Archaeology South-East

ASE

POST-EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT AND UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN REPORT

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS AT PARKER HOUSE, PARKER STREET LONDON BOROUGH OF CAMDEN

NGR: 530480 181310
(TQ 30480 81310)

Planning Reference: 2012/6132/P
ASE Project No: 160899
Site Code: PRR 16
ASE Report No: 2017479
OASIS ID: archaeol6-301025

By Ian Hogg

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Prepared by:	**Ian Hogg**	**Archaeologist**	
Reviewed and approved by:	**Dan Swift**	**Project Manager**	
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Archaeology South-East
Units 1 & 2
2 Chapel Place
Portslade
East Sussex
BN41 1DR
Tel: 01273 426830
Fax: 01273 420866
email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
www.archaeologyse.co.uk

Abstract

This report presents the results of the archaeological investigations carried out by Archaeology South-East at Parker House, Parker Street, London Borough of Camden between February 2016 and April 2017. The fieldwork was commissioned by CgMs Consulting in advance of the redevelopment of the site.

The earliest identified material was residual prehistoric pottery and worked flint of either Early Neolithic or Late Bronze Age date indicating some prehistoric activity within the area. Residual Roman material was also found.

The most significant period of activity dated to the Middle Saxon period at a time when the site is understood to have lain on the periphery of the settlement of Lundenwic. The evidence primarily comprised gravel quarrying apparently within an area demarcated by ditches during the later 8th and early 9th centuries. The earliest phase was marked by generally shallower quarry pits partially enclosed by a ditch, with the fills of this phase containing a notable lack of finds. The second phase of Saxon quarry activity comprised notably deeper pits containing more finds. The quarrying was enclosed by a large ditch, the size of which might suggest that it formed part of the defences of Lundenwic. Some refuse deposition was also noted during this phase; this expanded during the mid-9th century when a significant amount of refuse material was used to backfill earlier features. Purpose built rubbish pits were also dug along with a possible industrial feature lined with mortar.

Early and mid-17th century activity primarily comprised quarrying, the backfilling of quarry pits and refuse dumping. The late 17th and 18th centuries saw the development of small terraced housing along either side of St Thomas's Street; later called King Street, a street that formerly bisected the site. Significant horizontal truncation during the construction of Parker House, which followed the clearance of the area in the later 19th century, meant that only occasional foundations of this housing, and cut features such as cess pits and soakaways survived.

The report is written and structured so as to conform to the standards required of post-excavation analysis work as set out in Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE), Project Planning Notes 3 (PPN3): Archaeological Excavation (English Heritage 2008). Interim analysis of the stratigraphic, finds and environmental material has indicated a provisional chronology, and assessed the potential of the site archive to address the original research agenda, as well as assessing the significance of those findings. This has highlighted what further analysis work is required in order to enable suitable dissemination of the findings in an article for the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society Journal.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Location

1.1.1 The site is located within an Archaeological Priority Area as defined by Camden Development Plan Policies. The site lies close to the north-eastern boundary of the Middle Saxon settlement of Lundenwic.

1.1.2 The site is bound by Macklin Street and St Joseph's Primary School to the north, the London Theatre to the south-west, Parker Street to the south-east and 39-41 Parker Street to the north-east. It is a roughly rectangular plot of land lying on the south-western side of Parker Street.

1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.1 The solid geology of the site is London Clay forming the London Basin. It is overlaid by drift geology of Lynch Hill Gravels (CgMs, 2012). The gravels are in turn overlain by brickearth.

1.2.2 The previous evaluation (ASE 2106) found natural gravels between c.19.00m aOD and 20.43m aOD (between 2.40m and 3.80m below ground level); these were overlain by a disturbed brickearth deposit. The brickearth was sealed by post-medieval made ground present in both archaeology trial pits.

1.3 Scope of the Project

1.3.1 Planning consent (Planning Ref: 2012/6132/P) was granted for the redevelopment of the site to provide forty-three residential units within a six storey building (plus basement), and retention of the existing façade to Parker Street, following demolition of the existing hostel accommodation.

1.3.2 An archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) was prepared in support of the application (CgMs 2012). Having considered that document the Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service (GLAAS), part of Historic England that advises the London Borough of Camden on its archaeological obligations, recommended that a condition be attached to the planning consent for a programme of archaeological work. Accordingly, Condition 5 states:

A) No development (including demolition) shall take place until a Written Scheme of Investigation, to secure a programme of archaeological mitigation, has been submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority.

B) No development (including demolition) shall take place other than in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under Part (A).

C) The development shall not be occupied until the site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under Part (A), and the provision made for analysis, publication and dissemination of the results and archive deposition has been secured.

REASON: Important archaeological remains may exist on this site. Accordingly the Council wishes to secure the provision of archaeological

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investigation and the subsequent recording of the remains prior to development in accordance with the requirements of policy CS14 of the London Borough of Camden Local Development Framework Core Strategy and policy DP25 of the London Borough of Camden Local Development Framework Development Policies.

1.3.3 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in February 2016 (ASE 2016). This comprised the excavation of two Archaeological Trial Pits (ATP's) located within two internal courtyards accessed through the building. Natural gravels were encountered between c.19.00mOD and 20.43mOD (between 2.40m and 3.80m BGL; the gravels were sealed by a brickearth deposit which was cut a by a feature of unknown date. The pit was overlain by post-medieval made ground into which were cut 18th century basements. A watching brief was subsequently conducted during trial pits investigating the foundations of Parker House.

1.3.4 The results of the previous evaluation and watching brief phase of works showed that there was potential for the survival of deposits predating the 18th century structural remains, cut into the brickearth horizon. Consequently, archaeological mitigation work comprising a watching brief on the post-medieval structural remains and excavation of underlying cut features was undertaken.

1.3.5 All work was carried out in accordance with the written scheme of investigation for the mitigation works (CgMs 2016) and CIfA standards and guidance (CIfA 2017) and the Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service (GLAAS) Standards for Archaeological Work (Historic England 2015).

1.4 Circumstances and Dates of Work

1.4.1 The evaluation was commissioned by CgMs Consulting and was conducted between the 15th and 26th February 2016; the subsequent watching brief between the 5th and 7th April 2016.

1.4.2 The watching brief on the post-medieval structural remains was conducted between the 14th November and 22nd December 2016. The excavation ran between the 7th March and 28th April 2017.

1.5 Archaeological methodology

1.5.1 The archaeological works focussed on the north and centre of the site where the greatest development impact was to take place.

1.5.2 The methodology for the initial evaluation and watching brief are detailed in the report for that phase of work (ASE 2016, 6). The evaluation comprised two trial pits located within courtyards inside the footprint of Parker House. The watching brief involved the monitoring of trial pits targeting the foundations of Parker House.

1.5.3 The mitigation initially comprised a watching brief during obstruction removal, ground reduction and piling. The evaluation had identified structural remains associated with post-medieval terraced housing directly below the existing floor slab; ground reduction was monitored and any structural remains were left *in situ* until they had been planned photographed and recorded. The

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ground reduction ceased once the archaeological horizon below the post-medieval made ground was reached.

1.5.4 After initial ground reduction, a piling mat was laid down and piling was conducted. Once this had been completed, the piling mat was removed and stripping of the excavation area commenced.

1.5.5 The excavation area was machine stripped using a tracked mechanical 360° excavator. All mechanical excavation was undertaken using toothless buckets under the direct supervision of experienced archaeologists. Overburden deposits (comprising the piling mat and the remaining post-medieval made ground) were first removed. Machine excavation was then carried out to the surface of natural geology whereupon archaeological features were exposed. Care was taken not to machine off seemingly homogenous layers that might have been the upper parts of archaeological features. The resultant surfaces were cleaned as necessary and a pre-excavation plan prepared using Total Station (TST) surveying. This was made available to the Project Manager, the Supervisor and the GLAAS Archaeology Advisor.

1.5.6 This pre-excavation plan was made available in Autocad and PDF format and printed at a suitable scale (1:20 or 1:50) for on-site use. The plan was updated by regular visits to site by Archaeology South-East Surveyors who plotted excavated features and recorded levels in close consultation with the Supervisors. Where necessary (for example detailed structural features) features were hand planned at a scale of 1:20 and then digitised to be included on the overall plan.

1.5.7 All excavation work was carried out in line with Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service (GLAAS) Standards for Archaeological Work (Historic England 2015) and the WSI (CgMs 2016).

1.5.8 After the cleaning and planning of the excavation areas the following sampling strategy was employed:

- all Saxon and possible Saxon deposits were fully excavated; this included 100% of ditch and gully fills as well as layers. All relationships were investigated before being excavated stratigraphically

- Post-medieval remains were sampled sufficiently to determine their age, extent and stratigraphic relationships

- excessively deep pits were excavated to 1.20m in depth before the surrounding area was stepped to allow safe access for further excavation

- Consideration was given to employing the single context recording system if remains are sufficiently complicated

1.5.9 All excavated deposits and features were recorded according to current professional standards using the standard context record sheets used by ASE.

1.5.10 A full digital photographic record of all features was maintained. Black and white, and colour (35mm transparency) photographs were taken of notable features only. This illustrates the principal features and finds both in detail and

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in a general context. The photographic record also includes working shots to represent more generally the nature of the fieldwork.

1.5.11 All finds recovered from excavated deposits were collected and retained in line with the ASE artefacts collection policy.

1.5.12 The site provided further opportunity to examine and process environmental material from a relatively large area within the urban context. It was anticipated that the archaeological feature types would again be predominately pits with deposits rich in organics, as indicated in the evaluation and at adjacent. On-site sampling methodology, processing and recording was undertaken within the guidelines laid out by English Heritage (2011).

1.5.13 Samples were collected from suitable excavated contexts, including dated/datable buried soils, well-sealed slowly silted features, sealed hearths, and sealed features containing evident carbonised remains, peats, water-logged or cess deposits.

1.5.14 Once the site was stripped, Laura O'Gorman (Greater London Archaeological Advisor) was invited to discuss and further refine the sampling strategy. It was decided that 40 litres samples (or 100% where the deposit is less than 40 litres in total) would be taken from all Saxon contexts.

1.6 Organisation of the Report

1.6.1 This post-excavation assessment (PXA) and updated project design (UPD) has been prepared in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE), Project Planning Notes 3 (PPN3): Archaeological Excavation (English Heritage 2008).

1.6.2 The report seeks to quantify and summarise the results of the archaeological investigations (hitherto referred to together as 'the site') within the local historical setting; specify their significance and potential, including any capacity to address the original research aims, listing any new research criteria; and to lay out what further analysis work is required to enable their final dissemination, and what form the latter should take.

1.6.3 Following on from the evaluation and initial watching brief conducted by Archaeology South-East (ASE 2016) work at the site ran as a continuous watching followed by a single excavation, with the finds and environmental archives all recorded under a single site code: PRR16.

1.6.4 Where possible the results from the evaluation(s) have been integrated and assessed with the results from the main excavation.

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2.0 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 The full archaeological background (CgMs 2012) is summarised below.

Prehistoric & Roman

2.2 The site was considered to have low potential for the presence of prehistoric remains. While the site lies some distance west of the Roman core of *Londinium*, New Oxford Street does follow the route of the Roman London to Silchester road, a stream identified at Aviation House (to the north-east of the site) had associated Roman material including ditches and gullies and Roman quarry pits filled with domestic refuse were recorded at Holborn Town Hall. Individual finds of Roman date include part of a Roman tombstone at Barter Street to the north and the foot of a life-size bronze statue together with a brooch have been found on the Kingsway, just to the east of the site.

Saxon

2.3 The site's archaeological potential was primarily associated with its proximity to Saxon London, *Lundenwic*. It is thought that *Lundenwic* was established by c. 600AD and during the 7th and 8th centuries grew into a major trading port.

2.4 Truncated deposits containing pottery dated to c.650-1150 AD and animal bone were identified at 27-29 Macklin Street, c.60m north of the study site in 1989.

2.5 Archaeological work at 107-115 Long Acre to the south of the site has identified remains including pits and a road, dated to the Anglo-Saxon period. Further evidence from Long Acre was at 67-68 where daub, cobbled yard surfaces, Saxon burials and rubbish pits were amongst the finds.

2.6 Evidence from Drury Lane to the south and east of the site includes settlement evidence from 55-57, where Mid-Saxon pits, wells, postholes and a beam slot, possibly indicating a rectangular post-built structure, were found. Finds from the site included pottery, burnt daub, loom weight fragments, metal objects, animal bone and oyster shells. An Iron working site dated to the Saxon period has been identified at 44-46 Drury Lane to the south-east of the site. A Middle Saxon pit was identified at 141-142 Drury Lane as well as a whole chaff tempered pot found at a depth of 12 feet (c.3.6m) below existing ground level.

2.7 Further evidence of Saxon settlement evidence has been identified at 66-68 Great Queen Street to the east of the site and at Keeley Street to the south-east. Saxon pits have been located from Dryden Street to the south, Endell Street to the east and Wild Street to the south-east.

Medieval

2.8 *Lundenwic* had passed out of use by c.900 AD when the City of London was re-established as an urban settlement (Cowie and Blackmore 2012). Much of the former settlement became farmland, which typically shows up in the archaeological record as layers of cultivation soil.

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2.9 Medieval cultivation soil has been identified at the Aviation House site to the north-east, with abraded pottery at the Holborn Town Hall site to the north, at 107-115 Long Acre to the south and at Keeley Street to the south-east.

2.10 Archaeological work in 1989 at 27-29 Macklin Street c.60m to the north-east of the site revealed very truncated features cut into the natural geology. Most of the finds were dated to 1550-1900, but there was apparently much re-deposited pottery dated to the twelfth century AD.

2.11 Work at Hanover Place, Floral Street and Long Acre to the south of the site revealed a well dated to the early medieval period.

2.12 Roads within the vicinity of the site with probable medieval origins include Drury Lane to the south.

2.13 Medieval finds from the area include human remains of a trepanned skull from an adult woman found at Drury Lane and pottery and ceramic building material from the site of St Pauls Hospital to the east.

Post-medieval and Modern

2.14 The site was undeveloped until 1615-1620, when Parker Lane was first laid out. During the late 17th and 18th century the site was bisected by a road known as St Thomas's Street and later King Street. While buildings were constructed, and shown as present on either side of St Thomas Street in the historic mapping of the DBA (CgMs 2012), the site was not on the frontage of Parker Street until street alterations were undertaken some time prior to 1923. Throughout the 19th century the site went through several different rebuilds, alterations and layouts although there is no indication that any of these incarnations contained cellars, other than one known small basement at the east end of the site.

Previous Work

2.15 ASE carried out an evaluation on the site in February 2016 (ASE 2016) consisting of two archaeology trial pits. Natural gravels were recorded at a height of 20.43mOD within the eastern trial pit. A hand augered borehole within the western pit suggested a height of 19.00m OD for the natural gravels. The gravels were overlain by a thin deposit of slightly disturbed brickearth in the east trench which was cut by a pit of possible 17th century date. This feature was only partially seen within the trial pit and could not be fully excavated; given the lack of securely dateable finds it could have been of an earlier date. The pit was sealed by post-medieval made ground which was present in both trial pits.

2.16 The made ground was cut by 18th century structural remains probably associated with buildings fronting the former road named St Thomas Street which would have bisected the site; these remains took the form of basement walls probably of a row of tenements. Later structural remains were also recorded and probably represented a culvert or sewer associated with Parker House.

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3.0 ORIGINAL RESEARCH AIMS

3.1 The general aims of the investigation are:

- (OR1) To define, insofar as possible, the date, character, form and function of any archaeological features observed on site.

- (OR2) To establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains within the footprint of the proposed development and to preserve by record any such remains.

- (OR3) To determine the survival, extent and minimum depth below modern ground level of any such remains To determine the nature and significance of any archaeological deposits.

3.2 Specific research aims with reference to the research framework for London Archaeology (Museum of London, 2002) are:

- (OR4) Is there any evidence of Saxon occupation on the site?

- (OR5) *S3 Understanding the size and character of Lundenwic, in relation to the wide region.*

- (OR6) *L2 Identifying the changes in house design and construction during the period, and considering what social and economic origins and effects these changes had on urban life.*

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4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 Individual contexts, referred to thus [***], have been sub-grouped and grouped together during post-excavation analysis. Features are either referred to by their context, sub-group (SG**) or group label (G**). In this way, associated contexts may be identified and discussed together.

4.1.2 Environmental samples are listed within triangular brackets <**>, and registered finds thus: RF<*>. References to sections within this report are referred to thus (3.7).

4.2 Summary

4.2.1 The archaeology is discussed under provisional date-phased headings determined primarily through assessment of the dateable artefacts, predominantly the pottery, and secondarily through the creation of relative chronologies where stratigraphic relationships exist.

4.2.2 There is a 'background' of prehistoric finds including worked flint and pottery suggesting occupation of the area during the Early Neolithic or Late Bronze Age. Residual Roman material was also found, unsurprisingly given the proximity of *Londinium*.

4.2.3 The first major phase of activity is Middle Saxon. During this time the site is understood to have lain on the northernmost periphery of *Lundenwic*. This activity has been divided into three periods; the first, probably dating to the mid to late 8th century consisted of gravel quarrying within a probable enclosure. The features of this phase contained quite sterile fills with very few finds, particularly dateable ones.

4.2.4 This activity intensified in the late 8th and early 9th centuries; again quarry pits were recorded although these were now backfilled by refuse which was laso recorded as layers of material. The most significant feature was a large ditch delineating the north-eastern edge of the quarrying activity; this feature was perhaps too large to merely act as an enclosure ditch and it is postulated that it may have formed part of the defensive boundary ditch, or ditches, enclosing *Lundenwic*.

4.2.5 The last phase of Mid-Saxon activity dates to the mid-9th century and was marked by refuse deposition, both in tops of the quarry pits and ditches from the previous phase and also within purpose dug pits.

4.2.6 Residual medieval finds suggest that some small degree of activity began occurring in the area from around the 13th century; but the next phase of in situ activity dates to the early post-medieval period. Quarry pits of a 17th century date were recorded in the north-eastern part of the site; these were backfilled with refuse material that also overlay the cut features and formed a layer seen across much of the site.

4.2.7 The late 17th and 18th century saw the development of the area with terraced houses bounding a road that bisected the site. Occasional parts of the foundations of the terraced housing, cess pits and soakaways were

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encountered, however the majority of the evidence had been horizontally truncated to below ground floor level during the construction of Parker House. The latest activity was 20th century and relates to Parker House itself.

4.2.8 The finds and environmental samples ultimately deposited as part of the archive are dependent on specialist recommendations and regional archive requirements.

Context sheets	
Section sheets	20
Plans sheets	4
Colour photographs	0
B&W photos	0
Digital photos	610
Context register	9
Drawing register	4
Watching brief forms	26
Trench Record forms	2

Table 1: Quantification of site paper archive

Bulk finds (quantity e.g. 1 bag, 1 box, 0.5 box 0.5 of a box)	N/A
Registered finds (number of)	64 objects
Flots and environmental remains from bulk samples	25
Palaeoenvironmental specialists sample samples (e.g. columns, prepared slides)	0
Waterlogged wood	3
Wet sieved environmental remains from bulk samples	0

Table 2: Quantification of artefact and environmental samples

4.3 Phase 1: Natural Deposits

4.3.1 The entire excavation area revealed natural Lynch Hill Gravels (G51). These were recorded at between 20.37m and 20.92m aOD; the gravels were overlain by natural brickearth (G50), which was somewhat patchy having been truncated in some areas.

4.3.2 The natural deposits were largely overlain by post-medieval made ground (G1) which was cut by the later post-medieval structural remains as well as numerous modern truncations associated with Parker House itself.

4.3.3 No horizontal stratigraphy was found overlying the natural deposits.

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4.4 Residual Earlier Prehistoric and Roman Material

4.4.1 Earlier Prehistoric

4.4.1.1 Twenty pieces of struck flint were found residually within later features. While most of these fragments represent debitage and cannot be closely dated a scraper and a core are likely to be of Neolithic date.

4.4.1.2 Seventeen sherds of prehistoric pottery were also retrieved from the excavation, all found residually within later features; none of the sherds are diagnostic, but they are suggestive of Early Neolithic or Late Bronze Age date. These finds attest to some low level prehistoric presence in the area.

4.4.2 Roman

4.4.2.1 Residual Roman material was recorded in some of the Middle Saxon features; finds included pottery as well as occasional fragments of CBM including imbrex and tegulae. Residual stone from Roman buildings was found within the Middle Saxon features. These finds are typical for Middle Saxon *Lundenwic* and represent material scavenged from nearby *Londinium* reused in Saxon contexts.

4.5 Phase 2: Middle Saxon

4.5.1 Period 2.1 AD750-775 (Figures 6 and 12)

4.5.1.1 The earliest phase of Saxon activity was identified purely on stratigraphic grounds and comprises ditches demarcating areas of gravel quarrying.

Ditches

4.5.1.2 The most notable ditch from this period was a heavily truncated boundary ditch in the north-east of the site, G29; this feature ran on a south-east to north-westerly alignment before turning south-west and was obscured across most of its length as it was recut by a later ditch. The fills of the feature did not contain dating evidence but it is likely to represent the first phase of the large boundary ditch seen in subsequent Saxon periods. The ditch at least partially enclosed an area of quarry pits to the south-west.

4.5.1.3 A second possible a ditch or gully, G13, was located just to the south. Only a short length of this feature survived due to later truncation but it appeared to be associated with the nearby quarry pits and also respected ditch G29 terminating just to the south of it.

Quarry Pits

4.5.1.4 Spatially the gravel quarry pits can broadly divided into groups with a cluster in the north-east, groups in the centre and south-west of the site and three further pits on the northern side of the boundary ditch. Many of these quarry pits were themselves truncated by later Saxon quarrying.

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4.5.1.5 Three heavily truncated pits (G34) lay just to the north of the boundary ditch G29, they were all shallow, sub-circular features with sterile gravelly fills that are typical of this date of quarry pits on the site. One of the pits, SG10, was only visible in section.

4.5.1.6 A single quarry pit (SG53) was also located just to the south of the boundary ditch. This pit formed a group (G38) along with two pits just to the south (SG 57 and 64). They contained some of the only pottery of this period; two sherds of Ipswich Ware.

4.5.1.7 The stratigraphically earliest of the pits (G39) in the centre of site contained multiple fills, all of which were sterile. It was cut by a series of wide, relatively shallow gravel pits (G40) which were largely sterile except for occasional animal bone and daub.

4.5.1.8 The remaining quarry pits (G33) were located in the south-west of the site.

4.5.2 Period 2.2 AD775-825 (Figures 7 and 12)

4.5.2.1 The majority of the Saxon remains belong to this period and represent continuation, and expansion of the activity recorded in the previous phase.

Ditches

4.5.2.2 The boundary ditches recorded in the previous phase were enlarged and added to.

4.5.2.3 The largest ditch (G28; a recut of G29) ran on a north-west to south-easterly alignment. This was quite large at its north-western end at over 2.5m in width and over 1m deep, however it declined in size to almost nothing as it ran south-east; this is most likely due to heavy horizontal truncation in this part of the site during the post-medieval period, most likely removing a higher area of land which sloped down to the north-west.

4.5.2.4 The lower fills of ditch G28 were some of the richest on site in terms of finds and included numerous loom weights as well as a near complete Ipswich Ware vessel. This large ditch is perhaps too large to simply delineate an area of quarrying and probably in fact represents a significant boundary; possibly part of the *Lundenwic* boundary ditch, although this has previously be postulated to lie on a different alignment.

4.5.2.5 A second, much smaller ditch (G26) ran perpendicular to G28 along the south-eastern site boundary; like the other ditch, it may have been heavily truncated horizontally and if so, would have been a much larger feature originally. The ditch did not appear to join the other ditch (G28), but rather terminated c 0.20m from it. It contained Ipswich Ware as well as later intrusive material.

Quarry Pits

4.5.2.6 Gravel quarrying in this period was extensive, covering the south-western part of the site and generally comprised deeper pits with steeper sides than those of the previous period.

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4.5.2.7 Some quarrying continued in the north, just inside the large boundary ditch; it comprised two discrete pits (G35). The westernmost of these (SG41) had a typical sub-circular shape and steep sides; the primary fill was a relatively sterile gravel like many of the quarry pits of this period.

4.5.2.8 The second feature (SG50), another possible quarry pit, was extremely truncated by later Saxon and post-medieval pits. The infill comprised multiple fills (SG49), however they were so truncated it was difficult to determine more about the feature.

4.5.2.9 Further quarrying (G25) was evident to the south-west and comprised ten quarry pits, some of which cut through period 2.1 features. Although they were almost all sub-circular they were larger and deeper than their predecessors. The primary fills were again generally devoid of material but they did contain animal bone and heavily abraded residual prehistoric and Roman pottery and CBM.

4.5.2.10 To the south the quarrying comprising two main areas pits (G31 and G32). The pits were again generally sub-circular with steeply sloping sides and contained few finds except for animal bone.

4.5.2.11 Thee further quarry pits (G41) were recorded to the east; again these were sub-circular with steeply sloping sides; one (SG79) was the deepest feature recorded on the site at 2.10m in depth. The basal fills were again undated and only contained animal bone.

Dumped deposits

4.5.2.12 Further instances of refuse material appear to have been added to the pits perhaps as the primary fills which had originally filled the features to the brim slumped-into the quarries. These secondary fills contained notably more finds and were distinct from the primary fills. They were predominantly a brownish-grey colour. In the north-east of the site pits G35 were overlain by levelling deposits G37. In the centre and south-west of the site, the quarry pits were overlain by a continuous levelling deposit (G30). These levelling layers contained sherds of Ipswich Ware as well as well as animal bone, iron slag and a copper alloy needle.

4.5.3 Period 2.3 AD825-860 (Figures 8 and 12)

4.5.3.1 This last period of Saxon activity was typified by refuse deposited into the tops of features from earlier periods. This refuse generally comprised a primary layer of oyster shell that was overlain by dark finds rich fills. New rubbish pits were also filled with similar sequence of waste.

Rubbish pits

4.5.3.2 Four new rubbish pits (G44) were cut through levelling deposits and features of the previous phases. The pits were oval with steeply sloping sides and contained frequent sherds of Ipswich Ware as well as animal bone, iron knives and CBM. One of the pits SG58 contained some intrusive Saxo-Norman pottery.

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4.5.3.3 A second group, of two rubbish pits (G36), lay in the north-eastern part of the site. While one of these pits was heavily truncated, the other was large, largely intact and contained animal bone as well as Ipswich Ware pottery.

Refuse Dumping

4.5.3.4 Refuse dumped in the central part of the site yielded the most finds-rich deposits. The upper fills (G27) of the large ditch G28, as well as those of quarry pits G25 and G35 consisted of oyster shell deposits overlain by dark finds rich fills containing frequent pottery, loom weight fragments, animal bone and a copper alloy pin.

Small Gully G43

4.5.3.5 A small gully (G43) that cut through previous levelling deposits measured 5.40m in length. The fill was sterile except for fragments of animal bone. The function of this feature remains unclear.

Possible Industrial Feature G42

4.5.3.6 The most notable feature of this period was apparently recut into the top of two earlier quarry pits (G41). The feature was wide, shallow and bowl shaped with a narrow channel cut to the north; it was lined with layers of oyster shall and crushed Roman mortar. Its function remains unclear, initially it was considered to be some form of kiln or furnace but while some evidence of burning was found within the lining, excavation did not yield enough to suggest that significant temperatures. It was backfilled with dark, finds-rich material.

4.6 Phase 3: Post-medieval

4.6.1 Period 3.1: Early post-medieval AD 1600-1680 (Figure 9)

4.6.1.1 Parker Lane/Street was laid out in the early 17th century and at this time the present site did not lie at the frontage of the street (see CgMs 2012; Figures 4-9). The early and mid-17th century activity primarily comprised quarrying and the backfilling of quarry pits, and refuse dumping as a thick layer. This layer was recorded across much of the site.

Quarry Pits G21

4.6.1.2 Post-medieval quarry pits were clustered in the north-eastern part of the site. These varied in shape and size with some, such as SG22, were regular and rectangular in shape while others, such as SG18, were large and irregular in shape. Almost all the pits had nearly vertical sides and flat bases; the one exception to this was SG15 a small quarry pit where water erosion had significantly undercut the sides.

4.6.1.3 The pits all measured around 1.00m deep and extended well into the natural gravels suggesting this was the target of the quarrying. The clustering of the

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pits in a small area could indicate some degree of land division, or functional differentiation, between the northern, central and southern parts of the site.

Refuse Dumping

4.6.1.4 All of the quarry pits contained homogenous refuse deposits (G20).

4.6.1.5 At the south-western end of the site, a single refuse pit (SG96; G19) contained similar material to fills G20. This feature is not interpreted as a quarry pit as it was found to be cut entirely through earlier Saxon quarry pits.

4.6.1.6 The pits were overlain by a thick refuse dumping layer (G1) which was present across much of the excavation area.

4.6.2 Period 3.2 Late 17th and 18th centuries AD 1680-1799 (Figures 10 and 13)

4.6.2.1 The late 17th century saw the construction of terraced housing on the northern edge of the site fronting St Thomas's Street (later King Street, see CgMs 2012; Figures 4-9). This lost street bisects the present site lengthways. While much of this phase of housing was later removed by the construction of Parker House, some elements including a number of walls and a drainage system survived.

Drainage System G4

4.6.2.2 While much of the system of drainage for the 18th century terraced housing had been truncated, the bases of a number of soakaways were still extant. All of the soakaways were circular and lined with unfrogged red bricks bonded with lime mortar.

Walls of terraced housing B1 and B2

4.6.2.3 The walls of the terraced housing formerly on either side of St Thomas's/King Street were not constructed uniformly and they included a number of 16th and earlier 17th century reused bricks. However, in general terms the buildings were constructed from unfrogged red bricks, bonded in English pattern with lime mortar. The walls of the terraced houses on the south side of the St Thomas's/King Street (B1) were generally the better preserved with some fronting the road and some dividing walls. The remains of the houses on the north side of St Thomas's/King Street (B2) were more truncated; mainly preserved in the former courtyards of, or outside, the footprint of Parker House (see CgMs 2012; Figure 12 etc).

4.6.2.4 It can be conjectured that St Thomas's/Kings Street was around 6.5m wide and that the houses were around 5.0m wide.

Basement G10

4.6.2.5 While the majority of the terraced houses do not appear to have been basemented, one small cellar was recorded in the south-western part of the site. Although heavily truncated, this cellar appears to have been rectangular and constructed from similar bricks to the houses. The basement was backfilled with 18th century material.

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Cess Pits G49 and G52

4.6.2.6 Brick-lined cess pits would probably have lain within the yards of the housing either side of St Thomas's/King Street. The recorded cess pits were all rectangular and made from unfrogged red bricks bonded with lime mortar.

4.6.2.7 In most cases the cess pits were severely truncated, but one (SG4) was recorded to its full depth of 2.65m. The other cess pits (G52) appear to have lain on the south side of St Thomas's/King Street.

Rubbish Pits G22

4.6.2.8 A number of rubbish pits in the yards of the houses were also recorded. Rubbish pit SG56 lay on the north side of St Thomas's/King Street; close to the site boundary, while two pits (SG47 and SG48) lay close to the south. All of the pits were circular in shape and contained an assortment of primarily 18th century finds.

Posthole SG42

4.6.2.9 A single posthole was recorded close to the south-eastern boundary of the excavation area. Despite being heavily truncated, the fill was notably similar to that in the nearby rubbish pits, although it contained no dating evidence. It remains unclear what this isolated feature related to, but it probably lay within one of the yards of the terraced houses.

4.6.3 Period 3.3: 19th century 1800-1900 (Figure 11)

4.6.3.1 The (late) 19th century saw the demolition of the terraced housing on St Thomas's/King Street, no doubt as part of local slum clearance. The street itself disappeared sometime between 1888 and 1923 (CgMs 2012; Figures 9-10, Goad Insurance plans). Archaeologically, this demolition was primarily visible in the robbing-out of some of the earlier walls, as well as the construction of a small wall and the construction of part of a paved-surface within the former course of St Thomas's/King Street.

Robber Trenches SG7 and SG82

4.6.3.2 Two robber trenches had removed dividing walls from the housing on the north side of St Thomas's/King Street. The robber trenches both had rubbly fills.

Wall SG112 and surface SG114

4.6.3.3 A small fragment of red brick wall and associated cobbled surface were recorded within the north-eastern part of the site. While neither the wall nor floor could be closely dated, their position in what would have been the centre of St Thomas's/King Street suggests that they were built once the road had gone.

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4.7 Phase 4: Modern. AD 1900 to present (Figure 11)

4.7.1 The surviving modern features (at the time of investigation) are almost all associated with Parker House (B3), which was built between 1909 and 1923. The most significant of these features was a large culvert (G3) that bisected the site on a north-east to south-westerly alignment; the culvert cut through the thick refuse dumping layer (G1) and extended down 1.50m into natural deposits. This feature would have been part of the substantial drainage system associated with the construction of Parker House.

4.7.2 Some of the foundations of Parker House also survived. A concrete pad (G6), and a modern red brick wall foundation (G11) were recorded truncating the dumping layer (G1). Various deposits of modern made ground (G8 and G58) associated with Parker House were also found directly below the internal floor slabs (G57) of Parker House and the surface of the courtyards (G56).

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5.0 FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENTS

5.1 Summary

5.1.1 A moderately large assemblage of finds was recovered and were washed and dried or air dried as appropriate. They were subsequently quantified by count and weight and were bagged by material and context. Hand-collected bulk finds are quantified in Appendix 2, whilst material recovered from the residues of environmental samples is quantified separately in Appendix 3. 62 objects, detailed in Table 15, were assigned unique registered finds numbers. All finds have been packed and stored following CIfA guidelines (2017).

5.2 **The Flintwork** by Karine Le Hégarat

5.2.1 A total of 20 pieces of struck flint weighing 145g and a flint hammerstone fragment weighing 137g were recovered during the excavation work at the site (Table 3). A small quantity of unworked burnt flint fragments (478g) were also hand collected. The pieces of struck flint and the fragments of unworked burnt flint were thinly spread across the site. They are likely to represent material redeposited in later contexts. The material was quantified by piece count and weight and was catalogued directly into an Excel spreadsheet.

Category	Flakes	Bladelet, blade-like flake	Core	Retouched form	Hammerstone	Total
No	15	3	1	1	1	21

Table 3: Summary of the flintwork

5.2.2 The assemblage of worked flint consists principally of débitage product, of which flakes are the dominant types. A bladelet (context [2229] and two blade-like flakes (contexts [2127 and U/S deposit]) were also recovered. They are not products of a true blade-orientated industry, technology, but they are likely to pre-date the Bronze Age. The flakes are mainly small. Several examples display thin flake removal scars on the dorsal face, but evidence for care in production was uncommon, although a few exhibit platform abrasion. A single core was present. The single platform flake core from context [2135] was minimally worked to remove small flakes. A scraper was recovered from context [2139]. It exhibits direct semi-abrupt fine retouch on the proximal end that form a convex edge and discontinuous semi-abrupt retouch on the left side. It is likely to be Neolithic or Early Neolithic in date. Context [2004] produced a fragmented hammerstone. It displays a small area with clear faceting.

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5.3 The Prehistoric and Roman Pottery by Anna Doherty

5.3.1 Prehistoric pottery from the site totalled 17 sherds, weighing 92g, and the Roman assemblage amounted to just three sherds, weighing 23g. All of the material was either unstratified or residual in early medieval or later contexts (prehistoric material in contexts [2218] and [2229]; Roman material in contexts [2075], [2146] and [2218]).

5.3.2 The pottery was examined using a x 20 binocular microscope. Prehistoric fabrics were recorded using site-specific codes formulated in accordance with the guidelines of the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG 2010); Roman fabrics and forms were recorded using the Southwark/London regional type-series (Marsh & Tyers 1978; Davies et al 1994). The pottery was quantified by sherd count and weight on pro forma records and in an Excel spreadsheet.

Site-specific fabric codes

FLIN1 Moderate/common, moderately-sorted flint of 0.2-2.5mm in a dense silty matrix

FLIN2 Moderate, ill-sorted flint of 0.5-4mm in a dense silty matrix

FLIN3 Sparse/moderate, very ill-sorted flint of 0.2-5mm in a dense silty matrix

Overview of prehistoric and Roman pottery

5.3.3 The prehistoric sherds were all featureless flint-tempered bodysherds. Given the lack of well-associated stratified pieces or diagnostic feature sherds, it is difficult to date this material with certainty. One sherd was in a moderately fine but relatively well-sorted fabric (FLIN1) but most of the sherds were associated with notably coarse and ill-sorted fabrics (FLIN2 and FLIN3). All of the sherds appeared fairly low-fired with dense matrixes lacking visible quartz at x 20 magnification. The coarseness of these wares, together with the relatively thin wall profiles could be suggestive of either an Early Neolithic or Late Bronze Age date.

5.3.4 The Roman pottery comprised a sherd from a c. late 1st-early 2nd century reeded rim bowl in an unsourced grey ware and two heavily abraded sherds of 2nd century Lezoux samian ware.

5.4 The Post-Roman Pottery

5.4.1 The archaeological work recovered 827 sherds of post-Roman pottery, weighing 32,796g, from 63 individually numbered contexts. These totals do not include any material from the environmental samples, so it is probable the sherd count may increase slightly once all of the residue material is integrated with the main hand-collected assemblage. The overall assemblage is of variable condition with a great range of sherd sizes. Although the general trend is toward medium-sized sherds (i.e. up to 60mm across) larger sherds are also present (i.e. to *c*. 150mm) in a few deposits. There are two near complete vessels and a few additional profiles that can be reconstructed. The average sherd sizes by period are shown in Table 4. Most of the pottery is in

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reasonably good condition though this is variable between periods. The most weathered material appears to derive from the medieval and early post-medieval periods, perhaps as a result of both some reworking and a slightly acidic burial environment. However, on the whole most sherds do not appear to have been subjected to extensive reworking.

5.4.2 Overall, early-post medieval wares dominate the assemblage by sherd count, with a chronological range predominantly covering *c.* 1625-1725. The Mid Saxon period is also well represented with much lesser quantities of high medieval, late medieval and late post-medieval material being present. The overall site assemblage is characterised at a basic level in Table 1 in order to give a rough idea of quantities by period. The exact division between certain periods is approximate as some of the MoLA fabric groups, used in this report, cross the actual dates allocated. This is most notable with the early to late medieval period during the 18th century. Whatever the case, Table 1 gives a reliable breakdown of the periods represented in the assemblage.

5.4.3 The assemblage has been spot dated and quantified by period during which brief notes were made on fabrics and forms represented in each context. Full quantification (number of sherds/weight/estimated number of vessels) by fabric, using the MoLA fabric series, has not been undertaken at assessment stage, but will be completed during final analysis.

PERIOD	**NO./WEIGHT**	**AVERAGEE SHERD SIZE**	**APPROX. NO. OF CONTEXTS DATED TO EACH PERIOD** (excludes unstratified/ mixed contexts and intrusive/ residual material)
MID-SAXON Later C7th – mid 9th	123/8620g	70.1g	21
SAXO-NORMAN *Late 9th-early C13th*	2/46g	23g	0
HIGH MEDIEVAL *Early C13th – mid C14th*	4/36g	9g	0
LATE MEDIEVAL Mid C14th – mid 16th	1/24g	24g	0
EARLY POST-MEDIEVAL Mid C16th – mid 18th	534/21,604g	40.5g	39
LATE POST-MEDIEVAL Mid C18th – mid C20th	163/2366g	14.5g	5

Table 4: Characterisation of pottery assemblage by period. (No./wt in grams). NB. Totals include all residual/intrusive and unstratified material

Periods and Fabrics

5.4.4 Overall the date range of the pottery from the site spans the mid/later 8th to 19th centuries though there are peaks of activity in the Mid Saxon and Early Post-medieval periods.

5.4.5 *Mid Saxon: Later C8th – mid 9th centuries*
This period produced a significant assemblage of pottery, the vast majority of which is in notably fresh condition. There are numerous large, frequently

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conjoining, sherds and there is at least one reconstructable full profile from ditch [2016], fill [2015] (Period 2.3, SG 9, G 28) and another from pit [2143], fill [2145] (SG 63, G 39). The assemblage is quite notable in that it contains solely sherds of Ipswich ware (both the fine and medium types). Jars and storage jars are represented but no decorated pitchers were noted during the assessment. Most vessels are in a uniform mid blue-grey colouring and there are a number of typical simple flaring rim sherds. The total dominance of Ipswich ware, in all sub-phases would suggest a date for site activity between the very end of the 8th and mid-9th centuries.

5.4.6 *Saxo-Norman: Late 9th - early 13th*
Only two sherds of this general period were recovered. A probable Late Saxon shelly ware sherd was found residual in quarry pit [2074] (SG 33, G 20) (32g) and a better fired 14g shelly ware sherd from an oxidised cooking pot was recovered from pit [2134] (SG 58, G 44). Whether this isolated sherd is of mid/late Saxon date or is an intrusive 11th/12th- century piece in this phase 2.3 feature is uncertain at present.

5.4.7 *High Medieval: early C13th – mid 14th*
The excavations produced just four sherds from this period, all of which are clearly residual in early post-medieval deposits. They consist of sherds of London ware, Kingston-type ware and a probable South Hertfordshire greyware. Collectively they hint at some very limited activity between the 13th and 14th centuries.

5.4.8 *Late Medieval: Mid 14th to 15th centuries*
A single sherd has tentatively ascribed to this period. This consists of part of a Tudor Brown-type pitcher (early London area post-medieval redware) that is likely to be of late 15th- to mid-16th- century date (apparently residual in pit [2046], SG 21, G 20). Clearly there was negligible refuse disposal occurring at this time.

5.4.9 *Early Post-medieval: Mid 16th to mid-18th centuries*
This period produced by far the largest single assemblage from the site. Although many sherds can only be ascribed a general mid-16th- to 17th-century date range, where more closely datable types are present they tend to indicate an emphasis on the period c. 1625-1700, with only a few pieces definitely from the first half of the 18th century. A fairly typical range of wares is represented: London-area post-medieval redware (sometimes slipped), Essex fine redwares, Metropolitan slipware, black-glazed redware, a range of Border Wares (mainly white), English tin-glazed wares, early London stoneware, Staffordshire slipwares and a single sherd of Midlands Purple. Imported wares are confined to a reasonable scatter of Frechen stoneware and a single piece of Werra slipware (pit [2033], fill [2030]). There is nothing to suggest a high status household. The assemblage is dominated by body sherds though there is a scatter of rims and decorated pieces. The most complete pieces consist of a near complete green glazed white Border Ware drinking jug (7/330g) from rubbish pit [2128], fill [2129] (SG 56, G 22) and a somewhat worn but essentially complete yellow glazed white Border Ware Type 1 chamber pot (11/758g) from ditch [2181], fill [2179] (SG 26, G 26). The assemblage is composed of a fairly typical range of vessel types ranging from food storage and preparation to the serving/consumption of food/drink, to sanitary wares.

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5.4.10 *Late Post-medieval: Mid-18th- to mid-20th centuries*
Although of reasonable size the majority of the Late post-medieval assemblage was recovered from a single feature: soakaway [2223], (fills [2219], [2220] and [2221] (SG 94, G 4) accounting for 146 sherds (1960g). This produced a domestic assemblage from the middle of the 19th century that includes unglazed red earthenware, glazed redware, English stoneware, yellow ware, creamware (old vessels) and transfer-printed wares. The other group was from cess pit [2095] (SG 43, G 52) that produced a very small collection of creamware and pearlware suggestive of the first few decades of the 19th century.

The Assemblage

5.4.11 The majority of the ceramic assemblage was derived from cut features such as ditches, quarries and pits though layers, cellar fills and unstratified deposits account for some of the material. The assemblage is dominated by small to medium sized context groups, though numbers can be increased if groups of associated contexts are used. Of the excavated individual contexts 35 contain 1-6 sherds, 14 contain 7-15 sherds and only 6 contain 15-30 sherds. There are however, eight contexts that contain over 30 sherds each and these are summarised in Table 5.

Context	No. sherds	Weight	Date	Comment
2015	36	4702g	Mid Saxon	Ditch [2016], SG 9, G 28
2045	34	568g	Early Post-medieval	Pit [2046], SG 21, G 20
2057	35	852g	Early Post-medieval	Pit [2060], SG 27, G 48
2058	41	1266g	Early Post-medieval	Pit [2060], SG 27, G 48
2107	34	774g	Early Post-medieval	Pit [2109], SG 48, G 22
2129	63	1738g	Early Post-medieval	Pit [2128], SG 56, G 22
2174	125	10,004g	Early Post-medieval	Pit [2176], SG 76, G 4
2219	122	2036g	Late Post-medieval	Soakaway [2262], SG 94, G 4

Table 5: Summary of all context groups containing over 30 sherds

5.4.12 Residuality and intrusiveness are either absent or negligible in most contexts. Where the material occurs it is fairly easily isolated. Further work with the final site plan and matrix should be able to identify such sherds.

5.5 The Ceramic Building Material by Isa Benedetti-Whitton

5.5.1 A moderate assemblage of ceramic building material (CBM) totalling of 253 pieces weighing 74,958g was collected from forty-five contexts and five standing structures. A range of material was included, including Roman CBM that is most likely to be residual and a large quantity of post-medieval brick and roof tile. Early post-medieval material as well as post-1666 forms were present, and many of the pre-1666 bricks had traces of post-fire mortar types on their surfaces, indicating re-use. The comparative quantities and weights of the CBM recovered are shown below in Table 6.

5.5.2 All the material was quantified by form, weight and fabric and recorded on standard recording forms. This information was then entered into a digital Excel database. Fabric descriptions were developed with the aid of a x20 binocular microscope and use the following conventions: frequency of inclusions as sparse, moderate, common or abundant; the size of inclusions

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as fine (up to 0.25mm), medium (up to 0.25 and 0.5mm), coarse (0.5-1.0mm) and very coarse (larger than 1.0mm). Where applicable fabrics were catalogued using Museum of London Archaeology's (MOLA) fabric reference codes (MOLA 2014). Samples of fabrics and forms have been retained.

CBM type	Quantity	% of total	Weight (g)	% of total
Roman material				
Tegula	13	5.1	1057	1.4
Roman brick	12	4.7	2065	2.8
Imbrex	2	0.8	247	0.3
Post-Roman material				
Roof tile	91	36.0	14429	19.2
Brick	79	31.2	48144	64.2
Pantile	33	13.0	4953	6.6
Floor tile	8	3.2	3178	4.2
Ridge tile	2	0.8	555	0.7
Mortar	1	0.4	42	0.1
Unknown	12	4.7	288	0.4
Total:	253	100%	74,958	100%

Table 6: Quantities and weights of CBM

5.5.3 Roman material

Roman CBM made up only a small proportion of the assemblage, and most of it was in very poor condition. Roman interlocking roof tile fragments, tegula and imbrex, were both present as were a number of Roman brick fragments. None of the tegula fragments had intact flanges and none of the Roman material was well enough preserved to take any dimensions apart from thickness. Without flanges, Roman tegula and brick are fairly similar in form, although tegula tend to be 20-30mm thick and Roman brick 35-50mm. Imbrex are distinctive due to their curved shape.

5.5.4 Although the Roman CBM group was small, there were several fabric types associated with it that are described below in Table 7. There was also one tegula fragment from [2012] with a partial arc surface decoration. This is a very common surface treatment on tegulae and sometimes too on Roman brick although the exact reason for this marking is unknown. It may have served a quantitative function, like a tally mark, or alternatively was used simply as decoration.

Roman and ?Roman fabrics	
R1	Fine sandy fabric with common medium quartz; sparse coarse quartz.
R2	Micaceous but otherwise mostly clean fabric; occasional calcareous deposits and speckle (similar to T1); sparse pebbles up to 8mm.
R3	Dense orange-red fabric with common, sorted looking medium-coarse quartz.
R4	Gritty looking fabric with abundant medium sand, moderate white (?shell) and sparse ferrous inclusions. (Only one e.g.)
Calc.	Reddish fabric with abundant calcareous speckle. (Only one e.g.)

Table 7: Roman CBM fabrics

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5.5.5 Post-Roman material
Roof tile, brick and floor tile were all represented in the post-Roman material, and can be approximately divided into pre-1666 and post-1666 material. Bricks dating to both periods were found, and with one exception were in two fabric types, MOLA 3032 and 3033, which are described below in Table 8. Fabric 3032 dates after the Great Fire of London and is characterised by a particular range of inclusions, most of which is domestic waste. Animal bone, glass, yellow chalky deposits and clay tobacco pipe pieces are often present, but the most diagnostic inclusion is 'Spanish' – a colloquialism for domestic ash – which fires to a slag-like consistency. Post-1666 lime mortar is also distinctive as it contains charcoal flecks and is grey and less sandy that earlier-dating lime mortars, although white sandy lime mortar does continue to be used in tandem to the grey post-fire variety.

5.5.6 Fabric 3033 has a broad date range from c.1480-1700, although brick manufacture dates can be narrowed down based on the form qualities and dimensions of the brick. The 3033 bricks from site, when complete enough for dimensions to be taken, were fairly consistent in terms of size, with the bulk measuring from 230-235 x 100-105 x 50-60mm. There were some exceptions, including thinner and thicker fragments and less broad examples, but these minor inconsistencies as well as the general size suggest a 16th century date of later than 1571, when the Elizabethan charter stipulated dimensions of 9 x 4 ¼ x 2 ½ inches (229 x 108 x 57mm) (Lloyd 1925 (1983), 12). Most of the 3033 bricks had traces of both white sandy lime mortar and the post-1666 grey charcoal flecked mortar, indicating their re-use after 1666.

5.5.7 A single fragment of yellow-coloured 3035 brick was also found. 3035 bricks were used alongside purple 3032 stock bricks until approximately c.1770 (Cox 1997), and their general absence here could be used to support a mid-18th century date for most of the standing masonry incorporating 3032 and 3033 bricks. Exceptions to this include bricks from standing structure [1015], and contexts [2008] and [2219], all of which had large amounts of grey sandy cement attached, indicating a date of the late 19th century at the very earliest, although the 20th century is more likely.

Post-medieval brick fabrics	
MOLA 3033	Fine fabric with scatter of quartz (up to 0.8mm), calcareous/calcium carbonate inclusions (up to 1.5mm) and black iron oxide (up to 1.5mm). Occasional flint fragments and small pebbles (up to 7mm)
MOLA 3032	Dark red-purple fabric; parts of the surface are often discoloured by fine yellow speckling. Common burnt black ash and flint inclusions (up to 6mm) with varying amounts of quartz (up to 0.8mm). Clay pipe stems in some bricks.
MOLA 3035	Generally yellow fabric with common burnt black ash and chalk inclusions (up to 4mm). Scatter of quartz (up to 0.6mm).The fabric is hard and riddled with tiny air pockets where organic matter has burned out during firing

Table 8: Post-medieval brick fabric descriptions after MOLA 2014

5.5.8 Roof tile was the most numerous CBM type to be recovered. In addition to flat peg tile fragments, there was also one example of a curved ridge tile, and many fragments of distinctive, S-shaped pantile. Pantile was initially transported into Britain c.1650 from the Low Countries, although more local

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manufacture started c.1700. Pantiles were common on both rural and urban Georgian buildings, and although there are certain areas where they were consistently and widely used well into the 20th century, for example in the east of Scotland and Norfolk, in London they are generally believe to have gone out of fashion c.1900 (Douglas 1996, 43).

5.5.9 All the pantiles from site were in the same fabric, T2 (see Table 9), which was not dissimilar from standard London roof tile fabric 2586, and were probably British-made although fabric comparison with sourced pantile samples would have to take place to be sure. Several fragments of pantile had remnants of a fine white plaster on the upper surfaces, which was not found on any other CBM from site.

5.5.10 The rest of the tile cannot be dated with any precision as peg tile is fairly consistent in form between the 14th and 19th centuries and – apart from some regional examples – the fabric types remain the same as well. MOLA roof tile fabric 2586, for example, is used widely from c.1120 until 1800 (MOLA 2014). Much of the peg tile found on site was made from fabric 2586, and that which was not was in a similar but more sterile and micaceous version, T1. Where present on the peg tiles in both fabric types, peg holes were nearly all round or off-white, and many were slightly 'smeared' as if made in a hurry. One example of curved ridge tile in fabric 2586 was also found.

5.5.11 Floor tile was sparsely represented in the assemblage, found in only three contexts – [2065, 2174, and 2191]. The best preserved example, complete with white slip and green glaze, was found in context [2066]. Three fabric types were identified, and are described below in Table 9. Floor tile, like pantile, was brought into England in large quantities from the Low Countries up to and including the 16th century. However, due to the very small quantity of floor tile found and the fact that identifying origin would not narrow the date-range in any way, it was not considered necessary to identify the source of these floor tiles by physically comparing them with sourced examples of known fabric types.

5.5.12 In addition to the green-glazed tile, two further floor tiles had remnants of glaze; one with traces of cream and brown glaze which was unstratified, and a possible delftware tile from context [2065]. The unstratified floor tile only had very sparse glaze remaining, but both the colours and the thickness (29mm) are most typical of 13th century Westminster tiles, or potentially 14th century Penn tiles (Betts 2002). Tiles with a similar surface treatment of green-glaze-over-white slip tile from context [2066] have been dated to the 14th century (Eames 1955, 164-165), and plain glazed tiles generally are dated between the 14th and 16th centuries, later than Westminster tiles (Stopford 2005, 217-219).

5.5.13 The delftware tile was identified on the basis of the light, pink-coloured fabric which is typical of Dutch-style tin-glazed tiles produced both in the Low Countries and in England. There were also traces of very deteriorated white and blue glaze, so the original design could not be identified, which made more precise dating difficult. Based on surviving elements, a design similar to Betts and Weinstein tile 96 is possible, which would place this tile in the first half of the 17th century (Betts and Weinstein 2010, 108-109).

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Roof and floor tile fabrics	
MOLA	Orange fabric with varying quantities (moderate-common) of medium and coarse quartz. Variant with angular and round chalky inclusions.
T1	Micaceous but otherwise sterile orange fabric; occasional and sparse ferrous and calcareous deposits.
T2	Similar to 2586; evenly fired and hard orange fabric with moderate amounts of coarse quartz, slightly micaceous. Pantile fabric, possibly MOLA 2275.
FT1	Medium orange fabric with moderate quartz, sparse cream calcareous deposits up to 4mm.
FT2	Medium pink-dark red fabric with abundant sugary quartz, medium-coarse in size.
FT3	Creamy pink clay with moderate medium quartz and sparse ferrous inclusions. ?delftware.

Table 9: Roof and floor tile fabrics

CBM by phase and land use

5.5.14 All of the Roman material came from Saxon features and dump deposits: [2005], [2016], [2020], [2055], [2143], [2181], [2211], [2217], [2261]; 2127], [2185], [2233]. There is no evidence to suggest this re-used CBM had a structural purpose. Mortar of possible Saxon or possibly Roman date was used to line one of the Saxon pits also producing CBM, although the purpose of this lining and the pit remains uncertain. While Saxon lime mortar is known from *Lundenwic* (Cowie and Blackmore, 2012, 35), it is not a common material; despite this fact, this appears a more likely explanation than reusing Roman mortar from *Londinium* when so little other reused Roman material was found on site.

5.5.15 The bulk of the remaining CBM came from post-medieval features belonging to phases 3.1, 3.2, and 3.3, including walls [1014], [1016] and [1017]. Earlier-dating brick was commonly recovered from later dating features, particularly fragments of 3033 brick, indicating post-fire re-cycling of pre-fire-brick.

5.6 The Fired Clay

5.6.1 A small assemblage of 79 fragments weighing a total of 2144g was recovered from eleven separate contexts. The assemblage was briefly assessed by eye for diagnostic characteristics. Two principle fabrics were recorded: a sandy fabric with sparse organic tempering and flints to 2mm, and a silty fabric with sparse calcareous inclusions. The assemblage is in poor condition and derives predominantly from Saxon features.

5.6.2 Primary diagnostic characteristics include wattle and timber impressions, which were found on eleven fragments from contexts [2049], ditch fill [2019], dump layer [2159] and quarry pit [2104]. The diameter of wattle impressions ranges from 10mm up to 22mm and the most complex arrangement was found on a fragment from [2049], which exhibited three horizontal and one vertical impression. Wider, split timber impressions were noted on three

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fragments from modern dump layer [2152]. Several pieces exhibit single or adjacent flat surfaces but are otherwise undiagnostic (contexts [2038], [2209], [2210], [2152] and [2104]). Four small fragments from [2008] have curving smoothed surfaces and may be part of a loom weight.

5.7 **The Clay Tobacco Pipe** by Elke Raemen

5.7.1 A medium-sized assemblage comprising 225 clay tobacco pipe fragments (2123g) was recovered from 18 individually numbered contexts. The majority dates to the late 17th- to early 18th-century, although both earlier and later examples were also recovered. The largest group was found in cess pit [2060] (fill [2058]; phase 3.2).

5.7.2 Pipes were all recorded in full on pro forma sheets for archive following guidelines set out by Higgins and Davey (2004). Data was entered onto Excel spread-sheet. Bowls were principally classified according to the London "Chronology of Bowl Types" (prefix AO) by Atkinson and Oswald (1969, 177-180). This was supplemented by the general pipe typology by Oswald (prefix OS; 1975, 39-41) for the 18th-century pipes and by the Bristol typology for one of the possible imports (prefix BRST; Jarrett 2013).

5.7.3 Just two pipes contained maker's marks and were assigned accession numbers (RF <1>-<2>).

Overview of the assemblage

5.7.4 A total of 117 stem fragments were recovered. Most date to the mid-17th to mid-18th century. None of the stem fragments are marked or decorated. It was not attempted at this stage to identify conjoining pieces.

5.7.5 A total of five mouthpieces were found ([2058] and [2191]). All five consist of simple cut unfinished tips. Those from [2058] date to c. 1660-1710, whereas the mouthpiece from [2191] dates to c. 1660-1750.

5.7.6 Most of the 103 bowls are complete or near complete. An overview of the types encountered can be found in Table 10. Bowl type AO16/BRST7, found in quarry pit [2033] (fill [2032]), may represent a Bristol or Salisbury/Marlborough area import. A few intermediate types were noted (e.g. AO13/20) and some of these may have been imported from elsewhere in the country. Further research might help to refine the dates on these, as well as establish their likely origin.

5.7.7. None of the bowls are decorated. Maker's marks were found on only two examples, both from pit [2128] (fill [2129]). Bowl S<1> (OS12, 1700-40) contained initials ?RS moulded in relief on the heel sides. This may refer to Robert Dunston who was working around 1729. The second bowl (S<2>) consists of a spur only, probably from a bowl type AO28 (1820-60). It contains maker's initials "RL" moulded in relief on the sides of the spur. The bowl was almost certainly made by Robert Loder, who was located in nearby Drury Lane around c. 1832-56 (Oswald 1975, 140).

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Bowl Type	Count	ED	LD
undiagnostic	4		
AO9	2	1640	1660
AO10/13	1	1640	1680
BRST7/AO16	1	1640	1690
AO15	2	1660	1680
AO13/20	2	1660	1710
AO18	19	1660	1680
AO19/20	1	1680	1710
AO20	16	1680	1710
AO20/21	10	1680	1710
AO20/22	1	1680	1710
AO21	12	1680	1710
AO22	8	1680	1710
AO25	1	1700	1770
AO28	2	1820	1860
OS10	21	1700	1740
Total	103		

Table 10: Overview of clay tobacco pipe bowl types

5.8 **The Glass** by Elke Raemen

5.8.1 A medium-sized assemblage composed of 129 shards (weight 2993g) was recovered from 14 different contexts. The majority of the assemblage dates to the 17th and 18th centuries. Although 129 shards were recovered, they represent a minimum of only 39 individual vessels and window panes. Most of this apparent high fragmentation is due to the presence of 53 fragments from just one vessel found in [2191].

5.8.2 The assemblage has been recorded in detail onto *pro forma* sheets for archive and data was transferred onto Excel spreadsheet.

Vessels

5.8.3 The earliest vessels comprise the rim of a colourless cup or beaker with cobalt blue trail, dating to c. 1600-1700 ([2093]). Robber trench [2190] (fill [2191]) contained 53 fragments from a green tinged globular phial (base diam 64mm) which dates to the second half of the 17th century. Two fragments from a green tinged possible bowl were found in quarry pit [2046] (fill [2053]). They are of 17th- or mid-18th-century date. Fill [2045] from the same quarry pit contained four fragments from a green-tinged thin-walled cylindrical phial dating to the mid-17th to mid-18th century. The neck and rim of another green-tinged phial of the same date was found in [2107]. Finally, quarry pit [2190] (fill [2191] contained a green-tinged cylindrical vessel shard undiagnostic of form but dating to c. 1600-1750 whereas a green-tinged phial dated broadly to c. 1650-1800 was found in [2107].

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5.8.4 The earliest wine bottles were found in cess pit [2060] (fills [2058] and [2057]) which each contained fragments from a shaft and globe bottle (c. 1630-60). Fill [2058] contained in addition a wine bottle dated to c. 1650-1700. A further nine wine bottles date between c. 1630/50 and 1750. A blue body shard from quarry pit [2046] (fill [2045]) represents a definite Continental import (c. 1650-1750). More undiagnostic fragments were recovered from [2102 (c. 1600-1800). A base fragment (diam 155mm) from [2262] dates to c. 1750-1850.

5.8.5 Other vessels of 18th-century date include a colourless as well as a pale blue cylindrical phial (both [2045]) and a colourless vessel in lead-crystal from [2053].

5.8.6 Finally, 19th-century material ([2129], [2219], [2221] and [2262]) includes a cobalt blue rectangular bottle, a clear fluted tumbler, fragments from at least two green-tinged cylindrical vessels and fragments from three different wine bottles.

Window panes

5.8.7 The earliest window pane fragments date broadly to the 17th and 18th centuries. They range from pale blue to green tinged and measure between 1.2 and 1.65mm thick ([2045], [2058], [2062] and [2191]). Later material includes part of a rectangular cut window pane ([2129]) dating to c. 1700-1850. Pale blue window pane fragments of 18th- to 19th- century date were found in [2219] and [2221].

5.9 **The Geological Material** by Luke Barber

5.9.1 The excavations at the site produced 71 pieces of stone, weighing 15,134g, from 20 individually numbered contexts. These totals are solely composed of hand-collected pieces: more material may yet come from the environmental residues. The assemblage has been fully listed on geological record sheets for the archive, with the resultant information being used to create an excel database as part of the current assessment. The assemblage is characterised in Table 9 by type and period/spot date.

5.9.2 Period 2.2: AD775-825
The two stones from deposits of this period are both amorphous pieces that are most likely fragments from Roman building materials. Certainly both stone types were in common use at that time.

5.9.3 Period 2.3: AD825-860
This period clearly contains further residual or re-used pieces of Roman building material in the form of the piece of Kentish Ragstone and the fragment of 11mm thick green porphyry veneer/cladding from pit [2134] (SG 58, G 44). The coal is almost certainly intrusive early post-medieval material. The most common type is the German lava, undoubtedly all deriving from fragmented rotary querns with thicknesses of 25, 35 and 84mm thick (ditch [2016], fills [2012] and [2013] and pit [2142], fill [2140] respectively). Such quern types are well known in Middle Saxon London (Goffin 2003).

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5.9.4 Period 3.1: Early post-medieval

This period contains what is almost certainly a residual piece of Saxon lava quern. Otherwise it is dominated by pieces of laminated coal which would be in keeping with the period. There is some residual or re-used building stone fragments too. These consist of a chip from a possible ashlar block in chalk (made ground [1023], SG 2) and part of a rebated ashlar block in Reigate stone (pit [2062], SG 30, G 20).

5.9.5 Period 3.2: Late 17th and 18th centuries

This period produced more pieces of Reigate stone from probable ashlar blocks. The material is notably burnt. There is a single piece of coal.

5.9.6 Period 3.3: 19th century

A relatively large assemblage of stone was recovered from deposits dated ceramically to the 19th century. Some of this, such as the burnt Reigate stone, is clearly residual, but most probably relates to contemporary roofing, flooring and internal fittings. Most was recovered from soakaway [2223] which was associated with large quantities of mid-19th- century pottery (SG 94, G 4). The assemblage includes limestone slabs from Purbeck, part of a 22mm thick Carrara marble wash stand top, York paving slabs and Welsh roofing slate.

Type/Period	**Period 2.2 Saxon**	**Period 2.3 Saxon**	**Period 3.1 Early Post-medieval**	**Period 3.2 Early Post-medieval**	**Period 3.3 Early Post-medieval**
No. of contexts	*2*	*5*	*6*	*3*	*4*
Chalk	-	-	1/28g	-	-
Reigate stone	-	-	1/2500g	2/866g	1/516g
Kentish Ragstone	1/472g	1/128g	-	-	-
Purbeck shelly lmst	-	-	-	-	2/1784g
Purbeck lmst	-	-	-	-	1/1052g
Oolitic lmst	1/110g	-	-	-	-
York stone	-	-	-	-	3/1740g
Quartzite	-	-	1/1234g	-	-
Dark grey medium grained igneous	-	-	-	-	1/880g
Welsh slate	-	-	-	-	1/130g
Coal	-	1/464g	8/588g	1/16g	-
German lava	-	28/2230g	3/10g	-	-
Green porphyry	-	1/156g	-	-	-
Carrara marble	-	-	-	-	1/182g
Totals	**2/582g**	**31/2978g**	**14/4360g**	**3/882g**	**16/6284g**

Table 11: Characterisation of the geological material by type/period (* = type includes worked objects, + type includes shaped building materials). Only dated stone included.

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5.10 **The Bulk Metalwork** by Trista Clifford

5.10.1 The excavations at Parker Street produced a small assemblage of 39 iron objects weighing a total of 1019g. The iron work is in poor condition, particularly the few pieces from Saxon contexts. The majority derives from features assigned to Phases 3.1 and 3.2.

5.10.2 Nails
Seven iron nails were recovered from Phase 3.1 and 3.2. All are general purpose nails sectioned stems. Complete nails with square heads came from contexts quarry pit fills [2045], [2053] and [2075]. A complete nail with a circular head came from drain fill [2219].

5.10.3 Other objects
The remaining objects all consist of plate and rod fragments which are undiagnostic of function, or amorphous pieces. Two objects from Phase 2.2 dump [2126] require further analysis in order to identify them.

5.11 **The Animal Bone** by Hayley Forsyth- Magee

5.11.1 The excavations at Parker Street, London produced a large assemblage of faunal remains containing 5,357 fragments recovered from 104 contexts. The majority of the assemblage is dominated by mammal bone, with a moderate quantity of fish, bird and anuran remains also present. Provisional dating indicates that the majority of the assemblage derives from the Later Saxon and Middle Saxon periods, predominately from ditch fills. Small quantities of faunal remains were also recovered from Earliest Saxon and post-medieval (1600-1680; 1680-1800; 1800-1900) contexts.

Methodology

5.11.2 The assemblage has been recorded onto an Excel spreadsheet in accordance with the zoning system outlined by Serjeantson (1996). Where possible bone fragments have been identified to species and the skeletal element, part and proportion, represented. Specimens that could not be confidently identified to taxa, such as long-bone and vertebrae fragments, have been recorded according to their size and categorised as 'Large', 'Medium' or 'Small' mammal.

5.11.3 In order to distinguish between the bones and teeth of sheep and goats a number of identification criteria were used including those outlined by Boessneck (1969), Boessneck *et al* (1964), Halstead et al (2002), Hillson (1995), Kratochvil (1969), Payne (1969, 1985), Prummel and Frisch (1986) and Schmid (1972). Sheep have been positively identified within the assemblage, as well as a small number of goat using horn-core identification. The identification criteria of rabbit from hare specimens has been undertaken with reference to Callou (1997). The identification of domestic fowl has been undertaken with reference to the criteria outlined by Tomek and Bocheński (2009), with the identification of additional bird bones using Serjeantson and Cohen (1996). Small mammal remains have been separated into rodent and anuran categories with reference to Lawrence and Brown (1974) and Bailon (1999) respectively. The fish bone has been rapidly assessed at this stage which involved, in most cases, identifying the assemblage to element and

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family level. Where possible the majority of fish vertebrae have been identified to taxa.

5.11.4 Age at death data has been collected for each specimen where observable. Tooth eruption and wear has been recorded from mandibular dentition with two or more teeth in-situ, according to Grant (1982) for cattle, sheep/goat and pig and Levine (1982) for horse. The state of epiphyseal bone fusion has been recorded as fused, unfused and fusing. Mammalian metrical data has been taken in accordance with Von den Driesch (1976) and avian metrical data has been recorded using Cohen and Serjeantson (1996). Specimens have then been studied for signs of butchery, burning, gnawing and pathology. The location and direction of butchery marks on the bones has been recorded. Burnt bone has been recorded as charred or calcified.

Assemblage

5.11.5 The assemblage contains 5,357 fragments weighing approximately 120664g, of which 4,675 fragments have been identified to taxa (Table 12). The majority of the assemblage has been retrieved through hand-collection as well as recovering a small quantity from 14 whole earth samples. The majority of the assemblage is in a moderate state of preservation with some signs of surface erosion and weathering evident. It is possible that the bones exhibiting taphonomic erosion may have been left exposed to the elements before being buried, or were re-deposited. Coprolite deposits, tentatively identified as canine due to the bone content present, were also recovered from a small number of Middle and Later Saxon contexts. A small number of complete bones are present within the assemblage.

Period		No. Fragments	NISP	Preservation		
				Good	Moderate	Poor
2.	EARLIEST MIDDLE SAXON	36	19	-	53%	47%
2.	MIDDLE SAXON	1490	1298	7%	91%	2%
2.	LATER MIDDLE SAXON	3520	3069	8%	90%	2%
3.	POST-MEDIEVAL (1600-1680)	186	171	8%	90%	2%
3.	POST-MEDIEVAL (1680-1800)	74	69	35%	64%	1%
3.	POST-MEDIEVAL (1800-1900)	18	16	6%	88%	6%
U	UNDATED	33	33	24%	76%	-
	Total	5357	4675			

Table 12: The total number of fragments, NISP (Number of Identifiable Specimens) count and percentage preservation based on the NISP

5.11.6 A range of faunal taxa have been identified (Table 13), the main domesticates; cattle, caprine and pig, the latter in smaller quantities, dominate the assemblage. The remainder of the assemblage is comprised of other domesticates including horse, dog, cat, domestic fowl and goose. The wild taxa are present in smaller quantities and are represented by rabbit, bird, pheasant, possible woodcock/snipe, fish, eel, herring, plaice, flatfish,

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Gadidae, Salmonidae, anuran and small mammal (rodentia and insectivora) remains. Large and medium mammals have been recorded in greater quantities due to high levels of fragmentation caused by taphonomic processes. The robusticity of these elements have biased the survivability of these bones over that of the remaining assemblage.

	Period						
Taxa	2.1	2.2	2.3	3.1	3.2	3.3	UD
Cattle	5	168	360	12	5	3	5
Sheep		81	202	8	11	2	1
Sheep/goat	5	142	421	28	18	1	3
Goat		1	6				
Pig		36	112	6	2		2
Horse		29	18				
Dog		1	7	1			
Cat		2	7		1		
Rabbit				1	1		1
Deer			1				
Large Mammal	3	518	879	70	18	4	13
Medium Mammal	6	302	945	45	12	6	8
Small Mammal			3	1			
Bird		2	17	2			
Chicken		8	14		1		
Chicken/Pheasant			1				
Goose			4				
Woodcock/Snipe		1					
Fish			4				
Eel		1	50				
Herring			1				
Plaice			1				
Flatfish		1	1				
Gadidae			1				
Salmonidae			2				
Anuran		5	12				
Total	19	1298	3069	171	69	16	33

Table 13: the total number of fragments, NISP (Number of Identifiable Specimens) count by Taxa and Period

5.11.7 Earliest Middle Saxon (Period 2.1)

The Earliest Saxon period (2.1) produced a rather small assemblage of identified faunal remains, with 19 fragments recovered from 7 pit quarry fills [2021], [2118], [2119], [2120], [2121], [2158], [2159] and 1 gully fill [2123]. Taxa that have been identified include cattle, sheep/goat, medium and large mammal cranial and post-cranial meat and non-meat bearing fragments. From the limited fusion data available only adult specimens are present within this period. One measurable bone, a sheep/goat metatarsal recovered from pit quarry fill [2158] has been recorded. No evidence of butchery, burning, gnawing, non-metric traits or pathology was observed and no age-able mandibles were recorded.

5.11.8 Middle Saxon (Period 2.2)

The Middle Saxon period (2.2) produced a moderate sized assemblage of identified faunal remains consisting of 1298 fragments recovered from 37 contexts, the majority of which were ditch fills. Smaller quantities of faunal bone were retrieved from dump, pit quarry, gully, pit fills and levelling

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deposits. Taxa that have been identified include the main domesticate species dominated by cattle, followed by sheep/goat, sheep, pig and goat. Horse, cat and dog remains are also present. Large and medium mammal bone fragments dominate the assemblage considerably. A small quantity of wild taxa were also present, including domestic fowl, bird, possible woodcock/snipe, anuran, eel and flatfish.

5.11.9 Analysis of element representation indicates that meat bearing bones dominate the assemblage, although small quantities of non-meat bearing remains are also present suggesting the slaughter and primary butchery occurred on site, or near-by. This is mostly evident with regards to the identified cattle, caprine and pig elements present. The majority of the assemblage has been hand-collected, 7 bulk samples <4>, <5>, <9>, <10>, <45>, <65> and <7> produced 170 fragments of identifiable bone consisting of caprine, cattle, pig, dog, eel, flatfish, and anuran, as well as medium and large mammal fragments.

5.11.10 A single chicken tarso-metatarsus was identified as female on the absence of a 'cockspur' from pit quarry fill [2218] and a single male pig canine was recovered from ditch fill [2014] with evidence of wear. A small collection of 6 male and 6 female/female? sheep horn-cores were present recovered from ditch fills [2014], [2015], [2050] dump fill [2126], pit quarry fill [2209] and gully fill [2205]. Three large cattle metatarsals were recovered from dump [2127] and a single cattle metacarpal also from [2127] may indicate the presence of male specimens, however only one complete bone was present for metrical analysis.

5.11.11 Evidence of butchery was observed in 20 meat and non-meat bearing bones. The majority of the butchered taxa exhibited signs of chop marks. A cattle mandible, sheep skull and sheep horn-core from [2260], a cattle ulna from [2054], a sheep horn-core from [2126], sheep/goat scapula, skull and goat skull and horn-core from [2127] and a cattle metatarsal from [2209] all exhibited signs of chopping suggestive of dismemberment, portioning, marrow extraction and possible horn-working waste. Large and medium mammal post-cranial elements recovered from [2239], [2036], [2054], [2126] and [2205] showed evidence of chop marks suggestive of dismemberment, portioning and marrow extraction. A large mammal rib fragment from [2260] and [2014] showed evidence of cut marks, suggestive of portioning.

5.11.12 The majority of burnt bone fragments were recovered from bulk samples <4>, <9>, <10> and <65> and consist of 13 medium mammal cranial and post-cranial elements as well as a pig metapodial fragment. A single hand-collected distal large mammal femur fragment from pit quarry fill [2144] had also been burnt. Burning may have occurred as a by-product of cooking jointed meats or the disposal of domestic waste, rather than during the primary butchery stage and carcass dressing.

5.11.13 An incomplete associated bone group deposit was recorded in ditch fill [2054] and included the lower limbs of a horse (Hill, 1995; Morris 2008; Morris 2010; Morris 2011). Gnawing by canid was observed in a cattle post-cranial elements from ditch fill [2014], [2054], pit quarry fill [2144], [2141], [2209] and dump [2126]. Large mammal post-cranial elements recovered from ditch fill [2014] and pit quarry fill [2212] also exhibited signs of canid gnawing. Non-metric traits were observed in a small collection of specimens and included

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four sheep and one sheep/goat mandible with pre-molar foramens recovered from pit quarry fill [2209], ditch fill [2180], dump fill [2127] and gully fill [2205] respectively. The sheep mandible from dump [2127] also exhibited signs of a congenitally absent 2nd pre-molar tooth. A mandibular cattle 3rd molar from ditch fill [2054] showed signs of a reduced/absent hypoconulid (Argant *et al* 2013).

5.11.14 Evidence of pathology was observed in several specimens including joint disease and osteoarthritis, possibly relating to traction, in 6 specimens of 1st, 2nd and 3rd horse phalanges recovered from ditch fill [2054]. Two possible female sheep horn-cores recovered from dump [2126] and a male horn-core from pit quarry fill [2209] showed signs of depressions. A single sheep/goat metatarsal from dump [2127] suffered from joint disease and a possible fracture to the distal aspect. A single sheep mandible recovered from gully fill [2205] was affected by an abscess surrounding the 4th pre-molar.

5.11.15 Eleven age-able sheep, sheep/goat and cattle mandibles and twenty-two measurable bones and horn-cores of cattle, sheep/goat, sheep, pig and horse were recorded. Analysis of the fusion data available shows both adult and juvenile individuals are present within this phase.

5.11.16 Later Middle Saxon (2.3)

The Later Saxon period (2.3) produced the largest assemblage of identified faunal remains with 3069 fragments from 28 contexts. The majority of the remains have been retrieved from industrial fill features, with smaller quantities recovered from ditch fills, pit quarry fills, pit fills and dump features.

5.11.17 Sheep/goat and sheep remains dominate the assemblage, followed by cattle with pigs present in much smaller quantities. The remainder of the assemblage contained other domesticates including goat, horse, dog, cat, domestic fowl, and goose. Wild taxa were present in smaller numbers, including deer, fish, eel, flatfish, herring, plaice, gadids, salmonids, bird, anuran and small mammals bones. A single specimen of worked red deer antler from [2204] suggests that game species were not exploited as a regular dietary supplement. The presence of a number of fish taxa including both cranial and post-cranial elements, suggests that this resource was exploited as part of the Saxon diet. Large and medium mammals dominate this assemblage with 1,824 fragments. Seven bulk samples, <2>, <14>, <20>, <49>, <50>, <54>, <56>, produced 424 identifiable faunal remains including the main domesticates as well as fishes, bird, domestic fowl, goose, cat, dog and small mammals primarily from industrial fill and ditch fill features.

5.11.18 Analysis of element representation indicates that meat and non-meat bearing bones are present within this assemblage. Butchered taxa includes 110 fragments of large mammal, medium mammal, cattle, sheep/goat, sheep and pig recovered predominantly from industrial fill and ditch fill features. The majority of these remains have been heavily chopped for marrow extraction and carcass dismemberment and portioning. Evidence of cutting and slicing has also been noted. All carcass parts are represented, which suggests primary butchery and carcass dressing occurred on site, or in the vicinity. From the domestic fowl bones present within the assemblage none could be positively identified as male or female. The limited quantity and poor survivability of domestic fowl bones is likely to have affected these results. Six pig canines; three female from fill [2204] and three male from ditch fill [2012]

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and pit fill [2188] were present within the assemblage, all with evidence of wear. Male and female sheep horncores and pelves are present, with one example of a four-horned sheep breed present. Several cattle horncores are also included within the assemblage.

5.11.19 Burnt faunal bone was recovered from two hand-collected contexts; [2204] and [2188] consisting of two medium mammal long bone and rib fragment pieces. Six bulk samples <2>, <14>, <20>, <50>, <54>, <56> produced 65 fragments of burnt bone from medium and large mammal cranial and post-cranial elements, as well as a single bird rib. The majority of these remains are meat-bearing bones and may have been burnt through cooking or domestic waste disposal. Gnawing by canid was observed in seventeen mostly meat-bearing bones including sheep/goats, sheep, cattle, pig, large and medium mammals from ditch [2012], [2013], industrial [2204], [2187], dump [2195], pit quarry [2086] and pit fills [2082]. Non-metric traits were observed in the mandibles of twelve sheep and four sheep/goats with the presence of a pre-molar foramen recovered from [2204], [2012], [2004], [2087], [2082]. Congenitally absent 2nd pre-molars were also noted in three sheep mandibles from industrial fill [2204] and ditch fill [2012]. Pathological lesions have been observed in eleven sheep, sheep/goat, cattle, horse, large and medium mammal bones recovered from industrial, ditch, pit quarry and pit fill features. A range of pathologies have been tentatively identified including joint disease, metabolic conditions, fractures, dental disease, and sites of trauma. These pathologies show signs of healing and moderate bone remodelling which suggests the animals may have been cared for. Thirty-seven age-able mandibles and forty-five measurable bones were recorded. Analysis of the fusion data available shows both adult and juvenile individuals are present within this phase. This suggests that juvenile animals may have been bred onsite, or locally.

5.11.20 Post-medieval 1600-1680 (Period 3.1)

The post-medieval period (3.1) produced a small quantity of 171 identifiable faunal remains recovered from 15 contexts. The majority of the remains have been retrieved from pit quarry fills [2026], [2032], [2045], [2053], [2062], [2063], [2065], [2066], [2072], [2075], [2101], [2102], followed by pit fills [2225], [2226] and made ground [1023]. Taxa that have been identified include sheep/goat, sheep, cattle, pig, dog, bird, rabbit, large, medium and small mammal fragments.

5.11.21 A single female sheep pelvis was recovered from pit fill [2226]. No distinctions could be made between male and female pigs. Evidence of butchery was observed in fifteen predominately meat bearing bones from ten contexts within this phase; [1023], [2026], [2045], [2062], [2063], [2066], [2075], [2101], [2225], [2226]. The majority of the butchery marks observed were those of chop marks consisting of mid-shaft long bone and illium neck cuts suggestive of portioning and marrow extraction affecting large and medium mammal post-cranial bone fragments. Cut marks were also recorded on large mammal rib fragments from [1023], [2225] and [2026] suggestive of portioning, with a medium mammal femur shaft also exhibiting cut marks to the shaft from [2226] as well as a medium mammal lumbar vertebrae from [2101].

5.11.22 A single hand-collected cattle humerus fragment from pit quarry fill [2045] exhibited signs of burning. Gnawing by canid was present in a sheep pelvis fragment from pit fill [2226], a sheep/goat scapula fragment from pit quarry fill

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[2045] and a sheep/goat radius fragment from pit quarry fill [2101]. Fusion data suggests that adult and juvenile remains are present within this assemblage; this suggests that juvenile animals were bred on location, or locally. One age-able sheep/goat mandible from pit quarry fill [2075] was recorded. No measurable bones were recorded. No non-metric traits or pathology was observed.

5.11.23 Post-medieval 1680-1800 (Period 3.2)

The post-medieval 1680-1800 period (3.2) produced a small quantity of just 69 identifiable faunal remains recovered from eleven contexts, the majority being cess pit fills [200], [2057], [2058], [2093], [2096], [2174]. Small quantities of bone were also recovered from pit fills [2107], [2108], [2129] and soakaway fills [2219] and [2221].

5.11.24 Taxa that have been identified include sheep/goat, sheep, cattle and pig, cat and domestic fowl. Medium and large mammal fragments are present in moderate quantities, with wild taxa represented by a single rabbit bone. A single male pig canine was recovered from cess pit fill [2058], no additional distinctions between males and females could be observed within the assemblage. Evidence of butchery was observed in two sheep/goat bones, a humerus from cess pit fill [2000] with cut marks to the proximal articulation suggestive of dismemberment and portioning and a skull fragment from cess pit fill [2174] that had been chopped sagitally suggestive of carcass dismemberment.

5.11.25 Non-metric traits were observed in a small number of sheep mandibles and included three mandibles from pit fill [2107] with evidence of a pre-molar foramen, as well as two mandibles one from [2107] and another from pit fill [2108] with congenitally absent 2nd pre-molar dentition. Dental pathology was recorded in a sheep mandible from cess pit fill [2058] with an abscess located between the 1st and 2nd molar. Eight age-able mandibles, seven sheep from [2058], [2107], [2108], [2174] and one pig from [2058] have been recorded. Four measurable bones including two sheep from [2107] and two sheep/goat from [2000] and [2129] have also been recorded. Fusion data suggests that adult and juvenile remains are present within the assemblage; this suggests that juvenile animals may have been bred on location or near-by. No burning or gnawing was observed.

5.11.26 Post-medieval 1800-1900 (Period 3.3)

The post-medieval 1800-1900 period (3.3) contains a negligible quantity of just 16 identifiable faunal remains recovered from two fills [2008], [2191] and a cellar fill [2262]. Taxa that have been identified include large and medium mammal cranial and post-cranial elements as well as cattle, sheep/goat and sheep consisting predominately of non-meat bearing bones. Evidence of butchery was observed in three bones, a large mammal lumbar vertebrae from cellar fill [2262] exhibited signs of chopping suggestive of dismemberment. A sheep metatarsal from fill [2191] had been chopped for marrow extraction and a large mammal pelvis exhibited cut marks to the pubis, suggestive of dismemberment and portioning. From the limited fusion data available juvenile remains dominate this assemblage, suggesting that they may have been bred onsite or locally. One age-able mandible, a sheep from fill [2008] and no measurable bones were recorded. No burning, gnawing, non-metric traits or pathology was observed.

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5.11.27Un-stratified and Undated Phases

A small quantity consisting of 33 identifiable fragments of faunal remains were retrieved from un-stratified and undated contexts. The taxa identified include cattle, sheep/goat and pig meat and non-meat bearing bones and dentition, as well as large and medium mammal cranial and post-cranial elements. Wild taxa were represented by a single rabbit distal tibia fragment. From the limited fusion data available both adult and juvenile remains are present. No evidence of butchery, burning, gnawing, non-metric traits or pathology were observed. No age-able mandibles or measureable bones were recorded.

Discussion

5.11.28The Middle and Later Saxon bones dominate the faunal assemblage. Small quantities of bone were also recovered from the Earliest Saxon, and post-medieval (1600-1900) assemblages. Further analysis of the faunal remains could potentially help determine the function of this site, its importance within the Saxon landscape and relationship with neighbouring local sites in London, for example *Lundenwic*, and the towns and villages of the South-East for example *Hamwic*.

5.11.27The three main domesticates are represented in moderate quantities, represented by a range of elements which suggests that primary butchery, carcass dressing and general processing was undertaken on site, or in the near-by vicinity. Sheep/goat and sheep are present in the greatest quantity, which contrasts with the faunal assemblage from the London School of Economics site (Forsyth-Magee, 2017), followed by cattle which suggests that both taxa were of importance, for meat as well as secondary resources such as wool and milk and traction for cattle. Pigs are present in much lesser quantities. Sexual dimorphism and age at death data indicates that male and female, juvenile and adult specimens have been exploited at Parker Street. The presence of juvenile remains suggests that animals may have been bred on site (Reilly, 2012). The limited presence of wild taxa suggests that these resources were not overly exploited and deer, hare, rabbit, fishes and birds, with the exception of the minor exploitation of domestic fowl and goose, did not supplement the Saxon diet in great quantities. Further analysis of the faunal assemblage could give an insight into the animal husbandry practices of Saxon Parker Street.

5.12 **The Human Remains** by Dr Paola Ponce

5.12.1 One fragment of disarticulated human bone was retrieved from a greenish layer (2185), thought to be part of a later Saxon dump. The fragment was found associated with large quantities of animal bone, CBM and pottery. This fragmented bone was represented by the mid-diaphysis of an unsided femur. It measured 13.0cm in length and showed some degree of weathering and erosion of the periosteum, the outer layer of the bone.

5.12.2 Following the standards proposed by Buikstra and Ubelaker (1994), and Scheuer and Black (2004), it was possible to estimate the age of this individual and assigned it to that of an adult on the basis of the thickness and development of the bone. On the other hand, no more accurate age estimates were possible to be achieved.

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5.11.3 The assessment of sex, which is routinely conducted on the basis of the humeral head diameter, was not possible to be carried out due to the lack of preservation of this dimorphic trait necessary to conduct the analysis.

5.12.4 In addition to the above, the degree of fragmentation of the femur did not allow for the calculation of the stature. Finally, no evidence of pathology was observed in the fragment of disarticulated human bone.

5.12.5 To summarise, based on the dimensions and thickness of the cortical bone, the disarticulated fragment of left femur appears to belong to that of an adult individual of unknown sex.

5.13 **The Shell** by David Dunkin

5.13.1 The excavation produced 25 contexts containing marine shell with a total weight of 3.494 Kg. Preliminary analysis indicates that the total assemblage by weight is comprised of c. 99%+ oyster remains (*Ostrea edulis*). A fragment of one other species was identified: carpet shell (*Venerupis decussata*) in context 2191, weight 1 g and dated to period 3.3 (19th c). There were 5 contexts which contained more than 200 g of marine shell by weight (Table 14). Of the remaining 20 contexts only 2 contexts weigh between 100-200 g (contexts 2082/2154). Therefore 18 out of 25 contexts contained <100 g by weight of marine molluscs.

Context Number	Weight	Species	Period
2012	259 g	Oyster	2.3 (Later Middle Saxon)
2013	990 g	Oyster	2.3
2014	367 g	Oyster	2.2 (Middle Saxon)
2071	1.008 Kg	Oyster	2.3
2083	200 g	Oyster	2.3

Table 14 Summary of marine molluscs by context and weight >200 g

5.13.2 It is unlikely that further work will identify other species. Oyster therefore dominates the assemblage. Furthermore, only 2 contexts produced a significant quantity of oyster shell: context 2013 (Table 14) contains 16 left valves and 20 right valves and context 2071 (Table 14) contains 29 left valves and 22 right valves.

5.14 **The Wood** by Kristina Krawiek Mariangela Vitolo

5.14.1 A total of four pieces of waterlogged wood were recovered from a layer, [2127], and quarry pit features [2210] and [2171]. The small fragment of wood from layer [2127] was fibrous and is likely to be intrusive. A single radially aligned wood chip was recovered from quarry pit [2210] and is likely to represent waste splitting debris. Two broken twigs were recovered from the base of pit [2171] which were unworked but in good condition although the bark had not survived. These are likely to be naturally occurring items.

5.14.2 The wood specimens were sectioned along three planes (transverse, radial and tangential) according to standardised procedures (Gale & Cutler 2000), and examined under a transmitted light microscope at 50x to 300x

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magnification in order to determine the woody taxa present. Taxonomic identifications were assigned by comparing suites of anatomical characteristics visible with those documented in reference atlases (Hather 2000, Schoch *et al.* 2004, Schweingruber 1990). Identifications are provided in Table 15. The twigs from [2171] were identified as field maple (*Acer campestre*). The long hollow twig presented signs of the start of the mineralisation process, from the inside out. The mineralised section was thicker at one side and it thinned down on the opposite side. The wood chip from [2210] was identified as oak (Quercus sp.), whilst the small wood fragment from layer [2127] was of the Scots Pine group (*Pinus sylvestris* group).

Context	2171	2210	2127
Timber	34		
Taxon	*Acer campestre*	*Quercus* sp.	*Pinus sylvestris* group

Table 15: Wood Identifications

5.15 **The Registered Finds** by Trista Clifford

5.15.1 The excavations at Parker Street, Camden produced a moderate registered finds assemblage of 64 objects including ceramic, copper alloy, iron and bone (Table 16). The assemblage is well stratified and overall in fair to good condition although the ironwork is mineralised and heavily corroded. The assemblage is dominated by objects associated with textile production, in particular weaving on the warp weighted loom.

RF No	Context	Material	Object	Weight
1	2013	CERO	LOOMWEIGHT	53
2	2014	CERO	LOOMWEIGHT	85
3	2013	CERO	LOOMWEIGHT	185
4	2012	SILV	COIN	<2
5	2012	CERO	LOOMWEIGHT	157
6	2013	CERO	LOOMWEIGHT	179
7	2013	CERO	LOOMWEIGHT	153
8	2014	CERO	LOOMWEIGHT	130
9	2014	CERO	LOOMWEIGHT	117
10	2014	CERO	LOOMWEIGHT	138
11	2013	CERO	LOOMWEIGHT	230
12	2013	CERO	LOOMWEIGHT	201
13	2015	CERO	LOOMWEIGHT	569
14	2045	STON	PLAQUE	9
15	2036	CERO	LOOMWEIGHT	381
16	U/00S	COPPER	BUTTON	1
17	2087	COPPER	PIN	<2
18	2126	BONA	NEEDLE	2
19	2126	BONA	NEEDLE	2

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RF No	Context	Material	Object	Weight
20	2126	BONA	NEEDLE	2
21	2126	BONA	NEEDLE	1
24	2188	IRON	UNK	113
25	2188	CERO	LOOMWEIGHT	308
26	2204	BONA	WAST	95
27	2204	IRON	KNIFE	90
28	2205	COPPER	NEEDLE	<2
29	2204	GLAS	VESSEL	18
30	2126	COPPER	?SLAG	15
31	2219	COPPER	COIN	10
32	2228	IRON	BUCKLE	39
34	2171	WOOD	UNK	
35	U/00S	COPPER	COIN	2
38	U/00S	COPPER	BUTTON	2
39	2126	BONA	NEEDLE	2
40	2015	CERO	LOOMWEIGHT	40
41	2012	CERO	LOOMWEIGHT	76
42	2038	CERO	LOOMWEIGHT	265
43	2013	CERO	LOOMWEIGHT	138
44	2050	CERO	LOOMWEIGHT	181
45	2012	CERO	LOOMWEIGHT	30
46	2013	IRON	UNK	5
47	2066	IRON	KNIFE	25
48	2062	COPPER	UNK	11
49	2062	COPPER	MOUNT	4
50	2067	IRON	BUCKET	108
51	2067	IRON	HOOK	69
52	2219	IRON	UNK	109
53	2174	COMP	KNIFE	14
54	2012	CERO	LOOMWEIGHT	104
55	2015	CERO	LOOMWEIGHT	30
56	2013	CERO	LOOMWEIGHT	
57	2013	CERO	LOOMWEIGHT	59
58	2013	CERO	LOOMWEIGHT	131
59	2013	CERO	LOOMWEIGHT	55
60	2013	CERO	LOOMWEIGHT	16
61	2013	CERO	LOOMWEIGHT	105
63	2013	CERO	LOOMWEIGHT	102
64	2013	CERO	LOOMWEIGHT	98
65	2013	CERO	LOOMWEIGHT	58
66	2013	CERO	LOOMWEIGHT	62
67	2013	CERO	LOOMWEIGHT	145
68	2182	CERO	LOOMWEIGHT	109

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RF No	Context	Material	Object	Weight
69	2204	BONE	WASTE	

Table 16: The Registered Finds

5.15.2 A brief assessment was carried out at this stage in order to broadly characterise the assemblage and target areas for further analysis. The assemblage is discussed chronologically by functional category (Table 17). Conservation is ongoing at the time of writing; x radiography is complete.

	Site Phase					
	2.2	**2.3**	**3.1**	**3.2**	**U/S**	**Total**
Dress Accessories		1	2		2	5
Textile manufacture	16	24				40
Household objects		1	2			3
Tools		1	1	1		3
Craft/ industry	1	1				2
Coins and tokens		2		1	1	3
Unknown function	1	2	2	1		6
Total	18	32	7	3	3	62

Table 17: Overview of the Registered Finds assemblage by site phase and functional category

5.15.3 Dress accessories
A single copper alloy dress pin (or needle) fragment, RF<17>, was recovered from Phase 2.3 quarry pit fill [2087]. The remaining objects are of post medieval date and include a copper alloy belt mount (RF<49> pit fill [2062]) and a complete copper alloy buckle (RF<32> pit fill [2228]) as well as two unstratified copper alloy buttons.

5.15.4 Textile Manufacture
This constitutes the largest group of objects within the assemblage and is entirely stratified within mid to late Saxon contexts. Both loom weights and needles are present. The loom weights derive predominantly from various fills of boundary ditch [2016]. A minimum of 33 individual weights are represented, ranging from 100% of an object to fragments representing c.10% of a weight, and three forms, as described by Hurst (1959, 23-5) were identified annular (e.g. a complete example from ditch fill [2015], RF<13>), intermediate and bun-shaped (e.g. RF<44> [2050]). There appears to be no chronological distinction in the deposition of the different forms.

5.15.5 Five bone pin/needles, RF<18-21> and <39>, came from dump [2126]. None is complete; the heads are slightly spatulate with corners removed and are pierced with a central circular eye. Several similar examples are known from *Lundenwic* (Keily 2012). Based on this head form, a classification of these objects as pins is suggested following Blackmore (2003, 306, 309) for these somewhat ambiguous objects which could have been used as needles, dress pins, hairpins or have had multiple similar functions. In addition to these

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rather crude implements, a fine copper alloy needle, RF<28>, was recovered from gully [2205]. Similar copper alloy needles were found at Coppergate (Walton Rodgers 1997, Fig 830) although only iron examples are recorded from *Lundenwic* thus far.

5.14.6 Household utensils and furniture
A residual Roman bottle fragment is included within the glass report (Section 5.8). Household objects are otherwise refined to a 17th century iron bucket handle and hook from quarry pit [2062].

5.15.7 Tools
This category includes two knife blades (RF<27> and <47>) and a wooden knife handle (RF<53>) as well as a possible tool or knife blade (RF<24>).

5.15.8 Craft and industry
Phase 2.3 dump [2126] produced a small amount of possible metal working waste. Antler working is attested by the presence of a cut antler tine that exhibits parallel cut/saw marks across the base of the beam and a sliver of sawn antler beam from industrial feature [2217].

5.15.9 Coins and tokens
A probable 9th century silver penny was recovered from boundary ditch fill [2012]. A post medieval half penny was also recovered.

5.15.10 Uncertain function
A small number of objects remain unidentified; further analysis may elucidate their function.

5.16 The Environmental Samples by Mariangela Vitolo

5.16.1 During archaeological excavation at the site, eighty bulk soil samples were taken to recover environmental material such as charred plant macrofossils, wood charcoal, fauna and molluscs as well as to assist finds recovery. The samples were taken from ditch and pit fills, dumps and industrial features. The deposits ranged in date from the Early to the Late Saxon period. The following report assesses the contents of the samples and the significance and potential of the environmental remains to provide information regarding the local vegetation environment, fuel use and selection and the agricultural economy or other plant use.

5.16.2 Twenty samples which appeared to have higher potential to answer broad research questions listed in the London Research Framework (English Heritage 2002) were selected for assessment.

5.16.3 The samples were processed by flotation in their entirety. The flots and residues were captured on 250µm and 500µm meshes respectively and were air dried. The residues were passed through graded sieves of 8, 4 and 2mm and each fraction sorted for environmental and artefactual remains (Appendix 2, Table 1). Artefacts recovered from the samples were distributed to specialists, and are incorporated in the relevant sections of this volume where they add further information to the existing finds assemblage. The flots were scanned under a stereozoom microscope at 7-45x magnifications and their contents recorded (Appendix 2, Table 2). Identifications of macrobotanical

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remains have been made through comparison with published reference atlases (Cappers *et al*. 2006, Jacomet 2006, NIAB 2004) and nomenclature used follows Stace (1997).

5.16.4 Charcoal fragments were fractured by hand along three planes (transverse, radial and tangential) according to standardised procedures (Gale & Cutler 2000, Hather 2000, Leney and Casteel 1975). Specimens were viewed under a stereozoom microscope for initial grouping, and an incident light microscope at magnifications up to 400x to facilitate identification of the woody taxa present. Taxonomic identifications were assigned by comparing suites of anatomical characteristics visible with those documented in reference atlases (Hather 2000, Schweingruber 1990) and online databases (InsideWood 2004-onwards, Schoch *et al.* 2004). Identifications have been given to species where possible, however genera, family or group names have been given where anatomical differences between taxa are not significant enough to permit satisfactory identification. Quantification and taxonomic identifications of charcoal are recorded in Appendix 2, and nomenclature used follows Stace (1997).

Results

Phase 2.1 AD750-775
Samples <26> [2121], <38> [2165]
5.15.5 Two sampled Saxon deposits produced small flots, dominated by sediment and a small amount of uncharred rootlets and seeds of bramble (*Rubus* sp.). The flots produced no charred plant remains and a very small amount of <2mm charcoal fragments and the residues were unproductive.

Phase 2.2 AD775-825
Samples <4> [2014], <5> [2015], <9> [2052], <10>[2054], <45> [2156], <46> [2141], <62> [2215], <65> [2210], <71> [2253], <75> [2244], <77> [2249]

5.16.6 Samples from this period were taken from fills of ditches and quarry pits. Most did not produce charred macrobotanicals, whilst others yielded less than fifty crop items. These comprised caryopses of wheat (*Triticum* sp.), including some of the free-threshing type, and hulled barley (*Hordeum* sp.). The preservation ranged from poor to moderate and a number of cereal grains could not be identified. Wild plant remains were infrequent and included seeds of elder (*Sambucus* sp.) and sedge family (Cyperaceae). Quarry pit [2157] contained a large amount of uncharred seeds, which could be modern contaminants that infiltrated the deposit through root action but could also have preserved during periods of anoxic conditions. Such conditions might have lasted long enough to guarantee the preservation of sturdy seeds, such as elder, buttercups (*Ranunculus* sp.), stitchworts (*Stellaria* sp.), bramble and knotgrass family (Polygonaceae).

5.16.7 Charcoal identification was undertaken on fragments from an early fill of ditch [2016]. The preservation state of charcoal was moderate, although sediment encrustations, due to fluctuations in the ground water level, and vitrification were noted. The latter occurs when the wood anatomy fuses, becoming glassy. The following woody taxa were identified: oak (*Quercus* sp.), ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), ivy (*Hedera helix*) and hazel/alder/hornbeam *(Corylus/Alnus/Carpinus* sp.). Some incomplete round wood fragments were also recovered but growth ring count could not be carried out.

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Phase 2.3 AD825-860
Samples <2> [2013], <14> [2086], <20> [2085], <49> [2185], <50> [2187], <54> [2194], <56> [2204].

5.16.8 Sampled Saxon deposits included a ditch, refuse and quarry pits, an industrial feature and a dump. The flots were again not very productive and no sample yielded more than fifty crop items. Same cereal taxa as in the previous period were identified. One twisted barley grain indicates the presence of six row barley (*Hordeum vulgare* ssp *vulgare)*, in which twisted grains are present in a ratio of 2:1 to straight caryopses. No chaff was recovered. Wild remains included a seed of elder and a hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell fragment. Uncharred seeds were recovered in large numbers in pit fill [2085]; again these remains could be contaminants or contemporary with the deposit.

5.16.9 Charcoal from ditch [2016] and industrial feature [2217] underwent identification. Preservation was affected by post-depositional sediment encrustrations and by vitrification. Half of the fragments from [2217] were not identifiable. Identified taxa included: oak, ash, ivy and possibly Maloideae. The latter is a subfamily that includes various taxa, which can seldom be distinguished on grounds of wood anatomy, such as apple (*Malus* sp.), pear (*Pyrus* sp.), whitebeam/rowan/service tree (*Sorbus* sp) and hawthorn (*Crataegus* sp.).

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6.0 POTENTIAL & SIGNIFICANCE OF RESULTS

6.1 Realisation of the original research aims

6.1.1 *(OR1) To define, insofar as possible, the date, character, form and function of any archaeological features observed on site.*

The archaeological work established the presence of multi period activity primarily comprising Middle Saxon remains associated with *Lundenwic* and post-medieval remains primarily from the 17th to 19th centuries.

The Middle Saxon remains are the most significant findings and were dominated by gravel quarrying apparently within an area delineated by ditching. The activity has been divided into three phases; the earliest remains comprised shallow quarry pits and ditches and were typified by redeposited natural fills with a lack of dateable finds. The later phases of Saxon activity comprised more extensive quarrying, the re-cutting and deepening of ditches, refuse deposition and dumping of refuse across the site.

Parker Lane/Street was laid out in the early 17th century. The early and mid-17th century activity primarily comprised quarrying and the backfilling of quarry pits, and refuse dumping as a thick layer. This layer was recorded across much of the site. The remains are considered to be of moderate/low significance.

The late 17th century saw the construction of terraced housing on the northern edge of the site fronting St Thomas's Street (later King Street) which bisects the present site lengthways. Although some walls and a part of a drainage system survived, the remains are not considered significant.

The (late) 19th century saw the demolition of the above terraced housing probably as part of local slum clearance. After this, King Street disappeared.

6.1.2 *(OR2) To establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains within the footprint of the proposed development and to preserve by record any such remains.*

Archaeological remains were recorded across the site; as described above.

6.1.3 *(OR3) To determine the survival, extent and minimum depth below modern ground level of any such remains. To determine the nature and significance of any archaeological deposits.*

Natural deposits and cut features were identified around c.2.80m below the existing ground level; these remains appear to have undergone varying degrees of horizontal truncation during the post-medieval and modern periods. The natural topography has been horizontally truncated, probably by the building of Parker House. This truncation may have removed much of the finer archaeological detail, such as smaller (shallower) features like postholes. Early and mid-17th century activity primarily comprised quarrying and the backfilling of quarry pits, and refuse dumping as a thick layer. This layer was recorded in varying thicknesses due to truncation across much of the site. Heavily truncated post-medieval remains were mostly recorded directly below the floor slab of Parker House.

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The Middle Saxon remains are the most significant findings as they offer new evidence at the periphery of *Lundenwic*. The 17th century remains are considered to be only of moderate/low significance. The 18th century and later remains are not considered significant.

6.1.4 *(OR4) Is there any evidence of Saxon occupation on the site?*

Settlement activity at the construed periphery of *Lundenwic* has previously been shown to mainly comprise individual farmsteads which supplied resources to the core around modern day Covent Garden (Ritchie 2017). No features suggestive of settlement activity such as structural remains or wells were found, however, quarrying and refuse deposition indicates that the site was probably very close to a settlement and that horizontal truncation may have removed smaller/shallower archaeological details.

The satellite settlements lying around the core of *Lundenwic* are thought to have aided in the supply and processing of goods to the main settlement (Hogg, forthcoming); the significant amount of animal bone recovered from this site is suggestive of animal husbandry and probable meat processing, perhaps prior to delivery to the settlement core. The recorded Middle Saxon remains date exclusively to the later years of *Lundenwic*; this could be seen as somewhat surprising given that the settlement is thought to have contacted during this period (Hogg, in prep). Activity at other sites in *Lundenwic's* periphery has also noted similar activity (Ritchie 2017).

6.1.5 *(OR5) S3 Understanding the size and character of Lundenwic, in relation to the wide region.*

As mentioned above, the site is thought to be on the very periphery of the Middle Saxon settlement of *Lundenwic*. The boundaries of the settlement have proved difficult to define in many areas, although the settlement is thought to have possessed a defensive ditch during its later phases. None of the recorded ditches match the proposed west-south-west to east-north-easterly alignment of the proposed boundary (Figure 3), however, the size of the Period 2.2 ditch (G28) recorded in the northern part of the site suggests that it might have been more than simply a method of demarcating quarrying and it is possible that the ditch in fact formed part of an late 8th/early9th century *Lundenwic* boundary. This interpretation is further supported because virtually all of the Saxon features were recorded to the south of the ditch. As mentioned above, this may contravene the understanding that *Lundenwic* is thought to have contacted during this period and may in fact signify the opposite.

6.1.6 *(OR6) L2 Identifying the changes in house design and construction during the period, and considering what social and economic origins and effects these changes had on urban life.*

After the abandonment of *Lundenwic*, the site appears to have lain vacant until the 17th century when gravel quarrying activity and refuse deposition are again recorded. It was not until the late 17th century /early 18th century that the site became developed. Cartographic sources show the site was bisected by a road known initially as St Thomas's Street, later King Street that was bordered by small terraced houses on both sides (Figure 13).

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The paltry remains of these tawdry houses comprised a few soakways, brick-lined cess pits and occasionally foundation walls. Nothing above foundation level survived and no floors or upper walls were recorded. The structures appear to have quite uniform in layout but were built from assorted bricks, many in reused 'pre-fire' fabrics. This perhaps suggests that the houses were built as a single enterprise rather than arbitrarily.

The lack of floors or above ground remains makes any analysis of the houses quite difficult, however, what can be stated is that the houses appear to have been small, only around 5m in diameter as seen by their dividing walls. The character of the houses, as shown on historic maps such as the 1720 St Giles in the Fields map (Figure 13) etc, is probably of a simple two-up, two-down design. They were probably occupied by lower-status, poorer individuals.

6.2 Significance and potential of the individual datasets

6.2.1 The Stratigraphic Sequence

The Middle Saxon remains represent the most significant findings of the excavation:

Period 2.1
The earliest period of Anglo-Saxon activity on site comprised areas of quarrying bounded by ditches; this period has been assigned to the late mid to late 8th century mainly on stratigraphic grounds as the features themselves were notably devoid of finds and particularly dating evidence. Despite the lack of firm dating evidence this period does possess some local and regional significance, informing on land use on the periphery of *Lundenwic* during its later existence. These remains possess some potential for further analysis; comparisons with nearby, similar sites could help to explain which so little material culture was found from this period despite this being the time when *Lundenwic* was supposedly at its largest and most influential.

Period 2.2
The majority of the Saxon remains date to the late 8th and early 9th century. These remains primary comprised continued quarrying in the centre and south-west of the site. These features possess regional significance, informing as they do on land use in *Lundenwic's* periphery. The large boundary ditch recorded in the north-east may be particularly significant if it can be proved to be part of the defensive ditch thought to enclose the settlement at this time. The remains of this period have potential to inform not only on land use in the periphery of *Lundenwic* but also on life close to edge of the settlement at a time when Viking raids were one of a number of external threats.

Period 2.3
The latest period of Saxon activity was generally marked by refuse deposition mainly evidenced within the upper fills of earlier features. These remains have regional significance given the information they provide on the periphery on *Lundenwic* during its last years, particularly when allied to the significant finds retrieved. One notable feature from this period was an enigmatic, possibly industrial, pit in the south-west of the site. These remains have potential for

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further analysis, both generally in refining our understanding of the decline of *Lundenwic* and specifically in finding parallels for the possible industrial feature on site.

Period 3.1
Despite Parker Street being laid out in the early 17th century, the site appears to have seen no structural development at this time; the features from the 17th century mainly comprised quarry pits with refuse dumping either in specially excavated pits or within the quarry pits. A thick refuse dumping layer from this period also covered much of the site. As such the remains from this period are of limited significance, providing some information on land use at this time. They possess little potential for further analysis.

Period 3.2
The late 17th and 18th century remains reinforce the cartographic evidence showing the development of the area at this time; the structural remains support the existence of a road (St Thomas's Street / King Street) bisecting the site and that this road was lined with terraced housing constructed in a relatively uniform manor, with brick-lined soakaways and cess pits. This evidence, whilst of some local significance, is not substantial enough to inform on urban development and lifestyle in the 18th century. The remains have no real potential for further analysis and are not considered significant.

Period 3.3
The latest phase of post-medieval activity is not of archaeological significance and there is no potential for further study.

6.2.2 The Flintwork

Significance
The small assemblage produces evidence for prehistoric presence in the area. No diagnostic pieces were present, but based on morphological and technological traits, the majority of the pieces are likely to belong to a broad Neolithic / Early Bronze period. Some pieces may be later. Its small size suggests only low-key activity during that period.

Potential
The assemblage is too limited to have any potential for further analysis**.**

6.2.3 The Prehistoric and Roman Pottery

Significance
Despite its small size and undiagnostic nature, given the relative rarity of prehistoric material culture, or settlement evidence, from central London sites on the north side of the Thames, the prehistoric pottery has enough local significance to warrant very brief description in any proposed publication. It is uncertain whether the pottery is of Early Neolithic or Late Bronze Age date. The low-fired and very ill-sorted nature of the fabrics is perhaps more suggestive of the earlier period although there is slightly more evidence for Late Bronze Age activity in the local area. The London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre online archive records poorly-dated and mostly residual flint-tempered sherds from a small number of nearby sites in Westminster and

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Camden and they have generally been tentatively attributed as Late Bronze Age. Conversely, Neolithic records from the area are mostly confined to scientifically-dated geoarchaeological deposits.

Small quantities of residual Roman pottery have routinely been found on sites in *Lundenwic* and the current assemblage is therefore of low significance.

Potential
There is no potential for further analysis of the prehistoric or Roman pottery.

6.2.4 The Post-Roman Pottery

Significance
The ceramic assemblage from the current site is considered to hold only variable potential depending on the period in question. By far the most important is the Mid Saxon assemblage. This has provided fresh material totally dominated by plain Ipswich vessels of similar form and rim type. The homogeneity of this assemblage is interesting and it provides a useful group to the growing corpus of Mid Saxon pottery from London. The Saxo-Norman, and medieval assemblages are too small to warrant any further study beyond confirming some of the fabric identifications.

The early post-medieval assemblage is not of particular merit and holds only a moderate potential for further analysis beyond listing all by fabric/form. The form breakdown of certain larger feature groups will give a better insight onto the associated households but there are no unusual vessels or fabrics present and most/all of the feature sherds can easily be paralleled in current publications. The late post-medieval assemblage is fairly small but the group from the soakaway gives a useful insight into the associated household.

Potential
The ceramic assemblage from the current site is considered to hold variable potential depending on the period in question. By far the most important is the Mid Saxon assemblage. The Saxo-Norman and medieval assemblages are too small to warrant any further study beyond confirming some of the fabric identifications. The early post-medieval assemblage is not of particular merit and holds only a moderate potential for further analysis beyond listing all by fabric/form.

Whilst there is a fair scatter of sherds that *could* be illustrated, the Mid Saxon are fairly standard types with notable duplication; the early post-medieval assemblage has a range of forms/decoration but all can easily be paralleled elsewhere.

6.2.5 The Ceramic Building Material

Significance
The Roman material from this site is negligible. Furthermore, the quantity and condition again suggests residuality rather than Saxon recycling for structural purposes, and so the Roman material is of no significance or further potential at all.

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The post-medieval assemblage is not particularly significant as the forms and fabrics represented are typical of post-1666 London assemblages, and therefore not much new information is provided. As a group, the CBM further illustrates trends apparent in other London assemblages (see e.g. Douglas 1996; Ritchie 2017), including the range of CBM used throughout London's post-medieval period. The re-use of pre-fire brick in addition to new brick types that fulfilled the immediate and acute need for large quantities of affordable building material after the Great Fire is also demonstrated, and through residual scraps of glazed floor tile there is the suggestion of high status buildings pre-dating the fire; although this material could have come from anywhere.

Potential
Apart from as a reference collection this assemblage has no potential for future research. However, it is suggested that a short summary of this report is included in any resulting publication as although it is not a unique assemblage, it was well preserved and illustrative and representative for the area.

6.2.6 The Fired Clay

Significance
The assemblage is very small and a significant proportion of diagnostic fragments residual in post Saxon contexts. This lack of structural fired clay from this area of *Lundenwic* may be of significance, perhaps indicating that there were no buildings/ structures located nearby or that this area was not used for the disposal of structural material.

Potential
The assemblage is small and not diagnostic therefore holds little potential for further work. It has been recorded in full for the site archive.

6.2.7 The Clay Tobacco Pipe

Significance
The assemblage was mostly recovered from closed pit contexts and therefore provides good dating evidence. A few bowl forms are uncharacteristic for London. The assemblage is considered to be of local significance.

Potential
The assemblage has been recorded in full on pro forma sheets for archive and data has been entered onto digital spreadsheet. Though there is limited potential for further work none is proposed.

6.2.8 The Glass

Significance
The assemblage was recovered from well-dated pits, however, no large groups were recovered. A number of pieces, such as the blue wine bottle fragment, are of limited interest. The assemblage is considered to be of local significance.

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Potential
There is no potential for further analysis on the glass assemblage.

6.2.9 The Geological Material

Significance
The stone assemblage is relatively small and does not contain a high number of worked pieces of early date. The Saxon material consists of residual/re-used Roman material and fairly small fragments of typical lava quern. The later periods again show some residual Roman material as well as some building material that has suffered fire damage. There is nothing of particular note within this assemblage.

Potential
There is no potential for further analysis.

6.2.10 The Bulk Metalwork: Significance

Significance
The nail assemblage is small and homogenous therefore is of low significance. The remaining bulk objects are undiagnostic of form or function and are therefore also of minimal significance.

Potential
There is no potential for further work.

6.2.11 The Animal Bone

Significance
The faunal assemblage is of regional and national significance. Analysis of the faunal remains from the Middle Saxon periods could potentially provide insight into the animal husbandry practices of this region, including butchery practices and consumption, the utilisation of wild resources such as fish, and antler-working craft industries.

The level of preservation and the size of the Middle Saxon assemblage enables direct comparisons to be drawn from local faunal assemblages including the excavations of Houghton Street (Forsyth-Magee, 2017) and *Lundenwic.* Other Saxon sites of interest in London include the faunal assemblages of James Street, Exeter Street, Maiden Lane, Jubilee Hall, National Portrait Gallery, Charing Cross Road, Old Brewer's Yard, Kingsway Hall and the Royal Opera House to name a few. In addition, the towns and villages in south-eastern England would enable comparisons to be made with rural as well as urban centres. Detailed analysis of the larger Saxon assemblages from Parker Street will go some way to understanding how similar sites were provisioned and the nature of the agricultural economy (Holmes, 2014).

Of the three main domesticates cattle remains often dominate urban Saxon sites (Rackham, 1994; Holmes, 2014; Reilly, 2015); later Saxon periphery

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sites however show an increase in sheep/goat remains, (Reilly, 2015). The sheep/goat and sheep bones dominate the Saxon assemblages of Parker Street, marginally so for the Middle Saxon period, although the figure doubles for the latest Saxon assemblage. This contrasts somewhat with the faunal assemblage from Houghton Street, where cattle are present in greater abundance, marginally so. The abundance of cattle in urban centres is not unusual as these animals provide a greater meat yield than sheep/goats. Further analysis of the domesticates present, age at death, sex and element distribution at Parker Street could potentially provide valuable information as to the role of the site; consumer, producer or distribution centre.

Further study of the faunal assemblage, with particular focus on the Saxon period, is therefore highly recommended.

Potential
The assemblage has the potential to provide information for the Middle Saxon period. Chronological analysis of the three main domesticates compared with local sites could be utilised to highlight animal husbandry practices and identify the functions of the assemblage at Parker Street as a consumption, production, distribution or mixed site (Armitage, 2004; Holmes, 2014). Further analysis of element distribution and element representation of the three main domesticates could assist in highlighting the functions of the site in the Saxon phases.

Production of mortality profiles for cattle, sheep/goat and pig could an insight into the exploitation of these Saxon faunal assemblages to determine whether they were utilised for meat, dairy, wool, traction or breeding stock. Analysis of the sex, metrical and age at death data, as well as butchery methods, could also provide further information as to the exploitation and function of the main domesticates. This could give an indication as to the quantity of animals bred on site and those that may have been imported (Reilly, 2012). Analysis of the presence and absence of wild taxa, in particular the fish remains, could provide further dietary information to determine whether these resources were exploited regularly or utilised as a supplement to the main domesticates within the Saxon diet.

6.2.11 The Human Remains

Significance
The find of an isolated fragment of human bone can only be interpreted as redeposited material. Context [2185] also produced a number of other finds, which gives support to the idea of an intrusive random find. For this reason, the disarticulated fragment of femur is of minimal significance.

Potential
The assemblage holds no potential for further analysis.

6.2.12 The Shell

Significance
The 25 contexts containing marine shell principally come from Middle Saxon features with a chronological spread of 16 contexts extending from the

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earliest to later period (periods 2.1/2.2/2.3). The majority being dated to the later period (9 contexts period 2.3). One context (2/012) is undated and the remaining 8 contexts lie in the post-medieval period (Periods 3.1/3.2/3.3). The very small quantities of oyster probably reflect the intermittent use of this marine resource. Also the nearest oyster beds were probably situated some 25 miles to the east in the Thames estuarine area. Local markets would of course have been available in London throughout the Saxon period. Thus there is no doubt that the oyster remains from the site represent a secondary food resource and as is commonly the case in London throughout the Saxon and later periods.

Potential
There is no potential for further work.

6.2.13 The Wood

Significance
The wood assemblage is very limited, comprising only a single wood whip as well as unworked twigs and a piece of intrusive material. It does not possess any significance

Potential
The roundwood twigs would be suitable for radiocarbon dating but given that this feature is relatively securely dated, this would not be beneficial.

6.2.14 The Registered Finds

Significance
The registered finds assemblage derives largely from Period 2 features and is broadly similar to other assemblages from *Lundenwic*, for example there is a paucity of objects associated with textile production *other than* loom weights which has previously been noted (Keily and Blackmore 2012, 157). The assemblage size is significant enough to be statistically comparable to other *Lundenwic* assemblages.

The significance of the remaining Saxon finds is unfortunately reduced due to poor preservation and the quantity of metalwork is lower in comparison to other sites *within* the *wic*. The coins remain unassessed at this time therefore their significance is unclear. The post-medieval assemblage is limited by its paucity but may be of significance to the site narrative. The assemblage as a whole therefore holds variable local and regional significance and there are some areas of potential for further analysis.

Potential
The Saxon assemblage has some potential to elucidate the nature of activity during the 8th-10th centuries and there is some limited potential to compare the assemblage to those within *Lundenwic*. The post-medieval assemblage has limited potential for analysis but can be used to interpret the nature of activity during the 17th to 18th centuries. The coin assemblage may also have some potential for dating of features.

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6.2.15 The Environmental Assemblage

Significance
Charred macrobotanical remains were scarce and included free-threshing wheats and hulled barley. They were however present in low numbers, mostly representing a background scatter of waste. In addition, chaff and weed seeds were absent. Given the wide body of archaeobotanical research carried out in Saxon *Ludenwic (e.g.* Hogg, in prep., Adams and Vitolo 2017, Davis 2012), this assemblage is of low significance.

Charcoal was retrieved from a very small number of deposits. In some cases, the low preservation hindered identification of a large percentage of fragments. However, charcoal remains from two of the contexts might contribute information if compared to a small number of charcoal assemblages that are about to be published from Saxon London (*e.g*. Hogg in prep., Adams and Vitolo 2017). The charcoal assemblage from Parker Street therefore has local significance.

Potential
Plant macrofossils
These samples have yielded a very small amount of charred plant macrofossils. In most cases, these represent a background scatter of waste. Free-threshing wheat and hulled six row barley were recovered from a number of deposits. The absence of chaff and the small amount of charred weed seeds hinder the potential of this assemblage to refine cereal identification down to species as well as to provide information on crop husbandry practices and cereal processing.

Charcoal
In most cases, charcoal preserved in a very fragmentary state and identification work was not warranted. Only three contexts provided enough material to undergo assessment. None of these contexts represent *in situ* burning and in particular the fills of boundary ditch [2016] are likely to have filled slowly over time. In this respect, the charcoal assemblage does not provide information on fuel selection and use for specific purposes, but rather on changes in the landscape and vegetation composition through the Middle Saxon period. Oak and ash were predominant in these contexts; the wood from these trees is excellent for fuel and could have been selected for their burning properties (Taylor 1981). Although round wood fragments are present, there was none complete with bark. Therefore, although it is likely that the fuel supplied to *Lundenwic* in the Saxon period originated from managed woodlands, there is no trace of management techniques (*e.g*. coppicing) in this particular assemblage.

Except for the assemblage from mortar lining [2194], the assessed charcoal was generally well preserved, despite the heavy presence of post-depositional sediment encrustations. This suggest that the deposits were subjected to fluctuating water levels, leading to sediment laden water being absorbed by the charcoal. Vitrification was also common. This occurs when the wood anatomy homogenises, displaying a glossy appearance. Vitrification is generally linked to the use of high temperatures and occurs frequently in instances where they would be required, for example in features linked to industrial activities or cremations. However, recent experimental work has shown that high temperatures alone do not suffice to make charcoal vitrified

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and that a secure cause for vitrification is not yet known (McParland *et al* 2010). Despite the sediment encrustations and vitrification, all the fragments from both ditch fills were identifiable and these assemblages have therefore the potential to inform us on the local environment in the Saxon period.

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7.0 PUBLICATION PROJECT

7.1 Revised research agenda: Aims and Objectives

7.1.1 This section combines those original research aims that the site archive has the potential to address with any new research aims identified in the assessment process by stratigraphic, finds and environmental specialists to produce a set of revised research aims that will form the basis of any future research agenda. Original research aims (OR's) are referred to where there is any synthesis of subject matter to form a new set of revised research aims (RRA's) posed as questions below.

Period 2: Middle Saxon

7.1.2 RRA 1: (OR 1, 4, 5) Can analysis of comparative sites to period 2.1 provide further information on land use at the edge of *Lundenwic* during the mid-8th century?

7.1.3 RRA 2: (OR 1, 5) Is the ditch G28 merely part of an enclosure, or does it form part of a more significant boundary?

7.1.4 RRA 3: (OR 1, 5) Was the large boundary ditch found G28 part of *Lundenwic's* defensive ditch?

7.1.5 RRA 4: (OR 1, 5) Do the remains from period 2.2 correlate with those found on nearby sites?

7.1.6 RRA 5: (OR 5) Why is quarrying so prevalent during the later years of *Lundenwic's* lifespan and why does it occur so close to the purported settlement edge?

7.1.7 RRA 6: (OR 5) Why does the majority of the recovered Saxon material culture date from when *Lundenwic* is generally accepted to be failing and contracting as a settlement?

7.1.8 RRA7: (OR 3, 5) Is there a genuine lack of domestic activity on site or have such features been truncated?

7.1.9 RRA8: (OR1 and 5) What is the function of the possible industrial feature G42? Why was it lined with mortar? Was it deliberately excavated through earlier quarry pits? Can any parallels be found?

7.1.10 RRA9: (OR5) How does the Period 2 activity on the site inform on our wider understanding of Saxon *Lundenwic*?

7.1.11 RRA10: (OR5) What type of fish are being consumed during Middle Saxon period? Were fish processed and/or consumed on/near to the site?

7.1.12 RRA11: What can the natural habitat(s) of the fish taxa represented tell us anything about (marine and freshwater) fishing techniques?

7.1.13 RRA12: Can site comparisons identify geographical differences in fish consumption?

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7.1.14 RRA13: Is there a difference in the taxa represented in different features, i.e. between ditches and pits?

7.1.15 RRA14: Can the fish bone remains further our understanding of the role of fish and fishing in both the diet and economy of Parker Street and other nearby sites?

7.1.16 RRA15: Can further analysis of the faunal assemblage determine the site function(s) of Parker Street e.g. producer/consumer site.

7.1.17 RRA16: Can comparative analysis of the faunal assemblage from Parker Street, with sites such as Houghton Street and other London assemblages determine the importance of the main domesticate species of cattle, caprines and pigs? Why do caprines seem to be favoured over that of cattle? Were animals bred onsite and what were they exploited for primary (meat) or secondary (wool, milk, breeding, traction) resources?

7.1.18 RRA17: (OR5) Can we infer anything about the supply of food, raw materials and secondary commodities to central *Lundenwic* from the periphery?

7.1.19 RRA18: What range of plant taxa were present in the samples?

7.1.20 RRA19: Where was wood likely to have been sourced from?

7.1.21 RRA20: What vegetation changed occurred in the landscape and vegetation through the Middle Saxon period?

7.1.22 RRA21: How does the charcoal assemblage compare to contemporary datasets from central London?

Period 3: Post-medieval

7.1.23 RRA22: Can comparative study aid in the understanding of the 17th century land use on site?

7.2 Preliminary Publication Synopsis

7.2.1 It is suggested that the results be published as an illustrated journal article within the *London and Middlesex Archaeological Society*. Such an article would use documentary research and analyse other sites in *Lundenwic* to contextually place the site spatially, chronologically and socially.

7.2.2 Specialist contributions with be presented as appropriate within an integrated narrative with supporting specialist data where required. Illustrations, photographs, plans and maps will be included where appropriate to aid the narrative.

7.2.3 The publication should seek to address the identified site-specific research questions and be presented within a chronological framework.

7.2.4 It is proposed that the article will follow the publication synopsis outlined below, resulting in an article of approximately 7000 words. The word count for each section has been approximated in brackets.

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Working title

Excavations at Parker House; activity on the edge of Middle Saxon Lundenwic

Introduction

Circumstances of fieldwork and background
Site location, geology and topography
Archaeological and historical background
Methodology

Excavation results

Site stratigraphy
Integrated narrative text by land use and function
Middle Saxon pitting
17th century remains

Specialist data

Pottery
Registered Finds
Animal Bone
Environmental and Macrobotanical Remains

Discussion and Conclusions *(suggested topics)*
The land use of the site within Middle Saxon Lundenwic.
Settlement, commerce and trade within Lundenwic
The relationship between the periphery and core of Lundenwic
Location and alignment of the defensive ditch surrounding the settlement
The decline and eventual abandonment of the settlement
The 17th century material

7.3 Publication project

7.3.1 Stratigraphic Method Statement

7.3.1.1 The main tasks to be completed by the principal stratigraphic author at the next stage of analysis and to complete the publication are shown in Table 18.

7.3.1.2 Once subgrouping and grouping are finalised a basic land use model will be established for the site. This will provide a land-use led chronological framework for the full analysis and reporting of the site.

7.3.1.3 After completion of the specialist analysis, reporting and documentary research, an integrated period-driven narrative of the site sequence will be prepared. This will draw on specialist information in order to fully address the revised research aims. The narrative will include relevant selection of period/phase plans, sections, photographs and finds illustrations.

7.3.1.4 The narrative will then be assessed with those from other Saxon sites within Greater London to create an overview of recent archaeological work in the

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town and to define the themes to be addressed by the forthcoming synthetic publication.

7.3.2 Prehistoric and Roman Pottery

It is recommended that the prehistoric pottery assemblage be very briefly described in the stratigraphic narrative in the context of evidence for prehistoric settlement activity in the area. This information can be summarised from the assessment text. The presence of Roman pottery could also be referred to but there is no need to include specific information on this material. No further specialist work is however recommended.

7.3.3 Post-Roman Pottery

It is proposed that the pottery assemblage be subjected to some further analysis and a summary report be produced for publication. Initially the whole assemblage will need to be recorded for archive by fabric and form. Following this, work will concentrate on the Mid Saxon pottery and comparing it to other assemblages from the area. The key groups from the post-medieval period will be tabulated and discussed by feature.

The final report will give a brief overview of the whole assemblage, outlining its size, periods represented and range of fabrics. Most detail will be reserved for an overview of the Mid Saxon assemblage and early post-medieval periods. Some additional text will be prepared on the ceramics from key contexts for inclusion in the site narrative.

Resources for analysis:

Full archive listing of assemblage
Checking certain sherds re fabric/form
Analysis of key stratigraphic sequences/spatial distribution
Report writing and looking for parallels
Selection of material for description
Narrative text on pot from key contexts (if required)
Total **5 days**

7.3.4 Ceramic Building Material (CBM)

Research into parallels for the Saxon mortar lined pits: 1 day
Write publication report, taking into account revised research aims: 1 day

Total: **2 days**

7.3.5 The Animal Bone

Analysis of the Saxon assemblage 3 days
Analysis of data: NISP, MNE & MNI counts for all faunal remains
Analysis of data: Metrical analyses of all faunal remains
Analysis of data: Age data analyses

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Analysis of data: Butchery	
Analysis of data: Pathology (including x-rays where necessary).	
Comparison with local sites	2 days
Production of written report	3 days
Total	**8 days**

7.3.6 The Shell

It is proposed that just 2 contexts: 2013/2071 (Table 14) be targeted for a full analysis of age differentiation, distortion, levels of infestation and statistical analysis of numbers of left and right valves. It would also be useful to estimate the age range of the complete oyster assemblage and comment on its state of preservation.

Resource Allocation
1.0 days for preliminary examination, travel to office and post-excavation report (undertaken)
0.5 days for detailed examination of contexts 2013/2071 and estimation of age range of oyster assemblage; publication report

Total	**1.5 days**

7.3.7 The Registered Finds

Further work will concentrate on the Saxon assemblage. It should include recording of the loom weights using the fabric type series devised by Blackmore (1988, 11) and further analysis of the fragmentary weights to finalise the minimum number present, particularly those from ditch fill [2013]. A full analysis report on the Saxon material is proposed including a catalogue and illustration of up to 20 objects. A brief overview of the Period 3 assemblage is also proposed including a catalogue.

A short report on the coins is also proposed once conservation is complete. Specialist input will need to be sought for this, due to the fragmentary nature of the 9th century coin.

Coin conservation	0.5 days
Coin summary	fee
Full recording and analysis of the textile manufacturing assemblage	3 days
Production of a full archive and publication catalogue	3 days
Write publication text	2 days
Total	**8.5 days**

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7.3.8 The Environmental Remains

Charcoal
It is recommended that further identification is undertaken on up to 100 charcoal fragments each from samples <2> [2013] and <4> [2014] and that a report suitable for publication is produced.

Time Requirements

Charcoal

Analysis of charred wood fragments from 2 samples	0.5 day
Identifications and data entry	0.5 day
Literature review and report writing	0.5 days
Total	**1.5 days**

7.3.13 Illustration

A maximum of 20 registered finds will require illustration	3 days
c. 8 stratigraphic figures, and c. 8 site photographs	2 days
Total	**5 days**

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Stratigraphic Tasks	
Finalise subgrouping	0.5 days
Finalise grouping	1 day
Draw date phased group matrices	0.5 days
Define landuse	1 day
Describe landuse	2 days
Define periods	1 day
Describe periods	1 day
Documentary research will be conducted prior to commencement of the authorship of the period-driven narrative by the principal author. This should include relevant study of archaeological features, sites and published themes of *Lundenwic*, and the surrounding region.	2 days
Digestion and association of finds and environmental publication reports	1 day
Prepare period-driven narrative of the site sequence. This task comprises the combination of the stratigraphic period descriptions and the relevant portions of completed finds, environmental, documentary and integrated analytical reports. Suitable photographic and drawn images such as sections and plans will also be selected from the archive at this point. Completion of this task will result in the first (unedited) draft of the site sequence period-driven narrative.	4 days
Write discussion and compile publication	2 days
Sub-total	16 days
Post-ref editing	2 days
Specialist Analysis	
Post-Roman pottery	5 days
CBM	2 days
Animal bone	8 days
Shell	1.5 days
Environmental Material	1.5 days
Registered finds	8.5 days + fee
Illustration	
Finds illustration stratigraphic figures and site photographs	5 days
Production	
Editing of the period-driven narrative	2 days
Project Management	2 days

Table 18: Resource for completion of the period-driven narrative of the site sequence

7.4 Artefacts and Archive Deposition

7.4.1 The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE. Following completion of all post-excavation work, including any publication work, the site archive will be deposited with London Archaeological Archive Research Centre.

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Appendix 1: Context Register

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	SubGroup	Group	LandUse	Period
1000	Deposit	Made ground		1	8	B3	4.1
1001	Layer	Made ground		2	1	OA4	3.1
1002	Masonry or other construction	Wall	1002	110	2	B2	3.2
1003	Masonry or other construction	Culvert	1008	111	3	B3	4.1
1004	Masonry or other construction	Wall	1004	112	9	S1	3.3
1005	Fill	Backfill	1004	113	12	B3	4.1
1006	Masonry or other construction	Floor	1006	114	9	S1	3.3
1007	Fill	Construction debris	1008	111	3	B3	4.1
1008	Cut	Culvert	1008	111	3	B3	4.1
1009	Fill	Fill, upper	1011	3	49	B2	3.2
1010	Masonry or other construction	Lining	1011	4	49	B2	3.2
1011	Cut	Pit, cess	1011	4	49	B2	3.2
1012	Fill	Fill, upper	1013	115	14	B2	3.2
1013	Masonry or other construction	Lining	1013	116	14	B2	3.2
1014	Masonry or other construction	Wall	1014	117	47	B1	3.2
1015	Masonry or other construction	Wall	1015	118	11	B3	4.1
1016	Masonry or other construction	Wall	1016	119	2	B2	3.2
1017	Masonry or other construction	Wall	1017	120	47	B1	3.2
1018	Masonry or other construction	Wall	1018	121	2	B2	3.2
1019	Masonry or other construction	Wall	1019	122	2	B2	3.2
1020	Masonry or other construction	Wall	1020	123	47	B1	3.2
1021	Masonry or other construction	Wall	1021	124	2	B1	3.2
1022	Masonry or other construction	Wall	1022	125	47	B1	3.2
1023	Layer	Made ground		2	1	OA4	3.1
1024	Masonry or other construction	Wall	1024	126	47	B1	3.2
1025	Masonry or other construction	Wall	1025	127	47	B1	3.2
1026	Masonry or other construction	Wall	1026	128	2	B1	3.2
2000	Fill	Fill	2003	3	49	B2	3.2

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Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	SubGroup	Group	LandUse	Period
2001	Masonry or other construction	Lining	2003	4	49	B2	3.2
2002		Fill, primary	2003	4	49	B2	3.2
2003	Cut	Pit, cess	2003	4	49	B2	3.2
2004	Fill	Fill, upper	2005	11	27	OA3	2.3
2005	Cut	Ditch, boundary	2005	5	28	ENC2	2.2
2006	Fill	Fill, single	2007	6	34	OA1	2.1
2007	Cut	Pit, quarry	2007	6	34	OA1	2.1
2008	Fill	Fill, single	2009	7	5	OA7	3.3
2009	Cut	Robber cut	2009	7	5	OA7	3.3
2010	Fill	Fill, single	2011	8	29	ENC1	2.1
2011	Cut	Gully	2011	8	29	ENC1	2.1
2012	Fill	Fill, upper	2016	11	27	OA3	2.3
2013	Fill	Fill	2016	11	27	OA3	2.3
2014	Fill	Fill, tertiary	2016	9	28	ENC2	2.2
2015	Fill	Fill, primary	2016	9	28	ENC2	2.2
2016	Cut	Ditch, boundary	2016	9	28	ENC2	2.2
2017	Fill	Fill, single	2018	10	34	OA1	2.1
2018	Cut	Pit	2018	10	34	OA1	2.1
2019	Fill	Fill, upper	2020	11	27	OA3	2.3
2020	Cut	Ditch, boundary	2020	9	28	ENC2	2.2
2021	Fill	Fill, upper	2007	6	34	OA1	2.1
2022	Deposit	Natural		12	50		1
2023	Deposit	Natural		13	51		1
2024	Fill	Fill, tertiary	2027	14	20	OA4	3.1
2025	Fill	Fill, secondary	2027	14	20	OA4	3.1
2026	Fill	Fill, primary	2027	14	20	OA4	3.1
2027	Cut	Pit, quarry	2027	15	21	OA4	3.1
2028	Fill	Fill, single	2029	16	6	B3	4.1
2029	Cut	Pit	2029	16	6	B3	4.1
2030	Fill	Fill, tertiary	2033	17	20	OA4	3.1
2031	Fill	Fill, secondary	2033	17	20	OA4	3.1
2032	Fill	Fill, primary	2033	17	20	OA4	3.1
2033	Cut	Pit, quarry	2033	18	21	OA4	3.1
2034	Fill	Fill, primary	2035	19	26	ENC2	2.2
2035	Cut	Ditch, boundary	2035	19	26	ENC2	2.2
2036	Fill	Fill, primary	2037	9	28	ENC2	2.2
2037	Cut	Ditch, boundary	2037	9	28	ENC2	2.2
2038	Fill	Fill, upper	2040	9	28	ENC2	2.2
2039	Fill	Fill, primary	2040	9	28	ENC2	2.2
2040	Cut	Ditch, boundary	2040	9	28	ENC2	2.2
2041	Fill	Fill, basal	2042	8	29	ENC1	2.1
2042	Cut	Gully	2042	8	29	ENC1	2.1
2043	Fill	Fill, single	2044	20	36	OA3	2.3
2044	Cut	Pit	2044	20	36	OA3	2.3
2045	Fill	Fill, upper	2046	21	20	OA4	3.1
2046	Cut	Pit, quarry	2046	22	21	OA4	3.1
2047	Layer	Levelling deposit		23	37	OA6	2.2
2048	Cut	Pit	2048	24	34	OA1	2.1
2049	Fill	Fill, tertiary	2020	11	27	OA3	2.3

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Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	SubGroup	Group	LandUse	Period
2050	Fill	Fill, secondary	2020	9	28	ENC2	2.2
2051	Fill	Fill, primary	2020	9	28	ENC2	2.2
2052	Fill	Fill, primary	2016	9	28	ENC2	2.2
2053	Fill	Fill, secondary	2046	25	20	OA4	3.1
2054	Fill	Fill, upper	2055	26	26	ENC2	2.2
2055	Cut	Ditch	2055	19	26	ENC2	2.2
2056	Fill	Fill, primary	2046	22	21	OA4	3.1
2057	Fill	Fill, upper	2060	27	52	B1	3.2
2058	Fill	Fill, basal	2060	27	52	B1	3.2
2059	Masonry or other construction	Lining	2060	28	52	B1	3.2
2060	Cut	Pit, cess	2060	28	52	B1	3.2
2061	Fill	Fill, primary	2055	19	26	ENC2	2.2
2062	Cut	Pit, quarry	2062	29	21	OA4	3.1
2063	Fill	Fill, upper	2062	30	20	OA4	3.1
2064	Fill	Fill	2062	30	20	OA4	3.1
2065	Fill	Fill, tertiary	2062	30	20	OA4	3.1
2066	Fill	Fill, secondary	2062	30	20	OA4	3.1
2067	Fill	Fill, primary	2062	30	20	OA4	3.1
2068	Layer	Make up		23	37	OA6	2.2
2069	Fill	Fill, primary	2048	24	34	OA1	2.1
2070	Cut	Pit, refuse	2070	31	36	OA3	2.3
2071	Fill	Fill, upper	2070	32	36	OA3	2.3
2072	Fill	Fill, secondary	2074	33	20	OA4	3.1
2073	Fill	Fill, primary	2074	33	20	OA4	3.1
2074	Cut	Pit, quarry	2074	34	21	OA4	3.1
2075	Fill	Fill, upper	2077	35	20	OA4	3.1
2076	Fill	Fill, primary	2077	35	20	OA4	3.1
2077	Cut	Pit, quarry	2077	36	21	OA4	3.1
2078	Fill	Fill, primary	2079	37	20	OA4	3.1
2079	Cut	Pit, quarry	2079	38	21	OA4	3.1
2080	Fill	Fill, primary	2081	39	44	OA3	2.3
2081	Cut	Pit, refuse	2081	39	44	OA3	2.3
2082	Fill	Fill	2070	32	36	OA3	2.3
2083	Fill	Fill, tertiary	2070	32	36	OA3	2.3
2084	Fill	Fill, secondary	2070	31	36	OA3	2.3
2085	Fill	Fill, primary	2070	31	36	OA3	2.3
2086	Fill	Fill, upper	2090	40	27	OA3	2.3
2087	Fill	Fill, tertiary	2090	40	27	OA3	2.3
2088	Fill	Fill, secondary	2090	41	35	OA6	2.2
2089	Fill	Fill, primary	2090	41	35	OA6	2.2
2090	Cut	Pit, quarry	2090	41	35	OA6	2.2
2091	Fill	Fill, single	2092	42	23	B1	3.2
2092	Cut	Posthole	2092	42	23	B1	3.2
2093	Fill	Fill, basal	2095	43	52	B1	3.2
2094	Masonry or other construction	Lining	2095	43	52	B1	3.2
2095	Cut	Pit, cess	2095	43	52	B1	3.2
2096	Fill	Fill, basal	2098	44	52	B1	3.2
2097	Masonry or other	Lining	2098	44	52	B1	3.2

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Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	SubGroup	Group	LandUse	Period
	construction						
2098	Cut	Pit, cess	2098	44	52	B1	3.2
2101	Fill	Fill, tertiary	2104	45	20	OA4	3.1
2102	Fill	Fill, secondary	2104	45	20	OA4	3.1
2103	Fill	Fill, primary	2104	46	21	OA4	3.1
2104	Cut	Pit, quarry	2104	46	21	OA4	3.1
2105	Fill	Fill, single	2106	47	22	OA5	3.2
2106	Cut	Pit, refuse	2106	47	22	OA5	3.2
2107	Fill	Fill, upper	2109	48	22	OA5	3.2
2108	Fill	Fill, primary	2109	48	22	OA5	3.2
2109	Cut	Pit, refuse	2109	48	22	OA5	3.2
2110	Fill	Fill, basal	2111	8	29	ENC1	2.1
2111	Cut	Gully	2111	8	29	ENC1	2.1
2112	Fill	Fill, upper	2117	49	35	OA6	2.2
2113	Fill	Fill	2117	49	35	OA6	2.2
2114	Fill	Fill, tertiary	2117	49	35	OA6	2.2
2115	Fill	Fill, secondary	2117	49	35	OA6	2.2
2116	Fill	Fill, primary	2117	50	35	OA6	2.2
2117	Cut	Pit, refuse	2117	50	35	OA6	2.2
2118	Fill	Fill, upper	2122	51	34	OA1	2.1
2119	Fill	Fill, tertiary	2122	51	34	OA1	2.1
2120	Fill	Fill, secondary	2122	53	38	OA2	2.1
2121	Fill	Fill, primary	2122	53	38	OA2	2.1
2122	Cut	Pit, quarry	2122	53	38	OA2	2.1
2123	Fill	Fill, secondary	2125	54	13	ENC1	2.1
2124	Fill	Fill, primary	2125	54	13	ENC1	2.1
2125	Cut	Gully	2125	54	13	ENC1	2.1
2126	Layer	Dump		55	30	OA6	2.2
2127	Layer	Dump		55	30	OA6	2.2
2128	Cut	Pit, refuse	2128	56	22	OA5	3.2
2129	Fill	Fill, secondary	2128	56	22	OA5	3.2
2130	Fill	Fill, primary	2128	56	22	OA5	3.2
2131	Cut	Pit	2131	57	38	OA6	2.2
2132	Fill	Fill, single	2131	57	38	OA6	2.2
2133	Fill	Fill, single	2134	58	44	OA3	2.3
2134	Cut	Pit	2134	58	44	OA3	2.3
2135	Fill	Fill, upper	2138	59	4	B1	3.2
2136	Fill	Fill	2138	59	4	B1	3.2
2137	Masonry or other construction	Lining	2138	59	4	B1	3.2
2138	Cut	Soakaway	2138	59	4	B1	3.2
2139	Fill	Fill, upper	2142	60	27	OA3	2.3
2140	Fill	Fill, tertiary	2142	60	27	OA3	2.3
2141	Fill	Fill, secondary	2142	61	25	OA6	2.2
2142	Cut	Pit, quarry	2142	61	25	OA6	2.2
2143	Cut	Pit, quarry	2143	62	25	OA6	2.2
2144	Fill	Fill, upper	2143	63	25	OA6	2.2
2145	Fill	Fill, tertiary	2143	63	25	OA6	2.2
2146	Fill	Fill, secondary	2143	62	25	OA6	2.2
2147	Fill	Fill, primary	2142	61	25	OA6	2.2

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Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	SubGroup	Group	LandUse	Period
2148	Cut	Pit	2148	64	34	OA2	2.1
2149	Fill	Fill, single	2148	64	34	OA2	2.1
2150	Cut	Pit	2150	65	25	OA6	2.2
2151	Fill	Fill, single	2150	65	25	OA6	2.2
2152	Layer	Dump		66	8	B3	4.1
2153	Fill	Fill, upper	2157	67	27	OA3	2.3
2154	Fill	Fill, tertiary	2157	67	27	OA3	2.3
2155	Fill	Fill, secondary	2157	68	25	OA6	2.2
2156	Fill	Fill, primary	2157	68	25	OA6	2.2
2157	Cut	Pit, quarry	2157	68	25	OA6	2.2
2158	Fill	Fill, tertiary	2161	69	40	OA2	2.1
2159	Fill	Fill, secondary	2161	69	40	OA2	2.1
2160	Fill	Fill, primary	2161	70	40	OA2	2.1
2161	Cut	Pit, quarry	2161	70	40	OA2	2.1
2162	Fill	Fill, upper	2166	71	39	OA2	2.1
2163	Fill	Fill, tertiary	2166	71	39	OA2	2.1
2164	Fill	Fill, secondary	2166	72	39	OA2	2.1
2165	Fill	Fill, primary	2166	72	39	OA2	2.1
2166	Cut	Pit, quarry	2166	72	39	OA2	2.1
2167	Cut	Pit, quarry	2167	73	25	OA6	2.2
2168	Fill	Fill, secondary	2167	73	25	OA6	2.2
2169	Cut	Pit, quarry	2169	74	40	OA2	2.1
2170	Fill	Fill, secondary	2169	74	40	OA2	2.1
2171	Fill	Fill, primary	2143	62	25	OA6	2.2
2172	Fill	Fill, single	2173	75	40	OA2	2.1
2173	Cut	Pit, quarry	2173	75	40	OA2	2.1
2174	Fill	Fill, upper	2176	76	52	B1	3.2
2175	Masonry or other construction	Lining	2176	76	52	B1	3.2
2176	Cut	Pit, cess	2176	76	52	B1	3.2
2177	Fill	Fill, primary	2167	73	25	OA6	2.2
2178	Fill	Fill, primary	2169	74	40	OA2	2.1
2179	Fill	Fill, secondary	2181	26	26	ENC2	2.2
2180	Fill	Fill, primary	2181	19	26	ENC2	2.2
2181	Cut	Ditch		19	26	ENC2	2.2
2182	Fill	Fill, secondary	2184	77	44	OA3	2.3
2183	Fill	Fill, primary	2184	77	44	OA3	2.3
2184	Cut	Pit	2184	77	44	OA3	2.3
2185	Layer	Dump		78	30	OA6	2.2
2186	Cut	Pit, quarry	2186	79	41	OA6	2.2
2187	Fill	Fill, upper	2217	80	42	OA3	2.3
2188	Fill	Fill, primary	2189	81	44	OA3	2.3
2189	Cut	Pit	2189	81	44	OA3	2.3
2190	Cut	Robber cut	2190	82	7	OA7	3.3
2191	Fill	Fill, secondary	2190	82	7	OA7	3.3
2192	Fill	Fill, primary	2190	82	7	OA7	3.3
2193	Fill	Lining	2217	83	42	OA3	2.3
2194	Fill	Lining	2217	84	42	OA3	2.3
2195	Layer	Dump		78	30	OA6	2.2
2196	Layer	Dump		85	30	OA6	2.2

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Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	SubGroup	Group	LandUse	Period
2197	Fill	Fill, single	2198	86	25	OA6	2.2
2198	Cut	Pit, quarry	2198	86	25	OA6	2.2
2199	Fill	Fill, single	2200	87	25	OA6	2.2
2200	Cut	Pit, quarry	2200	87	25	OA6	2.2
2202	Fill	Fill, single	2203	88	25	OA6	2.2
2203	Cut	Pit, quarry	2203	88	25	OA6	2.2
2204	Fill	Fill, basal	2217	84	42	OA3	2.3
2205	Fill	Fill, primary	2206	89	43	OA3	2.3
2206	Cut	Gully	2206	89	43	OA3	2.3
2207	Fill	Fill, basal	2208	90	25	OA6	2.2
2208	Cut	Pit, quarry	2208	90	25	OA6	2.2
2209	Fill	Fill, secondary	2186	79	41	OA6	2.2
2210	Fill	Fill, primary	2186	79	41	OA6	2.2
2211	Cut	Pit, quarry	2211	91	41	OA6	2.2
2212	Fill	Fill, secondary	2211	91	41	OA6	2.2
2213	Fill	Fill, single	2214	92	25	OA6	2.2
2214	Cut	Pit, quarry	2214	92	25	OA6	2.2
2215	Fill	Fill, primary	2211	91	41	OA6	2.2
2216	Fill	Fill, tertiary	2211	93	41	OA6	2.2
2217	Cut	Industrial feature	2217	84	42	OA3	2.3
2218	Fill	Fill	2211	93	41	OA6	2.2
2219	Fill	Fill, upper	2223	94	4	B1	3.2
2220	Fill	Fill	2223	94	4	B1	3.2
2221	Fill	Fill	2223	94	4	B1	3.2
2222	Masonry or other construction	Lining	2223	95	4	B1	3.2
2223	Cut	Soakaway	2223	95	4	B1	3.2
2224	Cut	Pit, refuse	2224	96	19	OA4	3.1
2225	Fill	Fill, upper	2224	96	19	OA4	3.1
2226	Fill	Fill, tertiary	2224	96	19	OA4	3.1
2227	Fill	Fill, secondary	2224	96	19	OA4	3.1
2228	Fill	Fill, primary	2224	96	19	OA4	3.1
2229	Layer	Dump		78	30	OA6	2.2
2230	Fill	Fill, primary	2232	97	32	OA6	2.2
2231	Fill	Fill, primary	2232	97	32	OA6	2.2
2232	Cut	Pit, quarry	2232	97	32	OA6	2.2
2233	Layer	Dump		78	30	OA6	2.2
2234	Fill	Fill, primary	2235	98	32	OA6	2.2
2235	Cut	Pit, quarry	2235	98	32	OA6	2.2
2236	Layer	Dump		78	30	OA6	2.2
2237	Cut	Pit, quarry	2237	99	32	OA6	2.2
2238	Layer	Dump		78	30	OA6	2.2
2239	Fill	Fill, primary	2240	100	32	OA6	2.2
2240	Cut	Pit, quarry	2240	100	32	OA6	2.2
2241	Fill	Fill, primary	2242	101	32	OA6	2.2
2242	Cut	Pit, quarry	2242	101	32	OA6	2.2
2243	Fill	Fill, secondary	2245	102	32	OA6	2.2
2244	Fill	Fill, primary	2245	102	32	OA6	2.2
2245	Cut	Pit, quarry	2245	102	32	OA6	2.2
2246	Fill	Fill, primary	2247	103	33	OA2	2.1

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Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	SubGroup	Group	LandUse	Period
2247	Cut	Pit, quarry	2247	103	33	OA2	2.1
2248	Layer	Dump		78	30	OA6	2.2
2249	Fill	Fill, primary	2250	104	41	0A6	2.2
2250	Cut	Pit, quarry	2250	104	41	0A6	2.2
2251	Layer	Dump		55	30	OA6	2.2
2252	Layer	Dump		55	30	OA6	2.2
2253	Fill	Fill, primary	2254	105	31	OA6	2.2
2254	Cut	Pit, quarry	2254	105	31	OA6	2.2
2255	Fill	Fill, primary	2256	106	31	OA6	2.2
2256	Cut	Pit, quarry	2256	106	31	OA6	2.2
2257	Fill	Fill, primary	2258	107	25	OA6	2.2
2258	Cut	Pit, quarry	2258	107	25	OA6	2.2
2259	Fill	Fill, secondary	2261	26	26	ENC2	2.2
2260	Fill	Fill, primary	2261	108	26	ENC2	2.2
2261	Cut	Ditch, boundary	2261	108	26	ENC2	2.2
2262	Fill	Fill	2264	109	10	B1	3.2
2263	Masonry or other construction	Wall	2264	109	10	B1	3.2
2264	Cut	Cellar	2264	109	10	B1	3.2
1/001	Masonry or other construction	Concrete slab		129	56	B3	4.1
1/002	Layer	Made ground		134	58	B3	4.1
1/003	Layer	Made ground		134	58	B3	4.1
1/004	Fill	Construction fill		111	3	B3	4.1
1/005	Masonry or other construction	Culvert/sewer roof		111	3	B3	4.1
1/006	Masonry or other construction	Culvert/sewer wall		111	3	B3	4.1
1/007	Cut	Culvert/sewer cut	1/007	111	3	B3	4.1
1/008	Layer	Made ground		2	1	OA4	3.1
2/001	Masonry or other construction	Concrete slab		133	56	B3	4.1
2/002	Layer	Made ground		144	8	B3	4.1
2/003	Fill	Basement backfill		145	61	OA7	4.1
2/004	Fill	Construction fill		146	60	B2	4.1
2/005	Masonry or other construction	Wall		146	60	B2	4.1
2/006	Cut	Construction cut	2/006	146	60	B2	4.1
2/007	Masonry or other construction	Wall		147	60	B2	4.1
2/008	Masonry or other construction	Wall		148	60	B2	4.1
2/009	Layer	Made ground		2	1	OA4	3.1
2/010	Fill	Basement backfill		145	61	OA7	4.1
2/011	Layer	Disturbed brickearth		12	50		1
2/012	Fill	Fill, primary		146	60	B2	4.1
2/013	Cut	Pit	2/013	146	60	B2	4.1
2/014	Layer	Natural		13	51		1
3/001	Masonry or other	Concrete		129	56	B3	4.1

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Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	SubGroup	Group	LandUse	Period
	construction						
3/002	Layer	Made ground		2	1	OA4	3.1
4/001	Masonry or other construction	Concrete		130	57	B3	4.1
4/002	Layer	Made ground		131	8	B3	4.1
5/001	Masonry or other construction	Concrete		130	57	B3	4.1
5/002	Layer	Made ground		2	1	OA4	3.1
6/001	Masonry or other construction	Concrete		130	57	B3	4.1
7/001	Masonry or other construction	Concrete		130	57	B3	4.1
8/001	Masonry or other construction	Concrete		130	57	B3	4.1
8/002	Layer	Made ground		132	58	B3	4.1
9/001	Masonry or other construction	Concrete		130	57	B3	4.1
9/002	Layer	Made ground		2	1	OA4	3.1
10/001	Masonry or other construction	Concrete		130	57	B3	4.1
10/002	Layer	Made ground		2	1	OA4	3.1
11/001	Masonry or other construction	Concrete		130	57	B3	4.1
11/002	Layer	Made ground		2	1	OA4	3.1
12/001	Masonry or other construction	Concrete		130	57	B3	4.1
12/002	Layer	Made ground		2	1	OA4	3.1
13/001	Masonry or other construction	Concrete		130	57	B3	4.1
13/002	Layer	Made ground		2	1	OA4	3.1
14/001	Masonry or other construction	Concrete		130	57	B3	4.1
14/002	Layer	Made ground		2	1	OA4	3.1
15/001	Masonry or other construction	Concrete		130	57	B3	4.1
15/002	Layer	Made ground		2	1	OA4	3.1
16/001	Masonry or other construction	Concrete		130	57	B3	4.1
16/002	Layer	Made ground		2	1	OA4	3.1
17/001	Masonry or other construction	Concrete		130	57	B3	4.1
17/002	Layer	Made ground		131	8	B3	4.1
18/001	Masonry or other construction	Concrete		129	56	B3	4.1

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Appendix 2: Quantification of Bulk Finds

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Other Metal	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Mortar	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)	Wood	Weight (g)
us	12	60	19	215	2	544					1	20			17	1980							1	3						
1014					1	2598																								
1015					2	2726																								
1016					2	2116																								
1017					1	2350																								
1022					1	2382																								
1023			10	334	12	442	2	48							8	138														
2000			7	156	5	962									11	308	7	74					1	68						
2004	1	138	1	40	3	302									18	472														
2008			23	854	17	101018	7	1300							5	104	1	2			4	25					3	68		
2012			3	696	3	334	25	1480							340	5858											16	266		
2013			11	248	8	712	6	248			1	4			478	7696					39	280					43	1038		
2014			3	30	1	14	1	234							258	6770					5	181			1	126	16	382		
2015			36	4690											46	948														
2019			1	40	3	240									72	2066					1	356								
2021															5	80														
2024			5	42	4	110																			1	30				
2025					2	592																								
2026			4	32	3	2320									5	76														
2030			3	408																										

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Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Other Metal	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Mortar	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)	Wood	Weight (g)
2031			2	32																										
2032			3	214	5	1216	5	236							2	162	2	18												
2034															6	172														
2036															37	1432														
2038			7	186																	1	1								
2039															8	180														
2043									1	26					51	1954														
2045			33	554	3	228	1	22			3	18			39	1636	15	118					9	38						
2047															4	252														
2049					3	598			2	216					164	4124					7	306								
2050															55	1574														
2053			11	294	1	160	4	290			1	12			18	268	5	26					4	12						
2054			1	18	2	14									80	3108														
2056			1	36																										
2057			35	852	8	6861	1	18							10	146	23	318					4	164						
2058			40	1264	10	1334	1	64							12	782	89	810					16	1254			1	6		
2062	1	12	7	130	1	148					2	16	2	14	11	452							1	2			2	12		
2063			4	386	7	2052									8	410									4	150	4	34		
2065			3	32	4	2926	1	54							4	44											1	20		
2066			3	72	3	3126	1	1232			1	26			8	714														
2067					27	5390					3	178																		
2071															52	1576											52	1022		

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Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Other Metal	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Mortar	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)	Wood	Weight (g)
2072			2	58											2	76														
2075			21	702	12	4886					1	6			32	950	5	36												
2076			1	32																										
2080															11	306														
2082															55	1690										9	188			
2083															6	204										10	202			
2084															4	334														
2085															9	298														
2086			5	44											413	4842														
2087			1	6											150	3266														
2088															3	46														
2089															8	454														
2091			19	354																										
2093			8	62	1	152					5	832			1	4	1	4					2	14						
2096			13	426											1	20														
2101	1	2	18	130	12	1684	4	10							38	892														
2102			1	32											3	16							1	6						
2105					29	2202											1	4								1	8			
2107			34	770	4	456									12	294	8	64					4	68						
2108			6	202	3	910									4	260	8	92												
2118			1	4											3	20														
2119															7	94										3	2			

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Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Other Metal	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Mortar	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)	Wood	Weight (g)
2120															9	246											1	2		
2121															3	64														
2123															10	26														
2126			2	36							2	58			110	3504														
2127	1	2	1	112	1	228			1	22					138	5620													1	96
2129			61	1622	2	112									7	204	8	48					2	10						
2130			12	422													2	24												
2132															2	44														
2133			1	14			1	156							8	228														
2135	1	36	11	366													5	62												
2139	1	12	7	312											39	1276														
2140							1	824							9	62														
2141			3	288											34	412											1	2		
2144							1	472	1	202					49	3182											1	90		
2145	1	4													10	552											2	76		
2146			1	10	2	64																								
2149			2	90																										
2151															5	14														
2152																					13	812								
2153															49	1980														
2154	1	8	1	2											36	1228											4	128		
2155															2	240														

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Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Other Metal	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Mortar	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)	Wood	Weight (g)
2158			2	12											2	32														
2159															2	38					1	18								
2168															15	128														
2171	1	400													1	68														
2174			131	12806	7	2662	1	178			1	14			10	432	30	466	1	4										
2175					1	2234																								
2179	1	14	1	12	2	20									51	964					2	16			1	8				
2180															45	1448														
2182					1	108									22	658											1	4		
2185			1	10	2	242									64	2246														
2187			1	20	6	380	2	532	1	40					201	3736			1	76							1	4		
2188			5	202											103	1638														
2191			3	46	9	5138									10	386	4	28					38	82			1	<2		
2193															7	188														
2194																			3	332										
2195															22	934														
2196	1	6	17	764											2	208											1	12		
2197															3	64														
2204			3	88	4	554									697	21624			2	32					4	256	8	18	1	1
2205			4	18			1	110							186	4054									20	160				
2207															3	76														
2209															24	818					2	3698								

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Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Other Metal	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Mortar	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)	Wood	Weight (g)
2210											1	18									5	40							1	666
2211									1	90																				
2212															2	72														
2213															1	90														
2218			1	4	2	52	1	18							28	302														
2219			125	2218	9	2952	7	3138	1	26	9	282			12	48	14	36	1	34			11	64						
2220			3	26							16	42																		
2221			26	314	4	1220	2	1362			2	16			1	6							1	2						
2225			1	8	1	48					1	16			10	92														
2226					1	78									5	44														
2228			1	22																										
2229	1	<2	1	3							1	20			16	142														
2233					1	36									2	6														
2239															4	22														
2257															1	122														
2260					3	96			1	66					37	1378									1	238				
2262			8	406											3	170							13	1210						
2/005					2	5250																								
2/007					2	5480																								
2/009			5	76	3	203									7	121	1	4							1	24	1	16		
2/010			8	94													1	7							1	24				
Total	24	694	855	35100	270	181262	76	12026	9	688	51	1578	2	14	4713	120785	230	2241	8	478	80	5733	108	2997	34	1016	183	3600	3	763

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Appendix 3: Environmental Quantification

Residue quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250) and weights in grams. Key: cf – compares with; D – distorted; rw - round wood; PDSE – post-depositional sediment encrustations; V- vitrified

Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Charred botanicals	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Fishbone and	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
2	2013	Ditch	40	***	11	**	1	*Quercus* sp. 7 (1V), *Fraxinus excelsior* 2 (rw), *Hedera helix* 1 (V) PDSE			***	1766	*	1	*	<1	*	<1	1	<1	**	211	FCF * 45g/ Mag Mat >2mm ** <1g/ Mag Mat <2mm *** 1g
3	2017	Pit	20																				
4	2014	Ditch	40	***	13	**	1	*Quercus* sp (5), *Fraxinus excelsior* 2 (1 rw, V), *Corylus/Alnus/Carpinus* sp. 1 (rw, V), Leguminosae 1 (V), *Hedera helix* 1 (V) PDSE	*	<1	***	1800	*	1	*	1			*	1	**	243	CBM * 137g/ Pot * 25g/ Mortar * 31g/ Amber? * <1g/ Mag mat >2mm * <1g/ Mag Mat <2mm *** <1g
5	2015	Ditch	40	**	1	*	<1				**	98									*	55	CBM * 3g/ Mortar * 9g/ Flint * 25g/

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Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Charred botanicals	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Fishbone and	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
																							Mag mat >2mm ** 1g/ Mag Mat <2mm *** <1g
9	2052	Ditch	40	*	< 1	*	< 1				**	53									*	19	Fired Clay * 9g
10	2054	Gulley	40	*	< 1	*	< 1				**	229	*	< 1			*	< 1	*	< 1	*	33	Coal *** 23g/ Flint * 3g/ Mag Mat >2mm ** 1g/ Mag Mat <2mm *** 1g
14	2086	Pit Fill	40	**	3	**	1				***	255	**	21	**	3	*	< 1	*	< 1	*	47	Mag Mat >2mm ** 1g/ Mag mat <2mm *** 3g
20	2085	Pit Fill	40	**	1	**	1				**	131	*	1					**	1			
45	2156	Pit Fill	40			*	< 1				*	1											FCF * 41g
46	2141	Fill of [2142]	40			*	< 1																
49	2185	Layer	40	*	< 1	*	< 1				*	43									*	39	FCF * 47g/ Flint * 5g/

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Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Charred botanicals	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Fishbone and	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
																							Conglomerate * 91g/ Industrial * 1g/ CBM * 17g
50	2187	Dump Layer	40	**	3	**	2				***	281	*	1	*	<1	*	<1	*	<1	**	81	FCF ** 76g/ Mag Mat >2mm *** 3g/ Mag Mat <2mm **** 3g
51	2193	Fill of [2186]	40																				
52	2188	Pit Fill	?																				
53	2195	Layer	40																				
54	2194	Mortar Lining	40	***	17	**	1	*Fraxinus excelsior* 3, (V), cf *Fraxinus excelsior* 1 (V), cf Maloideae 1, Indeterminate 5 (V/D) PDSE			**	85			*	<1							Mortar ** 171g/ CBM * 15g/ FCF ** 133g/ Mag Mat >2mm 3g/ Mag Mat <2mm **** 3g

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Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Charred botanicals	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Fishbone and	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
55	2205	Fill of [2206]	40																				
56	2204	Fill of [2217]	40	**	3	**	1				***	1156	*	11	*	1	*	<1	*	<1	***	1820	Stone * 113g/ Glass * <1g/ Flint * 1g/ Mag mat >2mm ** 3g/ Mag Mat <2mm *** 1g
65	2210	Pit Fill	40	*	<1	**	<1				**	33			*	<1							Flint * 13g/ Mag Mat >2mm * <1g/ Mag mat <2mm ** <1g
71	2253	Pit Fill	40			*	<1																CBM * 111g
77	2249	Fill of [2258]	40								*	1											Fired Clay * 5g

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Flot and plant macros assessment data (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250) and weights in grams

Sample Number	Context	Weight g	Flot volume ml	Volume scanned	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed seeds	Identifications	Preservation	Other botanical	Identifications	Preservation	Insects, Fly Pupae	Large mammal	Burnt bone	Fish, amphibian,	Land Snail Shells	Marine molluscs	Industrial debris
2	2013	3	5	5	60	20				**	*	Cerealia (6), cf *Hordeum* sp.(1), *Hordeum* sp. (1, twisted),	+	*	*Sambucus* sp. (1)	++									** **	
4	2014	6.2	7	7	60	20				**	**	*Triticum* sp., fre-threshing type, *Hordeum* sp.	++/+	*	*Sambucus* sp. (1), Cyperaceae	++					*				** **	
5	2015	3.2	5	5	10	60	* Polygonaceae			**	*	Cerealia (4), cf *Hordeum* sp. (1), cf *Triticum* sp. (1)	+													** *
9	2052	3.5	5	5	70	20	*** *Sambucus* sp.			*										** Daphnia eggs						
10	2054	2	5	5	20	60				**																**

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Sample Number	Context	Weight g	Flot volume ml	Volume scanned	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed seeds	Identifications	Preservation	Other botanical	Identifications	Preservation	Insects, Fly Pupae	Large mammal	Burnt bone	Fish, amphibian,	Land Snail Shells	Marine molluscs	Industrial debris
14	2086	3.4	5	5	30	50	* *Sambucus* sp.			***	**	*Triticum* sp., free-threshing, *Hordeum* sp., Cerealia	++/+												**	
20	2085	2	20	20	80	10	*** Sambucus sp., Rubus sp., *Chenopodium* sp., Rosaceae, *Stachys* sp.			**										**						
26	2121	2	< 5	< 5	20	70				*															
38	2165	0.2	< 5	< 5	30	60	* *Rubus* sp.			*															
45	2156	1	10	10	60	20	*** *Sambucus* sp., *Ranuncul*			**										*						

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Sample Number	Context	Weight g	Flot volume ml	Volume scanned	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed seeds	Identifications	Preservation	Other botanical	Identifications	Preservation	Insects, Fly Pupae	Large mammal	Burnt bone	Fish, amphibian,	Land Snail Shells	Marine molluscs	Industrial debris
							us sp., *Stellaria* sp., *Rumex* sp., *Rubus* sp., Polygonaceae																			
46	2141	1	10	10	70	10				**	**	*Hordeum* sp., hulled, *Triticum/Hordeum* sp., Cerealia	++/+												
49	2185	1.4	5	5	30	50			*	**																**
50	2187	2	5	5	40	10		*	*	***	*	*Triticum/Hordeum* sp. (1)	+												***	
54	2194	24	80	80	20	50				****	*	*Triticum/Hordeum* sp. (1)	+													

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Sample Number	Context	Weight g	Flot volume ml	Volume scanned	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed seeds	Identifications	Preservation	Other botanical	Identifications	Preservation	Insects, Fly Pupae	Large mammal	Burnt bone	Fish, amphibian,	Land Snail Shells	Marine molluscs	Industrial debris
56	2204	24	40	40	50	10				** **	*	*Triticum* sp. (2), Cerealia (1)	+				*	*Corylus avellana* (nutshell)	+ +						** **	
62	2215	0.6	5	5	70	10				**																
65	2210	6.3	20	20	20	70				** *	*	*Hordeum* sp., hulled (1)														
71	2253	5.7	10	10	20	70				*																
75	2244	1.2	10	10	20	70				*																
77	2249	3	5	5	20	70	* *Sambucus* sp.			*																

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Appendix 4: HER Summary

Site code	PRR16					
Project code	160899					
Planning reference	2012/6132/P					
Site address	Parker House, Parker Street					
District/Borough	London Borough of Camden					
NGR (12 figures)	530480 181310					
Geology	London Clay, Lynch Hill Gravels, brickearth					
Fieldwork type	Eval	Excav	WB			
Date of fieldwork	February 2016 to April 2017					
Sponsor/client	CgMs Consulting					
Project manager	Andy Leonard					
Project supervisor	Ian Hogg					
Period summary			Neolithic	Bronze Age		
	Roman	Anglo-Saxon	Medieval	Post-Medieval		
Project summary	The earliest identified material was residual prehistoric pottery and worked flint of either Early Neolithic or Late Bronze Age date indicating some prehistoric activity within the area. Residual Roman material was also found. The most significant period of activity dated to the Middle Saxon period at a time when the site is understood to have lain on the periphery of the settlement of Lundenwic. The evidence primarily comprised gravel quarrying apparently within an area demarcated by ditches during the later 8th and early 9th centuries. The earliest phase was marked by generally shallower quarry pits partially enclosed by a ditch, with the fills of this phase containing a notable lack of finds. The second phase of Saxon quarry activity comprised notably deeper pits containing more finds. The quarrying was enclosed by a large ditch, the size of which might suggest that it formed part of the defences of Lundenwic. Some refuse deposition was also noted during this phase; this expanded during the mid-9th century when a significant amount of refuse material was used to backfill earlier features. Purpose built rubbish pits were also dug along with a possible industrial feature lined with mortar. Early and mid-17th century activity primarily comprised quarrying, the backfilling of quarry pits and refuse dumping. The late 17th and 18th centuries saw the development of small terraced housing along either side of St Thomas's Street; later called King Street, a street that formerly bisected the site. Significant horizontal truncation during the construction of Parker House, which followed the clearance of the area in the later 19th century, meant that only occasional foundations of this housing, and cut features such as cess pits and soakaways survived.					

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Finds summary

Find type	Material	Period
Pot	Ceramic	Prehistoric, Roman, Saxon, medieval, post-med
Brick	Ceramic	Roman, post-med
Tile	Ceramic	Roman, post-med
Fired Clay	Cermaic	
Animal bone	Bone	Saxon, post-med
CTP	Ceramic	post-med
Shell		Saxon, post-med
Loomweight	Ceramic	Saxon
Mortar	Ceramic	Roman/Saxon, post-med
Coin	Silver	Saxon, post-med
Vessel	Glass	Roman, post-med
Pane	Glass	post-med
Knife	Iron	Saxon
Wood	Wood	Saxon
Needle	Bone	Saxon, post-med
Bucket	Iron	post-med
Hook	Iron	Saxon
Mount	Iron	Saxon
Buckle	Iron	post-med
Button	Cu	Post-med
Pin	Cu	Saxon, post-med
Femur	Human bone	Saxon

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Appendix 5: OASIS Summary

OASIS ID: archaeol6-301025

Project details	
Project name	Parker House, Parker Street
Short description of the project	The earliest identified material was residual prehistoric pottery and worked flint of either Early Neolithic or Late Bronze Age date indicating some prehistoric activity within the area. Residual Roman material was also found. The most significant period of activity dated to the Middle Saxon period at a time when the site is understood to have lain on the periphery of the settlement of Lundenwic. The evidence primarily comprised gravel quarrying apparently within an area demarcated by ditches during the later 8th and early 9th centuries. The earliest phase was marked by generally shallower quarry pits partially enclosed by a ditch, with the fills of this phase containing a notable lack of finds. The second phase of Saxon quarry activity comprised notably deeper pits containing more finds. The quarrying was enclosed by a large ditch, the size of which might suggest that it formed part of the defences of Lundenwic. Some refuse deposition was also noted during this phase; this expanded during the mid-9th century when a significant amount of refuse material was used to backfill earlier features. Purpose built rubbish pits were also dug along with a possible industrial feature lined with mortar. Early and mid-17th century activity primarily comprised quarrying, the backfilling of quarry pits and refuse dumping. The late 17th and 18th centuries saw the development of small terraced housing along either side of St Thomas's Street; later called King Street, a street that formerly bisected the site. Significant horizontal truncation during the construction of Parker House, which followed the clearance of the area in the later 19th century, meant that only occasional foundations of this housing, and cut features such as cess pits and soakaways survived.
Project dates	Start: 15-02-2016 End: 28-04-2017
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	PRR16 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	160899 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)
Current Land use	Other 2 - In use as a building
Monument type	QUARRY PITS Early Medieval
Monument type	QUARRY PITS Post Medieval
Monument type	DITCHES Early Medieval

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Monument type	RUBBISH PITS Early Medieval
Monument type	RUBBISH PITS Post Medieval
Monument type	CESS PITS Post Medieval
Monument type	SOAKAWAYS Post Medieval
Monument type	WALLS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Early Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Early Medieval
Significant Finds	HUMAN BONE Early Medieval
Significant Finds	LOOM WEIGHTS Early Medieval
Significant Finds	COIN Early Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Investigation type	"Watching Brief","Open-area excavation"
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON CAMDEN HOLBORN Parker House, Parker Street
Postcode	WC2B 5PA
Study area	0.2 Hectares
Site coordinates	TQ 30480 81310 51.515128299101 -0.119349661436 51 30 54 N 000 07 09 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 20.37m Max: 20.92m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	GLAAS
Project design originator	CgMs Consulting
Project director/manager	Andy Leonard/Dan Swift
Project supervisor	Ian Hogg
Type of sponsor/funding body	CgMs Consulting
Name of sponsor/funding body	CgMs Consulting
Project archives	

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Physical Archive recipient	LAARC
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Human Bones","Metal","Wood","Worked bone","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Contents	"Stratigraphic","Survey"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Survey"
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Plan","Report","Section"
Entered by	Ian Hogg (ian.hogg@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on	14 November 2017

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Project Ref: 160899	November 2017	Site location	
Report Ref: 2017479	Drawn by: LG		

© Archaeology South-East		Parker House, Parker Street, London Borough of Camden	Fig.2
Project Ref: 160899	November 2017	Phases of work	
Report Ref: 2017479	Drawn by: LG		

© Archaeology South-East		Parker House, Parker Street, London Borough of Camden	Fig. 3
Project Ref: 160899	November 2017	The site within its wider context	
Report Ref: 2017479	Drawn by: LG		

© Archaeology South-East		Parker House, Parker Street, London Borough of Camden	Fig.4
Project Ref: 160899	November 2017	Phased plan of watching brief area (Nov/Dec 2016)	
Report Ref: 2017479	Drawn by: LG		

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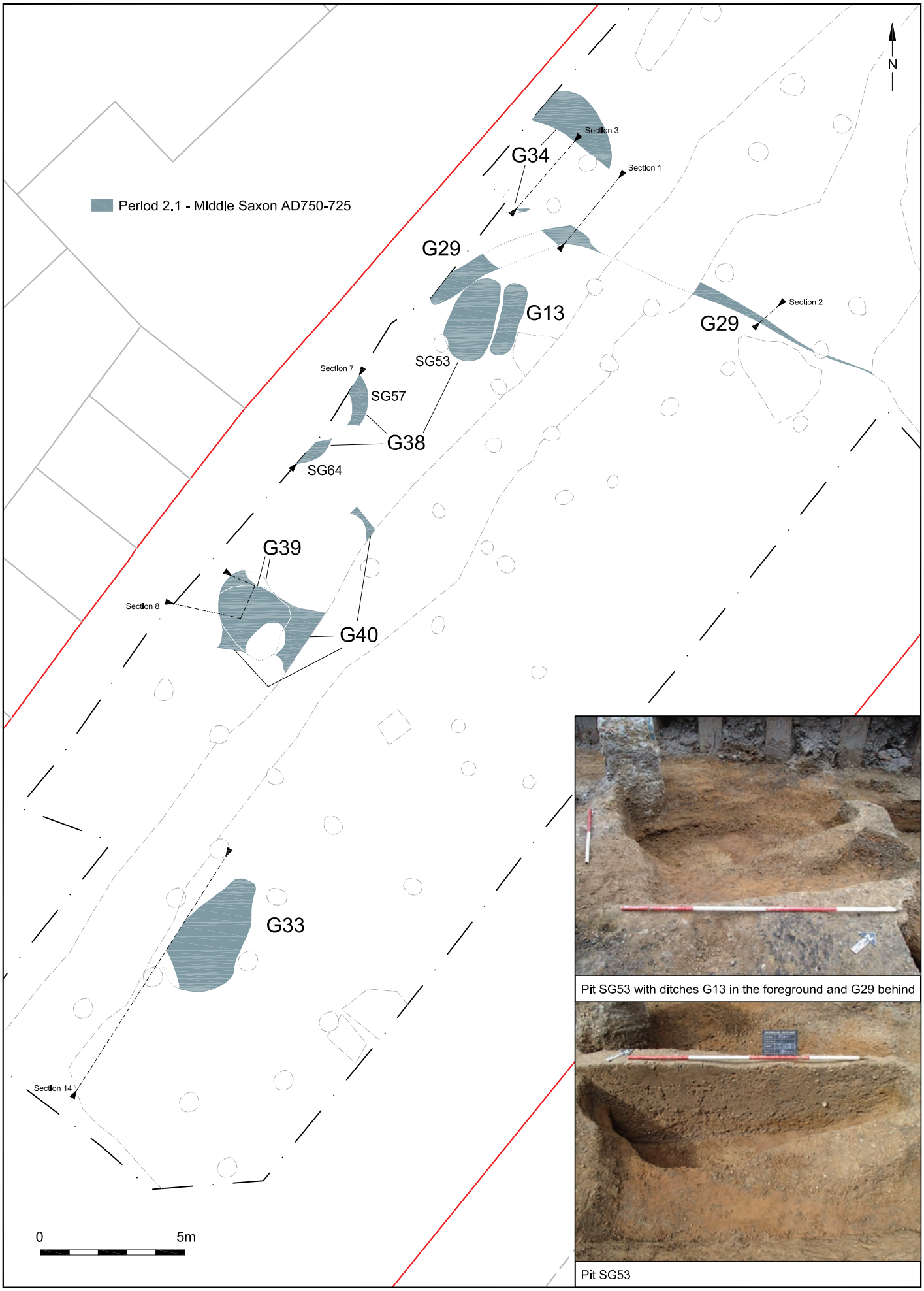
Project Ref: 160899	November 2017	Phased plan of excavation area	
Report Ref: 2017479	Drawn by: LG		



Pit SG53 with ditches G13 in the foreground and G29 behind

Pit SG53

© Archaeology South-East		Parker House, Parker Street, London Borough of Camden	Fig.6
Project Ref: 160899	November 2016	Middle Saxon Period 2.1 plan and selected photographs	
Report Ref: 2017479	Drawn by: LG		

Period 2.2 - Middle Saxon AD775-825
Deposit

N

Section 3
Section 1
G37
G28
SG41
Section 4
Section 2
G35
Section 7
SG50
Section 5
Section 6
Section 8
G25
Section 9
Section 10
Section 13
G26
SG79
G41
Section 11
Section 12
G31
Section 15
G30
G32
Section 14

0 5m


Ditch G26 looking south-west


Quarry pit group G25 looking west


Ditch G28 looking north-west

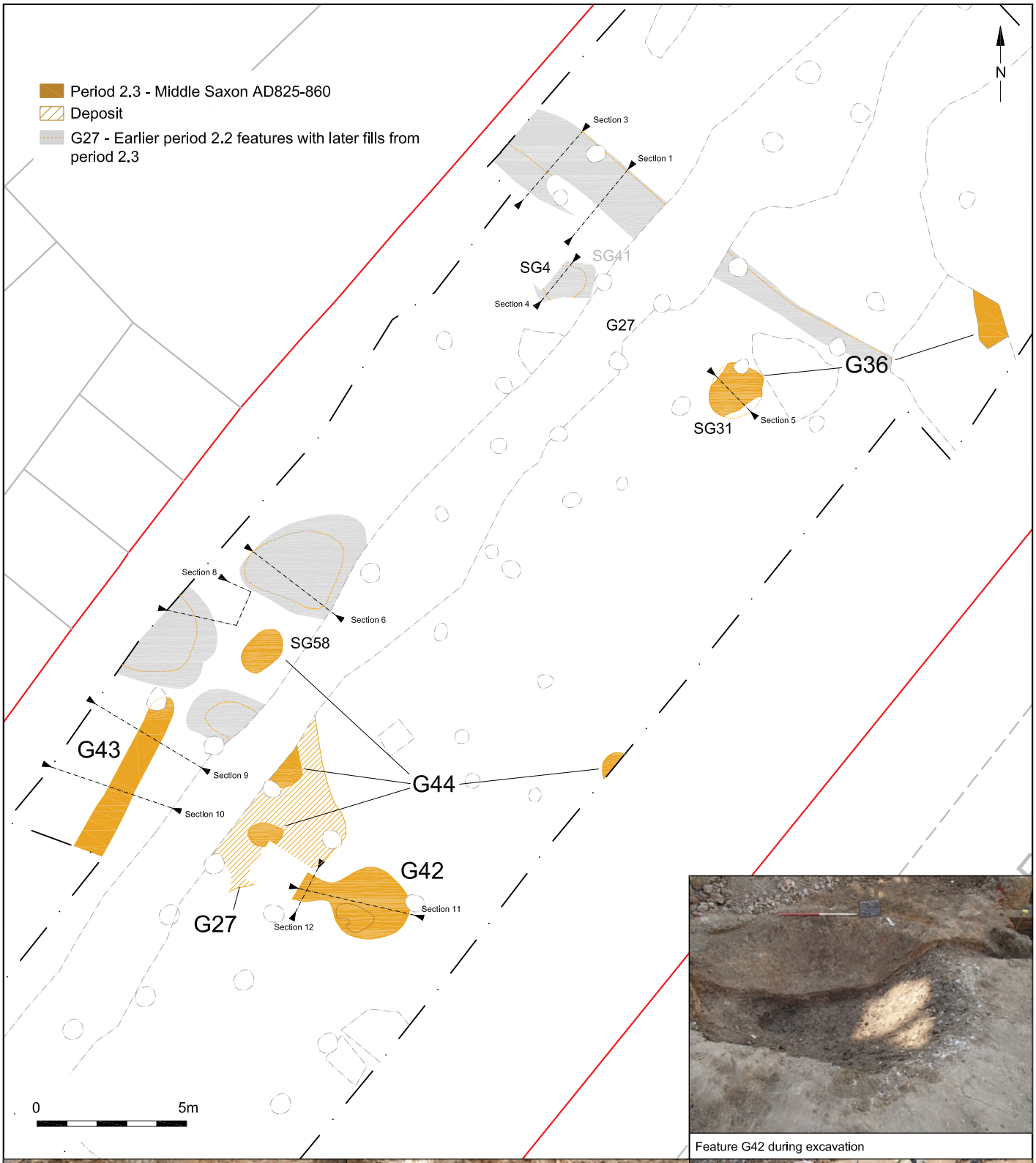

Quarry pits G32 during excavation


Quarry pits G41


The eastern portion of quarry pits G32


The western portion of quarry pits G25

© Archaeology South-East		Parker House, Parker Street, London Borough of Camden	Fig.7
Project Ref: 160899	November 2016	Middle Saxon Period 2.2 plan and selected photographs	
Report Ref: 2017479	Drawn by: LG		



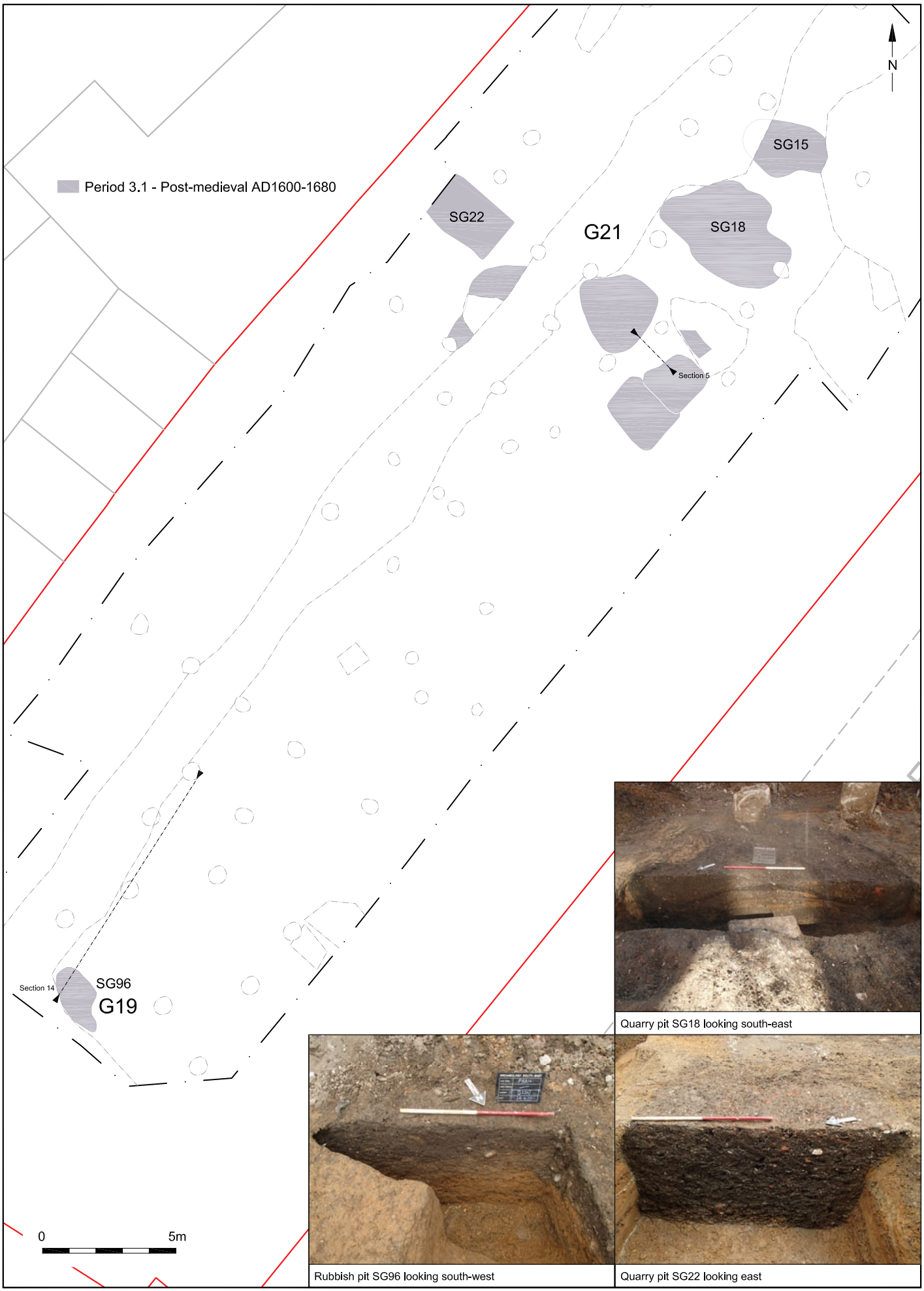
Feature G42 during excavation

Rubbish pit SG31 part of G36

Refuse dumping SG4- in the top of earlier pit SG41

G42 pre ex

© Archaeology South-East		Parker House, Parker Street, London Borough of Camden	Fig.8
Project Ref: 160899	November 2016	Middle Saxon Period 2.3 plan and selected photographs	
Report Ref: 2017479	Drawn by: LG		



Quarry pit SG18 looking south-east

Rubbish pit SG96 looking south-west

Quarry pit SG22 looking east

© Archaeology South-East		Parker House, Parker Street, London Borough of Camden	Fig.9
Project Ref: 160899	November 2016	Post-medieval Period 3.1 plan and selected photographs	
Report Ref: 2017479	Drawn by: LG		

Period 3.2 - Post-medieval AD1680-1800

N

SG4
G49

B2

SG56
G22
SG28
SG42
SG117
SG47
SG125
SG48
SG43
G4
G52
SG44
SG95
G10
B1

PARKER STREET

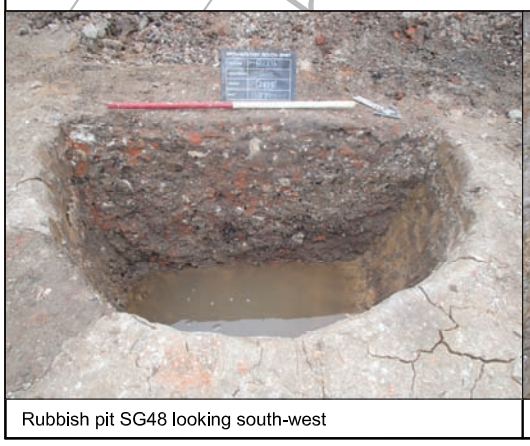
15

40

0
5m

Basement G10 looking south-west

Cess pit SG28 looking north-east



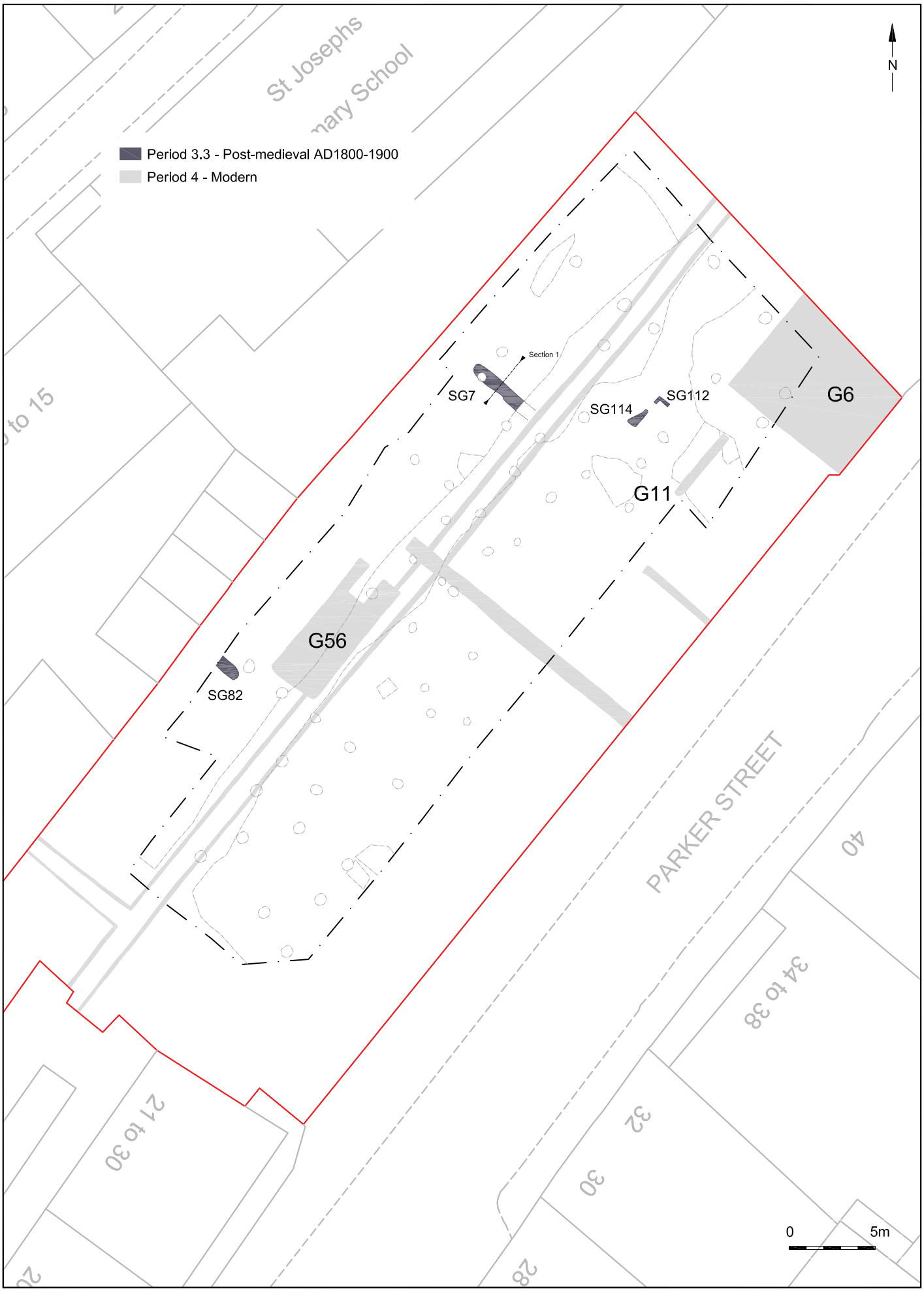
Rubbish pit SG48 looking south-west

Soakaway SG95 looking south-east

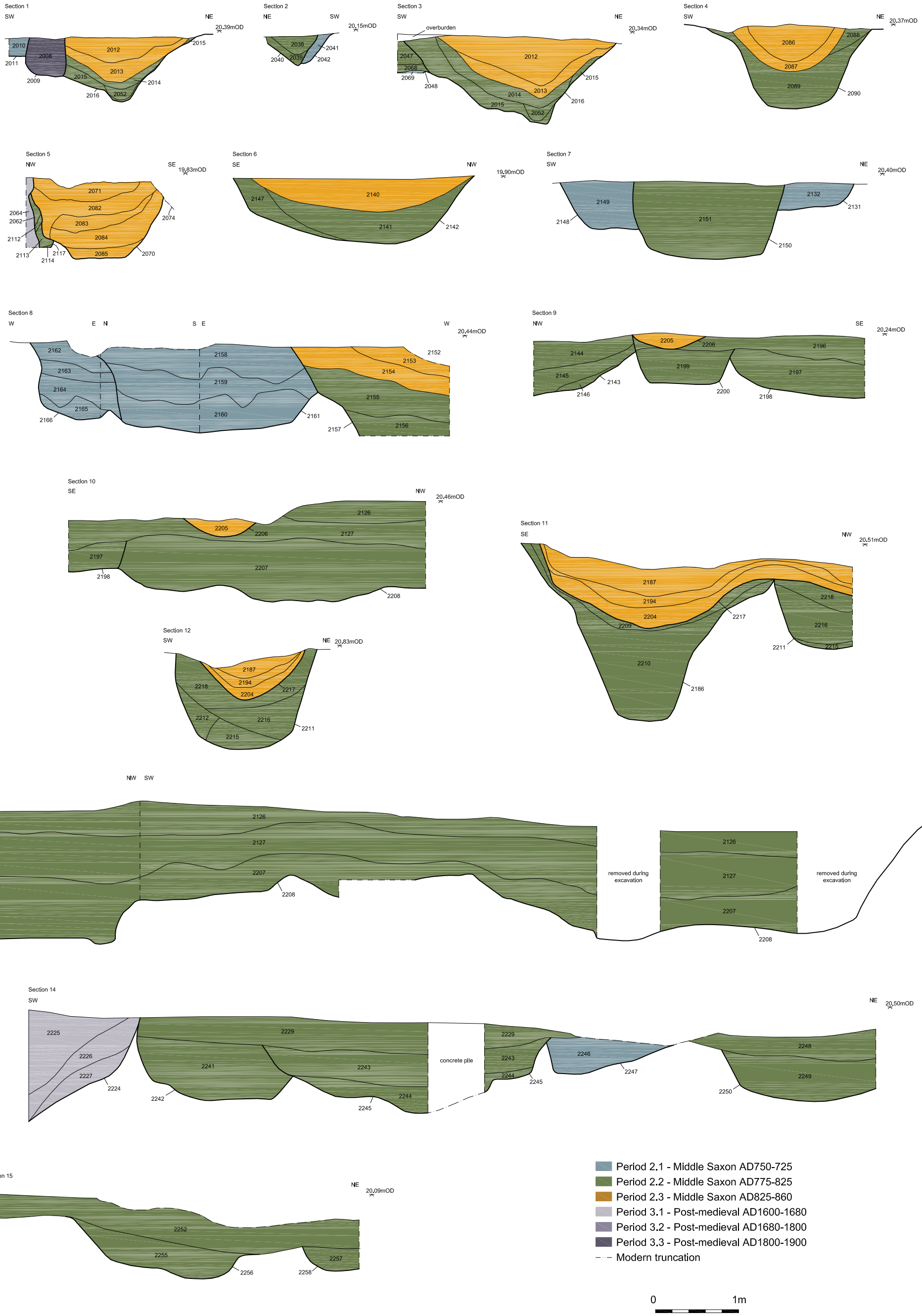
Wall SG117

Wall SG125

© **Archaeology South-East**		Parker House, Parker Street, London Borough of Camden	Fig.10
Project Ref: 160899	November 2016	Post-medieval Period 3.2 plan and selected photographs	
Report Ref: 2017479	Drawn by: LG		



© Archaeology South-East		Parker House, Parker Street, London Borough of Camden	Fig.11
Project Ref: 160899	November 2016	Post-medieval Period 3.3 and modern Period 4 plan	
Report Ref: 2017479	Drawn by: LG		



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Project Ref: 160899	November 2017	Selected sections	
Report Ref: 2017479	Drawn by: LG		