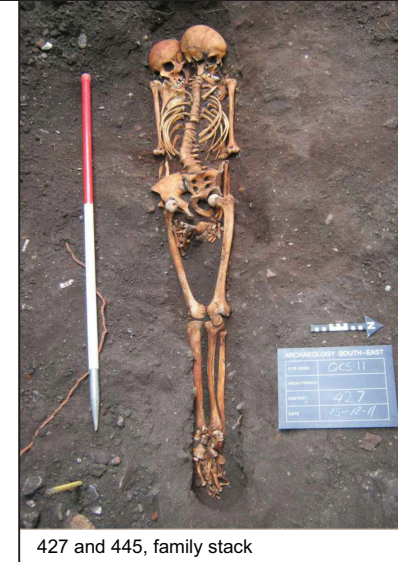
278



300 showing sawdust



616 showing sawdust



427 and 445, family stack

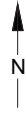


1430, name plate

— Family/named stacks  
— Other

0 2m





107 looking north-east



125 looking north-east



126 looking east



Charnel pit 1237

■ Tombs  
■ Charnel pits

0 2m

© Archaeology South-East		Queen's Chapel of the Savoy	Fig. 8
Project Ref: 5017	Sept 2014	Plan of burial related features	
Report Ref: 2014259	Drawn by: JR/RC		









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