

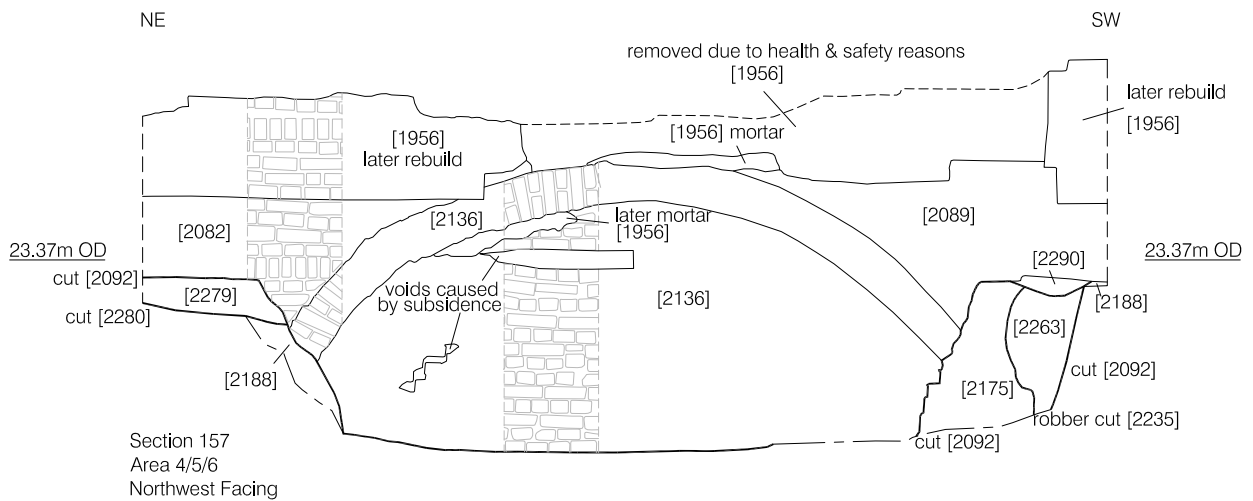
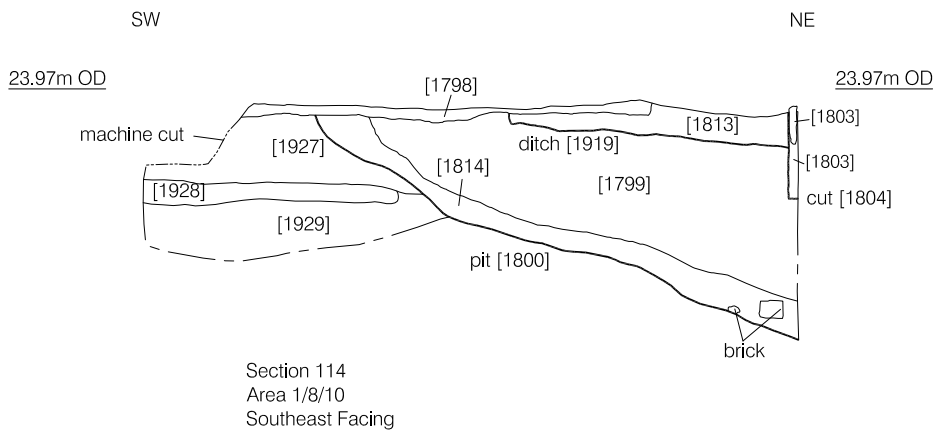
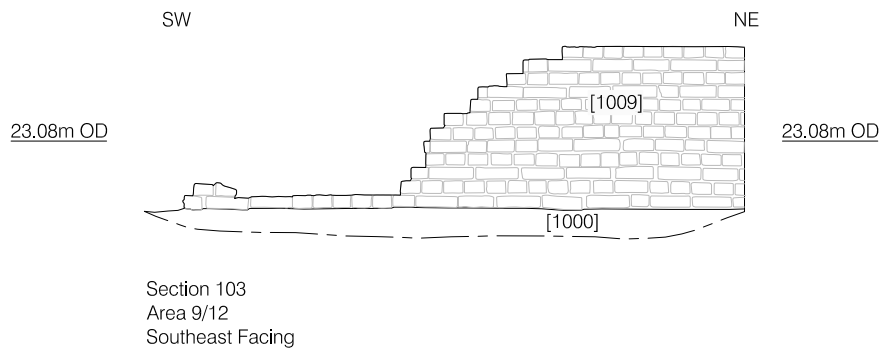
8.5.2 Sub-Phase 4.1: Post 1651 to Late 18th Century (Figures 17, 20 to 22)

- 8.5.2.1 A large, circular cut, [2235], was found above the remains of the brick lined cistern in Area 4/5/6 (Figure 20). It was interpreted as a probable robber cut, dug in order to remove some of the bricks from the cistern. This probably occurred in the 17th century, as demonstrated by the date range of the artefacts that were recovered from the lower fills of the robber cut. The stratigraphy encountered demonstrated that the cistern was robbed before the garden wall of Montagu House was constructed, as the latter was found immediately above the robber cut. It is possible that the bricks from the cistern were robbed and reused in this wall.
- 8.5.2.2 A large irregular pit, [1800], was unearthed in the southern end of Area 1/8/10 (Figure 20). It closely resembled another large pit, [1718] in Area 9/12, in terms of its position in the stratigraphic sequence, its profile and the nature of its backfill. As a consequence, it is probable that these two contexts form one large feature, henceforth termed [1800] / [1718]. This pit predates the construction of Montagu House's garden boundary wall, as demonstrated by the stratigraphy. Pit [1964], found in the west central section of Area 4/5/6, was visually similar to [1800] / [1718], as were pits [1004] / [1297] in the northwest corner of Area 9/12 and [1295], [1291] and [1293] in the northern end of Area 9/12. They were all interpreted as quarry pits dug for the extraction of clay for the manufacturing of bricks. The raw materials that were extracted may have been fired near to or on the site (as was common at the time) with the resulting bricks being used to construct the Montagu House estate. Alternatively, the raw materials or the newly produced bricks could have been imported to the growing city to the immediate south.
- 8.5.2.3 A red brick wall, formed by contexts [1564] / [1987] / [1988] / [1989] / [1990] / [1730] / [2074] / [2089] / [2082] / [1955], was found in Area 9/12, Area 14, Area 1/8/10 and Area 4/5/6 (Figure 20). The surviving section ran for 12.80m from the southeast to the northwest, before turning at a right angle and continuing to the northeast for a further 43.20m. The wall was 0.52m wide, the top of the highest surviving section being at a maximum level of 24.41m OD. The typology of the vast majority of the bricks that were used in its construction suggested that it was built between 1664 and 1725, the latest possible date being 1800. A veneer of mortar found on the external face suggested that it had been repointed after 1750. It may also have been repaired at this time as some bricks from the upper levels of [1897] and [2082] dated to 1750-1800 and 1800-1900 respectively.
- 8.5.2.4 The wall was interpreted as the northwest section of the garden boundary wall of Montagu House, which was constructed between 1675 and 1679. It is likely that an earlier boundary ditch, [1138] (described in Phase 2), was in-filled immediately before this feature was built in order to prepare and level the ground for this construction work.



Figure 20
Phase 4.1: Post 1651 to Late 18th Century
1:200 at A3

- 8.5.2.5 The bulk of the surviving section of the garden wall was between 0.44m and 0.47m high, resting on shallow foundations that were built in a narrow construction cut that was no more than 0.30m deep. Certain parts deviated dramatically from this foundation design, namely [1564] / [1730], [1955] and [2136], which were between 0.6m and 2.04m deep. This considerable difference was due to the presence of pre-existing features. For example, a pocket of unstable ground resulting from the backfilling of robber cut [2235] in Area 4/5/6 dramatically affected the design of the wall. A relieving arch, [2136], was built into it in this location in order to span the poor ground (Plate 4; Figure 21, Section 157). The resulting arch was 1.58m deep and 3.56m wide, falling slightly short of the distance needed to span the poor ground in its entirety, which is presumably why the wall subsided in this location (Plate 4). Wall sections [1564] / [1730] and [1955] were respectively constructed in pre-existing quarry pits [1800] / [1718] and [1964] (Plate 4; Figure 21, Section 114). These pits must have remained open until the wall was built as the backfill sequence suggests that they were used as readymade construction cuts. Filling them in before the wall was erected would not have been a viable long term option, as this would have created more pockets of unstable ground that could not have supported a substantial wall.
- 8.5.2.6 Documentary indicate suggest that Montagu House was constructed between 1675 and 1679. Its grounds and the garden wall unearthed during the excavation were also probably constructed at this time. The position of the garden wall correlated well with its predicted location, which was determined from a late 17th century map (Figure 5). As the wall formed the outer boundary of a stately home, it was quite large. This is confirmed by an oil painting made in 1780, approximately a century after the structure was erected (Figure 10). The illustration shows a high wall bounding the northwest corner of Montagu House's gardens, which fortuitously is also the section that was unearthed during the excavation. The wall separated two zones of different land use, which originally consisted of farmland to the north and west and an ornamental garden to the south and east.
- 8.5.2.7 The following paragraphs describe the features that were unearthed inside the boundary of the ornamental gardens of Montagu House (to the south and east of the garden boundary wall described above). Their locations are illustrated in Figure 20.
- 8.5.2.8 A series of linear pits, [1194], [1148], [1146] and [1144], ran parallel with the projected course of the garden boundary wall of Montagu House in the eastern end of Area 9/12 on a southeast-northwest alignment. They truncated the natural brickearth and were between 1.5m and 0.2m away from the probable position of the wall. The pits were between 1.26m and 0.42m in length and were over 0.36m wide; all had been truncated along their western sides by a later feature. They were shallow, being between 0.12m and 0.40m in depth, the only exception being [1146], which was 0.72m deep. Mid greyish brown silty clay backfill with few inclusions was found within them, its dark colour perhaps resulting from a relatively high organic content. The few datable artefacts that were recovered from the features suggested that they were backfilled at some point between the 18th and 19th centuries, a date range that was refined by the stratigraphy that was encountered. The features predate 1780 as they are truncated by a wall that historical evidence suggests was constructed at this time. As a result, they were interpreted as possible ornamental garden beds or the remnants of planting holes within the garden of Montagu House, created during the early to mid 18th century. If this interpretation is correct, perhaps pit [1146] was dug to a greater depth than the others in order to accommodate a tree or shrub with a relatively large root bole.



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Figure 21
Phase 4 Sections
1:40 at A4

- 8.5.2.9 A series of probable postholes, a driven stake and two small pits or postholes were found to the immediate east of these features. Pottery retrieved from one of them suggested a late 17th to 19th century formation date. This, coupled with their position on the eastern side of the boundary wall, suggested that they formed part of the ornamental gardens of Montagu House. They may represent part of an insubstantial structure such as a fence line, the bulk of which has not survived in this heavily truncated area. Alternatively, they could have functioned as supports for plants.
- 8.5.2.10 Four large pits, [1230], [1225], [1168] and [1160], were found to the east of the features described above. They were situated 3m to the east of the projected course of the boundary wall of Montagu House and were aligned with it. As they closely resembled linear pits [1194], [1148], [1146] and [1144], which were interpreted as probable planting holes or flower beds, and they were therefore also interpreted in this way. Garden feature [1160] cut pit [1168], suggesting that this particular section of the garden was replanted or redesigned.
- 8.5.2.11 The following features were found within the farmland that was situated outside the garden boundary wall to the north and west:
- 8.5.2.12 Eleven, sub-circular to sub-ovoid pits, numbered [1164], [1162], [1102], [1098], [1096], [1094], [1092], [1090], [1088] and [1086] from north to south were found to the immediate west of the projected course of the garden wall of Montagu House (Plate 5). They were between 0.46m and 0.22m in diameter and were between 0.12m and 0.05m deep. The features were interpreted as holes for a series of shrubs or bedding plants that grew against the external face of the garden boundary wall of Montagu House. Dating evidence recovered from their fills suggests that they were backfilled between the late 17th century and the mid 18th century, a date range that supports this interpretation. Even so, this suggestion comes with a note of caution; it should be remembered that garden areas are repeatedly dug over, causing earlier artefacts to be redeposited within later contexts. It therefore remains possible that the pits could date to Phase 5 (late 18th to 19th century), forming part of the gardens of the properties that front Bedford Square.
- 8.5.2.13 A compact layer of gravel, [1283], butted the western side of the boundary wall of the ornamental gardens in the northeast corner of Area 9/12. Its original extent and orientation is unknown as it was truncated to the north, west and south, the surviving segment being 2.1m north-south by 3.60m east-west and 0.10m thick. The stratigraphy encountered, coupled with the dating evidence, strongly suggests that it was contemporary with the garden boundary wall, which it butted. It may represent a path or an external surface which ran up to or along the outer face of the wall. The top of the deposit was found to be at a level of 23.70m OD.
- 8.5.2.14 A row of three large circular pits, [1850], [1864] and [2016], truncated the brickearth in Area 1/8/10. It was on a northwest-southeast orientation and the pits were between 0.70m and 0.50m in diameter with depths that varied between 0.89m and 0.60m. They were interpreted as post pits or robber cuts for the removal of posts that formed part of an earlier field boundary in the late 17th to mid 18th centuries. Pottery and clay pipe fragments retrieved from their fills suggested that they were filled in during the 18th century, before being replaced with a series of ditches (described below).

- 8.5.2.15 A second row of large pits on a similar alignment was observed, running down the centre of Area 11. Numbered [1417], [1350], [1304] and [1302] from north to south, they were either circular or rectangular in plan and were between 0.80m and 1.33m in width and 0.33m and 0.58m in depth. The pits were also interpreted as a row of probable post pits or robber cuts for the removal of fence posts that once formed part of a post-medieval field boundary. Dating evidence recovered from the backfill of the features suggested that they were in-filled at some point during the late 18th to 19th century.
- 8.5.2.16 Two similar pits were identified, which could also represent post pits or rob cuts for the removal of fence posts. Pit [1261] was found to the immediate south of the features described above, on the same alignment, whilst feature [1708] was found to the east in the southern end of Area 1/8/10. They may also represent rob cuts for a fence posts. Dating evidence recovered from the latter suggests that it was filled in during the late 17th to 18th century.
- 8.5.2.17 Ditch [1884] was found in Area 1/8/10 and was orientated northwest-southeast. It had been truncated by a modern intrusion and a later boundary ditch to the north and butt-ended to the south. Artefacts recovered from the mid greyish brown fill that was found within it suggested that it fell out of use and was backfilled between the late 17th and the early 18th century. It was most probably replaced by curvilinear ditch [1882] in the early to mid 18th century.
- 8.5.2.18 A linear ditch, [1834], was found 9.20m to the north of ditch [1884] on the same alignment. It was 1.31m wide and 0.5m deep, continuing beyond the limit of the excavation to the north and butt-ending to the south. It was interpreted as a field boundary within the farmland to the north of the Montagu House estate, which was probably in use throughout the early to mid 18th century. Artefacts recovered from it suggest that it fell out of use and was backfilled in the late 18th to 19th century; this probably took place in 1780 or immediately before (during Phase 5), when the farmland was converted into a series of suburban gardens.
- 8.5.2.19 A third boundary ditch, [2055], was found to the south of [1884]. It was similarly sized and aligned with [1884] and [1834]. The feature had been truncated to the north and south and as a result its full length remains unknown. It may have butt ended to the north, forming the southern side of an entrance in conjunction with the butt-end of [1884] to the north.
- 8.5.2.20 A fourth curvilinear ditch, [1862] / [1882], was found to the north of these features, the southern end of which truncated earlier ditch [1884] (Plate 5). It ran from the eastern limit of the excavation for 6.70m on a northeast-southwest orientation before kinking to the south and continuing in a south-easterly direction for a further 7.65m. The feature was 2.70m in width at its widest point and was 0.5m deep. It was also interpreted as a boundary ditch, which replaced earlier ditch [1884]. The northeast corner of the feature and the southern end of ditch [1834] appeared to form an entrance way into a field that was 1.30m wide. Artefacts recovered from the backfill of [1862] / [1882] suggest that it fell out of use in the mid 18th to early 19th century. It was therefore probably backfilled around 1780 in order to make way for the gardens of the properties that front Bedford Square.

8.5.2.21 A large, shallow, irregular feature, [1847], was found in the northwest corner of Area 1/8/10 (Figure 22). It was 8.40m long, 3m wide and 0.26m deep and contained the articulated skeleton of a horse. The feature had gently sloped, slightly irregular sides that did not resemble a deliberate cut and it was therefore interpreted as a probable natural depression. It is thought that the carcass of the horse was placed in the depression, which was then backfilled. This would have saved the effort and time that would have been required to dig a grave for the animal. Artefacts recovered from the backfill suggest that this occurred in the early to mid 18th century.



pit containing
horse skeleton
[1847]



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Figure 22
Rectified Photograph of the Horse Burial in Phase 4.1-4.2
1:40 at A4

Plate 4: Montagu House Garden Boundary Wall

Top: Relieving arch [2136] (part of the garden boundary wall of Montagu House) spanning rob cut [2235]. Note the cracking caused by subsidence. Photograph faces south **Middle:** Wall Section [1564] / [1730] built within quarry pit [1800] / [1718]. Photograph faces east **Bottom:** The red brick wall in the background is part of the northern garden boundary wall of Montagu House Photograph faces south.



Plate 5: Cut Features forming part of the Ornamental Gardens of Montagu House and Boundary Ditches in the Farmland to the North

Top: Planting holes [1164], [1162], [1102], [1098], [1096], [1094], [1092], [1090], [1088] and [1086] to the immediate west of the projected course of the garden boundary wall of Montagu House. Photograph faces south,
Bottom: Curvilinear boundary ditch [1862]. Photograph faces southwest



8.5.3 Sub-Phase 4.2: c.1725 to Late 18th Century (Figures 21, 23 and 24)

- 8.5.3.1 A red brick wall, [1009] / [1149], ran across the northern end of Area 9/12 from the northeast to the southwest (Plate 6; Figure 23). It had been built upon eight stepped foundations that were between one and four courses deep, within a 0.81m deep construction cut (Figure 21, Elevation 103). The archaeology encountered suggested that the upstanding section of the wall had been demolished to the 18th century ground level, probably around 1780 when the properties that front Bedford Square were constructed. As a consequence, the remains that were found during the excavation represent the below ground foundations of the structure. The surviving section was 15.80m long as seen, continuing beyond the limit of the excavation to the west. The wall was unearthed in the approximate predicted position of an addition to the ornamental gardens of Montagu House, shown for the first time on the Flintcroft map of 1725 (Figure 8). It was therefore interpreted as forming part of the northern boundary of this extension.
- 8.5.3.2 Ten pits, [1286], [1185], [1202], [1178], [1221], [1274], [1235], [1282], [1418] and [1240], were arranged in two rows to the immediate north of wall [1009] / [1149] in the farmland to the north of the ornamental garden extension (Figures 23 and 24; Plate 7). The pits ran parallel with the ornamental garden wall extension [1009] / [1149], suggesting that this had been constructed by the time they were dug. Each contained between one and five articulated cow skeletons of probable mid to late 18th century date. These appeared to have been complete when they were buried, although some had been partially truncated by later archaeological features and modern intrusions. The presence of numerous whole skeletons within each pit indicates that the cattle were not killed for their meat and that numerous individuals died simultaneously. It therefore seems likely that a contagious disease worked its way through the herd, perhaps killing it off in stages. It seems probable that this took place over a period of weeks, which would explain the presence of numerous pits, rather than one large mass grave (see Appendix 11).
- 8.5.3.3 Several cow plagues affected 18th century London, most notably rinderpest, a highly contagious virus. During three particularly devastating outbreaks in 1714-15, 1745-48 and 1750-51 the government pursued a strategy of enforced culling in order to eradicate the disease (Broad, 1983 p.104-105) and it is therefore possible that some or all of the cattle found at the British Museum were deliberately slaughtered. If the cattle were intentionally killed in this way then they probably died at the same time and burial in a large mass grave would have been a more practical solution. As they were found in numerous small pits it seems more probable that they died of natural causes over a period of time. Three stone hones were found in two of the pits, however, which could have been used to sharpen butchery tools. Further research is therefore required in order to establish whether the cattle were deliberately killed.

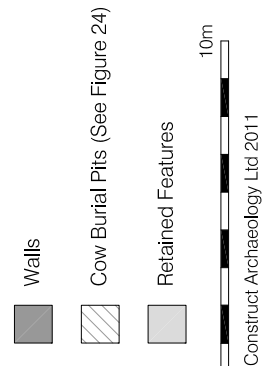
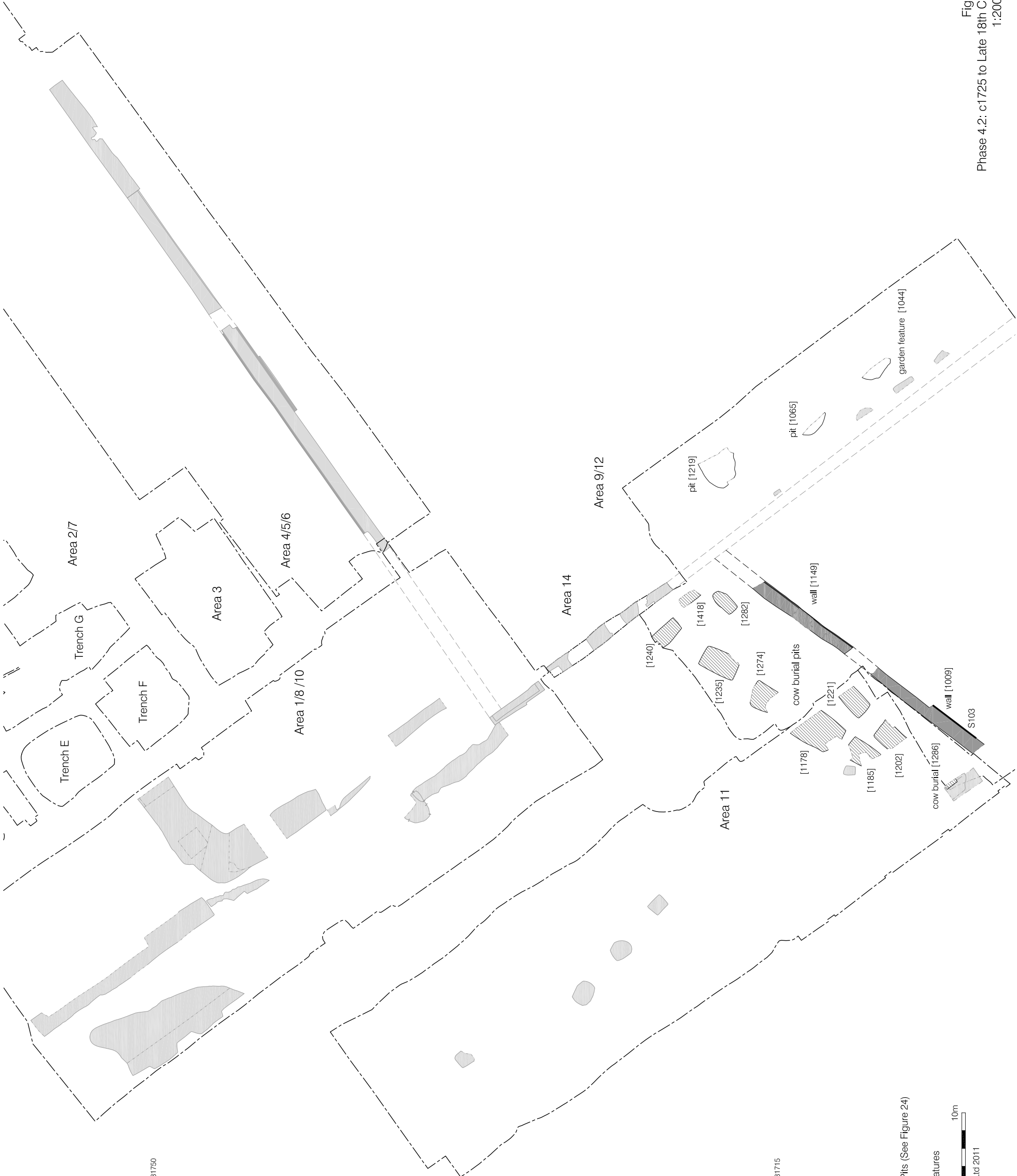


Figure 23
Phase 4.2: c1725 to Late 18th Century
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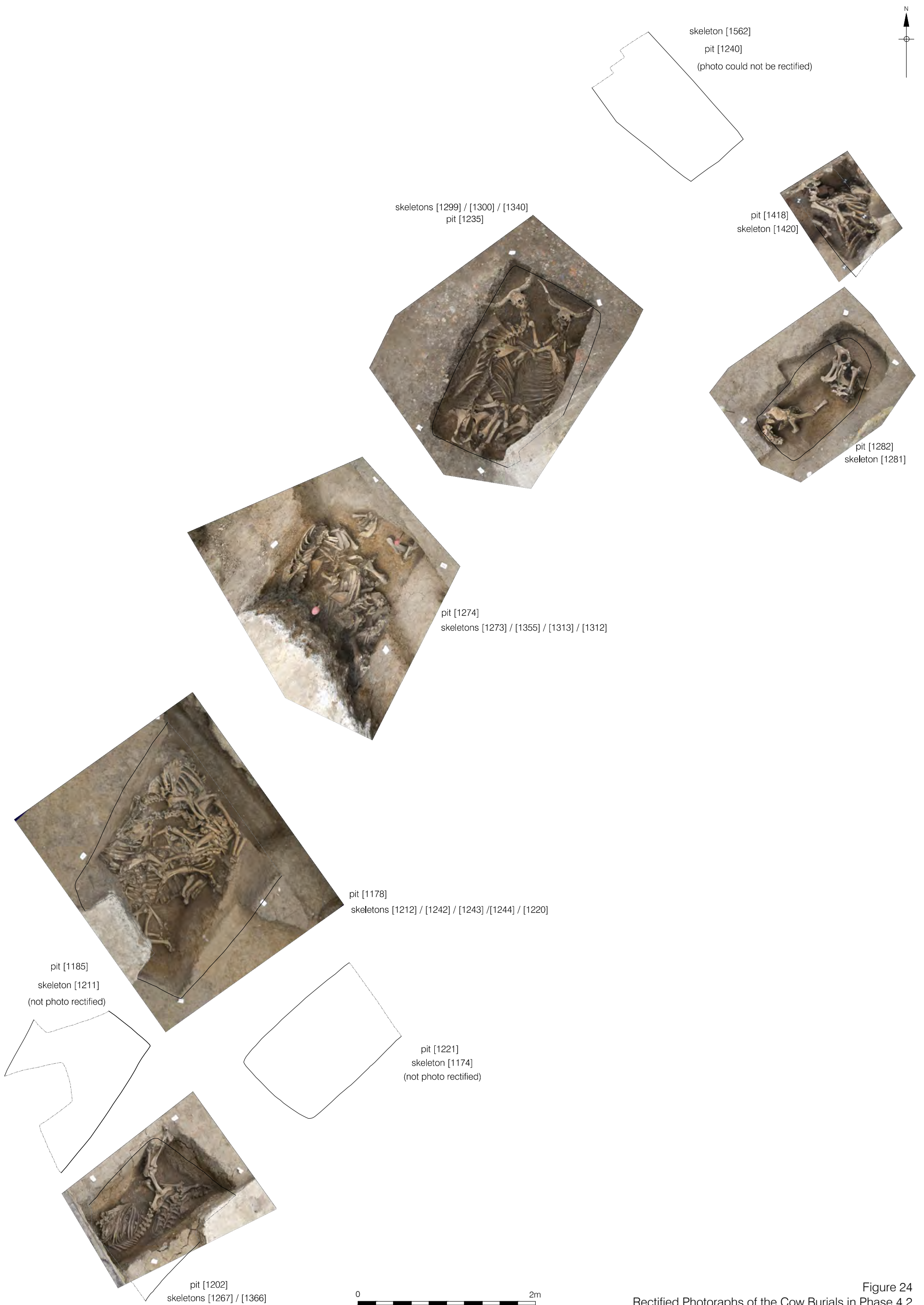


Figure 24
Rectified Photographs of the Cow Burials in Phase 4.2
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Plate 6: The Ornamental Garden Boundary Wall Extension [1009] / [1149]

Above: The section of the wall shown in the foreground had been robbed, probably in the late 18th century (see Phase 5). Photograph faces northeast. **Below:** Photograph faces northwest



Plate 7: The Mid to Late 18th Century Cattle Burials

Above left: Pits [1202], [1178], [1221] and [1202]. Photograph faces west. Note the garden boundary wall extension [1009] / [1149] in the left side of the picture. **Above centre:** Pit [1235]. Photograph faces south. **Above right:** Pit [1282] Photograph faces south. **Below left:** Pit [1211]. Photograph faces east. **Below right:** Pit [1221]. Photograph faces north.



8.6 PHASE 4.1 to 5.1: Late 17th Century to Early 19th Century (Figure 25)

8.6.1 Introduction:

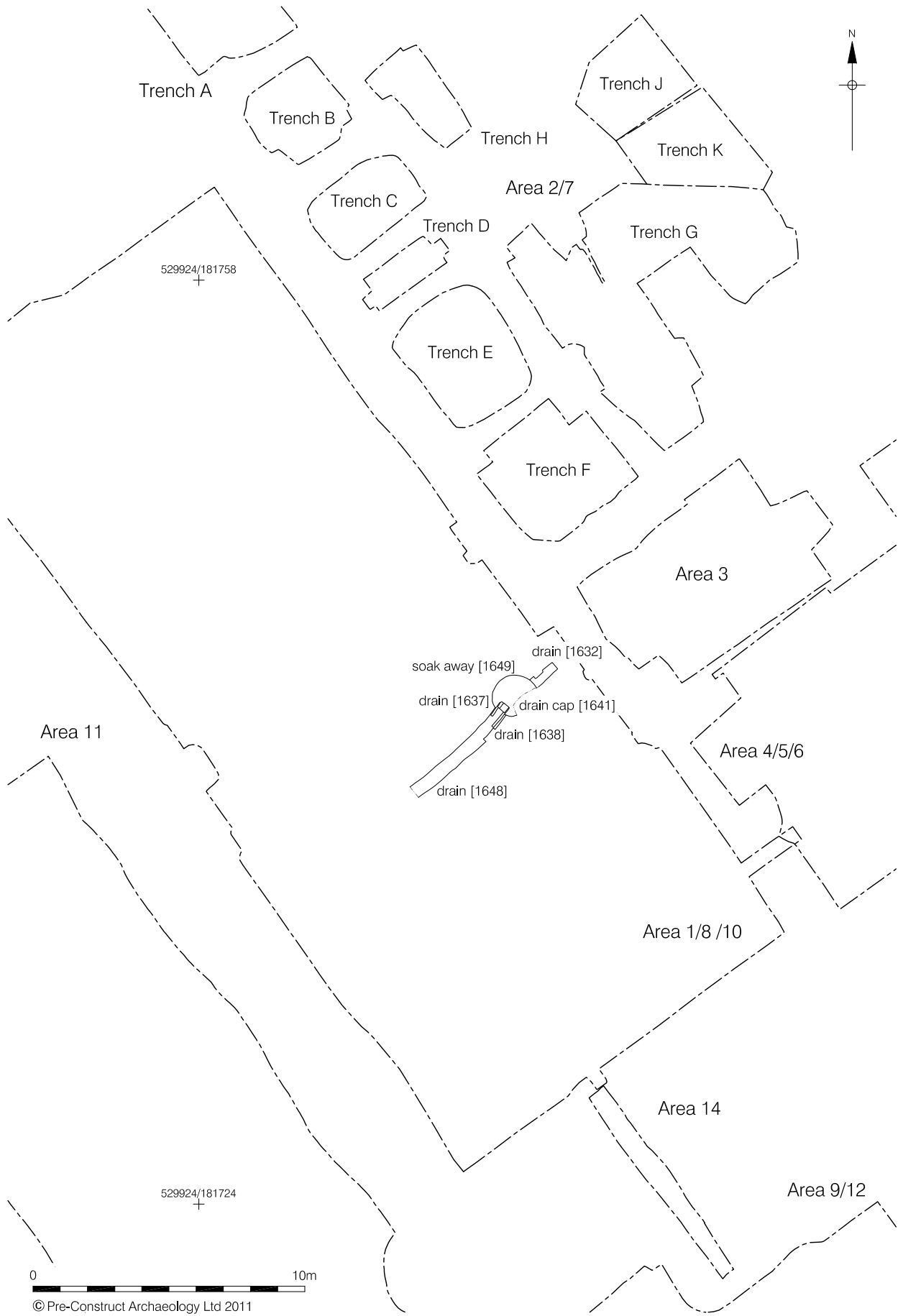
8.6.1.1 This phase contains a brick structure that cannot be placed within Phase 4 or Phase 5 with absolute certainty. The dating evidence, the stratigraphy encountered and the wider context of the feature will therefore be reassessed in the analysis and publication phase of the project in order to refine the phasing.

8.6.2 Late 17th Century to Early 19th Century Features:

8.6.2.1 An unusual masonry feature was found in the southeastern section of Area 1/8/10 (Figure 25). It consisted of a linear stretch of brickwork, [1648] / [1632], part of which was capped by a domed masonry construction, [1649] (Plate 8). The linear brickwork was orientated northeast-southwest and was 1.06m wide and one course deep. Its original length remains unknown as it was truncated by later features to the east and west, the surviving section being 6.97m long. It was interpreted as the base of a brick drain. The domed, circular element, which sealed part of it, had a diameter of 1.66m and was 0.35m tall. It was probably originally hollow, having been backfilled with a deposit of indurated mortar or concrete after it fell out of use. A rectangular aperture, 0.26m wide and 0.33m long, was observed in the western side. This had been blocked with a tile and mortar cap, [1641], which was probably put in place after the feature was backfilled. A second, larger opening may have been present in the top, the true size of which remains unknown as the southern side had been truncated by a modern intrusion (Plate 8). The feature was interpreted as a cistern for holding water, channeled in by drain [1648] / [1632]. Perhaps a pump was installed on top, which could have been used to extract the water. The device could have been used to irrigate nearby crops, ornamental plants or livestock. Further research is required in order to determine the likelihood of this interpretation.

8.6.2.2 If the hypothesis outlined above is correct, it is possible that the pump was used as a water source for the nearby ornamental gardens of Montagu House or the farmland within which it was probably situated.

8.6.2.3 An alternative interpretation is that the pump could date to the late 18th to early 19th century, forming part of the garden of 7 Bedford Square (constructed in 1780). The Horwood map of 1813 (Figure 11) seems to suggest that this garden did not extend far enough to the east to contain the pump, although the archaeological remains that were encountered demonstrated that the garden could have been longer than this source suggests (discussed further in Section 8.7, Phase 5).



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Figure 25
Phase 4.1-5.1
1:200 at A4

Plate 8: Drain [1648] / [1632] and Cistern [1649]

Above: Photograph faces west. **Below:** Photograph faces east



8.7 PHASE 5: LATE 18th TO 19th CENTURY (Figures 26 to 31)

8.7.1 Introduction:

8.7.1.1 Historical evidence suggests that the area surrounding Montagu House was developed for residential purposes during the late 18th and early 19th centuries. Bedford Square was developed by 1780, followed shortly afterwards by Montague Place in the early 19th century. Cartographic evidence indicates that the gardens of the properties that were built along the eastern side of the former and the southern side of the latter ran through the site, up to the garden boundary wall of Montagu House, which continued to delineate the grounds of the stately home. The results of the archaeological excavation strongly supported the historical evidence, suggesting that the previously open land to the north and west was developed at this time. Features that are typically found in private gardens were unearthed, including garden boundary walls, paths, bedding trenches, cess pits and wells.

8.7.2 A note on the terminology used to sub-divide Phase 5:

8.7.2.1 After Bedford Square had been constructed around 1780 and the boundary walls between the individual properties had been established, the gardens evolved separately. This is unsurprising as they belonged to different individuals. The resulting stratigraphic sequences were therefore entirely different in the grounds of each property or, where little horizontal stratigraphy survived, groups of neighboring properties. Dating evidence in the form of artefacts could not be used to cross-correlate these separate sequences as the spot dates that were obtained from them were too broad. Furthermore, gardens are typically repeatedly re-dug, causing earlier artefacts to become incorporated in later contexts, potentially confusing the issue further.

8.7.2.2 The gardens of the properties that fronted Montague Place were established in the early 19th century, approximately 20 years after Bedford Square was completed. With the exception of this, the archaeological sequence could not be used to determine how the evolution of these gardens related to the development of the Bedford Square plots for reasons that are identical to those outlined in the preceding paragraph. Consequently, Sub-Phase 5.1 has been divided into "Bedford Square: Sub-Phase 5.1" (which encompasses the initial ground works, undertaken in or soon after 1780 and the earliest garden features that were found within each plot) and "Montague Place: Sub-Phase 5.1" (which includes all early ground raising deposits and features associated with the construction of the gardens of the properties that fronted this street in the early 19th century). Later sub-phases are divided further, by including the relevant street name and house number as a prefix. For example, Phase 5.2 in the garden of 8 Bedford Square and Phase 5.2 in the garden of 9 Bedford Square will be respectively termed "8 Bedford Square: Sub-Phase 5.2" and "9 Bedford Square: Sub-Phase 5.2". This division is essential as these sub-phases are not necessarily the same age (this terminology is summarised in Table 1).

Table 1: Inventory of terminology used to identify the Phase 5 Sub-Divisions and the Stratigraphically Unique Garden Plots

Note that, with the exception of Bedford Square Sub-Phase 5.1, none of the sub-phases outlined below are necessarily the same age.

	Garden Plots				
	3, 4 & 5 Bedford Square	6 & 7 Bedford Square	8 Bedford Square	9 Bedford Square	Montague Place
Sub-Phases	Bedford Square: Sub-Phase 5.1	Bedford Square: Sub-Phase 5.1	Bedford Square: Sub-Phase 5.1	Bedford Square: Sub-Phase 5.1	Montague Place: Sub-Phase 5.1
		6 & 7 Bedford Square: Sub-Phase 5.2	8 Bedford Square: Sub-Phase 5.2	9 Bedford Square: Sub-Phase 5.2	
		6 & 7 Bedford Square: Sub-Phase 5.3	8 Bedford Square: Sub-Phase 5.3	9 Bedford Square: Sub-Phase 5.3	
			8 Bedford Square: Sub-Phase 5.4	9 Bedford Square: Sub-Phase 5.4	

8.7.3 Bedford Square, Sub-Phase 5.1: Ground Preparation and the Construction of the Garden Boundary Walls (Figures 26 and 27)

- 8.7.3.1 The above ground sections of the boundary wall extension to the ornamental gardens of Montagu House, [1009] / [1149], was probably demolished at this time. This would have been necessary in order to make way for the gardens of 4 and 5 Bedford Square. The foundations of the western end of the wall were also partially removed by robber cut [1007] (Plate 6). This feature was 0.82m long, 0.78m wide and 0.78m deep. Artefacts recovered from the backfill of the cut suggested that this was excavated in the 18th century, the most probable date being around 1780 when Bedford Square was constructed. The bricks that were extracted may have been reused in the Bedford Square properties or the masonry features that were situated in their gardens.
- 8.7.3.2 The archaeology uncovered suggested that the mid to late 18th century topography of the farmland to the immediate east of Bedford Square was uneven due to the presence of natural undulations and open features. For example, Phase 4 boundary ditches [1834] and [1862] were probably still extant at this time, as was the upper 0.40m to 0.70m of the western end of the Civil War ditch, which would have been clearly visible as an earthwork after the lower fills subsided. Artefacts recovered from the fills of the boundary ditches and the upper fills of the Civil War ditch indicate that they were fully backfilled in the late 18th century, probably during the ground preparation work that was undertaken immediately before or during the construction of Bedford Square.
- 8.7.3.3 A deposit of firm to compact dark grey clayey silty gravel, [1556] / [1798] / [1692], was found above the boundary ditches in Area 1/8/10 at the very base of the garden sequence. Late 18th century dating evidence was recovered from it, and it may therefore represent a basal layer that was deposited when building work on the Bedford Square gardens began around 1780. The top of the dump layer was found to be at a height of 23.96m OD to 24.06m OD, approximately 0.40m higher than the underlying 17th to mid 18th century ground surface. The dump was probably deposited in order to form a flat area, which would act as a more desirable and practical foundation for the suburban gardens.
- 8.7.3.4 The following features are shown in plan in Figure 26.
- 8.7.3.5 Four brick walls were built after this episode of ground raising and leveling had taken place. The walls, numbered [1811], [1851] / [1344], [1729] / [1821] / [1334] / [1333] / [1324] and [1215] from north to south, were composed of red brick and were orientated northeast-southwest (Plate 9, Figure 27, Section 115). A roughly "L" shaped wall, [1777], may also have been built at this time. They were interpreted as a series of property divisions that formed the northern and southern limits of the rear gardens of 5 to 9 Bedford Square. Some bricks recovered from them were indicative of a late 17th century date, although these were mixed with later 18th to 19th century examples and were almost certainly reused. The majority of the bricks suggested a construction date of 1750 to 1850, whilst others indicated a 19th century date, perhaps due to later rebuilds or repairs. It is likely that the walls were erected around 1780, when Bedford Square was created. Large sections were missing as they had been robbed, presumably in the 20th century when these gardens were incorporated into the British Museum estate.

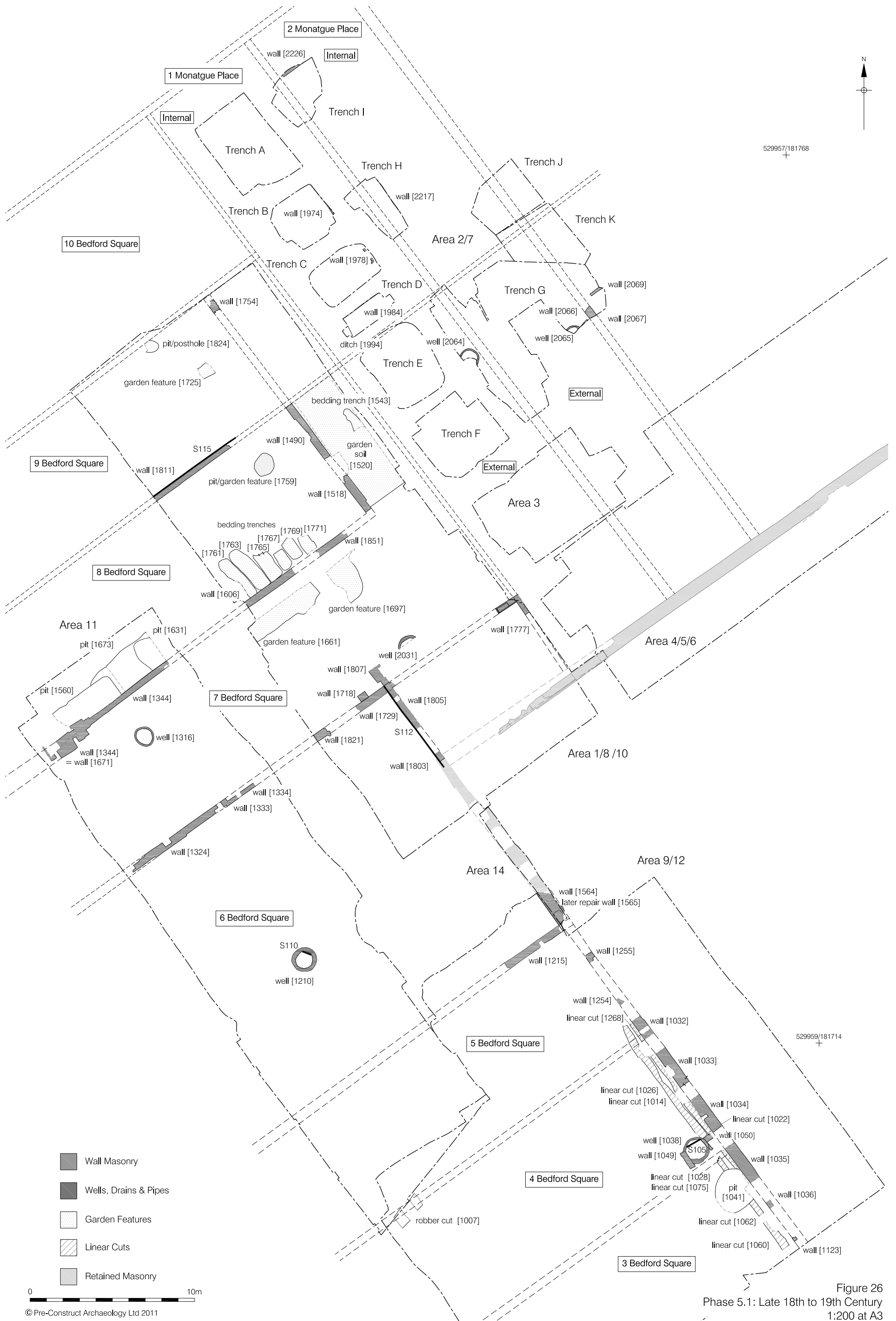
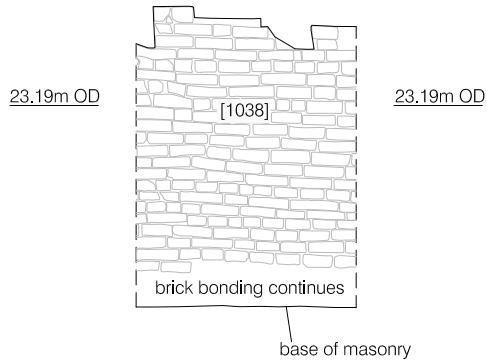
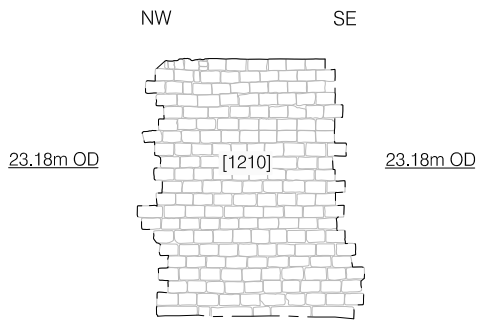


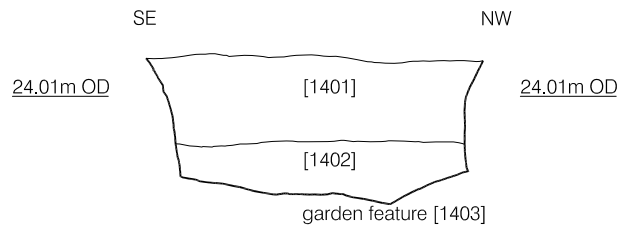
Figure 26
Phase 5.1: Late 18th to 19th Century
1:200 at A3



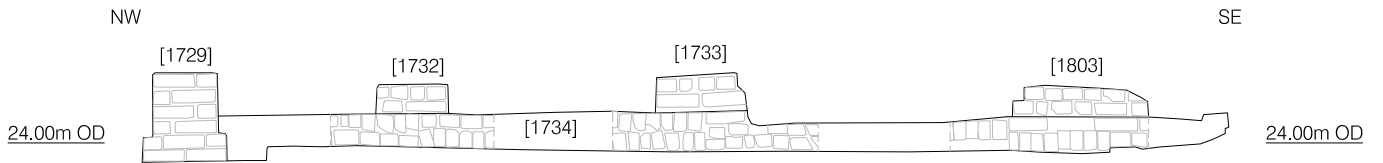
Section 105
Area 9/12
South Facing



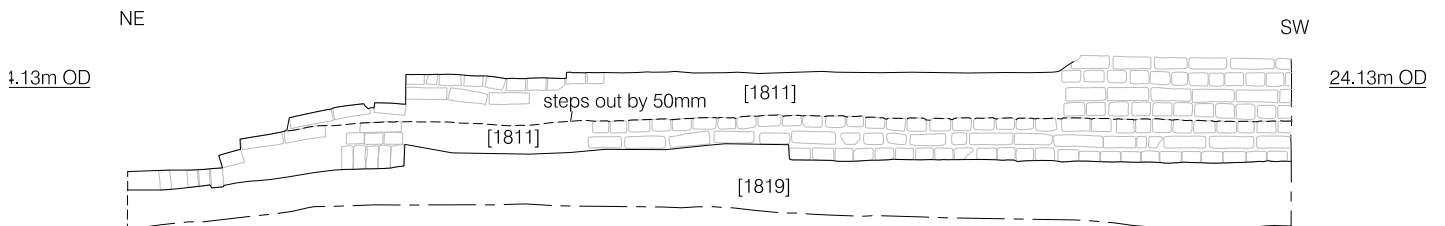
Section 110
Area 11
Southwest Facing



Section 111
Area 1/8/10
Northeast Facing



Section 112
Area 1/8/10
Southwest Facing



Section 115
Area 1/8/10
Northwest Facing



Figure 27
Phase 5 Sections
1:40 at A4

- 8.7.3.6 The southern and northern dividing walls that separated the gardens of 3 with 4 Bedford Square were absent, as was the wall that separated the southern side of 5 Bedford Square from the northern side of 4 Bedford Square. These walls had probably been destroyed in the 20th century after these gardens were integrated with the British Museum estate.
- 8.7.3.7 Cartographic evidence suggests that the western side of the garden boundary wall of Montagu House remained extant, forming the eastern boundary of the gardens of 3 to 6 Bedford Square (Figure 11). This was supported by the archaeological sequence: the walls that separated the gardens of 5 to 9 Bedford Square ran at a right angle up to the boundary wall of Montagu House, suggesting that this earlier boundary still existed when they were built. Furthermore, the eastern end of wall [1215] butted and had been partially keyed into the boundary wall of Montagu House, demonstrating that both were extant at the same time.
- 8.7.3.8 Two identical linear features, [1060] / [1062] / [1028], located in the garden of 3 Bedford Square, and [1013] / [1014] / [1013] / [1268], situated in the garden of 4 Bedford Square, were found to the immediate west of the eastern boundary wall that separated these gardens. The features were 0.52m and 0.38m wide respectively and were between 0.14m and 0.21m deep. They may represent a robber cut, created during the removal of the boundary wall of Montagu House, part of which was rebuilt at this time (see subsequent paragraph).
- 8.7.3.9 The archaeology encountered indicated that the southern end of Montagu House's garden boundary wall, numbered [1255] / [1254] / [1032] / [1033] / [1034] / [1035] / [1036] / [1123], was entirely rebuilt in the late 18th to 19th century, as demonstrated by the typology of the bricks found in these contexts. This could not be determined from the cartographic evidence and therefore represents new information based purely on the results of the excavation. The rebuilt section formed the eastern boundary of the rear gardens of numbers 3, 4 and 5 Bedford Square. It was 16.65m long and 0.84m wide, the top being at a height of 24.01m OD. It had been truncated in nine locations by modern intrusions, the southern end having been destroyed by the construction cut of the Wellcome Trust Gallery. Consequently, it would originally have been considerably taller and would have extended further to the south, perhaps also forming the eastern boundaries of the gardens of 1 and 2 Bedford Square (situated beyond the site boundary).
- 8.7.3.10 Two walls orientated northwest-southeast, [1490] and [1754], were probably erected in the eastern ends of the gardens of 8 and 9 Bedford Square. They were offset by 4.90m to the east of the northwest-southeast section of the boundary wall of Montagu House, which meant that the gardens of these properties were longer than the more southerly plots by this or a greater distance. Whilst it is possible that [1490] and [1754] formed the eastern boundaries of the gardens of 8 and 9 Bedford Square, later archaeologically identified developments suggest that they most probably represent internal divisions within them (see "9 Bedford Square: Phase 5.2", paragraph 8.7.12.4). Perhaps dividing walls [1490] and [1754] split the gardens into different land use areas; for example, vegetables or fruit could have been grown in the relatively small areas to the east, whilst the larger, western sections, which were closer to the houses, could have been reserved for ornamental displays.

- 8.7.3.11 Wall [1777] may have formed the northeast corner of the garden of 6 Bedford Square. If this was the case, the earliest incarnation of this plot may have been roughly “L” shaped in plan, delineated by [1777] to the north and east, wall [1324] / [1333] / [1334] / [1821] / [1729] to the north, the boundary wall of Montagu House to the south and east and wall [1215] to the south. Wall [1805] / [1803] may have separated the northeast corner of the plot from the rest of the grounds, perhaps because it was used in a different way (for example as a kitchen or vegetable garden).
- 8.7.3.12 Together, the walls described above delineated a minimum of five garden plots, four of which represent the rear gardens of numbers 6 to 9 Bedford Square. Cartographic evidence coupled with the locations of the modern day property boundaries to the immediate west of the site strongly suggest that the most southerly plot was actually subdivided into a further three gardens that were situated to the rear of numbers 3 to 5 Bedford Square.
- 8.7.3.13 The locations and sizes of the garden plots closely resemble those that are shown on the Horwood Map of 1813 (Figure 11), with some notable exceptions. The rear garden walls of 8 and 9 Bedford Square were aligned with the boundary wall of Montagu House on the 1813 map, whereas the archaeology encountered indicates that they were offset to the east creating gardens that were slightly longer, as shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1890 (Figure 12). This was most probably also the case for the garden of 7 Bedford Square, as suggested by the 1890 map. The Horwood Map of 1813 also suggested that the garden of 6 Bedford Square was rectangular in plan, whilst the archaeology encountered indicated the possible presence of a small rectangular protrusion adjoining the northeast corner.
- 8.7.3.14 The depth of the late 18th to 19th century stratigraphy decreased dramatically towards the south of the site. As a consequence, few garden features survived in Area 9/12 and the southern end of Area 11. This is presumably due to an increased degree of modern horizontal truncation in this location, which probably occurred when a 20th century concrete slab was installed. As a consequence, few garden features in the grounds of 3 to 7 Bedford Square were found and the evolution of their gardens is not well understood. This contrasts dramatically with the gardens of 8 and 9 Bedford Square, which contained a deeply stratified sequence of horizontal make-up layers cut by numerous garden features.
- 8.7.3.15 The following paragraphs describe the development of the gardens of 3 to 9 Bedford Square. The earliest garden features found in each plot have been placed in Bedford Square Sub-Phase 5.1. It should be noted, however, that they may not all have been created immediately after the ground raising deposits were laid down around 1780. This potential flaw in the phasing was compounded by severe horizontal truncation in the gardens of 3 to 7 Bedford Square, where only deeply intrusive features survived. The bulk of these could not be sub-phased accurately due to the general lack of horizontal stratigraphy. It may be possible to refine this phasing in the analysis and publication stage after a reassessment of the dating evidence.
- 8.7.4 The evolution of the gardens of 3-5 Bedford Square (1780 onwards): Sub-Phase 5.1 continued (Figures 26 and 27)**

- 8.7.4.1 A circular brick feature, [1038], was unearthed to the immediate west of the eastern boundary wall in the eastern end of the rear garden of 4 Bedford Square. It was 1.80m wide and 1.45m deep; the nature of the bonding is shown in Figure 27, Section 105. The red fabric bricks that were used to build it dated the feature to between 1750 and 1850. Artefacts recovered from the internal fill suggested that it fell out of use and was backfilled between 1760 and 1830. This probably happened in the 19th century as it is likely that it was constructed around 1780, when Bedford Square was built. It was interpreted as a probable well in the garden of 4 Bedford Square.
- 8.7.4.2 A large circular cut, [1041], was found to the immediate east of [1038], in the garden of 3 Bedford Square. The feature was 2.58m in diameter and 1.58m deep and had been backfilled with a series of dumped deposits that contained frequent fragments of late 18th century pottery and brick. The feature was interpreted as a robber cut for a well. It is assumed that this brick feature was situated in the garden of 3 Bedford Square during the late 18th to 19th century, as it was aligned with the late 18th to 19th century well [1038] to the north. This interpretation is contradicted by the artefacts recovered from the backfill, which suggested that the feature had been robbed out by the late 18th century. It is probable that these finds were redeposited from an earlier context.
- 8.7.5 The development of the gardens of 6 & 7 Bedford Square (1780 onwards): Sub-Phase 5.1 continued (Figures 26 and 27)**
- 8.7.5.1 Another brick lined circular feature, [1210], was found in the garden of 6 Bedford Square, which was 1.53m in diameter and 0.97m deep (Figure 27, Section 110). The feature was interpreted as a probable well situated in the grounds of this property in the late 18th to 19th century. Masonry fragments recovered from the backfill of its construction cut, [1181], coupled with the bricks used to build the feature, indicated that it was created in the early 19th century. Artefacts recovered from the internal fill suggested that it had fallen out of use by 1850.
- 8.7.5.2 A third circular brick lined feature, [1316], was found in the garden of 7 Bedford Square, which was 1.20m in diameter and 0.67m deep. It also represents a well or cess pit. Pottery found in the backfill of its construction cut, [1317], suggested that the feature was made between 1760 and 1800. The most probable construction date is therefore around 1780, when the Bedford Square properties were built. Artefacts recovered from the internal fill indicated that it probably fell out of use in the 19th century.
- 8.7.5.3 A rectangular cut, [1661], was found to the south of the northern boundary wall in the garden of 7 Bedford Square. It was 1.44m wide, over 4.52m long, having been truncated to the east, and 0.03m deep. A deposit of fine grained silt that may represent garden soil was found within it. The feature was interpreted as the base of a possible flower bed in the garden of 7 Bedford Square, which ran parallel with the northern boundary wall [1344] / [1606] / [1851] to the immediate north.

- 8.7.5.4 A similar feature, [1697], was found to the immediate east. It was 2.58m long, 2.22m wide and 0.26m deep. If the rear garden boundary wall of 7 Bedford Square was effectively a continuation of the rear garden wall of 8 Bedford Square, as suggested by the Ordnance Survey Map of 1890 (Figure 12) the feature may have formed part of the same flower bed as [1661]. Alternatively, it could have been situated in the garden of the property that was built at the western end of Montague Place in the early 19th century, as suggested by the Horwood Map of 1813 (Figure 11). As the archaeology demonstrated that the Horwood Map contained at least one cartographic error, the former interpretation is more likely.
- 8.7.5.5 Brick lined feature [2031] was 1.22m in diameter and over 0.68m deep. The materials used to build it suggested a construction date of 1664 to 1750 or 1800 to 1900. Due to its position in the stratigraphic sequence the latter date is more probable. It was therefore interpreted as a well situated in the grounds of 7 Bedford Square. Alternatively, though less probably, it could have been located in the garden of the most westerly property on Montague Place for the reasons given in the paragraph above.

8.7.6 The evolution of the garden of 8 Bedford Square (1780 onwards):Sub-Phase 5.1 continued (Figure 26)

- 8.7.6.1 Two large intercutting pits, [1673] and [1560], were found to the immediate north of wall [1344] in the garden of 8 Bedford Square. The stratigraphy encountered strongly suggested that they were in-filled immediately after the wall had been constructed. Although their original purposes remain uncertain, they appeared to have been reused as rubbish pits. This interpretation is based on the large number of artefacts that were recovered from them. The date range of this material suggested that they fell out of use and were in-filled in the late 18th century, around 1760 to 1780, and it is therefore probable that this took place around 1780, when Bedford Square was developed. The artefacts consisted of a mix of high status domestic debris and industrial waste including iron slag, which could have been dumped in an opportunistic fashion during the construction of Bedford Square. The nature of the backfill would have made the pits unsightly and it is therefore highly unlikely that they remained on display in the rear garden for long. They were probably buried quickly with a make-up layer of garden soil.
- 8.7.6.2 A series of 7 linear features, [1631], [1761], [1763], [1765], [1767], [1769] and [1771], orientated northwest-southeast, were found to the immediate north of the southern garden boundary wall of 8 Bedford Square. The features were arranged at a right angle to the wall and butted its northern face. They were between 3.01m and 1.02m in length and 1.28m and 0.74m in width, and were between 0.11m and 0.26m deep. It is thought that they represent a series of bedding trenches that contained ornamental plants, herbs, fruit or vegetables, which were dug along the length of the eastern side of the garden of 8 Bedford Square. They contained a series of very dark fills that appeared to have a high carbon content. It is possible that this material may have acted as a carbon rich fertilizer.
- 8.7.6.3 A similar linear feature, [1543], was found to the west of dividing wall [1490] / [1518]. It was orientated northwest-southeast and was 1.40m long, 0.70m wide and 0.31m deep. The feature was also interpreted as a possible bedding trench.

8.7.6.4 A circular pit, [1759], was found near the northeast corner of the garden of 8 Bedford Square. It was 1.28m in diameter and was 0.48m deep. The feature contained dating evidence that indicated a mid 18th to 19th century construction date. It was interpreted as a probable early planting hole in the garden of 8 Bedford Square.

8.7.6.5 The development of the gardens of 9 Bedford Square (1780 onwards): Sub-Phase 5.1 (continued)

8.7.6.6 Features [1824] and [1725] were found in the garden of 9 Bedford Square. They were situated in an identical stratigraphic position to [1759] and were therefore also interpreted as two early planting holes.

**8.7.7 The development of the Montague Place gardens (Early 18th Century Onwards):
Montague Place: Sub-Phase 5.1 (Figure 26)**

8.7.7.1 A wall, [1974] / [1978], orientated northwest-southeast was found in Trenches B and C in Area 2/7. It was over 0.1m wide, over 7.65m long and 0.20m deep. The Horwood Map of 1813 (Figure 11) and the Ordnance Survey Map of 1890 (Figure 12) suggest that this red brick wall could have formed part of the most westerly property that fronted Montague Place in the early 19th century. It may have formed part of an internal dividing wall.

8.7.7.2 With the possible exception of wall stub [2067], the dividing walls of the gardens of the Montague Place properties were not found. This was due to severe horizontal truncation during the construction of the Edward VII Gallery and the rebuilding of 1-2 Montague Place in the 20th century.

8.7.7.3 Numerous red brick wall stubs were found within the Montague Place gardens, the functions of which remain uncertain. These included northeast-southwest wall [1984] in Trench D, northwest-southeast wall [2217] in Trench H, northeast-southwest wall stub [1984] in Trench G and the adjacent northwest-southeast wall stub [2067], also in Trench G. It is possible that some may have formed raised beds or planters, whilst others could form part of one or more outbuildings or boundary walls, as may be the case for [2067]. As the archaeological sequence was severely truncated in this location it was hard to interpret the evidence with any certainty.

8.7.7.4 Two circular brick lined features, [2264] and [2065], were found to the rear of 1 and 2 Montague Place. The former was 1.22m in diameter and 0.53m deep, whilst the latter was 0.90m wide and 1.82m deep. They were interpreted as probable wells in the gardens of 1 and 2 Montague Place. Artefacts recovered from their backfills suggested that they fell out of use in the 19th century.

8.7.7.5 A linear feature, [1994], was found to the rear of 1 Montague Place. It was orientated northwest-southeast and was 0.76m long and 0.44m wide. The feature contained a brown silty fill, which may represent garden soil, and was therefore interpreted as a bedding trench. It could not be excavated because of health and safety concerns regarding the depth of the trench.

8.7.8 6 & 7 Bedford Square: Sub-Phase 5.2 (Figures 27 and 28)

- 8.7.8.1 A series of red brick walls, [2242] / [2149] and [1956], orientated northeast-southwest, were erected to the rear of the garden of 6 Bedford Square. The materials used to construct them suggested that they were created at some point between the mid 18th and 19th centuries. Wall [1956] was built on top of the foundations of the garden boundary wall of Montagu House and therefore represents an early to mid 19th century repair to this feature. Together the walls formed a large extension to the garden of 6 Bedford Square that was 9.5m wide and over 59.50m long. It probably represents a tract of land that became known as "Lord Eldon's Walk". Cartographic evidence suggests that the gardens of the properties that fronted Montague Place were shortened in order to make way for this extension (Figure 12), which was probably constructed in the early to mid 19th century.
- 8.7.8.2 Dividing wall [1805] / [1803] within the garden of 6 Bedford Square was probably rebuilt when "Lord Eldon's Walk" was created. This rebuild consisted of red brick structures [1732], [1733] and [1734]. Masonry fragments [1732] and [1733] could represent gate posts on either side of an entrance that lead from the original garden of 6 Bedford Square to "Lord Eldon's Walk" (Figure 27, Section 112).
- 8.7.8.3 An "L" shaped red brick structure, [1611] / [1608] / [1654], was found in the garden of 7 Bedford Square, butting the southern face of the northern boundary. The materials that were used in its construction suggested that it was probably built between 1750 and 1850. It ran parallel with the northern boundary wall and was 3.40m wide, over 1.10m long and 0.21m deep. It was interpreted as the remains of a possible raised bed for ornamental or edible plants, the northern section of which could also have formed part of an internal dividing wall within the garden of 7 Bedford Square.
- 8.7.8.4 A circular, brick lined feature, [2276], was found in the western end of the extension to the grounds of 6 Bedford Square. Bricks used in its construction suggested that it was built between 1664 and 1750. This early date may be misleading as it is thought the bricks were reused in the 19th century. The feature was interpreted as a well or cess pit located in "Lord Eldon's Walk". It had been in-filled with a deposit of indurated mortar or concrete, probably in the late 19th or early 20th century.

8.7.9 8 Bedford Square: Sub-Phase 5.2 (Figure 28)

- 8.7.10 A large, ring-like feature was found in the most easterly third of the garden of 8 Bedford Square. It consisted of a curvilinear cut that was 1.02m wide and 0.32m deep. This was oval in layout, the conjectured dimensions of which were 7m northwest-southeast by 6.20m northeast-southwest. It encircled a central, upstanding lump of earth, which may represent garden soil. The cut was positioned so that the central axis of the garden ran through its centre, dissecting it symmetrically, and it is therefore thought to represent an ornamental feature in the grounds of 8 Bedford Square. It contained a fill of brick rubble, [1735] (Plate 9), sealed by [1622], a layer of silty dark grey material with very frequent inclusions of mortar. These deposits were interpreted as probable foundation layers for masonry. Artefacts recovered from them suggest they were deposited in the 18th or 19th centuries. The feature was therefore interpreted as the construction cut for a late 18th to 19th century garden path. It partially truncated linear bedding trenches [1771] and [1769], demonstrating that it was created after these fell out of use.

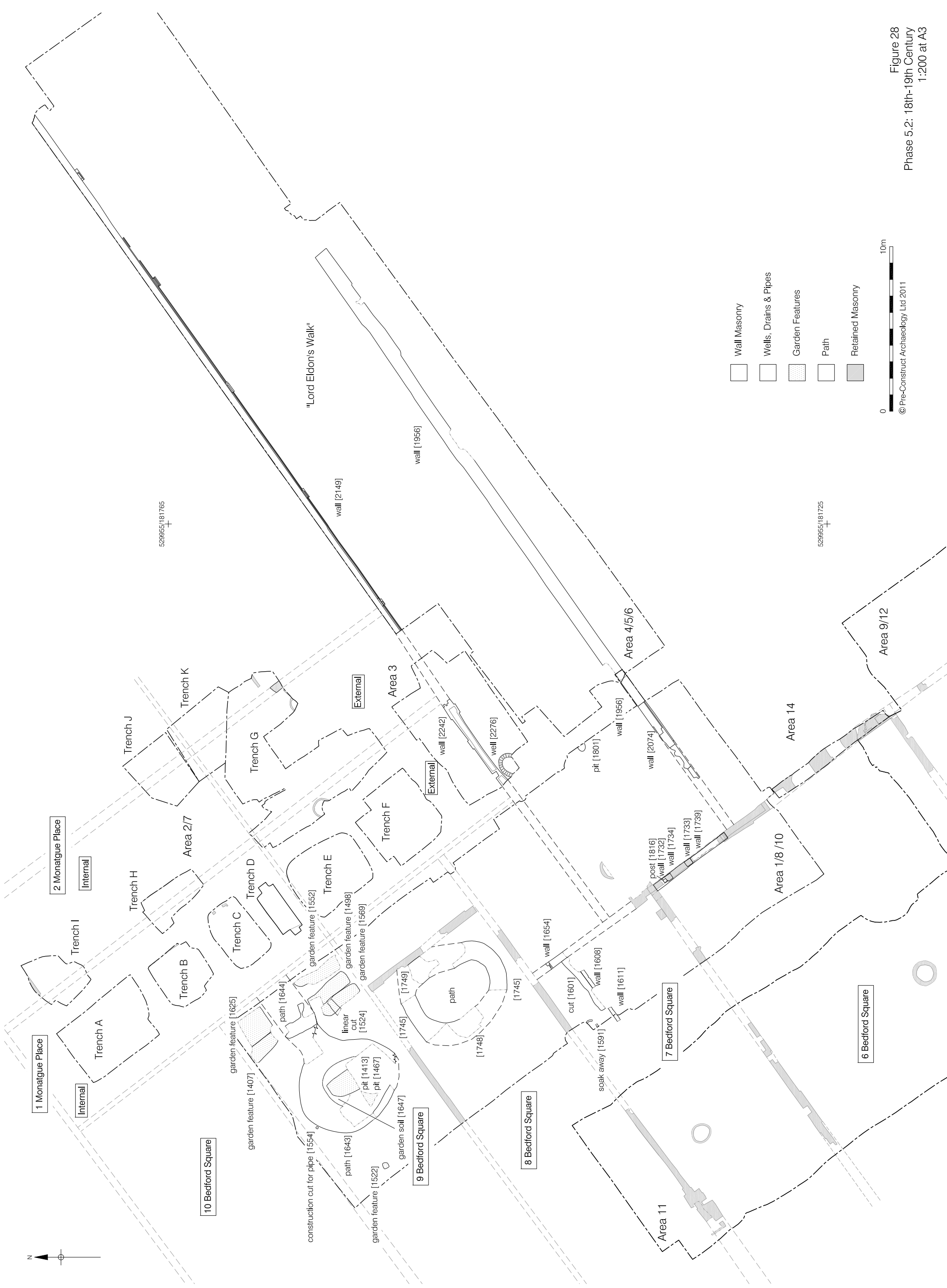


Figure 28
Phase 5.2: 18th-19th Century
1:200 at A3

8.7.11

8.7.12 9 Bedford Square: Sub-Phase 5.2 (Figure 28)

8.7.12.1 A second ring-like, ovoid feature, [1643], was found in the garden of 9 Bedford Square. A deposit of orange gravel with inclusions of crushed red brick was found within the cut. It closely resembled the oval path in the garden of 8 Bedford Square in terms of its size, location and orientation and was therefore also interpreted as a construction cut for a path.

8.7.12.2 It is possible that a central path originally ran down the centre of this garden, connecting with the eastern and western sides of [1643]. Traces of such a gravel filled feature, [1644], were found on the southern side, where [1643] appeared to swing out to the east. The western end of the path could have been destroyed by a later re-cut (described in 9 Bedford Square: Phase 5.3).

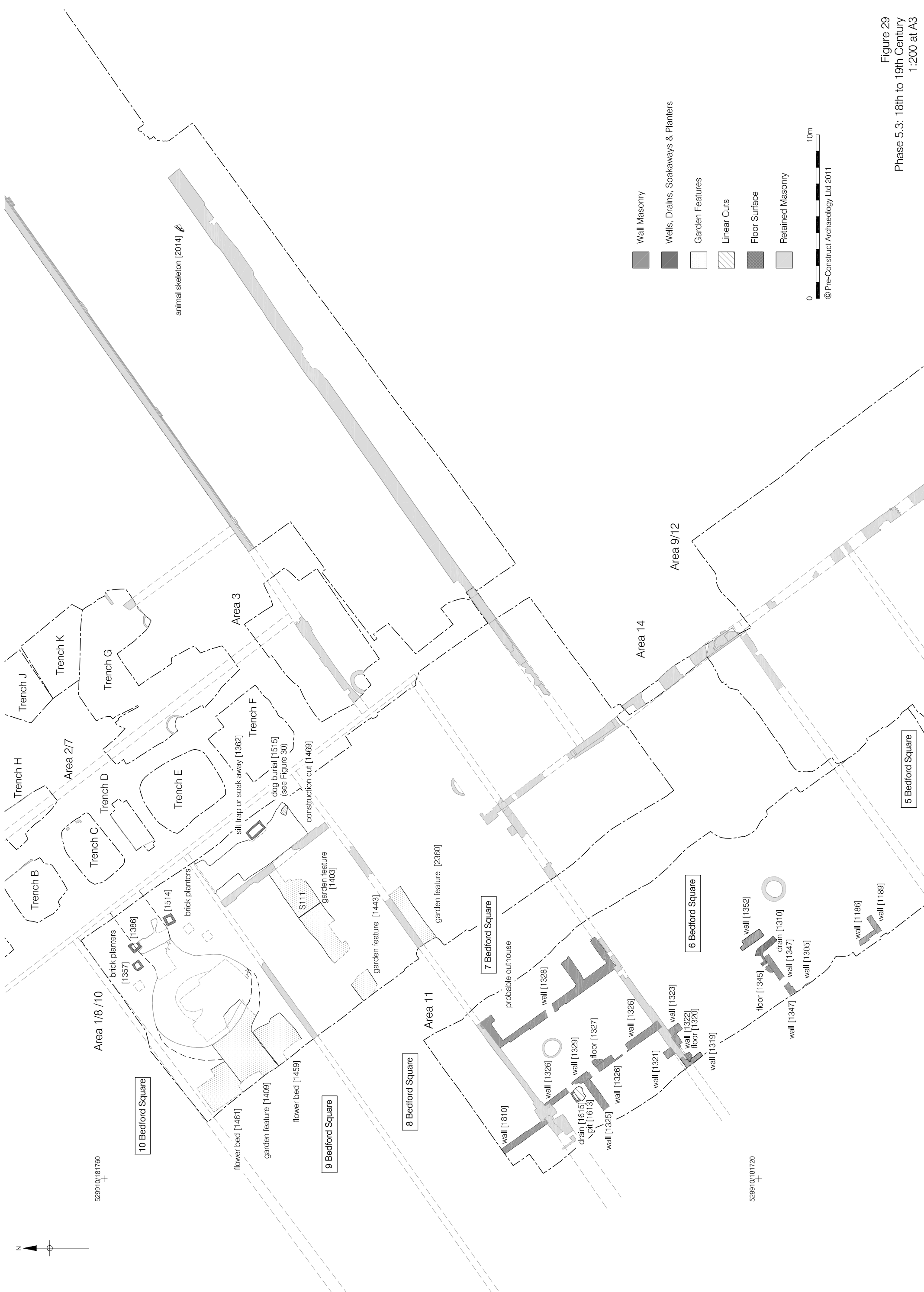
8.7.12.3 A series of linear features, [1569], [1498] and [1552], were found to the immediate south of [1644], at a right angle to the southern garden boundary wall of 9 Bedford Square. They appeared to respect the probable trajectory of path [1644], which suggested that they were contemporary with it. The features were between 2.8m and 3m in length, 0.80m and 0.85m in width and 0.20m and 0.25m in depth. They had been in-filled with fine silt, which resembled garden soil. It is thought that they represent bedding trenches for ornamental or edible plants that were situated on the southern side of path [1644].

8.7.12.4 The continuation of the path and the bedding trenches beyond earlier walls [1490] (which had been demolished by this sub-phase) and [1754] (which may have remained extant) demonstrates that the gardens of 8 and 9 Bedford Square continued beyond these walls. They therefore represent internal divisions within the gardens of 8 and 9 Bedford Square rather than the eastern boundaries of these plots.

8.7.12.5 An approximately square feature, [1625], aligned with the northern and southern boundary walls, was found in the northeast corner of the garden of 9 Bedford Square. It was 0.59m wide and 0.09m deep and contained a fine deposit of silty material that resembled garden soil. A similar feature, [1407], was found to the west of this, which was orientated northwest-southeast and was 1.88m long, 1.08m wide and 0.17m deep. A deposit resembling garden soil was also found within it. The features probably represent planting beds that flanked the northern side of path [1644].

8.7.13 6 & 7 Bedford Square: Sub-Phase 5.3 (Figure 29)

8.7.13.1 Cartographic evidence suggests that the original garden of 6 Bedford Square (excluding the extension known as "Lord Eldon's Walk") had been split into two equal parts along its length by 1890 (Figure 12). The remnants of this dividing wall may have been found in the form of wall stub [1305] / [1347], which was situated in the approximate centre of the garden. It is possible that this occurred after Lord Eldon's Walk was created; further cartographic research may help to refine the phasing.



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- Wall Masonry
- Wells, Drains, Soakaways & Planters
- Garden Features
- Linear Cuts
- Floor Surface
- Retained Masonry



Figure 29
Phase 5.3: 18th to 19th Century
1:200 at A3

8.7.13.2 The fragmentary remains of several masonry structures were found in the centre of the western end of the garden of 6 Bedford Square. These consisted of an “S” shaped drain, [1310], which had been truncated to the north and south, a northeast-southwest wall, [1348], and a northwest-southeast wall, [1352]. The dimensions of these structural elements suggest that they formed part of a building that was over 3.22m northwest-southeast. A small structure is shown in the approximate position of the masonry on the Ordnance Survey map of 1890 (Figure 12) and it is therefore possible that these archaeological remains formed part of this building. The function of the structure remains uncertain; as it appears to be very small, one interpretation could perhaps be an outside toilet, which would account for the presence of the heavily truncated drain.

8.7.13.3 A small articulated animal skeleton, [2014], was found in the central section of “Lord Eldon’s Walk” (Figure 29). The animal probably represents a deceased pet dog that was buried in its owner’s garden.

8.7.13.4 The fragmentary remains of a probable outhouse, [1351], were unearthed in the western end of the garden of 7 Bedford Square. Formed by walls [1319], [1321], [1324], [1326], [1333], [1334], [1328], [1368], [1329], [1671], [1325], [1344] and [1343], the building was 8.90m wide and over 9.80m long and was orientated northeast-southwest. The fragmentary remains of a possible internal brick floor were also identified in the form of [1327], the top of which was found to be at a level of 23.99m OD. The outhouse is first shown on a map dated 1890 (Figure 12).

8.7.14 8 Bedford Square: Sub-Phase 5.3 (Figures 27, 29 and 30)

8.7.14.1 A sub-rectangular feature, [1469], was found to the immediate east of internal garden dividing wall [1490] / [1518]. It butted its eastern face and ran parallel with it, respecting its position, demonstrating that the two were probably extant at the same time. The feature was orientated northwest-southeast and was 6.70m long, 2.5m wide and 0.15m deep. The articulated skeleton of a small domestic dog, [1515], was found in the base, which probably represents a deceased pet (Figure 30). This was sealed by [1422], a compact fill of rubble and mortar, which may form part of an external surface. The feature was therefore interpreted as a construction cut for an external area of hard standing, which may have fulfilled an ornamental purpose.

8.7.14.2 The construction cut for a rectangular brick structure, [1362], truncated the northern edge of the hard standing. It was orientated northwest-southeast and was 1.04m long, 0.60m wide and 0.40m deep. The materials used in its construction suggested that it had been built between 1800 and 1900. It contained a loose, silty fill, which closely resembled organic rich garden soil. The feature was interpreted as a container or a raised bed for ornamental plants.



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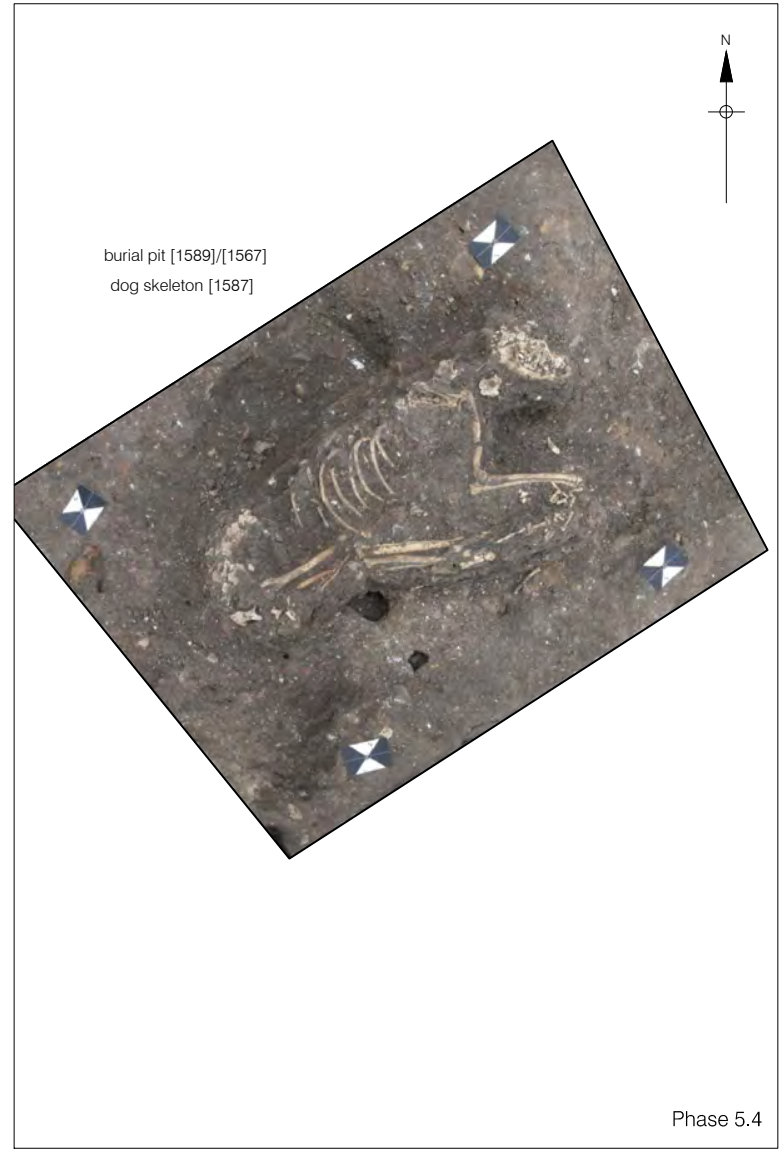


Figure 30
Rectified Photographs of Animal Burials in Phases 5.3 & 5.4
1:10 at A4

8.7.14.3 A linear cut, [1443] / [1403], ran down the centre of the garden of 8 Bedford Square, to the west of dividing wall [1490] / [1518]. It ran at a right-angle to this wall, butting its western face. The cut was over 9.42m long, 1.60m wide and 0.84m deep (Figure 27, Section 111). It had been backfilled with a 0.36m thick deposit of brick rubble, which was sealed by a thick dump of orange sandy gravel. The feature was interpreted as a garden path. It may also have fulfilled a drainage role, as suggested by the considerable depth of the cut and the free-draining nature of its fill.

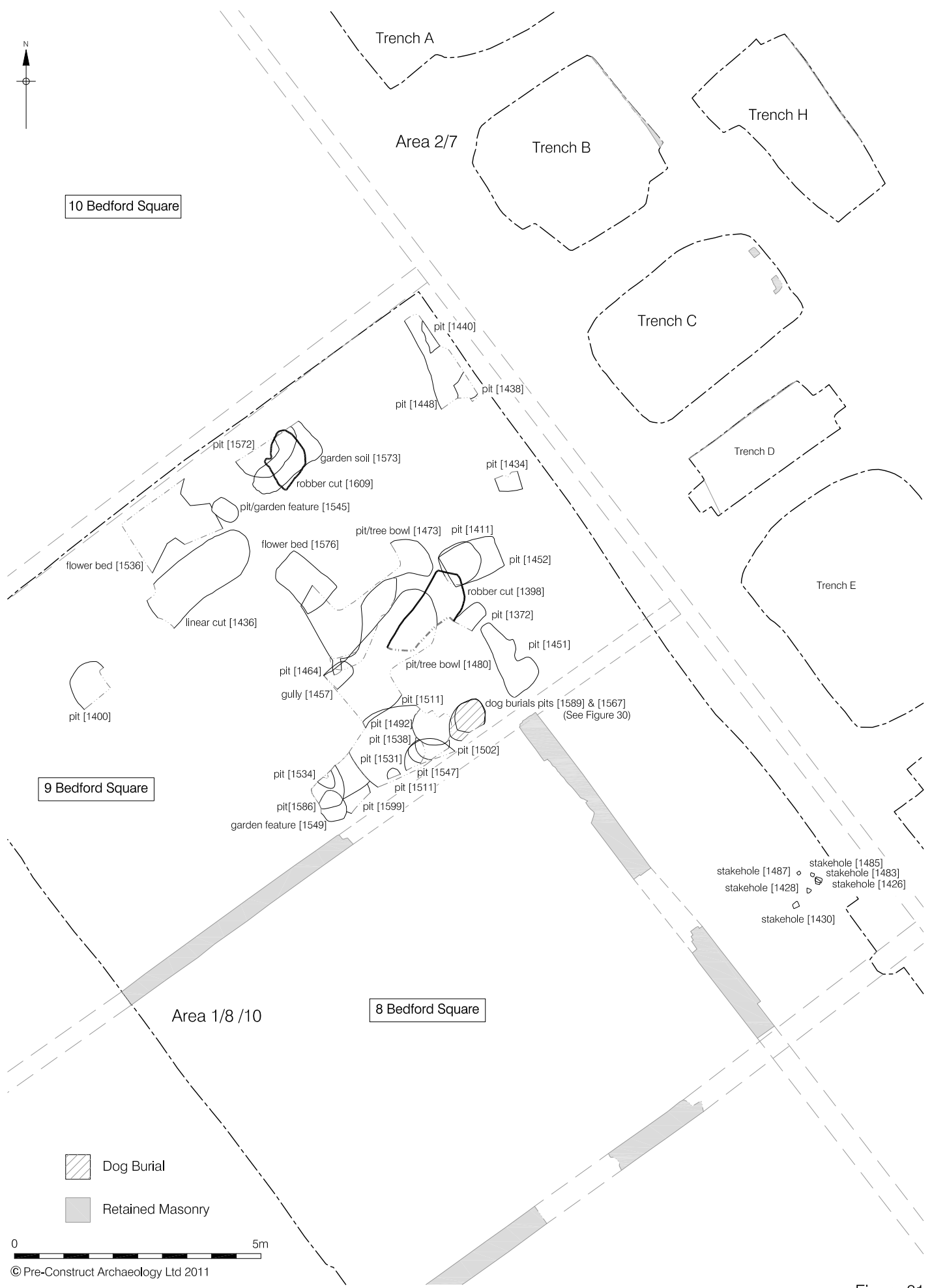
8.7.15 9 Bedford Square: Sub-Phase 5.3 (Figure 29)

8.7.15.1 The western end of path [1643] / [1644] appears to have been re-cut and partially remodelled during this sub-phase. The re-cut, [1409], was orientated northeast-southwest and was positioned in the centre of the garden of 9 Bedford Square. It was over 4.60m long, continuing beyond the edge of the excavation to the west, 2.45m wide and 0.55m deep. It took the form of a central linear cut, leading from 9 Bedford Square, which flared out to the south at the eastern end, joining with the earlier ovoid path, which it partially truncated. The fill consisted of a deposit of orange sandy gravel with very frequent inclusions of fragmented brick and tile. As a result it was interpreted as forming a later addition to path [1643] / [1644] that modified the shape of the central section so that it was circular rather than ovoid in plan (Figure 29). The nature of its free-draining fill, coupled with the depth of the cut suggests that it could also have aided drainage.

8.7.15.2 Three square brick structures, [1357], [1386] and [1514], were found to the immediate north of the ovoid path. They were between 0.58m² and 0.54m² in plan and 0.22m and 0.38m tall. Both had been truncated horizontally. They contained organic rich, silty fills that resembled garden soil. As a result they were interpreted as raised brick containers for plants. Two later robber cuts may have removed up to three additional containers (as described in 9 Bedford Square: Sub-Phase 5.4). The positions of these are extrapolated on Figure 29. Together they appeared to flank the eastern end of path [1643] in a symmetrical arrangement. They were probably installed at a later phase of use of the path [1643] / [1644], as the construction cut for planter [1357] partially truncated the very edge of [1644].

8.7.16 9 Bedford Square: Sub-Phase 5.4 (Figures 30 and 31)

- 8.7.16.1 This final sub-phase consists of numerous small intercutting planting holes, which were probably dug in rapid succession. No patterns were obviously discernable, suggesting that the relatively formal garden arrangements that characterised Sub-Phases 5.1 to 5.3 had been abandoned in favour of a more naturalistic or *ad hoc* style. The vast number of apparent cuts suggests that the garden was repeatedly redesigned or replanted during this final phase.
- 8.7.16.2 Of particular note are the robber-cuts [1609] and [1398] (shown in bold in Figure 31), which could have been dug to remove brick planters. The former was a relatively small sub-circular pit, whilst the latter was an elongated oval. They contained fills that were mortar rich, which suggests that they do not represent planting holes. As pit [1398] was elongated it may have been dug to remove two planters. The presence of these cuts suggests that three planters probably fell out of use and were removed during this sub-phase.
- 8.7.16.3 A small articulated animal skeleton, [1589], was found in a small, ovoid cut (Figure 30). The remains probably represent a deceased pet.



0 5m

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Figure 31
Phase 5.4
1:100 at A4

Plate 9: Late 18th to 19th Century Garden Features

Above: The partial remains of garden wall [1606], dividing the gardens of 8 and 9 Bedford Square. Photograph faces southwest. **Below:** Ovoid garden path [1745] / [1748] / [1749]. Note linear bedding trenches [1761] to [1767] in the background. The dark nature of their fills suggests a high carbon content.



8.8 PHASE 6: MID 19th TO EARLY 20th CENTURY (Figures 32 and 33)

8.8.1 Introduction:

8.8.1.1 The current British Museum buildings were constructed from 1820 onwards and additions were made throughout the 19th century (Wilson, 2002 p.78). The northwest corner of the gardens of Montagu House was developed during the mid to late 19th century.

8.8.1.2 A workshop for the conservation of manuscripts, known as the Bindery, was built in 1898 on the tract of land that had previously been occupied by the garden extension of 6 Bedford Square, known as "Lord Eldon's Walk". All but the two most westerly properties on Montague Place had been demolished when the King Edward VII gallery was constructed in 1907. These changes are shown on the Ordnance Survey Map of 1914 (Figure 13).

8.8.2 Mid 19th to Early 20th Century Features in the gardens of Bedford Square and Montague Place:

8.8.2.1 The wells and cess pits in the gardens of Bedford Square and Montague Place probably fell out of use and were backfilled during this phase, as suggested by the artefacts recovered from many of their fills.

8.8.2.2 A large semi-circular truncation, [1945], horizontally cut well or cess pit [2031] in the garden of 7 Bedford Square (Figure 32). This feature was 1.42m in diameter and was 0.45m deep; it had been in-filled with a deposit of dumped silty clay which did not contain any datable artefacts. The feature was interpreted as a probable robber cut, dug to remove some of the bricks from [2031], presumably so that they could be reused. As this feature was most likely in use from 1780 onwards, a mid to late 19th century date for its destruction seems probable.

8.8.2.3 A masonry structure, [1341] / [1330] / [1331], was found in the northern end of Area 11 (Figure 33). It was orientated east-west and consisted of two parallel walls that were one course wide, two deep and 0.32m apart. A small metal pipe had been threaded through the masonry housing. The bricks that were used to construct the feature suggested that it had been created between 1840 and 1900. It was interpreted as the remnants of a probable mid to late 19th century drain in the garden of 7 Bedford Square. The metal pipe may represent a later 19th century to early 20th century modification.

8.8.3 Mid 19th to Early 20th Century features that form part of The British Museum:

8.8.3.1 The foundations of the Bindery building, [2150], were found in Area 4/5/6 (Figure 32). This building was recorded in detail by Pre-Construct Archaeology's Standing Buildings Department and will therefore not be discussed in detail here.

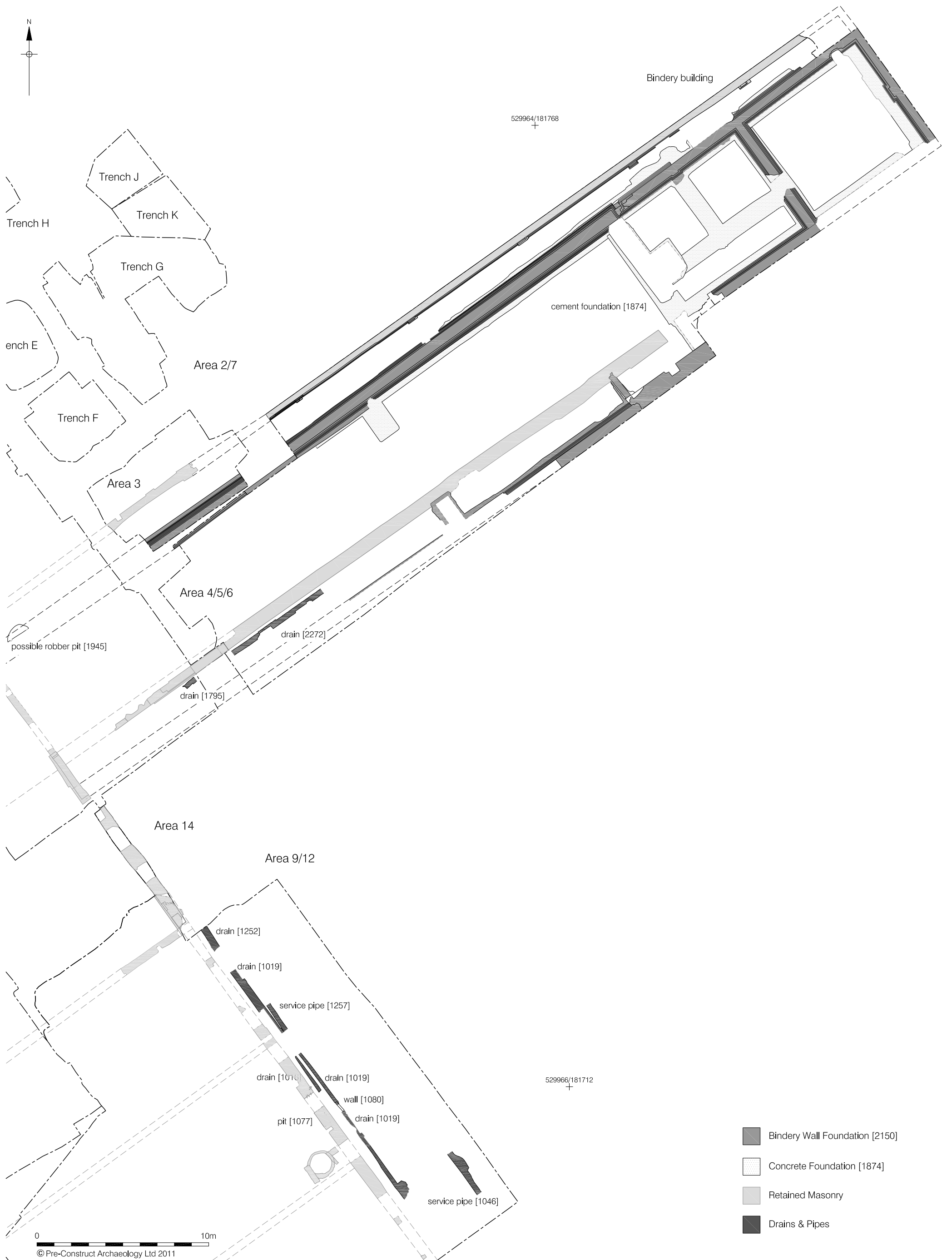


Figure 32
 Phase 6: Mid 19th to Early 20th Century
 Features Forming Part of the British Museum
 1:200 at A3



529910/181762
+



Drain



Retained Masonry



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Figure 33
Phase 6: Mid 19th to Early 20th Century
1:200 at A3

- 8.8.3.2 The building was orientated northwest-southeast and was over 51m long. The most northerly northeast-southwest orientated external wall and the most southerly northeast-southwest orientated internal wall were built on top of the earlier northern and southern boundaries of "Lord Eldon's Walk". All other external and internal walls were built on a concrete foundation, [1874], which was up to 3.35m wide and 0.62m deep, the top being at a maximum height of 23.84m OD. Each foundation consisted of five steps composed of yellow fabric bricks and indurated lime mortar; the walls of the Bindery had been demolished to a maximum level of 25.21m OD at the time of the excavation.
- 8.8.3.3 Historical records indicate that this structure was erected on the former site of "Lord Eldon's Walk" in 1898. This was confirmed by the results of the excavation. The most southerly internal wall of the Bindery sat directly on top of the southern boundary of this tract of land, which consisted of 19th century repair [1956] and the late 17th century garden wall of Montagu House. The most northerly external wall of the Bindery was built on top of wall [2242] / [2149], an early to mid 19th century brick wall that formed the northern boundary of "Lord Eldon's Walk".
- 8.8.3.4 The Bindery was still extant at the beginning of the excavation and was recorded by Pre-Construct Archaeology's Standing Buildings Department. The reader should therefore refer to the appropriate Standing Buildings report for information on the above ground sections of the structure (Gould, 2009b).
- 8.8.3.5 Brick structure [2272] / [1795] butted and ran parallel with the southern wall of the Bindery building (Figure 32). It was 0.3m wide, over 9.70m in length, having been truncated to the east and west, and was 0.40m tall. It consisted of two parallel walls capped by a row of stretcher bricks, the top of which was found to be at a maximum height of 23.96m OD. The feature was interpreted as a probable drain, associated with the Bindery.
- 8.8.3.6 A similar brick feature, [1252] / [1019], was found to the south in Area 9/12 (Figure 32). It was orientated northwest-southeast and was 0.64m wide, 0.28m tall and over 19.50m long, continuing beyond the limit of the excavation to the north. The southern end appeared to kink towards the west, suggesting a direction change; unfortunately this section had been truncated by a later intrusion and as a result its trajectory remains unconfirmed. It was interpreted as a probable brick drain associated with the British Museum estate.
- 8.8.3.7 A metal service pipe, [1257], was found above brick drain [1252] / [1019] (Figure 32). The pipe was 0.24m in diameter and was over 1.60m long. It may represent a later 19th century or early 20th century replacement for the earlier brick drain.
- 8.8.3.8 A second metal service pipe, [1046], was found to the east (Figure 32). It ran parallel to the wall of the British Museum to the immediate east and pipe [1257] to the west. The feature probably represents a service pipe installed in the later 19th century or early 20th century.

8.9 PHASE 7: MID 20th CENTURY (Figure 34)

8.9.1 Introduction:

8.9.1.1 The Bindery building was enlarged and partially rebuilt in the mid 20th century. A number of bones of what were at first thought to be one or more fossilised marine reptiles were recovered from the footings of the extension. These are now identified as including the postcranial elements of one or more very large (elephant size or larger) mammals (pers. comm. Dr Paul Bennett – Natural History Museum, London)

8.9.2 Mid 20th Century features that form part of The British Museum:

8.9.2.1 Ground levels within the site were raised when a series of slabs, tarmac and concrete surfaces were deposited in the mid to late 20th century, which were still extant at the start of the excavation. At the time of the evaluation, the site was located on land that exhibited a gentle downwards slope from north to south, from 24.60m OD at the northern end to 23.70m OD at the southern end (Gould, 2009a, p.10).

8.9.2.2 The archaeology encountered demonstrated that the late 19th century Bindery building was extended to the east and was partially rebuilt at a later date (Figure 34). The materials used in the repairs and the extension suggested that this took place in the mid 20th century. As the Bindery was recorded in depth by Pre-Construct Archaeology's Standing Buildings Department, the above ground sections will not be discussed here.

8.9.2.3 The foundations of the new section extended to a maximum depth of 0.84m below the 20th century ground level, which was found to be at a height of 24.52m OD in the vicinity of the Bindery extension. They consisted of between 5 and 3 steps and were composed of yellow fabric bricks.

8.9.2.4 This extension may have been constructed in order to make the building fit for a new purpose or to increase the amount of work space within it. The reasons for the modifications to the original structure are unknown at the time of writing, one possible reason being the need to repair World War II bomb damage. The Bindery is not shown on a bomb damage map of the Museum (Figure 14) and further documentary research is therefore required in order to determine why the structure was partially rebuilt in the mid 20th century.

8.9.2.5 Forty-six fossilized bones were recovered from the foundations of the Bindery extension. They were initially thought to form part of one or more marine reptiles of Triassic to Cretaceous age. They are currently confirmed to include the post cranial elements of one or more very large fossilized mammals (pers. comm. Dr Paul Bennett – Natural History Museum, London). The fossils were presumably deposited when the building was extended and partially rebuilt in the mid 20th century. Exactly why they were dumped in this peculiar context is uncertain. One possibility is that they were left behind when the natural history collections were moved from the British Museum to the Natural History Museum in Kensington in 1880 to 1881. No accession numbers were present, however, suggesting that they were never part of the museum's collections. It is therefore possible that they represent an unwanted, somewhat inappropriate donation by a member of the public. Either way, they were not relevant to the historical collections that were housed in the British Museum from 1880 onwards and the construction of the Bindery extension may have provided an opportunity to quietly dispose of them.

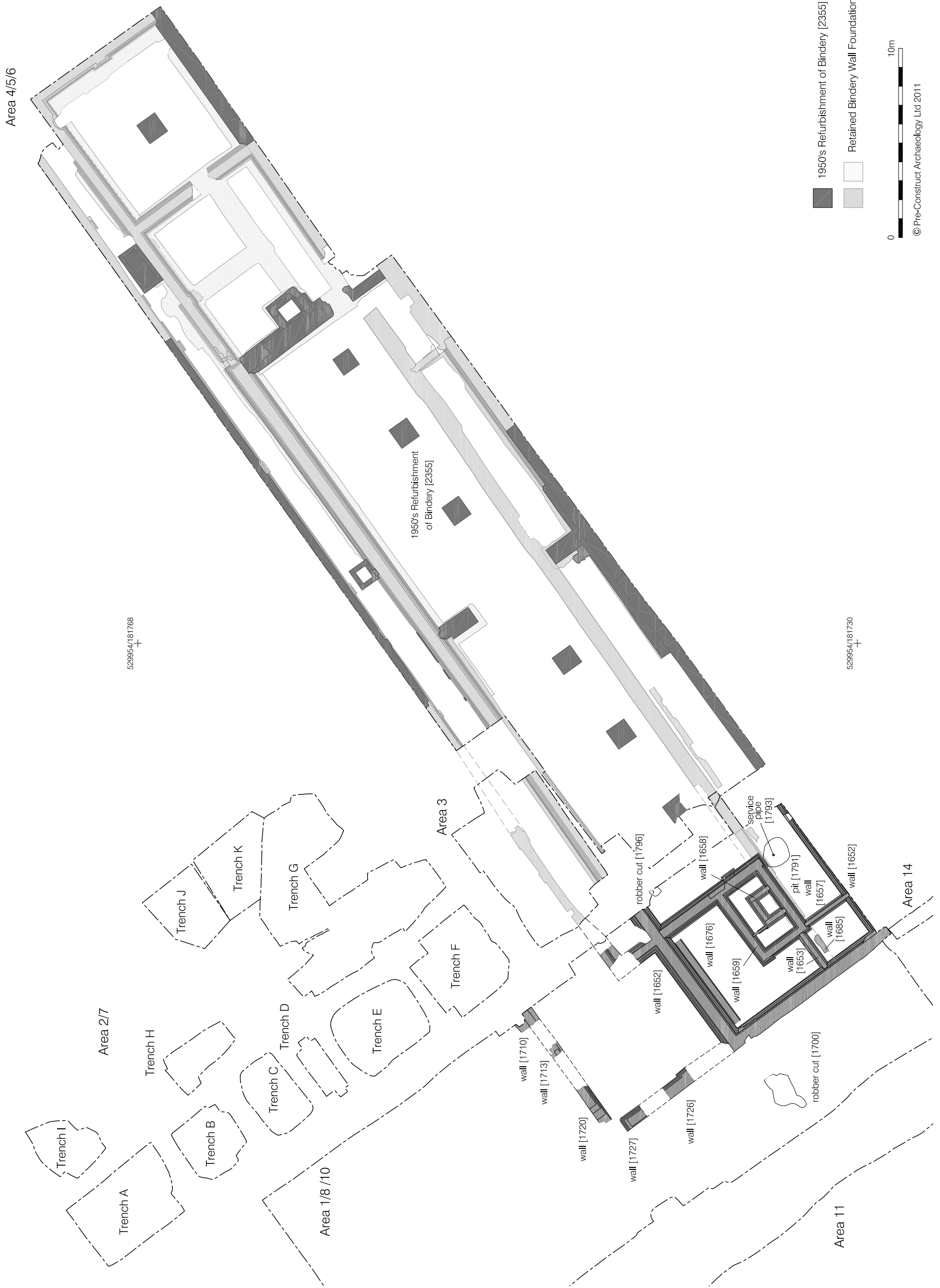
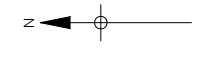


Figure 34
Phase 7: Mid 20th Century
1:200 at A3

9 ORIGINAL AND ADDITIONAL RESEARCH QUESTIONS

9.1 Original Research Questions

9.1.1 Introduction:

9.1.1.1 The following research objectives are taken from the Written Scheme of Investigation for the excavation of the North West Development (Moore, 2010). Where possible, they have been linked with the Regional Research Framework for London as set out by the Museum of London (Museum of London 2002).

9.1.2 The overall aims and objectives of the archaeological excavation were to find and record (preservation by record) the archaeological features, structures, deposits, ecofacts and artefacts and then to assess, analyse and disseminate the results.

9.1.2.1 A summary of the stratigraphy that was encountered and recorded can be found in the "Archaeological Sequence" section of this document. An inventory of all the contexts found during the excavation forms Appendix One of this volume and their stratigraphic relationships are given in the form of matrices in Appendix Two. The site has been preserved by record in the site archive (which includes plans, context sheets, photographs and finds) that will eventually be deposited at the British Museum. An analysis of the artefacts and ecofacts can be found in the specialist appendices at the end of this document. The results will be disseminated in a relevant publication in due course.

9.1.3 Can the precise dating of the lower Palaeolithic terraces be established and is there any survival of environmental information?

9.1.3.1 The terrace gravel was not impacted upon to any meaningful extent during the archaeological excavation and no Palaeolithic artefacts or ecofacts were found. However, the proposed development has a deep basement (up to four stories deep) and it is possible that a watching brief undertaken by a suitable expert could yield Palaeolithic remains as the project progresses. This work will be undertaken by the British Museum.

9.1.4 Is there any evidence for any prehistoric to medieval activity on the site?

9.1.4.1 No evidence of prehistoric activity was found.

9.1.4.2 A very small amount of Roman, Saxon and early medieval pottery and building material was found during the excavation. This was, without exception, recovered from Post-medieval ground raising deposits and fills. Whilst it is possible that these remains could indicate the presence a Roman to early medieval settlement somewhere close to the site, the complete lack of any Roman to early medieval features suggests that this is not the case. Similar finds were recovered from similar contexts during an excavation in the Great Court (Spence, *pers comm.*) and it is therefore possible that material containing these early finds was imported from elsewhere before being dumped as a ground raising deposit in the Post-medieval period. Material of this nature would not have had to travel far. Roman London was situated several miles to the southeast, whilst Saxon *Londonwic* was located in the modern Covent Garden area, approximately 1 mile to the south of the British Museum. It is also possible that some of this material was incorporated in manure spreads that were deposited before the late 18th century, when the site was occupied by farmland.

9.1.5 What rural and settlement-peripheral activities took place on the site before Montagu House was constructed (this links in with Regional Research Framework Objective L2: understanding the effect the metropolis had on the lives of people living and working in the immediate vicinity)?

9.1.5.1 Post-medieval features encountered include field boundaries, a brick lined drain and a soak-away that may have been used to water livestock or crops. The archaeological evidence therefore suggests that the site consisted of farmland during the Post-medieval period, which tallies with historic maps evidence.

9.1.5.2 It is possible that the brick lined drain and the cistern could be associated with a previously undiscovered dwelling, although this remains uncertain. Some early high status building material was found in some Phase 3 contexts, which could have come from a building that pre-dates Montagu House. Further work is required in order to determine the likelihood of this.

9.1.6 Are any of the early 17th century features, deposits or artefacts on the site attributable to the Civil War use of the site?

9.1.6.1 A very substantial ditch was unearthed in the approximate predicted position of the Civil War defences. A layer of redeposited natural was found to the immediate south of this, which sealed a series of linear striations and ovoid indentations that cut through a 17th century palaeoground surface and a temporary surface composed of brick rubble or carbon rich material. It is highly likely that the linear feature forms part of the Civil War ditch and that the redeposited natural forms the very base of a rampart. The temporary surfaces were probably deposited when the defences were dug in order to improve traction on the slippery, clay rich ground, whilst the striations and ovoid features may have been formed by the barrows, carts, people and traction animals that were involved in the construction process. The ruts and the palaeoground surface are well preserved, presumably because they were sealed very quickly by the rampart. Pottery and clay pipe fragments indicative of a 17th century date were found in the vast majority of the ruts, although small quantities of late 17th century artefacts were found in several. These may be contemporary with a set of potentially later ruts that could have formed part of a 17th to 18th century trackway; further work is required in order to determine whether this may have been the case. 17th century dating evidence was recovered from the probable rampart and the basal fills of the Civil War ditch, including 17th century royal farthings, a copper jetton, a copper seal matrix, a belt mount and a lead shot. A possible fragment of military armor was also found in the fill of a wheel rut that could have formed part of a 17th to 18th century trackway. A thorough description and discussion of these features is given in Section 7.3; the finds are discussed in detail in Appendices 3 to 7.

9.1.7 The site has evidence of activities being undertaken prior to 1675. After Montagu House was constructed in 1675, what changes did the growth of the estate have on the nature of the activities that were undertaken to the immediate north (this links in with Regional Research Framework Objective L2: understanding the effect the metropolis had on the lives of people living and working in the immediate vicinity)?

9.1.7.1 Several field boundaries dating to the late 17th to the early 18th century were identified, which suggests that the sections of the site that were situated beyond the ornamental gardens of Montagu House continued to be used as farmland, although it is possible that the layout of the fields was redesigned after Montagu House was built. This is supported by historic maps that suggest the area remained open land.

9.1.7.2 Several large pits of late 17th century date were unearthed, which may represent brickearth quarries. This raw material would have been required for brick manufacturing and it is not surprising that the fields to the immediate north of the rapidly growing city were exploited for this purpose.

9.1.7.3 Some finds, including lead, bone, ivory and glass working waste, could indicate industrial activity in the vicinity of the site (described in detail in Appendices 6 and 7). These were recovered from leveling layers and backfilled pits and ditches dating to Phase 4 (Late 17th to Late 18th Century). Evidence of textile working was also found in the form of two thimbles and a spindle whorl. These remains were probably imported to the site and opportunistically dumped as no buildings, workshops or industrial structures of Phase 4 date were found during the excavation. Whilst they may not necessarily have travelled far, it is more likely that they were imported from the growing city to the south rather than the rural area to the north. Some could be the result of artisan activities undertaken within the grounds of Montagu House, perhaps to serve the maintenance of the estate.

9.1.8 What was the extent of brickearth quarrying in this part of the museum site and when did it take place?

9.1.8.1 Brickearth quarrying seems to have taken place in the late 17th century, immediately prior to or during the construction of Montagu House. Quarrying was not extensive; four small quarry pits were identified during the excavation.

9.1.9 Is there any evidence of any activity associated with the construction, occupation or demolition of Montagu House?

9.1.9.1 Several of the brickearth quarries described above predate the construction of Montagu House's garden wall. It is therefore possible that the raw materials that were extracted from them were used to manufacture bricks that were used to construct Montagu House and / or outbuildings and walls associated with it. A chemical analysis of the bricks comparing them with the local brickearth may help verify whether they derive from locally sourced raw materials or not.

9.1.9.2 The garden wall of the stately home was identified in Area 9/12 and 4/5/6. A later wall, enclosing an addition to the garden, was also found in Area 9/12. Historic maps suggest this was added before 1725.

9.1.9.3 Several intercutting planting holes were found within the ornamental gardens of Montagu House. The stratigraphy suggested that the gardens had been redesigned on at least two occasions.

9.1.9.4 Assemblages of high status pottery were recovered from several mid to late 18th century features, as detailed in Appendix 3. These could derive from Montagu House, Southampton House or other high status properties that were located to the south. Montagu House had been sold to the government in 1754 and it is possible that some unwanted domestic items were disposed of at this time. It is also possible that some domestic debris from the mansion or another high status property was "fly tipped" during a phase of ground raising activity that took place immediately before the terraces on Bedford Square were constructed in 1780.

9.1.9.5 Slate tiles, bricks and worked stone fragments that could represent demolition debris from Montagu House were found in a series of in-filled arches running below Montague Place (the arches formed part of a series of basements associated with the early 19th century properties that fronted Montague Place). These were recorded during a Standing Buildings Survey and are described in a separate document (Gould 2009b).

9.1.9.6 High status building material was retrieved from several Phase 4 and 5 features, including the upper fills of the Civil War ditch. This included peg and pan tile, floor tile, paving bricks, moulded stone and intricately carved teraccotta, described in detail in Appendix 5. It is possible that some or all of this once formed part of Montagu House.

9.1.10 What rural and settlement peripheral activities took place north of Montagu House after it was constructed? Could there have been market gardening activities here in the 16th and 17th centuries, as asked in Framework Objective L3?

9.1.10.1 No evidence of market gardening was uncovered. The presence of the mass burials of cattle during the 18th century suggests that the farmland to the north and west of Montagu House may have been used for rearing livestock and milk production (see Rielly below) at this time.

9.1.10.2 As stated in paragraph 9.1.7.3, evidence of lead, bone, ivory, glass and textile working was found in Phase 4 and 5 features, which was probably imported to the site and dumped during leveling episodes. It seems more likely that these were remains which were brought from the urbanized area to the south rather than the rural area to the north; some could even represent artisan activities carried out in the grounds of Montagu House.

9.1.11 Can the animal husbandry activity indicated by the animal bone assemblages be traced to the locality or to an economic indicator of imported animals?

9.1.11.1 It is not known at the time of writing whether the bulk of the animal bone assemblage came from local suppliers or otherwise, with one clear exception. The articulated cattle burials described in Phase 4.2 most probably represent animals that lived on or near the site itself as suggested by the composition of this part of the animal bone assemblage (see Rielly below). They probably died of a contagious disease and were therefore not killed for their meat. This question will be further assessed at the publication stage after the results detailed within the specialist appendices have been fully integrated with the archaeological sequence.

9.1.12 Can the nature and layout of the original 17th century gardens and pre-1725 gardens be defined? The L2 Framework Objectives wish to see our understanding of gardens and their significance and value better understood.

9.1.12.1 With the exception of the boundary walls, few garden features relating to the original 17th century garden of Montagu House and the pre-1725 garden extension were found due to severe 20th century horizontal truncation. Nevertheless, some probable planting arrangements were identified, as described in Sub-Phase 4.1. The results of the environmental assessment were unfortunately disappointing, although the summary of the limited results will be included in the publication.

9.1.13 Can the layout and design of the period gardens, namely the late 17th century Montagu House garden, the late 18th century town gardens and the 19th century adaptations of the western and northern gardens to continuous shrinkage, be discerned and traced?

9.1.13.1 The late 17th century garden boundary wall of the northwest corner of the ornamental gardens of Montagu House was found during the excavation, along with the most northerly wall of the pre 1725 extension. Few garden features were found within this tract of land, making a full reconstruction of the original and subsequent designs of the garden impossible. Some probable planting beds and root boles were identified, however, which has facilitated the partial reconstruction of the garden design.

9.1.13.2 The majority of the boundary walls that divided the later garden plots of 3 to 9 Bedford Square were unearthed during the excavation. These, in combination with cartographic evidence and the locations of modern property boundaries enabled the size and locations of these plots to be estimated. Numerous garden features were found, which enabled the garden designs and their development to be partially reconstructed.

9.1.13.3 The development of the 17th to 19th century gardens is addressed in detail in the Archaeological Sequence section of this document in Phase 4.1 to 5.4.

9.1.13.4 The limited results of the environmental assessment will be integrated with the results of the stratigraphic sequence before publication. They unfortunately do not contribute much in determining what plants were grown in the gardens of Montagu House and the Bedford Square and Montague Place properties.

9.1.14 Can the evidence of metalworking in Trenches 10 and 12 be linked to artisan activity at the construction sites of the landed estates, to opportunistic dumping or other local activities?

9.1.14.1 The metalworking debris recovered from Trenches 10 and 12 during the evaluation originated from cut features [1560] and [1673], which were fully dug during the excavation. Pottery recovered from them suggested that they had been in-filled as part of the ground preparation and leveling work that was undertaken when the properties that front Bedford Square were constructed around 1780. No workshops or industrial structures were found within the site boundary, which suggests that the waste was imported from elsewhere and dumped in an opportunistic fashion, along with other industrial debris as outlined in paragraph 9.1.7.3. It may not have travelled far, however. It is likely that it was imported either from the growing city, to the south of the site, or even from the grounds of Montagu House itself. Whilst the latter option may initially seem unlikely, waste of this nature could have been produced in a smithy or a farriers that was associated with the estate.

9.1.15 Can the nature, usage and development of the Museum's workshops be discerned from the archaeological remains?

- 9.1.15.1 The foundations of the Bindery building demonstrated that the feature had been constructed upon the earlier 19th century foundations that formed the northern and southern boundaries of “Lord Eldon’s Walk”, which in turn sat on top of the original 17th century garden boundary wall of Montagu House. The remains unearthed during the excavation indicated that the building extended to the south in the mid 20th century. No archaeological evidence relating to the function of this or any other 19th to 20th century structures was unearthed, although historical records indicate that the building was used to conserve manuscripts.
- 9.1.15.2 The mid to late 20th century workshops that were located in the northwest corner of the British Museum estate were recorded in detail by Pre-Construct Archaeology’s Standing Buildings Department. This question will therefore be addressed in more detail at the analysis and publication stage, after the standing buildings work has been integrated with the results of the assessment.

9.2 **ADDITIONAL RESEARCH QUESTIONS**

9.2.1 **Phase 1: What is the Palaeolithic potential of the terrace gravel?**

- 9.2.1.1 The results of the watching brief on the terrace gravel, undertaken by the British Museum, will be combined with this study at the publication stage. This will produce a full, integrated report that assesses the archaeological potential of the entire stratigraphic sequence, including the Palaeolithic potential of the terrace gravel.

9.2.2 **Phase 2, the Post-medieval period: What was the function of the brick lined drain and cistern?**

- 9.2.2.1 The function of the Post-medieval brick lined cistern and drain unearthed in Area 4/5/6 remains uncertain. It may have functioned as a soak away and / or cistern for gathering water, which could have been used to irrigate crops or water livestock. Alternatively, the cistern may be associated with a previously unknown dwelling, farmstead or settlement in the vicinity of the site. Further documentary research, will be undertaken prior to publication in order to determine whether any Post-medieval activity has been documented in the area.

9.2.3 **Phase 3, the Civil War to the Late 17th Century: Further research concerning the history of the Civil War defences that were found on site should be undertaken in order to place these features in a wider context.**

- 9.2.3.1 Further documentary research will be undertaken in order to shed further light on the creation and subsequent history of the Civil War defences of London. Additional primary and secondary historical sources will be sought and archaeological reports will be consulted in order to understand the evolution of London’s Civil War defences in more detail. The development of the outer ring will be explored, as well as the evolution of any inner defences, including the City Ditch (which may have been recut at this time).

- 9.2.3.2 The Civil War ditch and rampart that were unearthed at the British Museum will be compared with other possible excavated sections of the outer circuit. The stratigraphy of these sites will be re-evaluated by comparing it to the sequence at the British Museum in order to determine whether this feature could have been found in other locations. Grey literature reports as well as published articles will be consulted.
- 9.2.4 Phase 3, the Civil War to the Late 17th Century: The accuracy and provenance of the Virtue map should be reviewed in light of the results that were obtained from the excavation at the British Museum and other relevant sites.**
- 9.2.4.1 The accuracy and origin of the Virtue map will be explored at the publication stage after further documentary research has been undertaken. The map was allegedly created during a survey undertaken by Dr Cromwell Mortimer in the 18th century, many decades after the defences had fallen out of use (Smith & Kelsey, 1996 p.121-122). This could have made them hard to see if they had been backfilled. What is more, the map is drawn at a very small scale whilst the width of the defences appears exaggerated. The results of the excavation at the British Museum strongly suggest that the map is accurate as the Civil War ditch was found very close to its predicted position, which was extrapolated from this source. The archaeology uncovered suggested that this section was visible as an earthwork in the 18th century, which would have enabled the feature to be accurately plotted at this time. The converse has been proven on other sites, however, one notable example being Tobacco Dock in Shadwell (Douglas, forthcoming). According to the Virtue map, the Civil War defences should have crossed this site yet they were nowhere to be found. It has therefore been hypothesized that the map is a copy of a 17th century proposal plan and was not the result of an 18th century survey, which could mean that the earthworks that are shown on it were not completed. These ideas will be explored at the publication stage and the relative merits of the competing theories will be assessed after relevant sources have been consulted.
- 9.2.5 Phase 3, the Civil War to the Late 17th Century: How does the location of the Civil War defences that were unearthed during the excavation correlate with the supposed relict Civil War features in the grounds of Montagu House and Southampton House?**
- 9.2.5.1 It was thought likely that the northern boundary wall of the ornamental gardens of Montagu House was constructed within the cut of the Civil War ditch after it fell out of use, for the reasons that are given in paragraph 5.7.3. The results of the excavation demonstrated that this was not the case as the ditch was found 15m to the north of the later wall. The predicted location of the Civil War defences was based on the Virtue Map coupled with the locations of the northern boundary wall of Montagu House, a possible relict bastion that was built into this wall and an adjacent relict star fortification in the grounds of Southampton House. Map evidence suggests that these potential Civil War earthworks may have been preserved throughout later periods as garden features as outlined in paragraphs 5.6.8 and 5.7.3.

9.2.5.2 It was assumed that the Civil War ditch would run behind the supposed bastion and star fort rather than in front as this would make far more sense from a tactical perspective. However, if the ditch that was unearthed during the excavation continued along the same trajectory, it would run in front of the bastion and into the side or the front of the supposed star fort. Further research therefore needs to be undertaken in order to evaluate the nature of these structures and their relationships with the section of the Civil War ditch that was unearthed at the British Museum. It remains possible that they could represent late 17th Century garden features that have nothing to do with the Lines of Communication.

9.2.5.3 A figure detailing the possible trajectory or trajectories of the ditch in relation to the possible bastion and star fort will be compiled.

9.2.5.4 Further research into the layout of English Civil War defences will be undertaken.

9.2.6 Phase 3, the Civil War to the Late 17th Century: How does London's Civil War defences compare to those that surrounded other cities?

9.2.6.1 The section of the Civil War ditch that was unearthed at the British Museum will be compared with other excavated examples of English Civil War earthworks from other towns and cities. Documentary and historical research on English Civil War earthworks in general will be undertaken in order to contrast the London defences with other Civil War ditches and siege works.

9.2.7 Phase 3, the Civil War to the Late 17th Century: The archaeological sequence will be reassessed in order to determine whether the evidence for the presence of structural elements in and around the Civil War ditch and rampart has been interpreted correctly. Further research will be undertaken in order to determine what these structures may have represented.

9.2.7.1 The west central section of the ditch was unusual as several potentially structural cuts were found in the southern side. These consisted of a possible posthole and a rectangular cut. Further research is required in order to determine whether they could have formed part of a structure that was built into the southern side of the Civil War ditch. The archaeological sequence will therefore be compared with other examples of Civil War earthworks in order to find any potential analogues. Further research will be undertaken in order to determine what above ground structures were associated with Civil War earthworks.

9.2.8 Phase 3, the Civil War to the Late 17th Century: Further work needs to be undertaken in order to determine whether the features that have been described as probable wheel ruts and temporary surfaces associated with the building of the Civil War defences have been interpreted correctly.

9.2.8.1 Further work needs to be undertaken in order to determine whether any analogues for the supposed wheel ruts and temporary surfaces exist. The results of the environmental assessment on the carbon rich material that formed a temporary surface and in-filled many of the ruts will be integrated with the main text at the publication stage.

9.2.8.2 The dating evidence from the wheel ruts needs to be reassessed prior to publication in order to determine whether some are contemporary with the slightly later Phase 3 to 4 ruts that probably form part of a farmland track.

9.2.9 Phase 3, the Civil War to the Late 17th Century: Further work needs to be undertaken in order to integrate the environmental evidence that was recovered from the Civil War features with the main publication text.

9.2.9.1 Further work on the potential palaeosol that was preserved below the rampart will not be required as it will not contribute to our understanding of the nature of the environment in which it formed.

9.2.9.2 The results of the palaeoenvironmental assessment on the fills of the ditch contribute little to our understanding of the conditions under which they formed, and no further work is proposed on these samples.

9.2.10 Phase 3, the Civil War to the Late 17th Century: Can the environmental evidence retrieved from the bank and ditch be used to indicate whether the farmland was damaged by the construction of the feature, as suggested by historical sources?

9.2.10.1 Historical sources suggest that the construction of the Civil War defences severely damaged the farmland through which it ran, as outlined in paragraph 5.6.3. The archaeological sequence and the environmental evidence will therefore be reassessed in order to determine whether these records are supported by the stratigraphy that was uncovered.

9.2.11 Phase 3, the Civil War to the Late 17th Century: Does further analysis of the pottery for the Civil War ditch show that it is contemporary with this event (taken from Appendix 3: The Pottery Assessment)?

9.2.11.1 As outlined in Appendix 3, further analysis of the pottery found within the backfill of the Civil War ditch and the associated features is required. The evidence unearthed to date suggests that the ditch was not filled in during one event and further analysis of the pottery may help to refine the phasing of its backfill sequence.

9.2.12 Phase 4, Late 17th to 18th Century: Further work on the ornamental garden of Montagu House should be undertaken in order to understand the nature and phasing of the features within it.

9.2.12.1 Further research is required in order to fully understand the nature and phasing of the cut features that are thought to form part of the ornamental gardens of Montagu House. The stratigraphy will be reassessed in an attempt to refine the phasing, as will the dating evidence.

9.2.13 Phase 4, Late 17th to 18th Century: Further work on the cattle burials should be undertaken in order to understand them more thoroughly.

9.2.13.1 Further work needs to be undertaken in order to establish how the cattle found in pits [1286], [1185], [1202], [1178], [1221], [1274], [1235], [1282], [1418] and [1240] died. The working hypothesis is that they were killed by a contagious disease over a period of time, which is why the burials were distributed between ten small pits rather than one mass grave.

9.2.13.2 An alternative interpretation is that some or all of the cattle were deliberately killed during a Government organised cull designed to prevent the spread of the Rinderpest virus. Three stone hones that could have been used to sharpen butchery tools were recovered from two of these graves, adding circumstantial evidence in support of this theory. Further historical research may be helpful as Government compensation was awarded to individuals that lost their animals to the Rinderpest culls (Broad, 1983) and records relating to these events may survive in a relevant archive. If the cattle were culled, butchery marks may be visible on the carcasses.

9.2.13.3 The cattle animal bone assemblage lends itself to analysis of herd composition and herd management, which will be researched by the animal bone specialist. Sr isotope or O-C on the carbonate fraction of the bone analysis may be tried to verify the local origin or otherwise of the animals concerned.

9.2.14 Phase 4, Late 17th to 18th Century: The farmland boundary ditches and postholes should be sub-phased.

9.2.14.1 Further work needs to be undertaken in order to determine whether the sequence of boundary ditches and postholes in the farmland to the north of the ornamental gardens of Montagu House can be refined. The ditches, [1834], [1862], [1884], [2055] and [1919], and post pits or robber cuts for posts [1708], [1417], [1350], [1304] and [1302] are currently all placed in Phase 4.1, although it is likely that they were all created at the same time. The stratigraphy uncovered will be further integrated with the dating evidence in order to improve the sub-phasing of these features.

9.2.15 Phase 4-5, Late 17th to early 19th century: further work is required in order to understand the age and function of feature [1649]:

9.2.15.1 Feature [1649] is not well understood in terms of its function and age as discussed in Section 1.1. In this document it has been interpreted as a late 17th to early 19th century irrigation device, which consisted of a cistern for the storage of water that may have been capped by a pump. The materials that were used to construct it provided an insufficiently refined date range to establish whether it was associated with the late 17th to 18th century grounds of Montagu House and the surrounding farmland (Phase 4.1-4.2) or an early phase of the late 18th to 19th century garden of 6 Bedford Square (Phase 5.1). These interpretative issues were compounded by the shallow nature of the archaeological sequence in this location, which could not be used to improve the date range through stratigraphical relationships. The feature should be compared with other, similar examples from other sites in an attempt to understand its function and to refine its probable age.

9.2.16 Phase 5, late 18th to 19th century: the probable boundaries of the original gardens of the Bedford Square properties should be confirmed through further cartographic research.

9.2.16.1 The outline of the garden of 6 Bedford Square remains uncertain as the eastern edge of the plot was not conclusively identified during the excavation. It is possible that wall [1777] may form part of this boundary; if this was the case, the garden was “L” shaped in plan rather than rectangular form shown on the Horwood Map of 1813. Alternatively, it may be delineated by the garden wall of Montagu House and walls [1803] and [1805], which together form a rectangle. The archaeology encountered suggests that the Horwood Map of 1813 (Figure 11) was not particularly accurate as the archaeological sequence demonstrated that the eastern limits of the gardens of 7 to 9 Bedford Square were longer than the map suggests. Further cartographic research may unearth additional historic maps that more accurately depict the gardens of the Bedford Square properties.

9.2.17 Phase 5, the late 18th to 19th century: the phasing of the “early” features in the gardens of the Bedford Square and Montague Place properties should be refined:

9.2.17.1 The earliest garden features that were found to the rear of the properties that fronted Bedford Square and Montague Place are currently placed in Sub-Phase 5.1. This sub-phasing needs to be refined if possible, as some of these could represent later modifications to the gardens. This potential problem may be particularly acute in the gardens of 3 to 7 Bedford Square, where few horizontal layers survived. Features that did not intercut could therefore not be sub-phased through stratigraphical relationships. As a consequence it will be necessary to reassess and further integrate the dating evidence with the stratigraphy that was encountered in order to improve the sub-phasing.

9.2.17.2 The stratigraphy will be reassessed in order to differentiate those features that were associated with the construction of the properties that front Bedford Square and Montague Place from early garden features. The former will be placed in an earlier sub-phase to those that represent actual garden features.

9.2.18 Phase 5, the late 18th to 19th century: Further work should be undertaken in order to chronicle the development of the late 18th to 19th century gardens.

9.2.18.1 The way these gardens developed throughout the late 18th and 19th centuries will be further explored in the publication. Particular emphasis will be placed on the gardens of 8 and 9 Bedford Square, where a deeply stratified sequence of garden deposits and features survived, enabling the evolution of their designs to be understood to a greater extent. They will be compared with similar excavated examples of town gardens in an attempt to place them in a wider context and to further understand the features that were found within them. Relevant primary and secondary historical and archaeological texts concerning the nature of 18th to 19th century town gardens will be sought in order to further understand their development. The archives of the Garden History Museum in London will be consulted for this purpose.

9.2.19 Phase 5, the late 18th to 19th century: Could robber cut [1041] date to an earlier phase? The dating evidence suggests that it may represent an 18th century feature.

9.2.19.1 Pit [1041] was interpreted as a robber cut for a probable late 18th to 19th century well or cess pit that was located in the grounds of 3 Bedford Square. However, dating evidence recovered from the backfill suggested that it could date to the 18th century, perhaps forming part of the gardens of Montagu House. At present it is assumed that these earlier artefacts were redeposited within this later feature in the 19th century. Further integration with the finds reports will be undertaken before publication in order to determine which interpretation is the more probable.

9.2.20 Phase 6, mid 19th to early 20th Century: further work should be undertaken in order to understand the development of the Bindery building.

9.2.20.1 The results of the archaeological excavation need to be integrated with the built heritage survey of the above ground sections of the Bindery at the analysis and publication stage in order to fully understand the development and nature of this building in a more holistic way.

9.2.21 Phase 7, mid 20th Century: further work is required in order to understand the development of the Bindery extension and the reasoning behind the partial rebuild.

9.2.21.1 The archaeology encountered demonstrated that the original Bindery building was partially rebuilt in the mid 20th century, presumably when it was extended to the east. Further documentary research should be undertaken in order to determine why this was necessary. For example, the partial rebuild may have been undertaken in order to repair bomb damage caused during World War II or could have been carried out in order to modify the internal structure of the building, perhaps making some or all of it fit for an alternative purpose.

9.2.21.2 The materials used in the Bindery extension and rebuild suggest that this work took place in the mid 20th century. Further documentary research is required in order to determine exactly when this occurred.

9.2.21.3 As detailed in the previous research statement, the results of the excavation should be integrated with the built heritage survey prior to publication.

9.2.22 Phase 7, mid 20th Century: Further research is needed in order to understand where the marine reptile bones recovered from the backfill of the Bindery Extension came from, why they were deposited in such an unusual context and what their species and provenance may be.

9.2.22.1 Forty-six fossilized bones were recovered from the foundations of the Bindery extension, which were presumably deliberately discarded in the mid 20th century. Further documentary research will be undertaken in an attempt to understand why they were dumped in this unusual context. The bones will be analysed by Mr Andy Currant Curator of Quaternary mammals and Dr Paul Barrett Palaeontology Department of the Natural History Museum in order to further identify them. The nature of the stone will also be further analysed in order to determine their probable geographic origin or origins. A greater understanding of the species or Genus and the rock type will help to refine this age range. At present it is thought to include hard Micaceous greensand (sandstone) of a type that is similar to the Lower Cretaceous of the Weald especially Hassock sandstone/Kent Ragstone (Hythe Beds – Lower Greensand) Maidstone or a lateral equivalent in Sussex, Surrey or East Dorset (Swanage) it is also Calcareous – typical also of rocks from this formation. But some could be from the older Hastings beds (Wealden) Age: 120 million years Lower Greensand (Aptian) – Lower Cretaceous - ID Dr Kevin Hayward).

9.2.23 The following research questions, formulated by Chris Jarrett, are taken from the Pottery Assessment (Appendix 3):

9.2.23.1 What components of the pottery assemblage can be identified as originating from an on-site source?

9.2.23.2 Do the ceramics reflect the documentary evidence for the socio-economic status of the inhabitants of the area?

9.2.23.3 Phases 4 & 5, late 17th to 19th century: What can the horticultural ceramics infer about the gardens located on the site and is there any documentary evidence to illuminate upon this?

9.2.24 The following research questions, formulated by Chris Jarrett, are taken from the clay tobacco pipe assessment (Appendix 4):

9.2.24.1 How do the clay tobacco pipes relate to the documentary evidence for the land use of properties on the site?

9.2.24.2 What is the significance of the late 16th and early 17th century clay tobacco pipes?

9.2.24.3 How do the clay tobacco pipes correlate with Civil War activity?

9.2.24.4 What is the significance of the Bristol and West Country clay tobacco pipes?

9.2.24.5 How can the clay tobacco pipes from the British Museum expand upon the London typology?

9.2.25 The following research questions, formulated by Kevin Hayward, are taken from the assessment of the building materials (Appendix 5):

9.2.25.1 The source and use of the very early glazed pan tiles should be investigated further.

9.2.25.2 The source and use of the different types of moulded stone, paving and roofing that was used in large early Post-medieval residential properties in West London warrants additional study.

9.2.25.3 The origin and use of terracotta in early Post-medieval London should be further investigated.

9.2.25.4 Additional work on the unglazed floor tile fabrics associated with the Civil War ditch fills should be undertaken in order to conclusively identify them.

9.2.25.5 It is unclear whether the stone samples found in the construction backfill of the Binder are geological samples or whether they had a role in typesetting or manuscript conservation. If the former interpretation is correct, are they comparable in age with the marine reptile bones that were found in the same context? More work is required in order to determine which interpretation is more probable.

9.2.25.6 Further consideration of the chronological use of early Post-medieval mortar in West London is required before publication. Is it possible to use these as reliable chronological indicators?

9.2.26 The following research questions are based on Appendix 6, the glass assessment, written by John Shepherd:

9.2.26.1 Further analysis of the 17th and early 18th century glass assemblage will be undertaken to facilitate description of this assemblage in its social and use context prior to publication.

9.2.27 The following research questions are based on the recommendations that were made by Marit Gaimster in the small finds assessment (Appendix 7):

9.2.27.1 The majority of the small finds that were retrieved from the British Museum site, including the 17th-century objects associated with the construction of the Civil War defences and the range of material retrieved from Phase 4 and 5, is worthy of further study. The finds need to be further identified and analysed in the context of individual properties; some may need to be x-rayed, cleaned further and / or shown to other specialists in order to achieve this goal, as outlined in Appendix 7.

9.2.27.2 The bone button-making waste from Phase 5 is of particular importance, with its potential for information about small-scale and cottage industries in the 18th and 19th centuries. It should therefore be researched further prior to publication.

10 CONTENTS OF THE ARCHIVE

The Paper Archive	Scale	Number of Drawings	Number of Sheets
Context Sheets	N/A	N/A	1361
Plans	1:20	602	1309
Sections	1:10	58	109

The Photographic Archive	Number of films	Number of Shots
Black & White 35mm	7	252
Colour 35mm	7	238
Photos Digital	N/A	161

The Finds Archive	Number of Boxes
Animal Bone	18
Ceramic Building Material	27
Ceramic (Other)	1
Coal	1
Glass	10
Iron & Nails	2
Lithic	1
Mortar Samples	1
Plaster	1
Pottery	36
Shale	less than 1 box
Shell	1
Slag	4
Stone	6
Tobacco Pipe	10
Wood	less than 1 box
Small Finds	158

The Environmental Archive	Number of Samples
Pollen Samples	119
Bulk Samples	45
Column Samples	4
TOTAL	168

11 IMPORTANCE OF THE RESULTS AND PUBLICATION OUTLINE

11.1 IMPORTANCE OF THE RESULTS

11.1.1 Introduction:

11.1.1.1 The excavations that were undertaken at the British Museum shed light on the development of the site itself and the wider Bloomsbury area from the Post-medieval period to the present day. Major developments included the construction of the Civil War ditch in the mid 17th century, the creation of the gardens of Montagu House in the late 17th century, the development of the farmland to the north and west of Montagu House, the gradual urbanization of the area from the late 18th century onwards and the construction of the British Museum from 1820 onwards. The effect of the nearby metropolis on the Bloomsbury area was therefore evident throughout the archaeological sequence, becoming increasingly relevant as time moved on. This therefore ties into the Museum of London's "Regional Research Framework L2: understanding the effect that the metropolis had on the lives of people living and working in the immediate vicinity" (Museum of London, 2002).

11.1.2 Phase 1: Natural

11.1.2.1 Natural deposits were encountered across the site, which consisted of a deposit of brickearth above natural gravel, which probably represents Lynch Hill terrace gravel. The excavation therefore confirmed the predictions that were made at the start of the project, which were based on the Geological Survey of England and Wales. This information is of importance as it will add to the geological model of the Bloomsbury area.

11.1.3 Phase 2: Post-medieval

11.1.3.1 The excavation demonstrated that the site predominately consisted of open farmland divided by drainage ditches in the Post-medieval period, which was situated to the north of the growing city. This conclusion is significant as it demonstrates the nature of the land use on the site at this time.

11.1.3.2 The excavation unearthed a limited quantity of evidence for other forms of Post-medieval activity on the site. This consisted of a large cistern that could have functioned as a well or soak-away and a brick drain. These features could be significant, as their existence could indicate the presence of a nearby settlement, farmstead or habitation that has not been documented before. Alternatively, they could have been used to drain the farmland and provide a source of water for livestock and / or crops, or be related to servicing equipment animals or people engaged in the construction of the first phase of Montagu House. Either way, the features are of significance, demonstrating that the first Post-medieval use of the area requiring the installation of permanent or semi-permanent features.

11.1.4 Phase 3: The Civil War period to the Late 17th Century:

11.1.4.1 The Civil War ditch, rampart and associated features are of considerable importance. The section that was unearthed at the British Museum is the longest and most well preserved stretch of the outer ring of the Civil War defences that has been excavated to date, representing the only excavated section that as we currently see it has been conclusively identified beyond reasonable doubt. The excavation at the British Museum therefore provides a unique opportunity to study this feature from an archaeological perspective. Information concerning its creation, use and eventual demise has been gleaned. Additional historical research, will hopefully improve our knowledge of many different aspects of London's Civil War defences.

11.1.4.2 The results of the excavation can be used to evaluate the accuracy of the earliest historical maps that depict the feature, in particular the Virtue map of 1739. This is of importance as a re-evaluation of this source may improve the accuracy of future predictions concerning the probable whereabouts of the Civil War defences.

11.1.4.3 This feature played an important role in a significant historical event and has not previously been conclusively identified in the archaeological record. As a result, its discovery is of considerable importance.

11.1.5 Phase 4: Late 17th to Late 18th Century

11.1.5.1 Few garden features were found within the grounds of Montagu House due to severe, modern horizontal truncation, which has hampered the reconstruction of the garden design. Nevertheless, some probable planting beds and root boles were identified. These archaeological remains, in combination with, cartographic and historical information, will further our understanding of the nature and development of Montagu House's gardens. This will be of relevance to the L2 Framework Objectives, as devised by the Museum of London (2002), which aim to improve our current understanding of the nature and significance of post-medieval gardens in the capital.

11.1.5.2 Numerous field boundary ditches were found to the north and west of the ornamental gardens, along with elements of a herd of deceased cattle that may have died of an contagious disease. This suggests that this area retained many rural characteristics during the late 17th to late 18th centuries. Several quarry pits were also found, which indicated that the raw materials for brick manufacturing were mined on the site. These bricks were probably used to build Montagu House or other buildings in the city, which suggests that the area was directly affected by urban sprawl at this time. This finding is relevant to the Museum of London's "Regional Research Framework L2: understanding the effect the metropolis had on the lives of people living and working in the immediate vicinity" (Museum of London, 2002).

11.1.5.3 The cattle burials found in pits [1286], [1185], [1202], [1178], [1221], [1274], [1235], [1282], [1418] and [1240] may be important. One potential cause of their death is the rinderpest virus. Several outbreaks of this disease in 18th century London are documented, some of which were controlled by government organised culls. Their discovery may therefore confirm 18th century testimonies concerning the spread of this virus through the capital as well as attempts to control it. An alternative cause of death may indicate that London's cattle population was at risk from some other form of disease. These burials may be significant as they may shed further light on the problems that were encountered by cattle farmers in and around 18th century London.

11.1.5.4 Further study of this assemblage offers a rare opportunity to analyse herd composition and management of elements of a probably local dairy herd of early 18th century date where it could be possible to verify its local origin and where it may be possible to study a group of animals for which it may be confirmed that they derived from the same managed contemporary and related group of animals. In addition research will be conducted into what the assemblage can tell us regarding local breeding practices.

11.1.6 Phase 5: Late 18th to 19th Century

11.1.6.1 Numerous garden features associated with the gardens of 3 to 9 Bedford Square and the two most westerly properties on Montague Place were unearthed during the excavation, which enabled the development of their garden designs to be partially reconstructed. This is of importance as few town gardens dating to this period have been archaeologically investigated. The work that was undertaken at the British Museum has therefore provided a rare opportunity to research gardens of this nature, tying into the L2 Framework Objectives (Museum of London 2002), which aim to improve our current understanding of the nature and significance of post-medieval gardens in the capital.

11.1.6.2 The archaeological sequence, coupled with cartographic and documentary sources, demonstrated that the location had been engulfed by the growing city during the late 18th century. It also provided an opportunity to assess the accuracy of the late 18th and 19th century cartographic depictions of the area. The archaeological excavation therefore unearthed evidence that could be used to demonstrate the urbanisation process of the Bloomsbury area, adding to our current understanding of London's growth.

11.1.7 Phase 6 and 7: Mid 19th to Mid 20th Century

11.1.7.1 The archaeological excavation unearthed numerous structures that were associated with the British Museum, which was built on the Montagu House estate from 1820 onwards. Of particular relevance is the Bindery building, the foundations of which were unearthed during the project. The excavation has therefore helped to document the development of the British Museum, a nationally important building.

11.1.7.2 Numerous fossilised reptile bones were found in the footings of a mid 20th century extension to the Bindery, which were probably deliberately discarded. Further research into the significance of the fossils, their identification and likely provenance is required. They form part of the social history of the British Museum and are therefore certainly important in this regard.

11.2 **PUBLICATION OUTLINE**

11.2.1 The site will be published with the format of its publication being subject to further discussion with the British Museum.

11.2.2 The publication will seek to address the research questions flagged up in section 9 (above).

11.2.3 The results of this study will be synthesized with the above ground remains, which were recorded during a parallel program of Historic Building Recording undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology. This will be undertaken prior to publication in order to achieve a more holistic interpretation of the British Museum buildings. The results of the watching brief on the terrace gravel, undertaken by the British Museum, will be integrated with the main text.

11.2.4 The finds will be published in accordance with the recommendations set out by the various specialists in Appendices 3 to 11.

11.2.5 A series of figures depicting the development of the site from the Post-medieval period to the 20th century will be included in the publication. This will consist of historic maps, historic paintings, contemporary photographs and reconstructions based on the remains encountered during the archaeological excavation and the Historic Building survey.

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APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Interpretation	Area	Grid Square	Plan No	Section No	Dimensions (m)			Levels (m OD)		Phase	Enviro Sample
								N-S	E-W	Depth	Highest	Lowest		
1000	Layer	Natural	Brickearth	Area 9/12	Area 9/12	Post-Ex	N/A	12	24	1.08	23.47	22.83	1	N/A
1001	Layer	Dump Layer	Layer of demolition debris	Area 9/12	100/215, 105/215	Pre-Ex	100, 109	0.8	0.46	0.1	23.38	23.38	6	110
1002	Masonry	Wall	Brick floor, possibly forming part of a garden path or brick feature	Area 9/12	100/215, 105/215	1002	100	1.46	0.72	0.42	23.4	23.28	5.1	N/A
1003	Cut	Construction Cut	Cut for floor [1002]	Area 9/12	100/215, 105/215	1003	100	1.54	0.72	0.25	23.44	23.19	5.1	N/A
1004	Cut	Pit	Possible quarry	Area 9/12	105/215, 105/220, 110/220, 100/215	1004	100, 101	1.5	1.64	1.06	23.24	22.16	4.1	N/A
1005	Fill	Fill of [1004]	Backfill of a possible quarry pit	Area 9/12	100/215, 105/215	N/A	100, 101	1.45	1.6	0.02	22.77	22.75	4.1	N/A
1006	Fill	Fill of [1007]	Backfill of rob cut, dug to remove bricks from Montagu House garden wall	Area 9/12	105/215, 100/215	N/A	100	0.82	0.78	0.78	23.52	23.1	5.1	N/A
1007	Cut	Robber cut	Robber cut of Montagu House garden wall [1009]	Area 9/12	105/215, 100/215	1007	100	0.82	0.78	0.78	23.46	22.76	5.1	N/A
1008	Fill	Fill of [1010]	Fill of construction cut for Montagu House garden wall [1009]	Area 9/12	105/215, 100/215	N/A	100, 102	0.34	0.5	0.45	23.48	23.38	4.2	N/A
1009	Masonry	Wall	Montagu House garden wall	Area 9/12	105/215, 110/215, 110/220	1009	100, 102, 103	0.82	6.66	0.81	23.57	22.76	4.2	N/A
1010	Cut	Construction Cut	Construction cut of Montague House garden wall [1009]	Area 9/12	100/215, 105/215, 110/220	1010	100, 102, 103	0.94	0.78	0.22	23.58	22.7	4.2	N/A
1011	Fill	Fill of [1012]	Fill of linear feature	Area	105/210	1012	N/A	2.36	0.36	0.1	23.38	23.38	3	N/A

Context	Context	Description	Interpretation	Area	Grid	Plan No	Section	Dimensions (m)			Levels (m OD)		Phase	Enviro Sample
				9/12										
1012	Cut	Linear cut	Possible garden feature	Area 9/12	105/210	1012	N/A	2.36	0.36	0.1	23.38	23.26	3	N/A
1013	Fill	Fill of [1014]	Fill of linear	Area 9/12	120/210	1014	N/A	1.5	0.61	0.14	23.74	23.67	5.1	N/A
1014	Cut	Linear cut	Possible garden feature	Area 9/12	120/210	1014	N/A	16.7	0.61	0.14	23.74	23.6	5.1	N/A
1015	Fill	Fill of [1017]	Fill of construction cut	Area 9/12	120/205, 120/210, 120/215	N/A	106, 108	3.8	0.26	0.16	23.8	23.8	6	N/A
1016	Masonry	Drain	Waste pipe	Area 9/12	120/205, 120/210, 120/215	1017	108	16.24	0.5	0.26	23.78	23.68	6	N/A
1017	Cut	Construction Cut	Cut for drain	Area 9/12	120/205, 120/210, 120/215	1017	N/A	16.24	0.5	0.26	23.78	23.55	6	N/A
1018	Fill	Fill of [1020]	Fill of construction cut	Area 9/12	120/205	N/A	108	0.15	0.7	0.15	23.64	23.64	6	101
1019	Masonry	Drain	Drain by wall	Area 9/12	120/205, 120/210, 120/215, 120/220	1019	104,108	10.4	0.64	0.28	23.82	23.49	6	N/A
1020	Cut	Construction Cut	Construction cut for drain	Area 9/12	120/205, 120/210, 120/215, 120/220	1020	N/A	10.4	0.64	0.28	23.88	23.48	6	N/A
1021	Fill	Fill of [1022]	Fill of [1022]	Area 9/12	120/210	N/A	N/A	2.43	0.34	0.33	23.77	23.77	5.1	N/A
1022	Cut	Linear	Cut	Area 9/12	120/210	1024	N/A	2.43	0.34	0.53	23.77	23.24	5.1	N/A
1023	Fill	Fill of [1024]	Backfill	Area 9/12	120/215	1024	N/A	1.34	0.14	N/A	23.72	23.64	5.1	N/A
1024	Cut	Construction Cut	Cut for structure	Area 9/12	120/215	1024	N/A	1.34	0.14	N/A	23.72	23.64	5.1	N/A
1025	Fill	Fill of [1026]	Backfill	Area 9/12	120/210, 120/215	1024	N/A	2.75	0.24	N/A	23.71	23.68	5.1	N/A
1026	Cut	Linear	Cut	Area 9/12	120/210, 120/215	1024	N/A	2.75	0.24	N/A	23.71	23.68	5.1	N/A
1027	Fill	Fill of [1028]	Backfill	Area 9/12	120/205	1024	N/A	1.5	0.18	0.34	23.68	23.68	5.1	N/A
1028	Cut	Linear	Cut	Area	120/205	1024	N/A	1.5	0.18	0.34	23.68	23.68	5.1	N/A

Context	Context	Description	Interpretation	Area	Grid	Plan No	Section	Dimensions (m)			Levels (m OD)		Phase	Enviro Sample
				9/12										
1029	Layer	Levelling Layer	Levelling layer of dark blackish brown silty sand. May consist of disturbed topsoil?	Area 9/12	115/120, 115/215, 115/210, 120/220 120/215 120/210	1029, Pre-Ex	107	0.9	2.8	0.14	23.79	23.58	5.1	N/A
1030	Fill	Fill of [1020]	Backfill for construction cut	Area 9/12	120/205	N/A	N/A	0.6	0.54	0.14	23.68	23.68	6	N/A
1031	Fill	Fill of [1020]	Backfill	Area 9/12	120/205	N/A	N/A	0.5	0.3	0.3	23.69	23.69	6	N/A
1032	Masonry	Boundary Wall	Late 18th to 19th Century rebuild to the garden wall of Montagu House	Area 9/12	120/215	1032	108	1.37	0.7	0.29	24.05	23.76	5.1	N/A
1033	Masonry	Boundary Wall	Late 18th to 19th Century rebuild to the garden wall of Montagu House	Area 9/12	120/210, 120/215	1032	N/A	2.5	0.7	0.35	24.02	23.67	5.1	N/A
1034	Masonry	Boundary Wall	Late 18th to 19th Century rebuild to the garden wall of Montagu House	Area 9/12	120/210	1032	106	2.42	0.84	0.23	24.01	23.78	5.1	N/A
1035	Masonry	Boundary Wall	Late 18th to 19th Century rebuild to the garden wall of Montagu House	Area 9/12	120/205	1035	N/A	2.62	0.72	0.57	23.9	23.33	5.1	N/A
1036	Masonry	Boundary Wall	Late 18th to 19th Century rebuild to the garden wall of Montagu House	Area 9/12	120/205	1032	N/A	0.68	0.54	0.12	23.91	23.91	5.1	N/A
1037	Fill	Fill of [1038]	Backfill of well	Area 9/12	120/210	N/A	N/A	1.2	1.3	1.32	23.51	23.49	6	N/A
1038	Masonry	Well	Brick well	Area 9/12	120/210	1038	105	1.5	1.8	1.45	23.75	23.49	5.1	N/A
1039	Fill	Fill of [1041]	Backfill	Area 9/12	120/205	Pre-Ex	N/A	2.58	2.24	0.9	23.72	23.72	5.1	N/A
1040	Fill	Fill of [1041]	Demolition material	Area 9/12	120/205	N/A	N/A	2.58	2.24	0.97	23.11	23.11	5.1	N/A
1041	Cut	Pit	Circular cut	Area	120/205	1041	N/A	2.58	2.24	1.58	23.72	23.66	5.1	N/A

Context	Context	Description	Interpretation	Area	Grid	Plan No	Section	Dimensions (m)			Levels (m OD)		Phase	Enviro Sample
				9/12										
1042	Layer	Levelling Layer	Levelling layer	Area 9/12	115/200, 120/200, 115/205, 115/210, 115/215	1042	107	17.4	6.3	0.26	23.66	23.52	4.2	N/A
1043	Fill	Fill of [1044]	Fill of garden feature	Area 9/12	125/205, 125/210	N/A	N/A	1.9	0.7	0.27	23.54	23.54	4.2	N/A
1044	Cut	Garden Feature	Tree bole?	Area 9/12	125/205, 125/210	1044	N/A	1.9	0.7	0.27	23.54	23.27	4.2	N/A
1045	Cut	Construction Cut	Construction cut for wall	Area 9/12	125/200, 125/205	1045	N/A	3.03	0.6	0.12	23.55	23.43	6	N/A
1046	Masonry	Service Pipe	Culvert	Area 9/12	125/200, 125/205	1046	N/A	2.13	0.52	0.37	24.07	23.52	6	N/A
1047	Cut	Construction Cut	Construction cut for wall	Area 9/12	125/205, 125/210, 125/215	1047	N/A	7	1.2	0.35	23.5	23.15	6	N/A
1048	Fill	Fill of [1020]	Fill of construction cut	Area 9/12	120/205	N/A	108	3.14	0.28	0.23	23.78	23.78	6	N/A
1049	Masonry	Wall	Brick base	Area 9/12	120/210, 115/205, 115/210	1044	N/A	1.14	0.32	0.12	23.67	23.67	5.1	N/A
1050	Masonry	Wall	Brick base	Area 9/12	120/210	1050	N/A	0.9	0.6	0.12	23.67	23.67	5.1	N/A
1051	Cut	Construction Cut	Construction cut for well	Area 9/12	120/210	1051	N/A	1.54	1.6	1.32	23.51	22.19	5.1	N/A
1052	Fill	Fill of [1051]	Backfill of construction cut [1051]	Area 9/12	120/210	N/A	N/A	0.06	0.04	1.21	23.51	23.49	5.1	N/A
1053	Fill	Fill of [1047]	Backfill	Area 9/12	125/205, 125/210, 125/215	1047	N/A	10.5	1.5	0.34	23.49	23.15	6	N/A
1054	Cut	Construction Cut	Construction cut for wall	Area 9/12	120/210, 115/205, 115/210	1054	N/A	1.36	0.4	0.1	23.64	23.53	5.1	N/A
1055	Layer	Levelling Layer	Truncated remnant	Area 9/12	115/205, 115/210, 115/215, 115/220	1055	N/A	15.6	1.2	0.29	23.75	23.51	4.2	N/A
1056	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Void	N/A

Context	Context	Description	Interpretation	Area	Grid	Plan No	Section	Dimensions (m)			Levels (m OD)		Phase	Enviro Sample
1057	Cut	Construction Cut	Construction cut for wall	Area 9/12	120/210	1057	N/A	1	0.88	0.1	23.59	23.47	5.1	N/A
1058	Layer	Levelling Layer	Remnant of deposit	Area 9/12	110/215, 110/220	1058	N/A	5.8	0.9	0.18	23.73	23.62	4.2	N/A
1059	Fill	Fill of [1060]	Fill of [1060], same as [1013]	Area 9/12	120/200	Pre-Ex	N/A	2	0.52	0.21	23.87	23.87	5.1	N/A
1060	Cut	Linear	Linear cut	Area 9/12	120/200	1060	N/A	2	0.52	0.21	23.87	23.66	5.1	N/A
1061	Fill	Fill of [1062]	Fill of [1062], same as [1013]	Area 9/12	120/205	Pre-Ex	N/A	1.05	0.38	0.14	23.73	23.72	5.1	N/A
1062	Cut	Linear	Same as [1014]	Area 9/12	120/205	1062, Pre-Ex	N/A	1.05	0.38	0.14	23.73	23.59	5.1	N/A
1063	Layer	Levelling Layer	Black silt layer, same as [1029]	Area 9/12	120/200	1029	N/A	0.9	2.8	0.14	23.87	23.87	5.1	N/A
1064	Fill	Fill of [1065]	Fill of pit	Area 9/12	125/210, 125/215	N/A	N/A	1.7	0.3	0.25	23.55	23.43	4.2	N/A
1065	Cut	Pit	Truncated pit	Area 9/12	120/210, 120/215, 125/210, 125/215	1065	N/A	1.7	0.3	0.25	23.55	23.3	4.2	N/A
1066	Layer	Levelling Layer	Black silt layer, same as [1029]	Area 9/12	115/200, 120/200	1029	N/A	0.9	2.8	0.14	23.83	23.61	5.1	N/A
1067	Fill	Fill of [1068]	Fill for stake hole	Area 9/12	125/210	1068	N/A	0.12	0.1	0.1	23.39	23.3	4.1	N/A
1068	Cut	Posthole	Stake hole	Area 9/12	125/210	1068	N/A	0.12	0.1	0.1	23.39	23.27	4.1	N/A
1069	Fill	Fill of [1070]	Fill of stake hole	Area 9/12	120/210, 125/210	1070	N/A	0.1	0.1	N/A	23.42	23.35	4.1	N/A
1070	Cut	Posthole	Stake hole	Area 9/12	120/210, 125/210	1070	N/A	0.1	0.1	N/A	23.42	23.33	4.1	N/A
1071	Fill	Fill of [1072]	Fill of posthole	Area 9/12	125/215, 120/215	1072	N/A	0.3	0.3	N/A	23.3	23.3	4.1	100
1072	Cut	Posthole	Posthole	Area 9/12	125/215, 120/215	1072	N/A	0.3	0.3	0.06	23.38	23.32	4.1	N/A
1073	Layer	Levelling Layer	Levelling layer	Area 9/12	115/205, 120/205	1029	N/A	1.06	3.68	0.14	23.74	23.59	5.1	N/A
1074	Fill	Fill of [1075]	Fill of linear	Area 9/12	120/205	Pre-Ex	N/A	0.98	0.3	0.11	23.74	23.74	5.1	N/A
1075	Cut	Linear	Same as [1014]	Area 9/12	120/205	1075	N/A	0.98	0.3	0.11	23.74	23.63	5.1	N/A

Context	Context	Description	Interpretation	Area	Grid	Plan No	Section	Dimensions (m)			Levels (m OD)		Phase	Enviro Sample
1076	Fill	Fill of [1077]	Fill of pit	Area 9/12	120/210	N/A	N/A	1.1	0.57	N/A	23.99	23.99	6	N/A
1077	Cut	Pit	Pit into wall	Area 9/12	120/210	1077	N/A	1	0.57	0.39	24.01	23.62	6	N/A
1078	Fill	Fill of [1079]	Fill of pit	Area 9/12	120/205	1035	N/A	1.01	0.63	0.04	23.9	23.86	6	N/A
1079	Cut	Pit	Cut of pit	Area 9/12	120/205	1079	N/A	1.01	0.63	0.21	23.61	23.4	6	N/A
1080	Masonry	Wall	Brick wall	Area 9/12	120/205, 120/210, 120/215	1080	N/A	0.8	0.11	0.44	23.83	23.44	6	N/A
1081	Fill	Fill of [1082]	Backfill of a possible early field boundary	Area 9/12	120/205	N/A	N/A	0.98	1.09	0.34	2.39	2.36	3	N/A
1082	Cut	Ditch	Cut of ditch	Area 9/12	120/205	1082	N/A	0.98	1.09	0.34	23.39	23.03	2	N/A
1083	Masonry	Wall	Duplicate numbering - same as [1123]. [1083] will be termed [1123] in the report. Small fragment of wall.	Area 9/12	120/200	1083	107	0.23	0.25	0.29	23.73	23.44	5.1	N/A
1084	Cut	Construction Cut	Construction cut for wall [1083] / [1123]. Duplicate number- will be termed [1121] in the report.	Area 9/12	120/200	1084	107	1.04	0.28	0.07	23.57	23.45	5.1	N/A
1085	Fill	Fill of [1086]	Fill of pit	Area 9/12	120/210	1085	N/A	0.26	0.35	0.06	23.42	23.38	4.1	102
1086	Cut	Pit	Fence line or planting feature	Area 9/12	120/210	1086	N/A	0.26	0.35	0.06	3.42	23.36	4.1	N/A
1087	Fill	Fill of [1088]	Fill of pit	Area 9/12	120/210	1088	N/A	0.46	0.39	0.08	23.46	23.41	4.1	103
1088	Cut	Pit	Fence line or planting feature	Area 9/12	120/210	1088	N/A	0.46	0.39	0.08	23.46	23.38	4.1	N/A
1089	Fill	Fill of [1090]	Fill of pit	Area 9/12	120/210	1090	N/A	0.46	0.36	0.1	23.48	23.47	4.1	104
1090	Cut	Pit	Fence line or planting feature	Area 9/12	120/210	1090	N/A	0.46	0.36	0.1	23.48	23.38	4.1	N/A
1091	Fill	Fill of [1092]	Fill of pit	Area 9/12	120/210	1092	N/A	0.37	0.36	0.12	23.48	23.46	4.1	105
1092	Cut	Pit	Fence line or planting feature	Area 9/12	120/210	1092	N/A	0.37	0.36	0.12	23.48	23.36	4.1	N/A

Context	Context	Description	Interpretation	Area	Grid	Plan No	Section	Dimensions (m)			Levels (m OD)		Phase	Enviro Sample
1093	Fill	Fill of [1094]	Fill of pit	Area 9/12	120/210, 120/215	1094	N/A	0.53	0.5	0.08	23.46	23.46	4.1	106
1094	Cut	Pit	Fence line or planting feature	Area 9/12	120/210, 120/215	1094	N/A	0.53	0.5	0.08	23.46	23.38	4.1	N/A
1095	Fill	Fill of [1096]	Fill of pit	Area 9/12	120/215	1096	N/A	0.44	0.58	0.06	23.46	23.45	4.1	107
1096	Cut	Pit	Fence line or planting feature	Area 9/12	120/215	1096	N/A	0.44	0.58	0.06	23.46	23.4	4.1	N/A
1097	Fill	Fill of [1098]	Fill of pit	Area 9/12	120/215	1098	N/A	0.49	0.58	0.07	23.45	23.44	4.1	108
1098	Cut	Pit	Fence line or planting feature	Area 9/12	120/215	1098	N/A	0.49	0.58	0.07	23.45	23.38	4.1	N/A
1099	Fill	Fill of [1100]	Fill of pit	Area 9/12	120/215	1100	N/A	0.48	0.44	0.05	23.44	23.43	4.1	109
1100	Cut	Pit	Fence line or planting feature	Area 9/12	120/215	1100	N/A	0.48	0.44	0.05	23.44	23.39	4.1	N/A
1101	Fill	Fill of [1102]	Fill of pit	Area 9/12	120/215	1102	N/A	0.44	0.47	0.05	23.46	23.46	4.1	N/A
1102	Cut	Pit	Fence line or planting feature	Area 9/12	120/215	1102	N/A	0.44	0.47	0.05	23.46	23.41	4.1	N/A
1103	Cut	Construction Cut	Construction cut for wall [1036]	Area 9/12	120/205	1113	N/A	0.98	0.38	N/A	23.38	23.38	5.1	N/A
1104	Fill	Fill of [1105]	Post med backfill	Area 9/12	120/210	N/A	N/A	3.94	1.2	0.65	23.65	23.57	5.1	N/A
1105	Cut	Construction Cut	Construction cut for garden feature	Area 9/12	120/210	1105	N/A	3.94	1.2	0.65	23.65	23	5.1	N/A
1106	Pipe	Service Pipe	19th century iron pipe	Area 9/12	120/205, 120/210, 120/215	1106	N/A	11	0.2	0.1	23.49	23.39	6	N/A
1107	Fill	Fill of [1103]	Fill of construction cut for wall [1036]	Area 9/12	120/205	N/A	N/A	0.98	0.06	N/A	23.38	23.38	5.1	N/A
1108	Layer	Dump Layer	Truncated patch of gravel	Area 9/12	120/215	1108	N/A	1.52	0.36	0.5	23.73	23.71	4.2	N/A
1109	Layer	Dump Layer	Mixed dump layer	Area 9/12	120/215	1109	N/A	2.34	0.65	0.15	23.72	23.68	4.2	N/A
1110	Layer	Dump Layer	Truncated layer by garden wall	Area 9/12	110/215	1110	N/A	2.92	3.6	0.04	23.56	23.52	3	N/A
1111	Timber	Post	Driven stake	Area 9/12	120/215	1111	N/A	0.4	0.4	1.5	23.65	23.65	4.1	N/A
1112	Layer	Dump Layer	CBM rich layer	Area 9/12	120/215	1112	N/A	3.04	0.65	0.1	23.67	25.56	4.2	N/A

Context	Context	Description	Interpretation	Area	Grid	Plan No	Section	Dimensions (m)			Levels (m OD)		Phase	Enviro Sample
1113	Cut	Construction Cut	Construction cut for wall [1035]	Area 9/12	120/205	1113	N/A	2.6	0.84	0.4	23.68	23.26	5.1	N/A
1114	Fill	Fill of [1113]	Fill of construction cut for wall [1035]	Area 9/12	120/205	N/A	N/A	1.5	0.1	0.4	23.68	23.68	5.1	N/A
1115	Cut	Construction Cut	Construction cut for [1034]	Area 9/12	120/210	1117	N/A	2.36	0.82	0.37	23.58	23.21	5.1	N/A
1116	Fill	Fill of [1115]	Fill of construction cut for wall [1034]	Area 9/12	120/210	N/A	N/A	2.36	0.08	0.37	23.68	23.4	5.1	N/A
1117	Cut	Construction Cut	Construction cut for wall [1033]	Area 9/12	120/210, 120/215	1117	N/A	2.52	0.86	0.38	23.65	23.27	5.1	N/A
1118	Fill	Fill of [1117]	Fill of construction cut for wall [1033]	Area 9/12	120/210, 120/215	N/A	N/A	2.52	0.16	0.38	23.65	23.45	5.1	N/A
1119	Cut	Construction Cut	Construction cut for wall [1032]	Area 9/12	120/215	1117	N/A	1.34	0.84	0.25	23.49	23.47	5.1	N/A
1120	Fill	Fill of [1119]	Fill of construction cut wall [1032]	Area 9/12	120/215	N/A	N/A	1.34	0.1	0.02	23.49	23.47	5.1	N/A
1121	Cut	Construction Cut	Construction cut for wall [1123]	Area 9/12	120/200	1121	107	1.04	0.28	0.07	23.57	23.45	5.1	N/A
1122	Fill	Fill of [1121]	Fill of construction cut for wall [1123]	Area 9/12	120/200	N/A	107	1.04	0.04	0.07	23.57	23.45	5.1	N/A
1123	Masonry	Boundary Wall	Late 18th to 19th Century rebuild to the garden wall of Montagu House	Area 9/12	120/200	1123	107	0.23	0.25	0.29	23.73	23.44	5.1	N/A
1124	Fill	Fill of [1125]	Fill of construction cut for pipe [1106]	Area 9/12	120/205, 120/210, 120/215	N/A	N/A	11	0.4	0.19	23.65	23.46	6	N/A
1125	Cut	Construction Cut	Construction cut for iron pipe [1106]	Area 9/12	120/205, 120/210, 120/215	1125	N/A	10	0.51	0.13	23.65	23.52	6	N/A
1126	Layer	Dump Layer	Ashy dump layer	Area 9/12	120/215	1126	N/A	2.33	0.65	0.07	23.64	23.57	4.2	N/A
1127	Fill	Fill of [1128]	Fill of modern truncation	Area 9/12	125/215	1127	N/A	0.8	1.2	0.45	23.68	23.43	6	N/A
1128	Cut	Pit	Service trench/pit	Area 9/12	125/215	1128	N/A	1.32	0.79	0.39	23.43	23.18	6	N/A
1129	Fill	Fill of [1130]	Fill of modern cut	Area 9/12	125/215	1130	N/A	1.45	0.7	0.25	23.7	23.69	6	N/A

Context	Context	Description	Interpretation	Area	Grid	Plan No	Section	Dimensions (m)			Levels (m OD)		Phase	Enviro Sample
1130	Cut	Cut	Modern sub-rectangular feature	Area 9/12	125/215	1130	N/A	1.35	0.92	0.24	23.7	23.46	6	N/A
1131	Fill	Fill of [1132]	Fill of service trench	Area 9/12	125/215	1132	N/A	0.9	4.76	N/A	23.6	23.6	6	N/A
1132	Cut	Construction Cut	Pipe trench; contains [1131]	Area 9/12	125/215	1132	N/A	0.9	4.76	N/A	23.6	23.6	6	N/A
1133	Fill	Fill of [1134]	Backfill	Area 9/12	120/215	1134	108	1.75	0.8	N/A	23.24	23.23	6	N/A
1134	Cut	Construction Cut	Pipe trench	Area 9/12	120/215	1134	108	1.75	0.8	0.73	23.47	22.96	6	N/A
1135	Fill	Fill of [1136]	Fill of service trench	Area 9/12	120/215, 125/215	1136	N/A	4.43	0.78	0.04	23.57	23.53	6	N/A
1136	Cut	Construction Cut	Cut for modern pipe. Filled by [1135]	Area 9/12	125/215	1136	N/A	4.43	0.78	0.17	23.68	23.53	6	N/A
1137	Fill	Fill of [1138]	Fill of possible boundary ditch	Area 9/12	120/200, 115/200	1138	107	2	3.1	0.65	23.58	23.38	4.1	N/A
1138	Cut	Ditch	Early boundary ditch, perhaps associated with the garden of Montagu House?	Area 9/12	115/200, 120/200	1138	107	2	3.1	0.65	23.58	22.93	2	N/A
1139	Layer	Dump Layer	Post-med dump layer	Area 9/12	115/220	1139	N/A	0.74	2.8	0.05	23.68	23.63	5.1	N/A
1140	Fill	Fill of [1142]	Fill of pit	Area 9/12	120/210	N/A	N/A	0.5	0.3	0.15	23.6	23.6	4.1	N/A
1141	Layer	Dump Layer	Layer of redeposited brick earth	Area 9/12	120/210, 120/215, 125/215	1141	N/A	4.4	3.18	0.2	23.64	23.44	3	N/A
1142	Cut	Pit	Small pit	Area 9/12	120/210	1142	N/A	0.5	0.3	0.15	23.61	23.46	4.1	N/A
1143	Fill	Fill of [1144]	Backfill	Area 9/12	120/205	N/A	N/A	0.9	0.4	0.58	23.46	23.46	4.1	N/A
1144	Cut	Construction Cut	Construction cut of garden feature	Area 9/12	120/205	1144	N/A	0.96	0.4	0.58	23.46	22.88	4.1	N/A
1145	Fill	Fill of [1146]	Fill of garden feature	Area 9/12	120/205, 120/210	N/A	N/A	1.28	0.36	0.68	23.65	23.65	4.1	N/A
1146	Cut	Pit	Rectangular feature	Area 9/12	120/205, 120/210	1146	N/A	1.26	0.36	0.72	23.65	22.97	4.1	N/A
1147	Fill	Fill of [1148]	Post-med fill	Area 9/12	120/210	N/A	N/A	1.08	0.36	0.13	23.04	23.04	4.1	N/A
1148	Cut	Construction Cut	Construction cut for garden feature	Area 9/12	120/210	1148	N/A	1.08	0.36	0.13	23.04	22.91	4.1	N/A

Context	Context	Description	Interpretation	Area	Grid	Plan No	Section	Dimensions (m)			Levels (m OD)		Phase	Enviro Sample
1149	Masonry	Wall	18th century garden wall, same as [1009]	Area 9/12	115/220, 110/220	1149	N/A	0.67	6.2	0.85	23.74	22.91	4.2	N/A
1150	Fill	Fill of [1151]	Backfill for construction cut [1151]	Area 9/12	115/220, 110/220	N/A	N/A	0.99	6.2	0.2	23.5	23.5	4.2	N/A
1151	Cut	Construction Cut	Construction cut for garden wall	Area 9/12	115/220, 110/220	1151	N/A	0.99	6.2	0.2	23.56	23.48	4.2	N/A
1152	Layer	Dump Layer	Clay layer, exactly the same layer as [1042]. The northern part of this layer was given a separate number for no logical reason.	Area 9/12	115/215, 115/220	1152	N/A	4.38	7.2	0.08	23.56	23.48	4.2	N/A
1153	Fill	Fill of [1154]	Fill of a possible garden feature	Area 9/12	120/210, 120/215	N/A	N/A	1.1	0.3	0.64	23.07	23.07	4.1	N/A
1154	Cut	Pit	Garden feature?	Area 9/12	120/210, 120/215	1154	N/A	1.18	0.3	0.54	23.56	22.97	4.1	N/A
1155	Layer	Dump Layer	Redeposited brick earth	Area 9/12	120/205	1155	N/A	3.7	0.6	0.15	23.6	23.45	3	N/A
1156	Fill	Fill of [1157]	Backfill of a service trench	Area 9/12	125/215	1157	N/A	3.61	0.4	0.2	23.57	23.08	6	N/A
1157	Cut	Construction Cut	Service trench	Area 9/12	125/215	1157	N/A	3.64	0.44	0.2	23.26	23.2	6	N/A
1158	Layer	Dump Layer	Redeposited clay and ash	Area 9/12	125/215	1158	N/A	2.18	1.34	0.15	23.68	23.68	4.2	N/A
1159	Fill	Fill of [1160]	Fill of garden feature	Area 9/12	125/215	N/A	N/A	1.46	0.65	0.24	23.63	23.63	4.1	N/A
1160	Cut	Garden Feature	Linear garden cut	Area 9/12	125/215	1160	N/A	1.46	0.65	0.24	23.63	23.39	4.1	N/A
1161	Fill	Fill of [1162]	Fill of garden feature	Area 9/12	120/215	N/A	N/A	0.46	0.4	N/A	23.46	23.46	4.1	111
1162	Cut	Garden Feature	Planting hole?	Area 9/12	120/215	1162	N/A	0.4	0.44	0.07	23.46	23.39	4.1	N/A
1163	Fill	Fill of [1164]	Fill of pit	Area 9/12	120/215	N/A	N/A	0.22	0.3	0.04	23.45	23.41	4.1	112
1164	Cut	Pit	Pit associated with [1162]	Area 9/12	120/215	1164	N/A	0.22	0.3	0.04	23.45	23.41	4.1	N/A
1165	Layer	Dump Layer	Heavily truncated layer	Area 9/12	125/215	1165	N/A	1.5	0.23	0.2	23.57	23.47	3	N/A

Context	Context	Description	Interpretation	Area	Grid	Plan No	Section	Dimensions (m)			Levels (m OD)		Phase	Enviro Sample
1166	Layer	Dump Layer	Poached brickearth layer	Area 9/12	120/205, 120/210, 120/215, 125/205	1166	N/A	12.1	3.3	0.49	23.46	22.97	3	N/A
1167	Fill	Fill of [1168]	Fill of garden feature	Area 9/12	125/215	N/A	N/A	0.43	0.64	0.26	24.63	24.63	4.1	N/A
1168	Cut	Garden Feature	Garden feature	Area 9/12	125/215	1168	N/A	0.43	0.64	0.26	24.63	24.37	4.1	N/A
1169	Fill	Fill of [1170]	Fill of an early feature of uncertain function	Area 9/12	120/200	N/A	107	0.71	0.56	0.78	23.58	23.48	4.1	N/A
1170	Cut	Pit	Cut of pit	Area 9/12	120/200	1170	107	0.71	0.56	0.78	23.58	22.81	4.1	N/A
1171	Layer	Natural	Natural clayey sand	Area 9/12	120/200	N/A	107	1.65	2.65	0.5	23.04	23.04	1	N/A
1172	Layer	Natural	Brickearth	Area 9/12	120/200	N/A	107	1.65	2.65	0.25	22.6	22.55	1	N/A
1173	Fill	Fill of [1221]	Backfill of pit containing cow skeletons	Area 11	110/220	N/A	N/A	1.16	1.6	0.59	23.55	23.55	4.2	N/A
1174	Skeleton	Cow Skeleton	Articulated cow skeleton in pit [1221]	Area 11	110/220	1174	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	23.53	23.26	4.2	N/A
1175	Layer	Dump Layer	Redeposited clay layer	Area 9/12	120/200	N/A	107	0.8	1	0.55	23.58	23.58	3	N/A
1176	Fill	Fill of [1178]	Backfill of pit containing cow skeletons	Area 11	110/220, 110/225	N/A	N/A	1.6	1.4	0.01	23.21	23.2	4.2	N/A
1177	Fill	Fill of [1178]	Backfill of pit containing cow skeletons	Area 11	110/220, 110/225	N/A	N/A	1.6	1.4	0.23	23.38	23.15	4.2	N/A
1178	Cut	Pit	Pit containing cow skeletons	Area 11	105/220, 110/220, 110/225	1178	N/A	2.16	2	0.52	23.42	22.9	4.2	N/A
1179	Layer	Dump Layer	Dark brownish grey dump layer	Area 11	100/225	1179	N/A	1.64	0.7	0.26	23.75	23.75	4.1	N/A
1180	Layer	Dump Layer	Greenish grey layer	Area 11	100/220, 100/225, 100/230	1180	N/A	7.95	2.33	0.28	23.8	23.68	4.1	N/A
1181	Fill	Fill of [1182]	External backfill of construction cut [1182] for well [1210]	Area 11	105/230	1210	109	1.48	1.54	0.33	23.7	22.37	5.1	N/A
1182	Cut	Construction Cut	Construction cut for well [1210]	Area 11	105/230	1210	109, 110	1.54	1.54	1.32	23.69	22.37	5.1	N/A

Context	Context	Description	Interpretation	Area	Grid	Plan No	Section	Dimensions (m)			Levels (m OD)		Phase	Enviro Sample
1183	Fill	Fill of [1185]	Backfill of pit containing cow skeletons	Area 11	105/220	N/A	N/A	1.24	1.14	N/A	23.59	23.59	4.2	N/A
1184	Fill	Fill of [1185]	Backfill of pit containing cow skeletons	Area 11	105/220	N/A	N/A	1.8	1.34	N/A	23.31	23.31	4.2	N/A
1185	Cut	Pit	Pit filled with cow skeletons	Area 11	105/220	1185	N/A	1.8	1.34	N/A	23.59	23.59	4.2	N/A
1186	Masonry	Wall	Wall foundation	Area 11	100/230	1186	N/A	1.23	0.32	0.26	24.06	24.96	5.3	N/A
1187	Fill	Fill of [1188]	Fill of construction cut for wall [1186]	Area 11	100/230	N/A	N/A	1.16	0.08	0.18	23.98	23.98	5.3	N/A
1188	Cut	Construction Cut	Construction cut of wall	Area 11	100/230	1188	N/A	1.23	0.44	0.18	23.98	23.98	5.3	N/A
1189	Masonry	Wall	Wall foundation	Area 11	100/230	1189	N/A	0.32	1.16	0.32	24.15	23.95	5.3	N/A
1190	Fill	Fill of [1191]	Fill of construction cut for wall [1189]	Area 11	100/230	N/A	N/A	0.22	0.77	0.16	23.98	23.98	5.3	N/A
1191	Cut	Construction Cut	Construction cut for wall [1189]	Area 11	100/230	1191	N/A	0.55	1.15	0.16	23.98	23.82	5.3	N/A
1192	Layer	Dump Layer	Greenish greyish brown dump layer	Area 11	100/230	1192	N/A	0.98	0.76	0.09	23.99	23.94	4.1	N/A
1193	Fill	Fill of [1119]	Backfill of construction cut for wall [1032]	Area 9/12	120/215	N/A	108	0.7	0.14	0.25	23.49	23.49	5.1	N/A
1194	Cut	Small pit	Possible planting hole	Area 9/12	120/215	1194	N/A	0.42	0.18	0.12	23.43	23.31	4.1	N/A
1195	Fill	Fill of [1194]	Backfill of possible planting hole	Area 9/12	120/215	N/A	108	0.42	0.08	0.11	23.46	23.46	4.1	N/A
1196	Fill	Fill of [1194]	Backfill of possible planting hole	Area 9/12	120/215	N/A	108	0.42	0.18	0.12	23.46	23.33	4.1	N/A
1197	Fill	Fill of [1134]	Upper fill of pipe trench [1134]	Area 9/12	120/215	N/A	108	1.75	0.23	0.15	23.56	23.39	6	N/A
1198	Fill	Fill of [1134]	Fill of pipe trench	Area 9/12	120/215	N/A	N/A	1.1	0.34	0.2	23.3	23.24	6	N/A
1199	Fill	Fill of [1134]	Fill of pipe trench	Area 9/12	120/215	N/A	N/A	1.1	0.27	0.16	23.09	23.09	6	N/A
1200	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Void	N/A
1201	Fill	Fill of [1202]	Backfill of pit containing cow skeletons	Area 11	105/220	N/A	N/A	1.06	1.4	0.3	23.53	23.53	4.2	N/A
1202	Cut	Pit	Pit containing cow skeletons	Area 11	105/220	1202	N/A	1.2	1.4	0.67	3.53	22.9	4.2	N/A

Context	Context	Description	Interpretation	Area	Grid	Plan No	Section	Dimensions (m)			Levels (m OD)		Phase	Enviro Sample
1203	Layer	Dump Layer	Below [1192], above [1180]	Area 11	100/230	1203	N/A	1.16	0.76	0.13	23.91	23.87	4.1	N/A
1204	Skeleton	Cow Skeleton	Articulated cow skeleton in pit [1202]	Area 11	105/220	1204	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	23.48	23.07	4.2	N/A
1205	Fill	Fill of [1041]	Primary fill of a robber cut dug to remove the masonry lining of well [1038]	Area 9/12	120/205	N/A	N/A	2.58	2.24	0.4	22.54	22.18	5.1	N/A
1206	Skeleton	Cow Skeleton	Articulated cow skeleton in pit [1178]	Area 11	110/220	1206	N/A	0.6	1.4	0.26	23.31	23.05	4.2	N/A
1207	Layer	Dump Layer	Redeposited layer, recorded in section only.	Area 11	105/230	N/A	109	1	N/A	0.23	23.52	23.5	4.1	N/A
1208	Fill	Fill of [1182]	Backfill of the construction cut for well lining [1210]	Area 11	105/230	N/A	109	N/A	N/A	N/A	23.82	23.82	6	N/A
1209	Fill	Fill of [1210]	Backfill from [1210]	Area 11	105/230	N/A	109	N/A	N/A	N/A	23.47	23.47	6	N/A
1210	Masonry	Well	Brick well within cut [1182]	Area 11	105/230	1210	109,110	1.53	1.53	0.97	23.83	22.86	5.1	N/A
1211	Skeleton	Cow Skeleton	Articulated cow skeleton in pit [1185]	Area 11	105/220	1211	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	23.54	23.12	4.2	N/A
1212	Skeleton	Cow Skeleton	Articulated cow skeleton in pit [1178]	Area 11	110/220, 110/225	1212	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	23.36	23.36	4.2	N/A
1213	Layer	Rampart	Redeposited layer	Area 11	105/230, 110/230, 110/235	N/A	109, 159	1	N/A	0.12	23.49	23.49	3	N/A
1214	Fill	Fill of [1216]	Fill of construction cut for wall [1215]	Area 9/12	115/225, 120/225	N/A	N/A	5.8	3.9	0.1	24.01	24.01	5.1	N/A
1215	Masonry	Wall	Garden wall	Area 9/12	115/225, 120/225	1215	N/A	0.46	3.9	0.3	24.23	23.83	5.1	N/A
1216	Cut	Construction Cut	Construction cut for wall [1215]	Area 9/12	115/225, 120/225	1216	N/A	0.5	3.9	0.22	24.09	23.82	5.1	N/A
1217	Fill	Fill of [1219]	Fill of pit	Area 9/12	125/220, 125/225	N/A	N/A	1.8	1.88	0.33	23.49	23.46	4.2	N/A
1218	Fill	Fill of [1219]	Fill of pit	Area 9/12	125/215, 125/220	N/A	N/A	1.8	1.88	0.03	23.5	23.13	4.2	N/A

Context	Context	Description	Interpretation	Area	Grid	Plan No	Section	Dimensions (m)			Levels (m OD)		Phase	Enviro Sample
1219	Cut	Pit	Post-med pit	Area 9/12	125/215, 125/220	1219	N/A	1.9	1.22	0.36	23.51	23.1	4.2	N/A
1220	Skeleton	Cow Skeleton	Articulated cow skeleton in pit [1178]	Area 11	105/220, 110/220	1120	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	23.47	23.41	4.2	N/A
1221	Cut	Pit	Pit containing cow skeletons	Area 11	110/220	1221	N/A	1.16	1.6	0.59	23.55	22.96	4.2	N/A
1222	Layer	Dump Layer	Irregular and uneven deposit	Area 11	100/225, 100/230	1222	N/A	3.39	1.78	0.17	23.7	23.56	4.1	N/A
1223	Fill	Fill of [1225]	Fill of shallow pit	Area 9/12	125/220	N/A	N/A	0.64	0.54	0.18	23.52	23.5	4.1	N/A
1224	Fill	Fill of [1225]	Dumped greyish black deposit within pit, scrape or natural depression [1225]	Area 9/12	125/220	N/A	N/A	0.64	0.54	0.18	23.52	23.5	4.1	N/A
1225	Cut	Pit	Shallow pit	Area 9/12	125/220	1225	N/A	0.64	0.54	0.18	23.52	23.31	4.1	N/A
1226	Fill	Fill of [1227]	Fill of shallow pit	Area 9/12	105/215	N/A	N/A	0.16	0.2	N/A	23.55	23.55	4.1	N/A
1227	Cut	Posthole	Shallow posthole	Area 9/12	105/215	1227	N/A	0.16	0.2	0.11	23.55	23.44	4.1	N/A
1228	Fill	Fill of [1229]	Fill of posthole	Area 9/12	105/215	N/A	N/A	0.16	0.2	N/A	23.54	23.54	4.1	N/A
1229	Cut	Posthole	Posthole	Area 9/12	105/215	1229	N/A	0.16	0.2	0.09	23.54	23.45	4.1	N/A
1230	Cut	Pit	Post-med pit	Area 9/12	125/220	1230	N/A	0.7	1.07	0.2	23.38	23.17	4.1	N/A
1231	Fill	Fill of [1230]	Fill of pit or possible planting hole	Area 9/12	125/220	N/A	N/A	0.7	1.07	0.2	23.38	23.33	4.1	N/A
1232	Fill	Fill of [1235]	Backfill of pit containing cow skeletons	Area 9/12	115/225	Pre-Ex	N/A	1.98	1.1	0.32	23.66	23.66	4.2	N/A
1233	Fill	Fill of [1235]	Backfill of pit containing cow skeletons	Area 9/12	115/225	N/A	N/A	1.98	1.1	0.26	23.38	23.38	4.2	N/A
1234	Fill	Fill of [1235]	Backfill of pit containing cow skeletons	Area 9/12	115/225	N/A	N/A	2.13	1.24	0.2	23.66	23.15	4.2	N/A
1235	Cut	Pit	Pit for cow skeletons	Area 9/12	115/225	1235	N/A	2.13	1.24	0.93	23.73	22.8	4.2	N/A
1236	Cut	Boundary Ditch	Possible boundary ditch	Area 9/12	125/210, 120/205, 125/205	1236	N/A	8.2	0.66	0.54	23.15	22.61	2	N/A

Context	Context	Description	Interpretation	Area	Grid	Plan No	Section	Dimensions (m)			Levels (m OD)		Phase	Enviro Sample
1237	Fill	Fill of [1236]	Fill of boundary ditch	Area 9/12	125/210, 120/205, 125/205	1236	N/A	8.2	0.78	0.2	23.15	22.8	3	N/A
1238	Layer	Dump Layer	Same as [1180]	Area 11	105/225, 105/230	1238	N/A	1.43	0.39	0.13	23.73	23.62	4.1	N/A
1239	Fill	Fill of [1240]	Backfill of pit containing cow skeletons	Area 9/12	115/225, 120/225	N/A	N/A	1.14	0.3	0.48	23.62	23.61	4.2	N/A
1240	Cut	Pit	Pit for cow skeletons	Area 9/12	115/225, 120/225	1240	N/A	1.14	0.57	0.48	23.62	23.11	4.2	N/A
1241	Layer	Dump Layer	Similar to [1222]	Area 11	105/225, 105/230	1241	N/A	1.43	0.39	0.12	23.62	23.58	4.1	N/A
1242	Skeleton	Cow Skeleton	Articulated cow skeleton in pit [1178]	Area 11	110/225	1242	N/A	0.5	0.15	0.15	23.42	22.9	4.2	N/A
1243	Skeleton	Cow Skeleton	Articulated cow skeleton in pit [1178]	Area 11	110/225	1243	N/A	0.5	0.5	0.15	23.42	22.9	4.2	N/A
1244	Skeleton	Cow Skeleton	Articulated cow skeleton in pit [1178]	Area 11	110/220	1244	N/A	0.5	0.15	0.15	23.42	22.9	4.2	N/A
1245	Layer	Disturbed Natural	Natural disturbed by human activity	Area 11	100/225, 100/230	1245	N/A	5.75	2.24	0.16	23.56	23.5	3	N/A
1246	Layer	Dump Layer	Layer to raise ground surface	Area 9/12	115/225, 120/225	1246	N/A	1.1	3.42	0.23	24.1	23.82	4.2	N/A
1247	Fill	Fill of [1248]	Backfill of cut for a service pipe	Area 9/12	115/220	N/A	N/A	0.5	1.4	0.49	23.6	23.52	6	N/A
1248	Cut	Construction Cut	Construction cut for pipe	Area 9/12	115/220	1248	N/A	0.5	1.4	0.49	23.6	23.11	6	N/A
1249	Fill	Fill of [1250]	Primary internal fill of well [1250]	Area 11	105/230	1210	N/A	1.08	1.08	0.21	22.58	22.37	6	N/A
1250	Layer	Dump Layer	Redeposited layer	Area 11	105/230, 110/230, 110/235	1210	109	1	N/A	0.16	23.7	23.7	4.1	N/A
1251	Fill	Fill of [1252]	Internal fill of brick drain	Area 9/12	120/220, 120/225	Pre-Ex	N/A	1.4	0.14	0.3	23.73	23.62	6	N/A
1252	Masonry	Drain	Part of a north-south orientated brick drain	Area 9/12	120/220, 120/225	1019	N/A	1.4	0.4	0.3	23.7	23.68	6	N/A
1253	Cut	Construction Cut	Construction cut for brick drain [1252]	Area 9/12	120/220, 120/225	1020	N/A	1.4	0.4	0.3	23.73	23.73	6	N/A

Context	Context	Description	Interpretation	Area	Grid	Plan No	Section	Dimensions (m)			Levels (m OD)		Phase	Enviro Sample
1254	Masonry	Boundary Wall	Late 18th to 19th Century rebuild to the garden wall of Montagu House	Area 9/12	120/220	1032	N/A	0.4	0.35	N/A	24.05	24.05	5.1	N/A
1255	Masonry	Boundary Wall	Late 18th to 19th Century rebuild to the garden wall of Montagu House	Area 9/12	120/220	1032	N/A	0.55	0.5	N/A	23.55	23.35	5.1	N/A
1256	Fill	Fill of [1258]	Backfill of pipe trench	Area 9/12	120/220, 120/225	1258	N/A	7	0.3	0.5	23.51	23.02	6	N/A
1257	Pipe	Service Pipe	Cast iron service pipe	Area 9/12	120/220	1257	N/A	1.6	0.24	0.32	23.49	23.39	6	N/A
1258	Cut	Construction Cut	Pipe trench for [1257]	Area 9/12	120/220, 120/225	1258	N/A	7	0.8	0.5	23.51	23.51	6	N/A
1259	Layer	Levelling Layer	Dump of C19th ash & clinker, probably made ground.	Area 9/12	120/220, 120/225	1259	N/A	1.1	0.5	0.22	23.69	23.7	4.2	N/A
1260	Fill	Fill of [1261]	Fill of small rectangular pit	Area 11	105/220	N/A	N/A	0.7	0.55	0.07	23.6	23.6	4.1	N/A
1261	Cut	Pit	Cut of small, shallow, rectangular pit.	Area 11	105/220	1261	N/A	0.7	0.55	0.07	23.6	23.53	4.1	N/A
1262	Layer	Dump Layer	Greenish grey layer	Area 11	100/220, 100/225	1180	N/A	4.27	1.08	0.1	23.75	23.63	4.1	N/A
1263	Layer	Dump Layer	Greenish grey layer	Area 11	100/225, 105/225, 100/220, 105/220	1180	N/A	4.42	1.72	0.21	23.72	23.59	4.1	N/A
1264	Layer	Dump Layer	Greenish grey layer	Area 11	105/225	1180	N/A	2.45	1.69	0.25	23.65	23.64	4.1	N/A
1265	Layer	Dump Layer	Greenish grey layer	Area 11	105/225, 110/225, 105/220, 110/220	1180	N/A	5.2	4.48	0.2	23.61	23.57	4.1	N/A
1266	Fill	Fill of [1702]	Backfill of pit containing cow skeletons	Area 11	105/220	N/A	N/A	1.06	1.4	0.41	23.48	23.07	4.2	N/A
1267	Skeleton	Cow Skeleton	Articulated cow skeleton in pit [1202]	Area 11	105/220	Rectified Photo	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	23.54	23.09	4.2	N/A
1268	Cut	Linear Feature	Linear feature predating wall [1032]	Area 9/12	120/215	1268	108	1.26	0.1	0.22	23.42	23.2	5.1	N/A

Context	Context	Description	Interpretation	Area	Grid	Plan No	Section	Dimensions (m)			Levels (m OD)		Phase	Enviro Sample
1269	Fill	Fill of [1270]	Backfill of construction cut [1270]	Area 9/12	120/215	N/A	108	1.34	0.1	0.2	23.4	23.4	5.1	N/A
1270	Cut	Construction Cut	Construction cut for wall [1032]	Area 9/12	120/215	1270	108	1.34	1	0.25	23.45	23.2	5.1	N/A
1271	Fill	Fill of [1268]	Backfill of linear feature	Area 9/12	120/215	N/A	108	1.26	0.1	0.22	23.42	23.42	5.1	N/A
1272	Fill	Fill of [1274]	Backfill of pit containing cow skeletons	Area 9/12	110/225	1172	108	1.26	0.1	0.22	23.42	23.2	4.2	N/A
1273	Skeleton	Cow Skeleton	Burial of 2 to 3 diseased animals within pit [1274]	Area 9/12	110/225	N/A	N/A				23.43	22.95	4.2	N/A
1274	Cut	Pit	Pit containing cow burials	Area 9/12	110/225, 115/225	1274	N/A	1.5	1.4	0.61	23.49	22.88	4.2	N/A
1275	Layer	Natural	Brickearth	Area 11	100/220, 100/225, 100/230	1275	159	7.6	2.32	0.18	23.54	23.36	1	N/A
1276	Layer	Natural	Terrace Gravel	Area 11	100/220	1276	N/A	0.57	0.48	0.09	23.52	23.43	1	N/A
1277	Layer	Dump Layer	Greenish grey layer	Area 11	105/220, 110/220	1108	N/A	3.32	4.08	0.12	23.58	23.49	4.1	N/A
1278	Layer	Dump Layer	Greenish grey layer	Area 11	110/220	1108	N/A	0.92	0.44	0.12	23.58	23.51	4.1	N/A
1279	Layer	Dump Layer	greenish grey layer	Area 11	105/220	1108	N/A	1.06	2.12	0.1	23.57	23.54	4.1	N/A
1280	Fill	Fill of [1282]	Backfill of pit containing cow skeleton	Area 9/12	115/220, 120/220	N/A	N/A	0.9	1.68	0.5	23.59	23.09	4.2	N/A
1281	Skeleton	Cow Skeleton	Partial remains of cow skeleton in pit [1282]	Area 9/12	115/220, 120/220	N/A	N/A	0.74	1.68	N/A	23.59	23.09	4.2	N/A
1282	Cut	Pit	Cut of pit for cow skeleton [1281]	Area 9/12	115/220, 120/220	1282	N/A	0.9	1.68	0.5	23.59	23.09	4.2	N/A
1283	Metalled surface	Floor	metalled/rammed gravel and earth surface	Area 9/12	115/225, 120/225	1283	N/A	2.1	3.36	0.1	23.85	23.7	4.1	N/A
1284	Fill	Fill of [1286]	Backfill of pit containing cow skeleton	Area 11	100/220	N/A	N/A	0.72	0.22	0.34	23.34	23.34	4.2	N/A
1285	Skeleton	Cow Skeleton	Articulated cow skeleton (partial remains) in [1286]	Area 11	100/220	1285	N/A	0.72	0.22	0.27	23.33	23.06	4.2	N/A

Context	Context	Description	Interpretation	Area	Grid	Plan No	Section	Dimensions (m)			Levels (m OD)		Phase	Enviro Sample
1286	Cut	Pit	Pit containing cow skeleton. Very heavily truncated	Area 11	100/220	1286	N/A	0.72	0.22	0.34	23.34	23	4.2	N/A
1287	Layer	Dump Layer	Dump layer of soil mixed with building rubble and ash.	Area 9/12	115/225	1287	N/A	2.88	4.5	0.07	23.76	23.62	4.2	N/A
1288	Fill	Fill of [1289]	Fill of heavily truncated linear feature, which could represent a natural depression	Area 11	105/230	N/A	N/A	1.17	0.41	0.06	23.47	23.44	3	N/A
1289	Cut	Tree rooting?	Heavily truncated linear feature. V. irregular, possible tree rooting.	Area 11	105/230	1289	N/A	1.17	0.41	0.06	23.47	23.38	3	N/A
1290	Fill	Fill of [1291]	Fill of pit [1291] Truncated by [1274].	Area 9/12	110/225, 115/225	N/A	N/A	2	1.4	0.25	23.56	23.45	4.1	N/A
1291	Cut	Pit	Possible pit	Area 9/12	110/225, 115/225	1291	N/A	2	1.4	0.15	23.46	23.31	4.1	N/A
1292	Fill	Fill of [1293]	Fill of tree bole	Area 9/12	115/225, 110/225	1293	N/A	0.44	0.84	0.17	23.45	23.41	4.1	N/A
1293	Cut	Pit	Treebole?	Area 9/12	110/225	1293	N/A	0.44	0.84	0.17	23.41	23.24	4.1	N/A
1294	Fill	Fill of [1295]	Fill of pit [1295], truncated by [1286]	Area 11	100/220, 100/215	N/A	N/A	1.32	0.8	0.4	23.35	23.34	4.1	N/A
1295	Cut	Pit	Pit, heavily truncated.	Area 11	100/220, 100/215	1295	N/A	1.32	0.8	0.4	23.35	22.95	4.1	N/A
1296	Fill	Fill of [1295]	Fill of quarry pit [1295]	Area 11	100/215, 100/220	N/A	N/A	1.98	0.88	0.37	23.47	23.47	4.1	N/A
1297	Cut	Pit	Cut of quarry pit.	Area 11	100/215, 100/220	1297	N/A	1.98	0.88	0.37	23.47	23.1	4.1	N/A
1298	Layer	Dump Layer	Post-med dump layer. 'Dirty natural', modified brick earth.	Area 9/12	110/220, 115/220, 115/225	1298	N/A	1	7.3	0.2	23.66	23.54	3	N/A
1299	Skeleton	Cow Skeleton	Articulated cow skeleton within deposit [1234] in pit [1235]	Area 9/12	115/225	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	23.66	23.17	4.2	N/A
1300	Skeleton	Cow Skeleton	Articulated cow skeleton within deposit [1234] in pit [1235]	Area 9/12	115/225	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	23.56	23	4.2	N/A

Context	Context	Description	Interpretation	Area	Grid	Plan No	Section	Dimensions (m)			Levels (m OD)		Phase	Enviro Sample
1301	Fill	Fill of [1302]	Fill of pit [1302]	Area 11	105/235	Pre-Ex	N/A	1.09	0.8	0.35	23.77	23.77	4.1	N/A
1302	Cut	Pit	Cut of rectangular pit	Area 11	105/235	1302	N/A	1.09	0.8	0.35	23.77	23.38	4.1	N/A
1303	Fill	Fill of [1304]	Fill of [1304]	Area 11	105/240	Pre-Ex	N/A	1.26	1.04	0.48	23.8	23.8	4.1	N/A
1304	Cut	Pit	Pit, similar in nature to [1301]	Area 11	105/240	1304	N/A	1.26	1.04	0.48	23.8	23.32	4.1	N/A
1305	Masonry	Wall	Foundation layer of garden wall remnant, garden wall	Area 11	100/235	1305	N/A	0.53	0.81	0.06	24.67	24.65	5.3	N/A
1306	Fill	Fill of [1307]	Bedding for wall [1305] within construction cut [1307]	Area 11	100/235	N/A	N/A	0.66	1.65	0.11	23.59	23.59	5.3	N/A
1307	Cut	Construction Cut	Construction cut for wall [1305]	Area 11	100/235	1307	N/A	0.66	1.65	0.11	23.7	23.57	5.3	N/A
1308	Fill	Dump Layer	Natural silting of drain	Area 11	100/235, 105/235	N/A	N/A	1.64	0.2	0.12	23.88	23.86	6	N/A
1309	Layer	Dump Layer	Sand deposit lining the brick base of drain [1310]	Area 11	100/235, 105/235	N/A	N/A	1.64	0.2	0.3	23.71	23.63	6	N/A
1310	Masonry	Drain	Brick built drain, turning through 90 degrees. Abuts [1347] to the west.	Area 11	100/235, 105/235	1310	N/A	1.6	1.22	0.31	23.91	23.6	5.3	N/A
1311	Cut	Construction Cut	Construction cut for drain [1310]	Area 11	100/235, 105/235	1311	N/A	1.22	0.4	0.31	23.87	23.87	5.3	N/A
1312	Skeleton	Cow Skeleton	Burial of a diseased animal within pit [1274]	Area 9/12	110/225	N/A	N/A	1.5	1.4	0.61	23.18	23.08	4.2	N/A
1313	Skeleton	Cow Skeleton	Burial of a diseased animal within pit [1274]	Area 9/12	110/225	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	23.43	23.12	4.2	N/A
1314	Fill	Fill of [1316]	Dumped infill of well [1316]	Area 11	105/245, 105/250	1316	N/A	0.9	0.9	0.89	22.04	23.39	6	N/A
1315	Fill	Fill of [1316]	Primary fill of well [1316]	Area 11	105/245, 105/250	N/A	N/A	1.2	1.2	0.5	22.72	22.6	6	113
1316	Masonry	Well	Late C18th well.	Area 11	105/250, 105/245	1316	N/A	1.2	1.2	0.67	24.04	23.37	5.1	N/A

Context	Context	Description	Interpretation	Area	Grid	Plan No	Section	Dimensions (m)			Levels (m OD)		Phase	Enviro Sample
1317	Fill	Fill of [1312]	Backfill of construction cut [1312] Backfill is against [1316]	Area 11	105/245, 105/250	N/A	N/A	1.6	1.6	0.52	24.03	22.95	5.1	N/A
1318	Cut	Construction Cut	For well [1316]	Area 11	105/245, 105/250	1318	N/A	1.6	1.6	1.6	24.03	22.43	5.1	N/A
1319	Masonry	Wall	Probable buttress constructed against southern side of wall [1324] Part of structure [1351]	Area 11	100/240	1319, 1351, Pre-Ex	N/A	1.24	0.65	0.22	24.38	24.22	5.3	N/A
1320	Masonry	Floor	Remnants of a possible external surface. Only survives in a small area, possibly a threshold into a structure. Part of structure [1351]	Area 11	100/240	1320, 1351	N/A	0.35	0.52	N/A	24.19	24.19	5.3	N/A
1321	Masonry	Wall	Looks like a buttress but the position is possibly internal. Part of structure [1351]	Area 11	100/240, 100/245	1321, 1351, Pre-Ex	N/A	0.56	0.48	0.22	24.15	24.12	5.3	N/A
1322	Masonry	Wall	Possible threshold on southern side of wall [1324] into structure [1351]. Possibly same as [1322].	Area 11	100/240	1322, 1351, Pre-Ex	N/A	0.34	0.85	0.11	24.14	24.14	5.3	N/A
1323	Masonry	Wall	Remains of probable buttress against southern side of wall [1324]. Part of structure [1351].	Area 11	100/240	1323, 1351, Pre-Ex	N/A	0.68	0.44	0.16	23.95	23.95	5.3	N/A
1324	Masonry	Wall	Southern wall of structure [1351], probably the same build as [1333]. Butted up against N-S wall [1326].	Area 11	100/240, 105/240	1324, 1351, Pre-Ex	N/A	0.45	6.8	0.22	24.16	23.91	5.1	N/A

Context	Context	Description	Interpretation	Area	Grid	Plan No	Section	Dimensions (m)			Levels (m OD)		Phase	Enviro Sample
1325	Masonry	Wall	East-West wall abutting western side of North-South wall [1326]. Part of structure [1351].	Area 11	100/245, 100/250, 105/245, 105/250	1325, 1351	N/A	0.38	2.1	0.24	24.03	23.88	5.3	N/A
1326	Masonry	Wall	Mid to late C19th wall, part of overall structure [1351]. Truncated in the middle & to the north by later services.	Area 11	105/245, 105/240	1326, 1351, Pre-Ex	N/A	4.72	0.48	0.22	24.07	24.01	5.3	N/A
1327	Masonry	Floor	Small remnant of brick floor built onto the rebate of brick wall [1326] part of C19th structure [1351].	Area 11	105/245	1327, 1351, Pre-Ex	N/A	0.6	0.42	0.065	23.99	23.99	5.3	N/A
1328	Masonry	Wall	Mid to late C19th brick walls, part of larger structure [1351]. Truncated in various places by later service trenches.	Area 11	105/240, 105/245, 110/240, 110/245	1328, 1351, Pre-Ex	N/A	8.6	2.34	0.3	24.12	23.82	5.3	N/A
1329	Masonry	Wall	Mid to late C19th brick wall, part of larger structure [1351]. Truncated to the North by [1390], abutted by [1325], sealed by makeup [1382], seals made ground [1384].	Area 11	105/245, 105/250	1326, 1351, Pre-Ex	N/A	1.26	0.38	0.22	24.02	23.93	5.3	N/A
1330	Masonry	Drain	Late C19th brick drain which truncates wall [1328]. Truncated at its eastern end by later services, continues to the east as [1331].	Area 11	105/245, 110/245	1330, Pre-Ex	N/A	1.8	0.62	0.14	24.04	24	6	N/A
1331	Masonry	Drain	As [1330] Late C19th brick drain.	Area 11	110/245	1330, Pre-Ex	N/A	1.8	0.62	0.14	24	23.98	6	N/A
1332	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Void	N/A

Context	Context	Description	Interpretation	Area	Grid	Plan No	Section	Dimensions (m)			Levels (m OD)		Phase	Enviro Sample
1333	Masonry	Wall	Mid to late C19th brick wall. Built onto rebate of earlier brick wall [1328] to the north. Part of larger structure [1351]	Area 11	105/240, 110/240	1333, Pre-Ex	N/A	0.49	1	0.14	24	23.92	5.1	N/A
1334	Masonry	Wall	Short segment of E-W aligned brickwork.	Area 11	110/240	1333, 1351, Pre-Ex	N/A	0.22	0.96	N/A	23.94	23.94	5.1	N/A
1335	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Void	N/A
1336	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Void	N/A
1337	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Void	N/A
1338	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Void	N/A
1339	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Void	N/A
1340	Skeleton	Cow Skeleton	Bovine skeleton within pit [1235]	Area 9/12	115/225,	N/A	N/A	2.13	1.24	0.6	23.49	22.89	4.2	N/A
1341	Masonry	Drain	Blocking of drain [1342], constructed from re-used red bricks.	Area 11	105/250	1341, Pre-Ex	N/A	0.3	0.17	0.27	23.96	23.96	6	N/A
1342	Masonry	Drain	Brick drain inserted into wall. Later blocked up by [1341].	Area 11	100/250, 105/250	1330, Pre-Ex	N/A	0.75	3.05	0.13	23.9	23.86	6	N/A
1343	Masonry	Wall	Western North-South wall of structure [1351], same as [1329] with drain [1342] truncating between them.	Area 11	105/250	1326, 1351, Pre-Ex	N/A	1.79	0.33	0.25	24.01	23.98	5.3	N/A
1344	Masonry	Wall	Remains of a post-medieval building?	Area 11	100/250, 110/250	1344, 1351, pre-ex	N/A	1.87	8.5	0.17	24.07	23.9	5.1	N/A
1345	Masonry	Floor	Brick surface. Possibly a floor associated with wall [1347] to the south.	Area 11	100/235	1345	N/A	0.81	0.48	0.064	24	23.99	5.3	N/A
1346	Fill	Fill of [1348]	Backfill of construction cut [1348] for wall [1347]	Area 11	100/235, 105/235	N/A	N/A	0.18	2.44	0.22	24.02	23.94	5.3	N/A

Context	Context	Description	Interpretation	Area	Grid	Plan No	Section	Dimensions (m)			Levels (m OD)		Phase	Enviro Sample
1347	Masonry	Wall	E-W aligned brick wall. On South side, towards the western end the wall appears to have been re-faced or reinforced. To the east only the footing and two courses of the wall proper remain.	Area 11	100/235, 105/235	1347	N/A	0.35	2.92	0.29	24.17	24.16	5.3	N/A
1348	Cut	Construction Cut	Construction cut for wall [1347].	Area 11	100/235, 105/235	1348	N/A	0.58	2.44	0.22	24.02	23.8	5.3	N/A
1349	Fill	Fill of [1350]	Primary fill of pit feature [1350]	Area 11	105/240	N/A	N/A	1.33	1.13	0.58	23.82	23.81	4.1	N/A
1350	Cut	Pit	Cut of rubbish pit, contains primarily pan tiles	Area 11	105/240	1350	N/A	1.33	1.13	0.58	23.82	23.24	4.1	N/A
1351	Structure	Building	Outbuilding composed of walls [1327], [1319], [1321], [1324], [1326], [1333], [1334], [1328], [1368], [1329], [1671], [1325], [1344], [1343]	Area 11	100/240, 100/245, 100/250, 105/240, 105/245	1351	N/A	11.64	9.64	0.3	24.38	23.69	5.3	N/A
1352	Masonry	Wall	Remnant of possible garden wall/feature.	Area 11	105/235	1352	N/A	1.61	0.49	0.12	23.93	23.92	5.3	N/A
1353	Fill	Fill of [1354]	Fill of [1354]	Area 11	105/235	N/A	N/A	1.71	0.54	0.04	23.84	23.8	5.3	N/A
1354	Cut	Construction Cut	Depression left by load of wall [1352] rather than intentional construction cut.	Area 11	105/235	1354	N/A	1.71	0.54	0.05	23.85	23.8	5.3	N/A
1355	Skeleton	Cow Skeleton	Burial of a diseased animal within pit [1274]	Area 9/12	110/225	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	23.15	23.1	4.2	N/A
1356	Fill	Fill of 1357	Fill of masonry feature [1357], drain/soak away	Area 1/8/10	125/265	1356	N/A	0.31	0.35	0.24	24.11	24.11	5.3	N/A
1357	Masonry	Container	Square brick structure-possibly a container for planting	Area 1/8/10	125/265	1357	N/A	0.51	0.54	0.24	24.14	23.9	5.3	N/A

Context	Context	Description	Interpretation	Area	Grid	Plan No	Section	Dimensions (m)			Levels (m OD)		Phase	Enviro Sample
1358	Fill	Fill of [1359]	Backfill of construction cut [1359], against masonry feature [1357]	Area 1/8/10	125/265	N/A	N/A	0.96	0.83	0.23	24.13	24.12	5.3	N/A
1359	Cut	Construction Cut	Construction cut for brick soak away [1357]	Area 1/8/10	125/265	1359	N/A	0.96	0.83	0.23	24.13	23.9	5.3	N/A
1360	Fill	Fill of [1363]	Backfill of construction cut [1363]	Area 1/8/10	125/255	N/A	N/A	1.08	0.73	0.41	24.22	24.22	5.3	N/A
1361	Fill	Fill of [1362]	Infill of brick feature [1362]	Area 1/8/10	125/255	N/A	N/A	0.92	0.4	0.4	24.19	24.19	5.3	N/A
1362	Masonry	Container	Brick container or raised bed for ornamental plants	Area 1/8/10	125/255	1362	N/A	1.04	0.6	0.4	24.22	24.2	5.3	N/A
1363	Cut	Construction Cut	Construction cut for masonry [1362], silt trap	Area 1/8/10	125/255	1363	N/A	1.48	1	0.41	24.23	23.82	5.3	N/A
1364	Layer	Levelling Layer	Made ground/levelling layer, not excavated.	Area 11	100/235, 100/240	1364	159	6.96	1.06	0.18	24.07	23.93	4.1	N/A
1365	Fill	Fill of [1202]	Backfill of pit containing cow skeletons	Area 11	105/220	N/A	N/A	1.2	1.4	0.46	23.55	23.09	4.2	N/A
1366	Skeleton	Cow Skeleton	Articulated skeleton in pit [1202]	Area 11	105/220	Rectified Photo	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.12	23.06	22.94	4.2	N/A
1367	Fill	Fill of [1368]	Backfill of construction cut [1368] for wall [1328]	Area 11	105/240, 105/245, 105/250, 110/240, 110/245, 110/2	Pre-Ex	N/A	0.14	0.18	N/A	23.79	23.79	5.3	N/A
1368	Cut	Construction Cut	Construction cut for wall [1328]	Area 11	105/240, 110/240, 105/245, 110/245	1368	N/A	8.6	0.9	0.1	23.79	23.69	5.3	N/A
1369	Layer	Dump Layer	Levelling/dump layer - same as [1370]	Area 11	110/245	Pre-Ex	N/A	1.5	1.6	N/A	23.8	23.8	4.1	N/A
1370	Layer	Levelling Layer	Made ground, truncated by structure [1351]	Area 11	110/245	Pre-Ex	N/A	1.64	1.6	N/A	23.95	23.95	4.1	N/A
1371	Fill	Fill of [1372]	Fill of [1372]	Area 1/8/10	125/260	N/A	N/A	0.39	0.67	0.15	24.18	24.18	5.4	N/A
1372	Cut	Pit	Small sub rectangular feature, function unknown	Area 1/8/10	125/260	1372	N/A	0.39	0.67	0.15	24.18	24.03	5.4	N/A

Context	Context	Description	Interpretation	Area	Grid	Plan No	Section	Dimensions (m)			Levels (m OD)		Phase	Enviro Sample
1373	Layer	Dump Layer	Dump layer laid within structure [1351].	Area 11	105/250	1373, Pre-Ex	N/A	2.29	4.39	0.38	24.07	23.69	4.1	N/A
1374	Layer	Levelling Layer	Levelling layer at base of garden soil sequence	Area 11	100/235, 105/235	1374	N/A	2	1.74	0.16	23.85	23.82	4.1	N/A
1375	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Void	N/A
1376	Fill	Fill of [1377]	Backfill of construction cut [1377] for pipe/drain [1331] = [1330]	Area 11	110/245	Pre-Ex	N/A	1.09	0.66	N/A	23.87	23.87	6	N/A
1377	Cut	Construction Cut	construction cut for drain [1331] = [1330]	Area 11	110/245	Pre-Ex	N/A	2.26	0.66	N/A	23.87	23.87	6	N/A
1378	Layer	Dump Layer	late C19th dump layer, postdates brick building [1351]	Area 11	110/245, 110/250	Pre-Ex	N/A	2.8	1.72	N/A	23.92	23.92	4.1	N/A
1379	Layer	Floor	Gravel surface with high CBM content. Sealed by [1380] to the north & [1250] to the south.	Area 11	100/235, 100/240, 105/230, 105/235, 110/230	1379	159	10.4	9.2	0.2	23.89	23.69	4.1	N/A
1380	Layer	Dump Layer	Dump layer which overlies gravel surface [1379].	Area 11	100/240, 110/240, 105/245	Pre-ex	N/A	5.14	8.6	0.18	23.88	23.7	4.1	N/A
1381	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Void	N/A
1382	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Void	N/A
1383	Layer	Levelling Layer	Made ground - seals walls [1326], [1324] & [1321].	Area 11	100/240, 100/245	Pre-Ex	N/A	2.26	2.08	N/A	23.88	23.88	6	N/A
1384	Layer	Levelling Layer	Made ground.	Area 11	100/245, 105/245	Pre-Ex	N/A	2.5	6.66	0.18	23.69	23.51	6	N/A
1385	Fill	Fill of [1386]	Fill of brick structure [1386]	Area 1/8/10	125/265	N/A	N/A	0.35	0.36	0.3	24.12	24.12	5.3	N/A
1386	Masonry	Container	Square brick structure that could represent a raised bed or a container for ornamental plants	Area 1/8/10	125/265	1386	N/A	0.59	0.58	0.38	24.12	24.04	5.3	N/A
1387	Fill	Fill of [1388]	Backfill of construction cut [1388]	Area 1/8/10	125/265	N/A	N/A	1.1	1.1	0.3	24.09	24.09	5.3	N/A

Context	Context	Description	Interpretation	Area	Grid	Plan No	Section	Dimensions (m)			Levels (m OD)		Phase	Enviro Sample
1388	Cut	Construction Cut	Construction cut for [1386]	Area 1/8/10	125/265	1388	N/A	1.1	1.1	0.3	24.12	23.79	5.3	N/A
1389	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Void	N/A
1390	Cut	Construction Cut	Construction cut for drain [1342]	Area 11	100/250, 105/250	Pre-Ex	N/A	0.84	3.32	N/A	23.86	23.86	6	N/A
1391	Layer	Levelling Layer	Made - ground, same as [1392]	Area 11	100/250, 105/250	Pre-Ex	N/A	0.3	2.8	N/A	23.86	23.86	6	N/A
1392	Layer	Levelling Layer	Made ground, same as [1391]	Area 11	100/250, 105/250	Pre-Ex	N/A	1.74	2.94	N/A	23.84	23.84	6	N/A
1393	Fill	Fill of [1390]	Backfill of construction cut [1390], associated with drain [1342].	Area 11	100/250	Pre-Ex	N/A	0.84	2.08	0.12	23.86	23.74	6	N/A
1394	Layer	Levelling Layer	Late C19th/ early C20th dump/levelling layer.	Area 11	100/250, 105/250, 110/250	Pre-Ex	N/A	1.6	7.08	N/A	23.98	23.98	6	N/A
1395	Layer	Levelling Layer	Late C19th/C20th dump/levelling layer.	Area 11	100/250	Pre-Ex	N/A	0.96	0.72	N/A	24.02	24.02	6	N/A
1396	Fill	Fill of [1398]	Upper fill of [1398]	Area 1/8/10	125/265	N/A	N/A	0.58	1.8	0.06	24.12	24.12	5.4	N/A
1397	Fill	Fill of [1398]	Lower fill of [1398]	Area 1/8/10	125/265, 125/260	N/A	N/A	0.4	1.8	0.17	24.18	24.18	5.4	N/A
1398	Cut	Linear	Segment of linear feature, function unclear	Area 1/8/10	125/265, 125/260	1398	N/A	0.79	1.9	0.16	24.12	23.96	5.4	N/A
1399	Fill	Fill of [1400]	Fill of [1400]	Area 1/8/10	115/265, 120/265	N/A	N/A	0.8	0.69	0.2	24.12	24.11	5.4	N/A
1400	Cut	Pit	Cut of small 19th century pit	Area 1/8/10	115/265, 120/265	1400	N/A	0.8	0.69	0.2	24.12	23.97	5.4	N/A
1401	Fill	Fill of [1403]	Upper fill of [1403], sandy gravel	Area 1/8/10	120/255, 125/255	N/A	111	1.53	6.66	0.48	24.2	24.19	5.3	N/A
1402	Fill	Fill of [1403]	Lower fill of [1403], consists of brick rubble. Possibly confused with the lower fill of earlier circular feature [1745] in places, as this feature appears to re-cut it.	Area 1/8/10	120/255, 125/255	1403	111	1.55	6.66	0.36	23.66	23.65	5.3	N/A

Context	Context	Description	Interpretation	Area	Grid	Plan No	Section	Dimensions (m)			Levels (m OD)		Phase	Enviro Sample
1403	Cut	Garden Feature	Probable garden path. Partially recuts earlier ovoid garden feature.	Area 1/8/10	120/255	1403	111	1.6	6.66	0.84	24.26	23.39	5.3	N/A
1404	Fill	Fill of [1413]	Mid to late C18th refuse deposit. Fill of [1413]	Area 1/8/10	120/265	N/A	N/A	1.63	0.41	0.3	24.15	24.15	5.2	N/A
1405	Fill	Fill of [1413]	Fill of [1413] Mid-late C18th demolition deposition.	Area 1/8/10	120/265	N/A	N/A	1.63	0.41	0.25	23.88	23.86	5.2	N/A
1406	Fill	Fill of [1407]	Fill of [1407]	Area 1/8/10	125/265	N/A	N/A	1.88	1.08	0.17	24.13	24.05	5.2	N/A
1407	Cut	Linear	Cut of linear feature, function unknown	Area 1/8/10	125/265	1407	N/A	1.88	1.08	0.17	24.13	23.96	5.2	N/A
1408	Fill	Fill of [1409]	Fill of [1409], garden feature. Same as [1642]. Sandy gravel with frequent CBM inclusions resembling demo rubble.	Area 1/8/10	115/265, 120/265	N/A	N/A	3.24	4.6	0.55	24.21	23.79	5.3	N/A
1409	Cut	Garden Feature	Cut for garden feature, linear. Almost certainly a re-cut of [1643], which is an oval path.	Area 1/8/10	115/265, 120/265	1409	N/A	3.24	4.6	0.55	24.21	23.66	5.3	N/A
1410	Fill	Fill of [1411]	Fill of [1411]	Area 1/8/10	125/265	N/A	N/A	0.8	0.84	0.18	24.17	24.16	5.4	N/A
1411	Cut	Pit	Small pit, function uncertain	Area 1/8/10	125/265	1411	N/A	0.8	0.84	0.18	24.17	23.99	5.4	N/A
1412	Skeleton	Cow Skeleton	Cow skeletons within [1412] within pit [1240]	Area 9/12	115/225, 120/225	N/A	N/A	0.85	0.5	0.42	23.52	23.12	4.2	N/A
1413	Cut	Pit	Mid to late C18th refuse pit cut.	Area 1/8/10	120/265	1413	160	1.63	0.41	0.52	24.15	23.63	5.2	N/A
1414	Fill	Fill of [1415]	Fill of rob cut [1415]	Area 11	105/250	N/A	N/A	0.46	1.2	0.25	24.02	24.02	6	N/A
1415	Cut	Construction Cut	Robbed out drain cut. Aligns with [1342]/[1390], [1330]/[1377]	Area 11	105/250	1415	N/A	0.46	1.2	0.25	24.02	23.77	6	N/A
1416	Fill	Fill of [1417]	Fill of possible rob cut for a post	Area 11	105/250	N/A	N/A	0.25	0.25	0.33	24.03	24	4.1	N/A
1417	Cut	Pit	Small pit,	Area	105/250	1417	N/A	0.85	0.85	0.33	24.03	23.67	4.1	N/A

Context	Context	Description	Interpretation	Area	Grid	Plan No	Section	Dimensions (m)			Levels (m OD)		Phase	Enviro Sample
				11										
1418	Cut	Pit	Cut of sub-oval pit. Cow grave.	Area 9/12	120/225	1418	N/A	1.1	0.6	0.4	23.77	23.39	4.2	N/A
1419	Fill	Fill of [1418]	Soil deposit in pit [1418].	Area 9/12	120/225	1418	N/A	1.1	0.6	0.4	23.77	23.39	4.2	N/A
1420	Skeleton	Cow Skeleton	Articulated skeleton of a cow burial.	Area 9/12	120/225	1418	N/A	1.1	0.6	0.34	23.8	23.46	4.2	N/A
1421	Layer	Dump Layer	Layer of domestic rubbish	Area 1/8/10	120/255	1421	N/A	3.3	0.7	0.08	24.17	24.13	6	N/A
1422	Fill	Fill of [1469]	Compact gravel and fragmented red brick fill with frequent mortar inclusions	Area 1/8/10	125/255, 125/260	N/A	N/A	7.9	2.68	0.15	24.19	24.15	5.2	N/A
1423	Fill	Fill of [1424]	Fill of [1424]	Area 1/8/10	115/265, 120/265	N/A	N/A	1.42	1.4	0.3	24.23	24.11	5.4	N/A
1424	Cut	Pit	Cut of 19th century pit	Area 1/8/10	115/265, 120/265	1424	N/A	1.42	1.4	0.3	24.23	23.9	5.4	N/A
1425	Layer	Garden Soil	[Possible garden soil?] Made ground, possibly to raise ground prior to museum construction.	Area 1/8/10	115/260, 115/265	1425	N/A	5.82	2.98	0.63	24.28	24.28	5.4	N/A
1426	Cut	Stake-hole	Cut of small stake hole, one of three in line.	Area 1/8/10	125/255	1426	N/A	0.11	0.09	0.24	24.15	23.91	5.4	N/A
1427	Fill	Fill of [1426]	Fill of stake-hole [1426]	Area 1/8/10	125/255	1426	N/A	0.11	0.09	0.24	24.17	24.17	5.4	N/A
1428	Cut	Stake-hole	Cut of stake hole, one of three in line.	Area 1/8/10	125/255	1426	N/A	0.1	0.1	0.24	24.17	23.91	5.4	N/A
1429	Fill	Fill of [1428]	Fill of [1428]	Area 1/8/10	125/255	N/A	N/A	0.1	0.1	0.24	24.17	24.17	5.4	N/A
1430	Cut	Stake-hole	Cut of stake-hole, one of three in line.	Area 1/8/10	125/255	1426	N/A	0.06	0.08	0.1	24.18	24.03	5.4	N/A
1431	Fill	Fill of [1430]	Fill of [1430]	Area 1/8/10	125/255	N/A	N/A	0.08	0.06	0.1	24.18	24.18	5.4	N/A
1432	Layer	Garden Soil	Possible garden soil layer	Area 1/8/10	115/265, 120/265	1432	N/A	2.4	4	0.2	24.24	24.08	5.4	N/A
1433	Fill	Fill of [1436]	Fill of a linear cut	Area 1/8/10	120/265	N/A	N/A	2.4	0.92	0.2	24.1	24.1	5.4	N/A
1434	Cut	Pit	Rectangular feature cut into [1455]	Area 1/8/10	125/265	1434	N/A	0.3	0.5	0.1	24.2	24.1	5.4	N/A

Context	Context	Description	Interpretation	Area	Grid	Plan No	Section	Dimensions (m)			Levels (m OD)		Phase	Enviro Sample
1435	Fill	Fill of [1434]	Fill of a rectangular feature	Area 1/8/10	125/265	N/A	N/A	0.3	0.5	0.1	24.2	24.2	5.4	N/A
1436	Cut	Linear	Linear cut filled with gravel	Area 1/8/10	120/265	1436	N/A	0.92	2.4	0.2	24.09	23.88	5.4	N/A
1437	Fill	Fill of [1438]	Fill of a small pit	Area 1/8/10	125/265	N/A	N/A	0.54	0.41	0.18	24.12	24.12	5.4	N/A
1438	Cut	Pit	Cut of small pit	Area 1/8/10	125/265	1438	N/A	0.54	0.41	0.18	24.12	23.94	5.4	N/A
1439	Fill	Fill of [1440]	Fill of a small pit	Area 1/8/10	125/265	N/A	N/A	0.64	0.26	0.07	24.05	24.05	5.4	N/A
1440	Cut	Pit	Small pit	Area 1/8/10	125/265	1440	N/A	0.64	0.26	0.07	24.05	23.98	5.4	N/A
1441	Layer	Dump Layer	Irregular shaped dump of mixed cultural material	Area 1/8/10	120/265, 125/265	1441	N/A	2.56	1.06	0.04	24.16	24.12	5.4	N/A
1442	Fill	Fill of [1443]	Upper fill of linear garden feature [1443]. Same as [1401]	Area 1/8/10	115/255	N/A	N/A	1.11	0.9	0.15	24.03	24.03	5.3	N/A
1443	Cut	Garden Feature	Linear garden feature, same as [1403], separated by truncation to east of [1443]. This part of the feature may be recut of earlier circular feature [1752], partly based on comparison with the garden to the north. Lower fill, and lower part of the cut may therefore be dug out of sequence, as they are actually part of [1752].	Area 1/8/10	115/255	1443	N/A	1.11	0.9	0.29	24.05	23.72	5.3	N/A
1444	Layer	Dump Layer	Layer cut by small pits [1398] and [1411]	Area 1/8/10	120/260, 120/265, 125/260, 125/265	1444	N/A	2.3	3.16	0.19	24.21	24.16	5.4	N/A

Context	Context	Description	Interpretation	Area	Grid	Plan No	Section	Dimensions (m)			Levels (m OD)		Phase	Enviro Sample
1445	Fill	Fill of [1677]	Construction cut backfill of cut [1677] Numerous fossil bones found.	Area 1/8/10	125/235	N/A	N/A	4.7	2.8	0.61	24.51	23.9	6	N/A
1446	Layer	Floor	Rough metalled surface	Area 9/12	115/225, 120/225	1446	N/A	3	5.5	0.6	23.67	23.57	4.1	N/A
1447	Fill	Fill of [1448]	Fill of a heavily truncated feature	Area 1/8/10	125/265	N/A	N/A	2.14	0.82	0.3	24.09	24.07	5.4	N/A
1448	Cut	Pit	Cut of truncated feature	Area 1/8/10	125/265	1448	N/A	2.14	0.82	0.3	24.09	23.79	5.4	N/A
1449	Layer	Levelling Layer	Mid orange brown layer of clay mixed with refuse	Area 1/8/10	120/265	1449	N/A	0.9	0.64	0.1	24.1	24.8	5.4	N/A
1450	Fill	Fill of [1451]	Fill of a shallow pit	Area 1/8/10	125/260	N/A	N/A	1.43	0.67	0.1	24.18	24.18	5.4	N/A
1451	Cut	Pit	Shallow rubbish pit?	Area 1/8/10	120/265	1451	N/A	1.43	0.67	0.1	24.18	23.98	5.4	N/A
1452	Cut	Pit	Cut of a rectangular pit	Area 1/8/10	125/265	1452	N/A	0.75	1.2	0.2	24.17	23.94	5.4	N/A
1453	Fill	Fill of [1452]	Fill of a rectangular pit	Area 1/8/10	125/265	N/A	N/A	0.75	1.2	0.2	24.17	24.17	5.4	N/A
1454	Layer	Dump Layer	Obscure dump of possible building related debris	Area 1/8/10	120/265	1454	N/A	0.87	1.06	0.1	24.08	24.04	5.4	N/A
1455	Layer	Dump Layer	Layer or spread of discarded material	Area 1/8/10	125/265, 125/260	N/A	N/A	3.82	2.56	0.17	24.2	24.08	5.3	N/A
1456	Fill	Fill of [1456]	Fill of a small gully	Area 1/8/10	120/260	N/A	N/A	0.41	0.58	0.11	24.11	24.11	5.4	N/A
1457	Cut	Gully	Eastern butt-end of small gully	Area 1/8/10	120/260	1457	N/A	0.41	0.58	0.11	24.11	24	5.4	N/A
1458	Fill	Fill of [1459]	Fill of a possible flower bed	Area 1/8/10	115/260	1458	N/A	2.2	2.6	0.32	24.04	23.91	5.3	114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120
1459	Cut	Garden Feature	Cut for a flower bed	Area 1/8/10	115/260	1459	N/A	2.2	2.6	0.32	24.04	23.81	5.3	N/A
1460	Fill	Fill of [1461]	Fill of a garden feature.	Area 1/8/10	115/265	1460	N/A	2.5	2.24	0.18	24.04	23.99	5.3	121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126
1461	Cut	Garden Feature	Cut for flower bed	Area 1/8/10	115/265	1461	N/A	2.5	2.24	0.18	24.37	24.19	5.3	N/A

Context	Context	Description	Interpretation	Area	Grid	Plan No	Section	Dimensions (m)			Levels (m OD)		Phase	Enviro Sample
1462	Layer	Dump Layer	Crushed material culture and gravel deposit - dump of discarded material	Area 1/8/10	125/265	1462	N/A	0.9	0.96	0.04	24.13	24.12	5.3	N/A
1463	Fill	Fill of [1464]	Fill of an elongated pit containing mortar	Area 1/8/10	120/260, 125/260	N/A	N/A	2.2	2.6	0.36	24.16	24.16	5.4	N/A
1464	Cut	Pit	Cut of elongated pit	Area 1/8/10	120/260, 125/260, 125/265	1464	N/A	1.4	2.6	0.36	24.16	23.8	5.4	N/A
1465	Fill	Fill of [1467]	Fill of a heavily truncated pit	Area 1/8/10	120/265	N/A	N/A	1.12	0.96	0.1	23.91	23.78	5.2	N/A
1466	Layer	Levelling Layer	Modern construction layer containing demo material	Area 1/8/10	125/125	N/A	N/A	1.32	1.7	0.1	24.2	24.15	5.3	N/A
1467	Cut	Pit	Heavily truncated pit	Area 1/8/10	120/265	1467	N/A	0.96	1.12	0.1	23.87	23.7	5.2	N/A
1468	Layer	Dump Layer	Irregular shaped slump of what appears to be discarded structural material	Area 1/8/10	125/265	1468	N/A	2.34	1.38	0.03	24.17	24.13	5.3	N/A
1469	Cut	Construction Cut	Construction cut for hard standing [1422]?	Area 1/8/10	125/255	1469	N/A	6.7	2.5	0.15	24.22	24.04	5.3	N/A
1470	Layer	Levelling Layer	Dump or make-up layer	Area 1/8/10	115/260, 120/260, 125/260	1470	N/A	1.86	9.2	0.23	24.17	23.88	5.1	188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193
1471	Fill	Fill of [1443]	Lower fill of [1443], a linear garden feature. Consists of brick rubble and mortar. Same as 1402. Also may be confused with fill of earlier circular feature, which 1443 seems to recut at a later date.	Area 1/8/10	115/255	N/A	N/A	1.2	1.2	0.14	23.95	23.95	5.3	N/A
1472	Fill	Fill of [1473]	Fill of a pit or tree bole	Area 1/8/10	125/265, 120/265	N/A	N/A	1.05	2.72	0.29	24.18	24.18	5.4	N/A

Context	Context	Description	Interpretation	Area	Grid	Plan No	Section	Dimensions (m)			Levels (m OD)		Phase	Enviro Sample
1473	Cut	Pit	Pit or tree bole. Disturbed by bioturbation.	Area 1/8/10	125/265, 120/265, 120/260	1473	N/A	1.03	2.72	0.29	24.18	23.85	5.4	N/A
1474	Layer	Levelling Layer	Layer of soil and building material over [1470], same as [1501].	Area 1/8/10	120/255, 125/255, 120/260, 125/260	1474	N/A	3.28	4.7	0.21	24.23	24.06	5.3	N/A
1475	Layer	Dump Layer	Small spread of compacted rubble and silt	Area 1/8/10	125/255, 125/250	1475	N/A	1.4	1.2	0.4	24.15	24.13	5.3	N/A
1476	Fill	Fill of [1477]	Single fill of shallow pit	Area 11	105/230	1477	N/A	1	0.65	0.1	23.49	23.49	3	N/A
1477	Cut	Pit	Cut of C19th shallow pit.	Area 11	105/230	1477	N/A	1	0.65	0.1	23.49	23.39	3	N/A
1478	Fill	Fill of [1418]	Layer of bricks at bottom of sub-oval pit [1418]	Area 9/12	120/225	1418	N/A	0.5	0.35	0.25	23.62	23.39	4.2	N/A
1479	Layer	Dump Layer	Dump layer comprising a mix of garden soil and building material	Area 1/8/10	125/265, 120/265, 120/260	1479	N/A	0.88	2.94	0.17	24.16	24.13	5.4	N/A
1480	Cut	Pit	Cut of pit or tree bole	Area 1/8/10	125/265, 120/265	1480	N/A	0.33	1.98	0.14	24.04	23.82	5.4	N/A
1481	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Void	N/A
1482	Fill	Fill of [1748]	Upper fill of [1748], a heavily truncated feature, above brick rubble [1736]	Area 1/8/10	125/260, 120/260, 120/255	N/A	N/A	0.96	2.98	0.14	24.02	24.02	5.2	N/A
1483	Cut	Stake-hole	Cut of stake-hole, one of three in group	Area 1/8/10	125/255	1483	N/A	0.12	0.14	0.15	24.13	23.98	5.4	N/A
1484	Fill	Fill of [1483]	Fill of a stake-hole	Area 1/8/10	125/255	N/A	N/A	0.12	0.14	0.15	24.13	24.13	5.4	N/A
1485	Cut	Stake-hole	Cut of stake-hole, one of three in group	Area 1/8/10	125/255	1483	N/A	0.07	0.06	0.15	24.13	23.99	5.4	N/A
1486	Fill	Fill of [1485]	Fill of a stake-hole	Area 1/8/10	125/255	N/A	N/A	0.07	0.06	0.15	24.14	24.14	5.4	N/A
1487	Cut	Stake-hole	Cut of stake-hole, one of three in group	Area 1/8/10	125/255	1483	N/A	0.06	0.05	0.18	24.06	23.88	5.4	N/A
1488	Fill	Fill of [1487]	Fill of a stake-hole	Area 1/8/10	125/255	N/A	N/A	0.06	0.05	0.18	24.06	24.06	5.4	N/A

Context	Context	Description	Interpretation	Area	Grid	Plan No	Section	Dimensions (m)			Levels (m OD)		Phase	Enviro Sample
1489	Fill	Fill of [1491]	Backfill of construction cut [1491] (possibly just demo up against wall?)	Area 1/8/10	125/250, 125/255	N/A	N/A	3.94	0.12	0.1	24.11	24.02	5.1	N/A
1490	Masonry	Wall	N-S Garden boundary wall. Same as [1518]	Area 1/8/10	125/250, 125/255	1490	N/A	3.94	0.44	0.22	24.18	23.99	5.1	N/A
1491	Cut	Construction Cut	Construction cut for 1490, N-S boundary wall. Can't be seen at all in southern part of same wall 1518, may be falsely recorded.	Area 1/8/10	125/255, 125/260	1491	N/A	3.94	0.44	0.22	24.21	23.93	5.1	N/A
1492	Cut	Pit	Cut of pit	Area 1/8/10	120/260, 125/260	1492	N/A	0.85	0.8	0.53	24.24	23.71	5.4	N/A
1493	Fill	Fill of [1492]	Fill of pit	Area 1/8/10	120/260, 125/260	N/A	N/A	0.85	0.8	0.53	24.24	24.24	5.4	N/A
1494	Layer	Dump Layer	Demolition deposit possibly related to destruction of wall 1490	Area 1/8/10	125/255	1493	N/A	1.14	0.36	0.07	24.18	24.15	5.3	N/A
1495	Layer	Dump Layer	Same as [1470], duplicate recording	Area 1/8/10	120/260	N/A	N/A	1.85	0.76	0.18	24.08	23.97	5.1	N/A
1496	Fill	Fill of [1596]	Fill of a small pit	Area 1/8/10	120/255, 120/250	N/A	N/A	1.8	0.4	0.1	24.16	24.09	6	N/A
1497	Fill	Fill of [1596]	Mortar tipping layer: Probable fill of [1596], a small pit.	Area 1/8/10	125/260	N/A	N/A	0.62	1.64	0.2	24.12	24.18	6	N/A
1498	Cut	Bedding Trench	Cut of an elongated feature, filled by 1499 and 1540. Possible bedding trench?	Area 1/8/10	125/260, 120/265	1498	N/A	2.9	0.85	0.25	24.05	23.91	5.2	N/A
1499	Fill	Fill of [1498]	Upper fill of linear feature [1498]	Area 1/8/10	125/260, 125/265	N/A	N/A	1.4	0.75	0.15	24.05	24.05	5.3	N/A
1500	Layer	Levelling Layer	Make-up layer, defined by wall [1606] and truncated by [1403]/[1443]	Area 1/8/10	115/255, 120/255, 125/255, 115/250, 120/250, 125/250	1500	N/A	3.56	9.82	0.3	24.21	23.85	5.3	N/A

Context	Context	Description	Interpretation	Area	Grid	Plan No	Section	Dimensions (m)			Levels (m OD)		Phase	Enviro Sample
1501	Layer	Levelling Layer	Layer of garden soil mixed with building material, same as [1474]	Area 1/8/10	115/260, 120/260, 115/255, 120/255	1501	N/A	3.46	3.7	0.28	24.19	24.04	5.3	N/A
1502	Cut	Pit	Cut of pit truncated by [1492]	Area 1/8/10	120/260, 125/260	1502	N/A	0.58	0.7	0.27	24.11	23.84	5.4	N/A
1503	Fill	Fill of [1502]	Fill of pit [1502]	Area 1/8/10	120/260, 125/260	N/A	N/A	0.58	0.7	0.27	24.11	24.11	5.4	N/A
1504	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Void	N/A
1505	Layer	Levelling Layer	Same as 1470, duplicate recording, measurements taken from [1470]	Area 1/8/10	115/260, 120/260, 125/260	N/A	N/A	1.86	9.2	0.23	24.17	23.88	5.1	N/A
1506	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Void	N/A
1507	Layer	Rampart	Redeposited natural gravel. Probably C17th. Aligned with civil war ditch. Cambered gravel deposit.	Area 11	100/240, 105/240, 105/245, 110/240, 110/245	1507	159	5	8.6	0.7	22.76	22.64	3	N/A
1508	Fill	Fill of [1480]	Fill of [1480]	Area 1/8/10	125/265	N/A	N/A	0.33	1.98	0.14	24.04	24.04	5.4	N/A
1509	Fill	Fill of [1511]	Fill of pit [1511]	Area 1/8/10	120/260, 125/260	N/A	N/A	0.5	0.7	0.15	24.22	24.22	5.4	N/A
1510	Fill	Fill of [1511]	Fill of pit [1511]	Area 1/8/10	120/260, 125/260	N/A	N/A	0.4	0.6	0.13	24.07	24.07	5.4	N/A
1511	Cut	Pit	Cut of pit	Area 1/8/10	120/260, 125/260	1511	N/A	1.5	1.7	0.28	24.12	23.94	5.4	N/A
1512	Cut	Construction Cut	Square construction cut for masonry [1514]	Area 1/8/10	125/255	1512, 1514	N/A	0.7	0.7	0.22	23.99	23.8	5.3	N/A
1513	Fill	Fill of [1512]	Soil fill of construction cut [1512]	Area 1/8/10	125/265	N/A	N/A	0.7	0.7	0.22	23.99	23.99	5.3	N/A
1514	Masonry	Container	A small brick structure that could have been used as a container or a raised bed for ornamental plants	Area 1/8/10	125/265	1514	N/A	0.6	0.6	0.22	23.99	23.99	5.3	N/A
1515	Skeleton	Animal Skeleton	Buried remains of small dog, domestic pet	Area 1/8/10	125/255	Rectified Photo	N/A	0.47	0.2	N/A	24.07	24.07	5.3	N/A

Context	Context	Description	Interpretation	Area	Grid	Plan No	Section	Dimensions (m)			Levels (m OD)		Phase	Enviro Sample
1516	Fill	Fill of [1517]	Fill of pit. Modern building detritus.	Area 11	105/245	1517	N/A	1.54	1.15	0.29	23.61	23.33	6	N/A
1517	Cut	Pit	Cut of rubbish pit.	Area 11	105/245	1517	N/A	1.54	1.15	0.28	23.61	23.33	6	N/A
1518	Masonry	Wall	N-S Garden boundary wall., built flush against a supposed construction cut. Same as [1490]	Area 1/8/10	125/250, 125/255	1518	N/A	2.6	0.48	0.32	24.19	23.88	5.1	N/A
1519	Layer	Dump Layer	Dump layer/lens.	Area 11	100/230	1519	N/A	0.76	0.66	0.11	23.74	23.74	5.3	N/A
1520	Layer	Garden Soil	Garden soil or dirt surface	Area 1/8/10	125/255, 125/260, 125/250	1520	N/A	8	3	0.3	24.17	24.01	5.1	178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187
1521	Fill	Fill of [1522]	Fill of a possible planting hole	Area 1/8/10	115/265	N/A	113	0.38	0.34	0.16	24.19	24.19	5.2	N/A
1522	Cut	Garden Feature	Possible hole for a plant [or rooting?]	Area 1/8/10	115/265	1522	N/A	0.36	0.32	0.13	24.19	24.06	5.2	N/A
1523	Fill	Fill of [1527]	Loose & organic fill of Civil War ditch [1527]	Area 11	100/250, 105/250, 100/255, 105/255	N/A	113	4.1	1.7	0.31	23.49	22.75	5.1	N/A
1524	Cut	Linear	Cut of an elongated feature orientated E-W	Area 1/8/10	125/265	1524	N/A	0.35	0.9	0.15	24.08	23.95	5.2	N/A
1525	Fill	Fill of [1524]	Fill of an elongated feature	Area 1/8/10	125/260	N/A	N/A	0.35	0.9	0.15	24.08	24.08	5.2	N/A
1526	Fill	Fill of [1527]	Backfill of the Civil War ditch	Area 11	100/250, 105/250, 100/255, 105/255	N/A	113, 159	2.28	1.7	0.3	23.44	23.01	5.1	N/A
1527	Cut	Civil War ditch	Civil War defensive ditch.	Area 11	100/245, 100/250, 105/245, 100/250, 100/255, 110/2	1527	113, 146	9.4	9.7	1.8	23.62	21.82	3	N/A
1528	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Void	N/A
1529	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Void	N/A

Context	Context	Description	Interpretation	Area	Grid	Plan No	Section	Dimensions (m)			Levels (m OD)		Phase	Enviro Sample
1530	Fill	Fill of [1531]	Fill of a small pit.	Area 1/8/10	120/260	N/A	N/A	0.22	0.23	0.14	24.15	24.15	5.4	N/A
1531	Cut	Pit	Cut of small circular pit.	Area 1/8/10	120/260	1531	N/A	0.22	0.23	0.14	24.15	24.01	5.4	N/A
1532	Cut	Construction Cut	Construction cut for wall [1518], only the base is certain sides may be false. Same as [1491].	Area 1/8/10	125/250, 125/255	1532	N/A	4.24	0.48	0.23	24.17	23.86	5.1	N/A
1533	Fill	Fill of [1534]	Fill of a small cut	Area 1/8/10	120/260	1533	N/A	0.9	1	0.3	24.24	24.24	5.4	N/A
1534	Cut	Pit	Small cut, purpose unclear	Area 1/8/10	120/260	1534	N/A	0.36	0.34	0.2	24.2	24	5.4	N/A
1535	Fill	Fill of [1536]	Fill of [1536], a possible garden soil	Area 1/8/10	120/265	1535	N/A	1.28	1.56	0.18	24.2	24	5.4	127, 128, 129 130
1536	Cut	Garden Feature	Flower Bed	Area 1/8/10	120/265	1536	N/A	1.28	1.56	0.18	24.11	23.93	5.4	N/A
1537	Fill	Fill of [1538]	Fill of a pit	Area 1/8/10	120/260	N/A	N/A	0.49	0.17	0.21	24.12	24.12	5.4	N/A
1538	Cut	Pit	Cut of small circular truncated pit	Area 1/8/10	120/260	1538	N/A	0.49	0.17	0.21	24.12	24.12	5.4	N/A
1539	Fill	Fill of [1527]	Backfill of Civil War ditch	Area 11	100/250, 105/250, 100/255, 105/255	N/A	113, 159	9.71	1.7	0.64	23.54	22.48	4.1	264, 265, 266
1540	Fill	Fill of [1498]	Lower fill of an elongated feature	Area 1/8/10	125/265, 125/260	N/A	N/A	2.9	0.85	0.25	23.9	23.9	5.2	N/A
1541	Layer	Levelling Layer	Layer below [1455], which [1569], [1498] and [1552] (bedding trenches?) are cut into.	Area 1/8/10	125/260	1541	N/A	2.9	2.8	0.1	24.12	23.88	5.1	N/A
1542	Fill	Fill of [1543]	Silty fill of possible soil	Area 1/8/10	125/255	N/A	N/A	1.4	0.7	0.31	24.12	24.12	5.1	N/A
1543	Cut	Bedding trench	Possible bedding trench	Area 1/8/10	125/255	1543	N/A	1.4	0.7	0.31	24.12	23.81	5.1	N/A
1544	Fill	Fill of [1545]	Fill of a possible planting hole	Area 1/8/10	120/265	N/A	N/A	0.54	0.36	0.19	24.09	24.09	5.4	N/A
1545	Cut	Garden Feature	Pit, possibly used for planting	Area 1/8/10	120/265	1545	N/A	0.54	0.36	0.19	24.09	23.9	5.4	N/A

Context	Context	Description	Interpretation	Area	Grid	Plan No	Section	Dimensions (m)			Levels (m OD)		Phase	Enviro Sample
1546	Fill	Fill of [1547]	Fill of medium sized pit [1547]	Area 1/8/10	120/260	N/A	N/A	1.03	0.6	0.32	23.15	24.15	5.4	N/A
1547	Cut	Pit	Cut of pit truncated by rubble-wall ???? cut to south	Area 1/8/10	120/260	1547	N/A	1.03	0.6	0.32	24.15	24.15	5.4	N/A
1548	Fill	Fill of [1549]	Garden soil fill of [1549]	Area 1/8/10	120/260	N/A	N/A	0.66	0.5	0.17	24.16	24.16	5.4	N/A
1549	Cut	Garden Feature	Small shallow circular cut filled with very organic garden soil, possibly remains of cut for plant in the garden	Area 1/8/10	120/260	1549	N/A	0.66	0.5	0.17	24.16	23.95	5.4	N/A
1550	Fill	Fill of [1552]	Possible humic fill of [1552]	Area 1/8/10	125/260	1550	N/A	1.9	0.16	0.08	24.02	23.83	5.2	131
1551	Fill	Fill of [1552]	Lower fill of elongated rectangular feature [1552].	Area 1/8/10	125/260, 125/265	N/A	N/A	0.9	0.8	0.14	24.12	24.12	5.2	N/A
1552	Cut	Bedding trench	Cut of elongated feature in NS direction. Possible bedding trench for horticultural purpose.	Area 1/8/10	125/260, 125/265	1552	N/A	3	0.8	0.2	24.1	23.77	5.2	N/A
1553	Fill	Fill of [1554]	Fill of possible post hole.	Area 1/8/10	120/265	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	23.06	23.06	5.2	N/A
1554	Cut	Construction Cut	Construction cut for pipe.	Area 1/8/10	120/265	1554	N/A	0.12	0.12	0.32	23.87	23.06	5.2	N/A
1555	Layer	Dump Layer	Irregular shape deposit of structural material	Area 1/8/10	125/265	1555	N/A	2.68	3.24	0.05	24.11	23.93	5.3	N/A
1556	Layer	Levelling Layer	Made ground, probably laid down when landscaping garden	Area 1/8/10	120/265	1556	N/A	2.4	3.6	0.1	24.06	23.88	5.1	N/A
1557	Fill	Fill of [1576]	Fill of [1576], flower bed.	Area 1/8/10	125/265, 120/260	1557	N/A	1.16	1.15	0.12	23.9	23.81	5.4	133, 134
1558	Fill	Fill of [1560]	Secondary backfill of pit [1560] Domestic waste dump.	Area 11	105/250, 100/250	1560	N/A	1.6	0.4	0.55	23.71	23.57	5.1	N/A
1559	Fill	Fill of [1560]	Primary fill of pit [1560]	Area 11	105/250, 100/250	1560	N/A	4.1	1.54	0.55	23.3	23.3	5.1	135

Context	Context	Description	Interpretation	Area	Grid	Plan No	Section	Dimensions (m)			Levels (m OD)		Phase	Enviro Sample
1560	Cut	Pit	Pottery midden/domestic waste pit.	Area 11	105/250, 100/250	1560	113	4.1	0.55	1.54	23.71	23.04	5.1	N/A
1561	Layer	Fill of [1572]	Dump of mixed material culture and garden soil	Area 1/8/10	125/265	N/A	N/A	0.58	1.1	0.18	24.16	24.16	5.4	N/A
1562	Skeleton	Cow Skeleton	Second articulated cow skeleton in cut [1240].	Area 9/12	115/225, 120/225	Rectified Photo	N/A	1.5	0.8	0.5	23.56	23.11	4.2	N/A
1563	Masonry	Wall	Addition to Montagu House garden wall, orientated east-west	Area 9/12	120/225	1563	N/A	1.1	0.82	0.24	23.93	23.76	4.1	N/A
1564	Masonry	Boundary Wall	Montagu House garden wall	Area 9/12	120/225	1564	160	1	0.72	0.6	24.4	23.13	4.1	N/A
1565	Masonry	Wall	late repair of brick wall [1564]	Area 9/12	120/225	1564	160	0.86	0.48	0.49	23.73	23.94	5.1	N/A
1566	Fill	Fill of [1567]	Lower fill of pit containing dog skeleton [1587]	Area 1/8/10	125/265	N/A	N/A	0.6	0.9	0.15	23.91	23.91	5.4	N/A
1567	Cut	Pit	Cut of pit	Area 1/8/10	125/265	1567	N/A	0.6	0.9	0.15	23.91	23.76	5.4	N/A
1568	Fill	Fill of [1607]	Fill of possible garden feature	Area 1/8/10	120/260	N/A	N/A	0.86	1.12	0.18	24.2	24.08	5.4	N/A
1569	Cut	Bedding trench	Cut of a linear (rectangular) feature in N-S direction, filled by [1570] and [1571].	Area 1/8/10	125/260	1569	N/A	2.8	0.8	0.25	24.12	23.77	5.2	N/A
1570	Fill	Fill of [1569]	Fill of a linear bedding trench filled with a deposit of fine soft silt.	Area 1/8/10	125/260	1570	N/A	0.85	0.5	0.1	24	24	5.2	137
1571	Fill	Fill of [1569]	Mixed fill of [1569]	Area 1/8/10	125/260	N/A	N/A	2.8	0.8	0.25	24.12	24.12	5.2	N/A
1572	Cut	Pit	Cut containing a mix of garden soil and material culture	Area 1/8/10	125/265	1572	N/A	0.58	1.1	0.18	24.13	23.95	5.4	N/A
1573	Layer	Garden Soil	Deposit of garden soil unknown as to whether it is in its primary location or dumped	Area 1/8/10	125/265	1573	N/A	0.85	1.6	0.09	24.13	24.04	5.4	136
1574	Layer	Levelling Layer	Made ground	Area 1/8/10	125/265 120/265	N/A	N/A	2.5	4.3	0.18	24.07	23.91	5.3	N/A

Context	Context	Description	Interpretation	Area	Grid	Plan No	Section	Dimensions (m)			Levels (m OD)		Phase	Enviro Sample
1575	Fill	Fill of [1552]	Fill of [1552]	Area 1/8/10	125/260	N/A	N/A	1.8	0.5	0.2	24.1	24.1	5.2	N/A
1576	Cut	Garden Feature	Possible cut for 19th century flower bed	Area 1/8/10	120/265, 125/265	1576	N/A	1.2	0.94	0.12	23.92	23.8	5.4	N/A
1577	Layer	Levelling Layer	Make-up layer, same as [1474]	Area 1/8/10	125/260	1577	N/A	0.65	0.8	0.13	24.06	24.06	5.3	N/A
1578	Fill	Fill of [1527]	Fill of [1527] Top fill of ditch.	Area 11	110/250	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	23.67	23.67	5.1	N/A
1579	Layer	Dump Layer	Heavily root disturbed crushed chalk dominated deposit, dump of irregular shape	Area 1/8/10	125/265	N/A	N/A	1.94	2	0.13	24.09	24.03	5.3	N/A
1580	Fill	Fill of [1527]	Fill up to wall, same as [1578].	Area 11	110/250	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	23.67	23.59	5.1	N/A
1581	Fill	Fill of [1527]	Levelling fill of hardcore to level ditch [1527]	Area 11	110/250	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	23.58	23.19	5.1	N/A
1582	Fill	Fill of [1527]	Fill of Civil War ditch. May represent natural inwashing?	Area 11	100/250, 105/250, 100/255, 105/255	N/A	113	1.63	5.7	0.28	22.87	22.75	5.1	N/A
1583	Fill	Fill of [1584]	19th Century Deposit, possibly for structural purpose, either to support something sitting on top or perhaps as extra reinforcement to the wall next to which it sits.	Area 1/8/10	120/250	N/A	N/A	1.1	0.96	0.35	24.01	24.01	6	N/A
1584	Cut	Pit	19th Century pit filled with sandstone slab fragments.	Area 1/8/10	120/250	1584	N/A	1.1	0.96	0.35	24.01	23.66	6	N/A
1585	Fill	Fill of [1586]	Fill of [1586]	Area 1/8/10	120/265	1585	N/A	0.72	0.75	0.15	23.98	23.96	5.4	N/A
1586	Cut	Pit	Cut of shallow pit	Area 1/8/10	120/260	1586	N/A	0.72	0.75	0.15	23.98	23.83	5.4	N/A
1587	Skeleton	Animal Skeleton	Articulated skeleton of dog in burial cut [1589]	Area 1/8/10	125/260	Rectified Photo	N/A	0.53	0.26	N/A	23.97	23.93	5.4	N/A
1588	Fill	Fill of [1589]	Fill of [1589]	Area	125/260	N/A	N/A	0.6	0.7	0.1	23.86	23.86	5.4	N/A

Context	Context	Description	Interpretation	Area	Grid	Plan No	Section	Dimensions (m)			Levels (m OD)		Phase	Enviro Sample
				1/8/10										
1589	Cut	Pit	Pit for dog burial	Area 1/8/10	125/260	1589	N/A	0.6	0.7	0.1	23.86	23.76	5.4	N/A
1590	Fill	Fill of [1592]	Fill of cut [1592]	Area 1/8/10	115/250	N/A	N/A	0.4	0.6	0.15	23.96	23.81	5.2	N/A
1591	Masonry	Soak away	Circular brick soak away	Area 1/8/10	115/250	1591	N/A	0.48	0.64	0.1	24.06	24.01	5.2	N/A
1592	Cut	Construction Cut	Cut for soak away [1591]	Area 1/8/10	115/250	1592	N/A	0.48	0.64	0.15	23.96	23.81	5.2	N/A
1593	Layer	Dump Layer	Dump of mixed material culture	Area 1/8/10	125/265	1514	N/A	3.34	2.48	0.14	24.13	24.06	5.3	N/A
1594	Fill	Fill of [1527]	Basal fill of [1527]	Area 11	105/245, 110/245	N/A	N/A	1.25	4.74	0.2	23.22	22.97	4.1	N/A
1595	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Void	N/A
1596	Cut	Pit	Cut of small pit	Area 1/8/10	120/255, 120/260,	1596	N/A	1.8	0.4	0.12	24.18	24.06	6	N/A
1597	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Void	N/A
1598	Fill	Fill of [1599]	Fill of [1599]	Area 1/8/10	120/260	N/A	N/A	0.7	0.76	0.28	24	23.98	5.4	N/A
1599	Cut	Pit	Cut of small pit.	Area 1/8/10	120/260	1599	N/A	0.7	0.76	0.28	24	23.72	5.4	N/A
1600	Fill	Fill of [1601]	Packing material for possible wall support	Area 1/8/10	115/250, 120/250	N/A	N/A	0.4	3.9	0.06	24.1	24.04	5.2	N/A
1601	Cut	Linear	Trench for structural reinforcement material, in this case chalk packed up against wall.	Area 1/8/10	115/250, 120/250	1601	N/A	0.4	3.9	0.06	23.96	23.9	5.2	N/A
1602	Fill	Fill of [1609]	Mortar rich fill of probable rob cut for a brick planter	Area 1/8/10	125/265	1602	N/A	0.92	0.86	0.09	23.88	23.87	5.4	N/A
1603	Fill	Fill of [1527]	Base fill of Civil War ditch. Maybe same as [1744].	Area 11	100/250, 105/250, 100/255, 105/255	N/A	113	2.62	3.2	0.44	22.76	22.12	3	267
1604	Fill	Fill of [1605]	Fill of [1605], construction cut.	Area 1/8/10	120/250	N/A	N/A	1.3	2.25	0.42	24.31	24.31	7	N/A
1605	Cut	Construction Cut	Construction cut for modern walls [1720] and [1727]	Area 1/8/10	120/250	1605	N/A	1.3	2.25	0.42	24.31	23.82	7	N/A

Context	Context	Description	Interpretation	Area	Grid	Plan No	Section	Dimensions (m)			Levels (m OD)		Phase	Enviro Sample
1606	Masonry	Wall	Late 18th century garden boundary wall, E-W. Same as [1851]	Area 1/8/10	120/250, 125/250	1606	N/A	0.42	3.62	0.91	24.3	23.82	5.1	N/A
1607	Cut	Pit	Cut of pit	Area 1/8/10	120/260	1607	N/A	0.86	1.12	0.18	24.08	23.9	5.4	N/A
1608	Masonry	Boundary Wall	Garden boundary wall. Same as [1611] to the west.	Area 1/8/10	115/250, 120/250	1608	N/A	0.2	1.26	0.23	24.15	24.1	5.2	N/A
1609	Cut	Robber cut	Irregular cut containing dump of mortar rich material. May represent a rob cut for a brick planter	Area 1/8/10	125/265	1609	N/A	1.15	0.77	0.09	23.9	23.79	5.4	N/A
1610	Layer	Dump Layer	Burnt clay deposit of irregular shape	Area 1/8/10	125/265	1610	N/A	2.66	2.32	0.05	24.01	23.92	5.3	N/A
1611	Masonry	Wall	Early 19th century wall, same as [1608]	Area 1/8/10	115/250	1611	N/A	0.22	1	0.21	24.19	24.1	5.2	N/A
1612	Fill	Fill of [1613]	Post-medieval fill of small pit cut [1613]	Area 11	100/250, 105/250	N/A	N/A	0.58	0.85	0.18	23.6	23.59	5.3	N/A
1613	Cut	Pit	Small post-med pit cut, filled by [1612]	Area 11	100/250, 105/250	1613	N/A	0.58	0.85	0.18	23.6	23.42	5.3	N/A
1614	Fill	Fill of [1615]	Construction cut backfill of drain [1615].	Area 11	100/250, 105/250	1615	N/A	0.32	0.7	0.18	23.61	23.61	5.3	N/A
1615	Masonry	Drain	Post med brick drain.	Area 11	105/250, 100/250	1615	N/A	0.3	0.7	0.07	23.61	23.58	5.3	N/A
1616	Cut	Construction Cut	Construction cut for brick drain [1615]	Area 11	100/250, 105/250	1616	N/A	0.3	0.8	0.13	23.61	23.48	5.3	N/A
1617	Fill	Fill of [1677]	Modern backfill of construction cut [1677]	Area 1/8/10	125/235, 125/240	N/A	N/A	0.81	2	0.26	24.07	24.07	7	N/A
1618	Fill	Fill of [1630]	Thin layer of soil, fill of [1630]	Area 1/8/10	115/250, 120/250	N/A	N/A	1.45	3.5	0.1	24.19	24.03	5.3	N/A
1619	Layer	Dump Layer	Dump of what appears to be structural material	Area 1/8/10	125/265	1619	N/A	0.45	0.58	0.05	24.01	24.01	5.3	N/A
1620	Layer	Dump Layer	Upper fill of [1630].	Area 9/12	120/225	1620	N/A	1.22	1.08	0.08	23.78	23.72	4.1	N/A
1621	Layer	Dump Layer	Dumped deposit of structural material	Area 1/8/10	125/265	1621	N/A	1.8	1.16	0.05	24.19	24.08	5.3	N/A