

SOUTHWARK (SW)

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT**

**AT 17 - 19 REDCROSS WAY, SOUTHWARK, LONDON SE1  
(Site Code SKRCW 90)**

**ARCHIVE REPORT**

by

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## **ABSTRACT**

Two assessment trenches were placed within the development area, which is located within the limits of the Roman town of Southwark. Both were found to be located on raised sandy islands which were an element of the underlying prehistoric and Roman topography. A channel detected in excavations at Borough High Street to the ENE, which was expected in trench 1, was not located. It is now thought, on the basis of borehole information, that this water course crosses the middle of the site on an approximate E-W alignment.

In trench 1 evidence of Roman occupation was found in the form of a gully and a series of layers which culminated in a dark earth deposit. In trench 2 evidence of possible light industrial activity was found overlying the natural, this was in turn overlaid by a series of layers which had been cut by several pits. Several Roman burials were found at the upper levels of the Roman stratigraphy. Roman activity in both trenches seems to have dated predominantly from the 1st century AD to the late 2nd century. This suggests that only limited activity took place on the site during the late Roman period, and that in this period trench 2 composed part of the cemetery detected in other excavations in the immediate vicinity. The depth of the stratigraphy, in conjunction with the quantities of pottery and building debris recovered from the contexts of Roman date, indicated that the preserved archaeology of the Roman period was both substantial and largely intact.

In trench 2 the modern construction of a basement had destroyed nearly all of the post Roman stratigraphy, while in trench 1 the Roman layers were overlaid by a 18th-and 19th-century cemetery, called St Saviour's Burying Ground. This had been superseded by a Victorian school, which had been subsequently demolished before the construction of the modern warehouses.

## **INTRODUCTION**

The Oxford Archaeological Unit carried out an archaeological assessment on behalf of City Gate Estates PLC at 17-19 Red Cross Way, Southwark (Fig. 1). The evaluation took place from the 8th-26th January 1990, and its aim was to assess: the archaeological character of the site; the quality and preservation of any archaeology and the potential damage which may be caused by the redevelopment of the site.

The site is located approximately 500 m S of the River Thames. The standing buildings comprise a large main warehouse and combined office buildings with two storage units separated by a hard standing of concrete. The total area to be redeveloped is 0.57 hectares.

Prior to the excavation the area was tested by borehole drilling. A total of five samples were studied by STATS Geotechnical on behalf of the developers. Analysis of the samples gave a broad indication of the ground conditions over the area, showing concrete surfaces sealing made-ground which varied in thickness from between 2.8-4.5 m. Beneath this there was a variable thickness of soft peaty alluvial clay which overlay terrace gravel with blue London clay below.

The proposed development will convert existing warehouses into retail outlets, and will involve the insertion of deeper basements in the main building. These will be constructed on piled foundations which will support a suspended floor slab. The present ground surface in and around the modern warehouses is to be substantially removed and terraced in the course of the redevelopment.

Two trenches were excavated by the OAU (Fig. 2). One trench (T1) was sited in an empty warehouse at the southern end of the site. The purpose of this trench was to assess the remains of St Saviour's graveyard, and to ascertain if there was any earlier activity in the area which might be contemporary with occupation recorded by the DGLA at 10-18 Union Street (Heard 1989). A second assessment trench (T2) was located to the N, within the basement of the main warehouse complex, to ascertain the amount of archaeological strata that had survived the deep modern basementing.

Modern material from T1 was excavated by a 360° excavator to the upper levels of the graveyard. Following this the area was excavated by hand. Due to the depth of the assessment trench, the area was stepped out at two 0.60 m wide stages, the first at a depth of 1.80 m from topsoil, the second at a depth of 3 m from topsoil.

Modern concrete within T2 was broken up by the contractor with a pneumatic breaker. The concrete was directly above archaeological levels and as a result the rubble was cleared by hand and subsequent levels were excavated manually. T2 was excavated to a total depth of 1.50 m.

Trench 1 measured 5 x 4 m. Burials of post-medieval date were excavated and lifted, and the grave cuts were drawn. The skeletal remains were stored individually on site, and they were reburied in accordance with the relevant Home Office order, in punctured and labelled plastic bags, in their approximate original locations.

Trench 2 measured 3.50 x 5 m. The Roman burials found in this trench

were recorded individually on separate skeletal record sheets and were planned. All of the Roman burials were lifted and transported to the offices of the OAU, for analysis in accordance with a separate Home Office Order.

After the excavations were complete the trenches were backfilled. Every feature and layer was recorded on a standard context record sheet used on all sites by the OAU with additional notes and scaled sketches on A4 metric graph paper.

Section drawings for both trenches were done at a scale of 1:20. The layers and features in each trench were planned at a scale of 1:50, and in certain instances where greater detail was required at a scale of 1:20. The grave cuts in T1 were planned at 1:50, while the lifted graves from T2 were planned at 1:20 on separate sheets and 1:50 on a trench plan. All the plans were drawn on A4 sheets of plastic drafting film.

A photographic record of the site was compiled, consisting of two colour slides and two black and white prints for each layer and feature. The burials in T1 were photographed with the relevant layer from which they had been cut, while those in T2 were recorded individually and in a general photograph. Work in progress photographs were also taken.

The site datum of 4.71 m was taken from an Ordnance Survey Bench Mark of 4.51 m, located on the corner of a building at 53 Southwark Street.

## **ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

The site lies within an area which has been extensively excavated by the DGLA (Fig. 2), and the evidence derived from excavations and borehole information means that the prehistoric landscape of N Southwark, which consisted of raised islands of dry ground dissected by channels and surrounded by marsh, is relatively well understood (Yule 1988). Evidence of prehistoric activity in the area has been found at several sites. Excavations at 15-23 Southwark Street (Beard and Cowan 1988, 375-76) 18 and 28 Park Street and the Courage Brewery site (Dillon, Jackson and Jones 1991, 256) have all provided evidence of Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age activity, while prehistoric features were recorded at 120-124 Borough High Street (Alexander 1990).

The site lies within the Roman town of Southwark, at the SW limits of the principal sandy island on which the town was built. A palaeochannel (Fig. 2), the S side of which was detected in excavations at 64-70 Borough High Street (Graham 1988), approximately 110 m to the ENE, probably crosses the development area. However, the precise course and dimensions of the channel remain to be established.

Excavations in the vicinity have established a similar pattern of

development of the area during the Roman period. Probably the earliest significant activity during the Roman period was the construction of the road, known as Road One, which is c. 100 m E of the site and led northwards from the junction of Stane Street and Watling Street towards the S bank of the River Thames. The only pottery recovered from underneath the road was found at 124 Borough High Street and dated from AD 45-60 (Graham and Hinton 1988, 24).

Clay and timber buildings, of 1st- and 2nd-century date have been located during excavations at Southwark Street (Beard and Cowan 1988), Union Street (Heard 1989), Borough High Street (Yule and Hinton 1988; Alexander 1990 and Thompson 1990), the Courage Brewery Site and Park Street (Dillon *et al.* 1991). In several instances these structures were replaced by substantial stone buildings, which may have had public rather than private functions. At 15-23 Southwark Street a large masonry courtyard building, which has been tentatively interpreted as a *mansio*, was dendro-dated on the basis of oak piling used to stabilise the foundations to AD 74 (Beard and Cowan 1988, 377). Elsewhere masonry structures seem to have been built in the late 2nd - 3rd centuries (Heard 1989 and Dillon *et al.* 1991).

Late Roman inhumations have been recorded at Southwark Street (Beard and Cowan 1988) and at the Courage Brewery site, where one of the burials was accompanied by a coin dated to c. AD 340 (Dillon *et al.* 1991, 262). At both of these sites the burials were overlaid by a dark earth deposit, which has also been found on other sites in the vicinity.

There is very little evidence of early medieval/medieval activity in the area, whereas the post medieval history of the site is relatively well understood. Several maps enable us to document the use of this area from the early 18th century. A map of 1720 (Fig. 3) shows 17-19 Redcross Way as a plot of open land set between two properties. However by 1739 (Fig. 4) the southern part of the site was occupied by the St Saviours Burying Ground, which was enclosed on the S side by buildings fronting onto Union Street. This cemetery was one of three in the immediate vicinity, the largest being located approximately 70 m to the NE. By 1792 it is possible that the area was no longer used for burial, for it is simply shown as an area of open ground (Fig. 5). The northern part of the site would seem to encroach on a set of buildings called Wood Yard.

Wood Yard is still shown on the OS map of 1893 (Fig. 6), although extensive rebuilding seems to have taken place within the plot of land. The southern half of the site is occupied by St Saviour's Schools. The open ground behind the school was referred to as the site of Cross Bones burying ground. The school was demolished c. 1930, and on the 1938 OS map the site is again shown as an area of open ground (Fig. 7). It was redeveloped after this date with the construction of the present warehouses.

## **ORGANISATION OF THE REPORT**

Each trench is described separately, with a complete phased and descriptive matrix at the beginning. This is followed by a detailed description of each context, after which trench specific interpretive comments are presented.

The general conclusions follow where the archaeological interpretation of the site, and problems which arise from the evidence are discussed. Comments are also introduced at this stage as to how the excavation relates to other sites in the immediate vicinity.

The specialist reports are then presented. The final element of the archive consists of the indices of sections, plans, photographs, features and finds.

The Level II archive has been deposited with the Museum of London. In order to ensure compatibility with the MoLs digital archive, additional context numbers have been assigned to fills of pits and graves. These have been included in the matrices, but the description of the deposits has used the numbers assigned to features as they were recorded on site.

# THE EXCAVATION

## TRENCH 1 (T1)

### PHASED MATRIX

CHRONOLOGY		DESCRIPTION
Modern	1	Concrete floor
Modern	2	Rubble
Victorian	3	Backfill
Victorian	4	Mortar Floor
Victorian	5	Rubble
18th-19th century	context nos 7 to 34 and 49-105	Post-medieval cemetery
18-19th century	6	Dark loam/cemetery level
Late 2nd-early 3rd century mid-late 2nd century	35	Black silt/dark earth
	36	Silt
	37	Clay
early 2nd century	38 39	Clay lens/Stone blocks
early 2nd century	40	Silty sand
2nd century	41/43	Tile spread/Stone blocks
	42	
Not later than AD 75-80	45 44	Sands
	46	Sand
	47	Sand



## CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

1 Modern concrete floor of warehouse.

**Levels**

Top 4.78 m OD

Base 4.63 m OD

2 Mixed brick rubble with mortar in a dark loam matrix.

**Levels**

Top 4.63 m OD

Base 4.15 m OD

3 Thick level deposit of brick, tile and mortar rubble mixed with a grey gritty loam. The layer is separated from context [2] by a 0.03 m layer of black cinder which slopes from S-N.

**Level**

Top 4.15 m OD

Base 3.90 m OD

4 Hard, compact floor surface of buff yellow mortar.

**Level**

Top 3.90 m OD

Base 3.82 m OD

5 Compact layer of brick rubble.

**Level**

Top 3.82 m OD

Base 3.52 m OD

6 Thick layer of dark loam with occasional mortar and red tile flecks, small pebbles and oyster shells. Frequent human bone fragments in the layer's upper levels. Articulated burials appear 0.50 m below the disturbed upper surface.

**Level**

Top 3.52 m OD

Base 2.00 m OD

7 Burial. Child. Supine. Articulated, missing lower legs. Coffin sides and base intact. Orientation E-W.

**Level**

Skull 2.99 m OD

Feet 3.01 m OD

8 Burial. Infant. Disarticulated. No evidence of a coffin. Orientation E-W.

**Level**

Skull 3.07 m OD

Feet -----

**9** Burial. Infant. Supine. Articulated. Coffin represented by a dark brown stain. Orientation E-W.

**Level**

Skull 3.12 m OD

Feet 3.08 m OD

**10** Burial. Adult. Supine. Articulated. Finds: copper alloy fastenings, presumably from clothing and 2 coins with the remains of fabric, probably pocketing, in the region of the pelvis. Coffin represented by a dark brown stain. Orientation E-W.

**Level**

Skull 3.18 m OD

Feet 2.99 m OD

**11** Burial. Adult. Supine. Articulated. Finds: copper alloy button on the left site of the chest. Coffin represented by a dark brown stain. Orientation E-W.

**Level**

Skull 3.00 m OD

Feet 2.88 m OD

**12** Burial. Infant. Disarticulated. Coffin represented by a dark brown stain. Orientation E-W.

**Level**

Skull 2.90 m OD

Feet 2.88 m OD

**13** Burial. Adult. Supine. Articulated but with left side of body in the N section. Coffin represented by a dark brown stain. Orientation E-W.

**Level**

Skull 2.82 m OD

Feet 2.79 m OD

**14** Burial. Infant. Supine. Articulated, but the legs were retained within the east section. Coffin represented by a dark brown stain. Orientation E-W.

**Level**

Skull 2.71 m OD

Feet 2.70 m OD

**15** Burial. Child. Supine. Articulated. Finds: a copper alloy object found on the chest, possibly a coffin fitting. Coffin represented by a dark brown stain. Orientation E-W.

**Level**

Skull 2.80 m OD

Feet 2.77 m OD

**16** Burial. Adult. Supine. Articulated but with the left side of the body

in the N section. Coffin represented by a dark brown stain. Orientation E-W.

**Level**

Skull 2.70 m OD

Feet 2.69 m OD

**17 Burial.** Adult. Only the skull, three vertebrae, the right humerus and sacrum survive. Finds: copper alloy coffin handle. Coffin sides and base preserved. Orientation E-W.

**Level**

Skull 2.73 m OD

Feet -----

**18 Burial.** Adult. Supine. Articulated but upper body retained in the W section. Coffin represented by a dark brown stain. Orientation E-W.

**Level**

Skull -----

Feet 2.69 m OD

**19 Burial.** Adult. Articulated right side, but the left side of the body has been cut away by feature [30]. Coffin represented by a dark brown stain. Orientation E-W.

**Level**

Skull 2.65 m OD

Feet 2.60 m OD

**20 Burial.** Adult. Supine. Articulated left side, but right side and skull retained in S section and the feet were missing. Coffin represented by dark brown stain. Orientation E-W.

**Level**

Skull -----

Feet -----

**21 Burial.** Adult. Supine. Articulated but right side retained in S section and the feet were disarticulated. Coffin represented by a dark brown stain. Orientation E-W.

**Level**

Skull 2.74 m OD

Feet -----

**22 Burial.** Adult. Supine. Articulated but feet cut by grave [23]. Coffin represented by a dark brown stain. Orientation E-W.

**Level**

Skull 2.64 m OD

Feet ---

**23** Burial. Adult. Articulated but from the base of the femurs eastwards retained in E section. Coffin represented by a dark brown stain. Orientation E-W.

**Level**

Skull 2.71 m OD

Feet -----

**24** Burial. Adult. Only skull and part of left scapula visible, the rest was retained in S section. Coffin represented by a dark brown stain. Orientation E-W

**Level**

Skull 2.67 m OD

Feet -----

**25** Burial. Adult. Supine. Articulated to the base of the femurs, which were retained within the east section. Coffin represented by a dark brown stain, which it was difficult to distinguish from the coffin stain of context [23]. Orientation E-W.

**Level**

Skull 2.62 m OD

Feet -----

**26** Burial. Adult. Supine. Articulated however the skull was retained in the W section and the right arm was not present. Finds: Flint object recovered from close to feet. Coffin represented by a dark brown stain. Orientation E-W.

**Level**

Skull -----

Feet 2.50 m OD

**27** Burial. Adult. Supine. Articulated: the skull, only half of which was present, and upper ribs visible the rest of the skeleton retained in E section. Coffin represented by decayed wood and dark brown stain. Orientation E-W.

**Level**

Skull 2.52 m OD

Feet -----

**28** Burial. Adult. Supine. Articulated, however the left arm was not present and the foot bones were retained in the E section. Coffin represented by a dark brown stain. Orientation E-W.

**Level**

Skull 2.53 m OD

Feet 2.33 m OD

**29** Burial. Adult. Supine. Articulated only visible from the pelvis to the feet. Upper half of the skeleton retained in W section. Coffin represented by a dark brown stain. Orientation E-W.

**Level**

Skull -----

Feet 2.37 m OD

**30** Burial. Adult. Articulated only visible from the pelvis to the feet. The upper half of the skeleton was retained in the W section. Coffin represented by a dark brown stain. Orientation E-W.

**Level**

Skull -----

Feet 2.38 m OD

**31** Burial. Adult. Supine. Articulated, however the left half of the skeleton extended into the N section. Coffin represented by a dark brown stain. Orientation E-W.

**Level**

Skull 2.29 m OD

Feet 2.28 m OD

**32** Burial. Adult. Disarticulated with only the skull, left scapula and humerus surviving. The lower half of the grave was cut away by context [25]. Coffin represented by a dark brown stain. Orientation E-W.

**Level**

Skull 2.31 m OD

Feet -----

**33** Burial. Adult. Supine. Articulated upper body however from the pelvis the lower half of the body extended into the E section. Coffin represented by a dark brown stain. Orientation E-W.

**Level**

Skull 2.31 m OD

Feet -----

**34** Burial. Adult. Cut away within the trench by context 33 only the skull was visible as the left side of the body extended into the N section. Small patches of skin and hair still adhered to the skull. Coffin represented by a dark brown stain. Orientation E-W.

**Level**

Skull 2.28 m OD

Feet -----

**35** Dark grey/black silt with occasional fragments of flint, Roman tile, brick, crushed mortar, plain plaster and small pebbles, and occasional Roman pottery sherds, tesserae and complete oyster shells.

**Level**

Top 2.00 m OD

Base 1.36 m OD

**36** Light grey silt with frequent small pebbles, small plain white Roman plaster fragments, small fragments of white gritty mortar, chippings of tile and brick and Roman pottery sherds, occasional oyster shells, charcoal flecks and Roman tesserae.

**Level**

Top 1.36 m OD

Base 1.24 m OD

**37** Mustard coloured clay, with frequent patches of dark yellow and dark green well-compacted clay. Frequent inclusions of small pebbles and Roman pottery sherds; occasional flecks of pale white mortar and charcoal, and occasional fragments of Roman tile and *opus signinum*. Two misshapen limestone blocks were also found in the layer.

**Level**

Top 1.24 m OD

Base 1.20 m OD

**38** Thin lens of mottled yellow clay with frequent small pebbles, small chippings of Roman tile, Roman pottery sherds and oyster shells; and occasional crushed mortar flecks, tesserae and plain and dark red painted plaster. The layer is confined to the NE corner of the trench and slopes sharply down sharply to the E.

**Level**

Top 0.99 m OD (east). 1.02 m OD (west)

Base 0.89 m OD

**39** Irregular shaped Ragstone(?) blocks (the largest approx 0.15 m x 0.20 m), in the SW corner of the trench, which do not seem to have been intentionally laid.

**Level**

Top 1.30 m OD

Base 1.10 m OD

**40** Dark grey silty sand. Frequent inclusions of small fragments of tile, brick, plain white, yellow and red painted plaster, *opus signinum*, and charcoal flecks; and occasional inclusions of oyster shells and tesserae.

**Level**

Top 1.20 m OD

Base 0.90 m OD

**41** Small spread of Roman tile and mortar fragments. The material was confined to a 0.30 m x 0.50 m spread within the fill of gully [48].

**Level**

Top 0.75 m OD

Base 0.60 m OD

**42** Two sets of irregular shaped and sized Ragstone blocks, the largest measuring 0.15 m x 0.20 m, located on either edge of the gully/channel 48. On the NW edge of the channel two blocks were found in association with occasional fragments of tile, and two other blocks with the occasional small pebble were found on the SE edge of the channel.

**Level**

Top 0.95 m OD (east) 0.95 m OD (west)

Base 0.90 m OD (east) 0.90 m OD (west)

**43** ----- SAME AS [41] -----

**44** Layer of fine white powdery sand in the SE corner of the trench.

**Level**

Top 0.90 m OD

Base 0.85 m OD

**45** Layer of fine white powdery sand in the NW corner of the trench.

**Level**

Top 0.90 m OD

Base 0.85 m OD

**46** Layer of fine green sand striated with fine white sand.

**Level**

Top 0.85 m OD

Base 0.75 m OD

**47** Fine white powdery sand.

**Level**

Top 0.75 m OD

Base UNEXCAVATED

**48** Gully with shallow sides and a flat bottom. Depth 0.2 m, width 0.00 m. Orientation NE-SW.

## **INTERPRETATION**

Layers [46] and [47] were most probably the natural of one of the sandy islands on which the site was located. Roman pottery recovered from layer [46], which may have been the original ground surface, was of 1st-century date (not later than AD 75-80). Contexts [44] and [45], which were almost certainly the same layer, and were possibly dumps of sand, had been cut by

a gully [48]. Several blocks of ragstone ([42]) found at either side of the gully, may possibly be the residual remains of some form of lining to the gully. The dump of pottery, tile and mortar ([41]) dated from the 2nd century. Layer [40] which filled gully [48] was dated to the early 2nd century, and may be another dump of sand. No structural evidence was found in layers [35]-[37], however pottery from context [36] dated from the mid to late 2nd century, while that from layer [35] dated from the late 2nd to early 3rd century. Layer [35] which consisted of a dark grey to black silt and was 0.64 m thick (It may have been truncated by layer [6] above), could be a deposit of dark earth, similar to that found throughout Roman Southwark.

Layer 6 contained a large assemblage of post-medieval pottery, with a few sherds of Roman pottery, and it obviously represented the level of the post medieval cemetery, known from documentary evidence as St Saviour's Burying Ground. Twenty-eight graves (contexts [7]-[34]) were located in the area of the trench, and disarticulated human bones were found within the upper levels of layer [6].

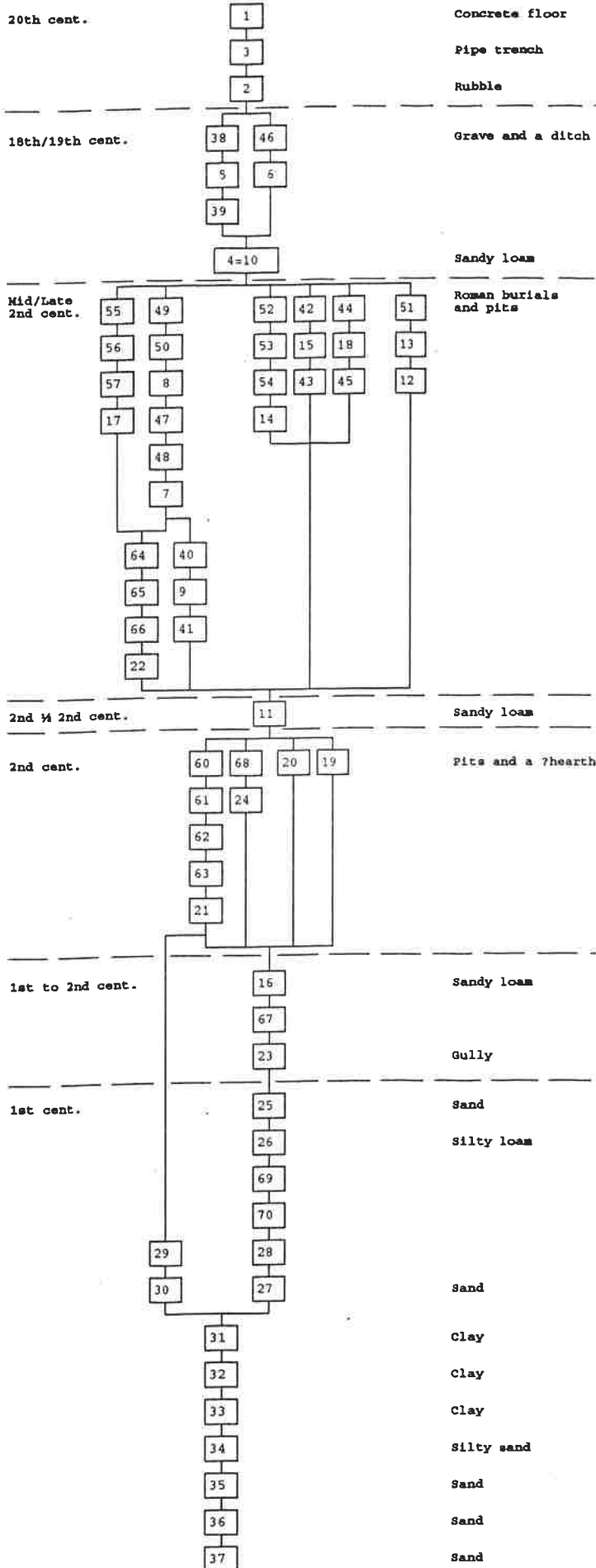
Overlying layer [6] there was a layer ([5]) of compact brick rubble, which was most probably a make-up layer prior to the construction of the Victorian school on the site. Layer [4] was probably a floor level of the school, while layer [3] represented the school's demolition level. Finally layer [2] was the make-up material for the current warehouse.



# TRENCH 2 (T2): PHASED MATRIX

## Chronology

## Description



## CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

1 Modern concrete floor basement.

### Level

Top 2.22 m OD

Base 1.97 m OD

2 Layer of rubble consisting of bricks, tile and mortar.

### Level

Top 1.97 m OD

Base 1.73 m OD

3 Modern pipe trench.

### Level

Top 1.93 m OD

Base 1.26 m OD

4 = [10] Dark brown, slightly clayey sandy loam. Moderate inclusion of brick and tile fragments and occasional large tesserae. The deposit was removed in two 0.10 m spits in order to test whether there was any distinction in the finds throughout the layer. The upper spit was recorded as layer [4], and the lower as context [10]. However it was clear that it was a single stratigraphical deposit.

### Level

Top 1.73 m OD

Base 1.53 m OD

5 Burial. Adult. Poorly articulated, consisting of skull fragments, humeri and several upper ribs. The rest of the skeleton had been cut away by the construction trench for the concrete floor. No evidence of a coffin was recorded. Orientation E-W.

### Level

Skull 1.72 m OD

Feet -----

6 Ditch/gully. Shallow sloping sides and a slightly rounded bottom. Depth 0.46 m, width 0.70 m. Fill: a dark brown, slightly clayey, silty loam, with occasional red tile fragments, animal bone, pottery and tesserae. Orientation E-W.

### Level

Top 1.73 m OD

Base 1.27 m OD

7 Pit. Vertical sides and a flat base. Length 3 m, width 1.5 m and depth 0.4 m. Fills: the upper fill was a mottled dark grey/dark brown clayey loam, with frequent red tile fragments, lumps of *opus signinum* and tesserae. The lower fill was a dark grey, very sandy loam with frequent charcoal flecks and gravel.

**Level**

Top 1.53 m OD

Base 1.13 m OD

8 Pit. Sub-rectangular in plan. Diameter 0.45 m, depth 0.2 m. Fills: the upper fill was a dark grey, very sandy loam with occasional charcoal flecks. The lower fill was uncompacted pale yellow mortar with occasional oyster shells.

**Level**

Top 1.53 m OD

Base 1.33 m OD

9 Burial. Adult male. Poorly articulated. Supine, with arms by its sides. Skeletal preservation was poor and only fragments of the skull and the major limb bones were preserved (both humeri, the left radius and ulna, both femurs and patellae and the left tibia). The grave had been cut away below the knees by pipe trench [3]. There was no evidence of a coffin and the grave fill consisted of a light grey/mottled brown sandy loam. Orientation E-W.

**Level**

Skull 1.27 m OD

Feet -----

10 = [4]

11 Mid brown slightly clayey sandy loam, with frequent oyster shells, tesserae, red tile chippings and small fragments of mortar and plain white plaster.

**Level**

Top 1.54 m OD

Base 1.34 m OD

12 Gully. The western edge has a 45°-50° slope, while the eastern side of the feature has been cut by pipe trench [3]. The bottom is slightly rounded. Width 0.4 m, depth 0.3 m. Fill: black clayey loam with occasional fragments of mortar, tile and pottery sherds. Orientation NW-SE.

**Level**

Top 1.53 m OD

Base 1.34 m OD

13 Pit. Shallow sloping sides and a flat bottom. Fill: dark grey silty loam with occasional sherds of pottery. Heavily truncated by both contexts [3] and [5].

**Level**

Top 1.42 m OD

Base 1.35 m OD

**14 Burial.** Adult, male. Articulated. Supine with its hands crossed over its pelvis. Only moderately preserved as no ribs, clavicles, scapulae, finger or feet bones were found and only the lumbar vertebrae remained. A lead object (27Δ) was found above the skull and twelve iron nails which were found around the skeleton, provide the only evidence for a coffin. There were two grave fills: the upper fill was a mid grey-brown sandy loam with frequent tesserae and several large fragments of redeposited tessellated flooring (the largest piece was 0.30 m x 0.39 m with bonded, large, plain red tesserae (0.02 m<sup>2</sup>). The intact fragments of flooring were placed on edge lining the grave cut. The primary fill was a light grey-brown clayey loam. Orientation E-W.

**Level**

Skull 1.18 m OD

Feet 1.14 m OD

**15 Burial.** Adult, female and infant, 1.6-2.6 years old. The adult burial was articulated and supine, while the remains of the infant were disarticulated. The skeletal preservation was poor with only the adult's skull and humeri being recorded (A substantial amount of the grave had been cut by pipe trench [3]) and only the skull, part of the ilium and the right femur of the infant being found. Nails found around the skeleton provide the only evidence of a coffin. Orientation E-W.

**Level**

Skull 1.47 m OD

Feet 1.44 m OD

**16** Mottled light grey\mid brown sandy loam.

**Level**

Top 1.38 m OD

Base 1.28 m OD

**17 Pit.** Vertical N side, most of the feature extended into the S balk of the trench and it was not bottomed. Fills: 17/1 Mid brown-black silty loam with occasional fragments of mortar and tile, pottery sherds and large tesserae (0.02 m<sup>2</sup>); 17/2 Black silty loam with occasional fragments of glass, pottery sherds, animal bones and oyster shells; 17/3 Dark grey silty loam with frequent tile fragments, pottery sherds and oyster shells.

**Level**

Top 1.38 m OD

Base 0.94 m OD (base of fill 3, not of feature).

**18 Burial.** Adult. Poorly articulated with some disarticulation. Skeletal preservation was poor and as most of the grave extended under the N section only fragmentary remains of the tibiae, humeri, feet bones and a skull, which overlay the feet, were visible. Two iron nails recovered from the base of the grave provide the only evidence of a coffin. Orientation NW-SE.

**Level**

Skull -----

Feet 1.29 m OD

**19** Shallow depression with irregular sides. Length 1 m, width 0.5 m, depth 0.05 m. Fill: a light grey silty loam with frequent charcoal flecks and lumps of burnt clay. Possibly a hearth.

**Level**

Top 1.38 m OD

Base 1.33 m OD

**20** Shallow depression. The scoop has a curving edge with shallow curving sides and dished base. Half of the feature extends under the N balk of the trench. Width 0.7 m, depth 0.15 m. Fills: 20/1 was a mid-grey sandy loam with frequent charcoal flecks, occasional burnt flint fragments and pottery sherds; 20/2 was a light brown sandy loam with frequent small pebbles.

**Level**

Top 1.41 m OD

Base 1.29 m OD

**21** Rectangular pit. The pit had vertical sides and a flat base. Its S side had been cut by feature [14]. Length 2.5 + m, width 1.23 m, depth 0.95 m. Fills: 21/1 Dark grey/brown clayey loam with occasional fragments of tile and mortar and tesserae; 21/2 Mottled grey/brown clayey loam, fine gravel lenses and yellow sand with occasional fragments of roof tile, mortar, dark red and yellow painted wall plaster and tesserae; 21/3 Pale grey sandy loam with occasional fragments of mortar; 21/4 Light grey sand with lenses of mid-grey clay.

**Level**

Top 1.36 m OD

Base 0.41 m OD

**22** Burial. Adult female. Supine hands crossed over its pelvis. Articulated, except for the feet. The upper half of the skeleton had been cut by the pipe trench [3]. A penannular brooch (30Δ), minus the pin, was found by the right hand side of the pelvis. No evidence of a coffin was found and the grave fill consisted of two layers: 22/1 grey-black silty loam with occasional pottery sherds and oyster shells; 22/2 Mottled red brown compact silty loam with occasional pottery sherds. Orientation E-W.

**Level**

Skull -----

Feet 0.96 m OD

**23** Gully with shallow curving sides and rounded bottom which had been truncated by grave [14]. Width 0.3 m, depth 0.10 m. Fill: mid brown gritty loam with occasional fragments of tile, tesserae and animal bone. Orientation N-S.

**Level**

Top 1.38 m OD

Base 1.28 m OD

**24** Pit mostly retained within the N and E balks. Shallow sloping sides and slightly rounded bottom. Depth 0.33 m. Fill: silty sand with occasional tile fragments and pottery sherds. Four iron nails were recovered from the fill.

**Level**

Top 1.38 m OD

Base 1.08 m OD

**25** Dark yellow sand mottled with patches of grey sand. Fragments of pottery and animal bone were present on the surface of the layer.

**Level**

Top 1.28 m OD

Base 0.98 m OD

**26** Dark brown-black, silty sand, with moderate inclusions of fragments of charcoal, burnt tile and clay; and occasional fragments of shell, and lumps of iron panning and slag. The layer was quite patchy but formed a more consolidated layer E of the modern pipe trench [3].

**Level**

Top 0.98 m OD

Base 0.96 m OD

**27** Laminated layers of fine grey and white sand. The deposit thickens to the S. Large areas of the deposit have been stained by mineralisation.

**Level**

Top 0.96 m OD

Base 0.66 m OD

**28** Shallow depression. Diameter 1 m, depth 0.10 m. Fills: 28/1 Mottled pale grey and brown silty sand; 28/2 Mid-grey sand with occasional flecks of charcoal and animal bones and a single amphora sherd.

**Level**

Top 0.96 m OD

Base 0.93 m OD

**29** Layer of mixed fine and coarse gravel.

**Level**

Top 1.00 m OD

Base 0.90 m OD

**30** Layer of compact red mottled clay.

**Level**

Top 0.90 m OD

Base 0.85 m OD

**31** Layer of mottled grey and red compact clay.

**Level**

Top 0.85 m OD

Base 0.75 m OD

**32** Layer of light grey mottled clay.

**Level**

Top 0.75 m OD

Base 0.65 m OD

**33** Layer of sticky light grey clay.

**Level**

Top 0.65 m OD

Base 0.60 m OD

**34** Dark grey-black silty sand.

**Level**

Top 0.60 m OD

Base 0.55 m OD

**35** Mid-grey compact sand.

**Level**

Top 0.55 m OD

Base 0.40 m OD

**36** Light brown-grey compact sand.

**Level**

Top 0.40 m OD

Base 0.30 m OD

**37** Dark yellow compact sand.

**Level**

Top 0.30 m OD

Base UNEXCAVATED

**INTERPRETATION**

Layers [31]-[37] were only detected in the section of pit 21 and it is most likely that they were lenses of natural. It is likely that layers [27], [29] and [30] were also natural lenses. The earliest archaeological activity was probably represented by context [28], which was a shallow depression in the

natural ([27]), and from which the handle of a Dressel type 2-4 amphora was recovered (1st-mid 2nd century). Layer [26] overlay the sandy natural and as it contained charcoal fragments, burnt tile and clay and occasional lumps of slag, it is possible that it represents minor industrial activity in the vicinity.

Context [25] contained an assemblage of 1st-century pottery, which may possibly have been of pre-Flavian date. It was cut by a gully [23]. Both of these contexts were overlaid by layer [16] which was badly truncated by both contemporary and later features. Three pits and a small hearth were probably contemporary with layer [16]. Pit [21] contained large amounts of building debris and the pottery recovered from this feature was mixed assemblage. Most of the sherds were of 2nd century date, however 1st century material was also present and there were two sherds from late 3rd century vessels. As the pit had been truncated by features [3], [14] and [15], it is most likely that the context may have been contaminated and that the two sherds of late third pottery were intrusive.

Contemporary with layer [16] and pit [21] was feature [24]. It was only possible to excavate a small portion of the feature as most of it extended beyond the NE corner of the trench. As the exposed edge of this feature was on a similar alignment to that of grave [18] to the W, and as four nails were found within the fill, it is possible that the context may have been a grave. However, no human bone was recorded and it was stratigraphically earlier than any of the other burials on the site (pottery from feature [24] dated from the 2nd century). Therefore it may simply have been another pit.

Feature [19], which cut layer [16], contained a large amount of burnt material and may have been a small temporary hearth (19), However the feature was not sufficiently substantial, nor was any scorching of the surrounding ground surface observed, to suggest that the feature had been the location of prolonged firing. Pit [20] was located 0.50 m from feature [19], and as it also contained burnt material it may have been associated with feature [19].

Context [11], which overlay layer [16], represents the latest Roman occupation level prior to the use of the area for burial in the late Roman period. Pottery retrieved from the layer has been dated to the second quarter of the 2nd century.

Layer [11] was also cut by pits [7], [13] and [17], gully [12] and the five graves [9], [14], [15], [18] and [22]. The pottery from the grave fills, which was most probably redeposited, was predominantly of 2nd-century date. The penannular brooch (Fowler 1960: D type) found by the right pelvis of [22] cannot be closely dated.

All the Roman graves contained large amounts of building debris within the fills. In particular context [14] contained large fragments of intact



tessellated flooring, which seems to have been used as packing around the edge of the grave cut. Pit [17], dated to the mid to late 2nd century, and pit [7] are recorded by the excavators as having cut the graves [9] and [22] (However for the general interpretive problems this causes see general conclusions below).

Layer [4/10] was highly contaminated, especially at the upper levels. Pottery and finds from this deposit were very mixed and ranged in date from the 2nd century AD to the Victorian period. The context probably indicates a Roman/post Roman build up of dark earth/humic soil which later formed the ground level to St Saviours cemetery and the plots of land to N. Context [5], which may have been within the St Saviours burial ground, was the only burial recovered at this level. The construction of the current basement, represented by layers [1], [2] and [3], had clearly removed a large amount of archaeological stratigraphy.

## GENERAL CONCLUSIONS

In trench 1 it was suggested that context [46], a layer of green sand, which contained pottery of 1st-century date, was possibly the original ground surface. A similar layer, of grey-green sand was recorded at 10-18 Union Street (Heard 1989, 127). In both instances the layers were 0.10 m thick, and while at Union Street the sand overlay natural sands between 0.90-1.10 m OD, in trench 1 layer [46] was encountered at 0.85 m OD. The similarities in both level and description would suggest that the same layer was encountered in both excavations. The recorded drop in the level of the layer, from the excavations at Union Street to trench 1, would suggest that trench 1 was located closer to the edge of the channel known to the N, and recorded in excavations at Borough High Street (Graham 1988). Information from the borehole testing (Fig. 3), where alluvial deposits were detected in boreholes 3 and 5, would suggest that the channel crosses the site on an approximate E-W orientation between 5-10 m to the N of trench 1. Excavations in trench 1 have therefore provided additional information concerning the western limits of one of the sandy islands on which the site was located.

Apart from the gully ([48]) located at the bottom of trench 1, no structural evidence was recognised in this trench. However, as only a small area was opened up in trench 1 it was not possible to interpret the layers [37]-[38], which may have been dumps, old ground surfaces or may possibly have been elements of structures. In trench 1 a light grey silt [36] was recorded overlying context [37], which had been subsequently overlaid by layer [35], a dark earth deposit, which consisted of a dark grey/black silt. As at Union Street, this dark earth layer (context [35]) was the latest Roman activity recorded in trench 1. However at Union Street the dark earth overlay pits

dated to the second half of the 4th century, while pottery from the dark earth layer in trench 1 dated from the late 2nd-early 3rd century. Therefore the similarities may be only superficial.

The pottery recovered from trench 1 suggests that occupation began c. AD 75-80 (context [46]) and similar dates have been proposed for the earliest Roman levels at Union Street (Heard 1989, 128). However, the majority of the dated contexts in trench 1 appear to belong to the 2nd century, and there was no evidence of later activity similar to that recorded at Union Street.

In trench 2 it is most probable that layers [27], [29]-[37] were bands of sand and clay within the natural. If this is accepted then the top of the natural (context [27]) was defined at 0.98 m OD. This is c. 0.35 m lower than the maximum level of the natural defined in the excavations at 15-23 Southwark Street (Beard and Cowan 1988, 375), and suggests that the level of the gravel island dropped as it approached the channel to the S. Layer [26] overlay the natural, and the quantities of burnt tile and clay and the occasional lumps of slag in the matrix lead one to suggest that the area may have been the site of minor industrial activity. This layer had been overlaid by a layer of sand ([25]), which had in turn been cut by a gully ([23]), orientated N-S. Layer [16], which overlay layer [25], had been cut by three pits and what may have been a hearth. Pottery from these features suggest that they were filled during the 2nd century.

Layer [11] had been cut by a series of burials and pits, and the excavators recorded the pits [7] and [17] as cutting the graves [9] and [22]. However, pit [17] produced a coherent assemblage of pottery of mid to late 2nd century date and if the pit is considered to provide a sealed deposit it would provide a *terminus ante quem* for the burials [9] and [22]. Consideration of the site in its wider context would suggest that such an early date for these burials would be exceptional. At 15-23 Southwark Street, the burials were apparently of 4th-century date (Beard and Cowan 1988, 380), while at the Courage Brewery site the inhumations overlay a late 3rd-century masonry structure, and one of the burials was accompanied by a coin of the 340s (Dillon *et al.* 1991, 262). In both cases the burials were the latest Roman activity on the site.

In addition to these factors, it should also be taken into consideration that if the burials [9] and [22] are of mid to late 2nd century date or earlier, then, atypically they were most probably occurring within the existing boundaries of the settlement. At 10-18 Union Street a stone structure was uncovered which has been tentatively dated to the late 2nd or 3rd century (Heard 1989, 131); a late 3rd-century masonry structure was recorded at the Courage Brewery site and large masonry structures of uncertain date are known at 15-23 Southwark Street. It would seem therefore that there are sufficient grounds to doubt the integrity of the stratigraphic relationships as they were recorded during the excavation.

Alternately it is possible that the assemblage of pottery recovered from pit [17] is redeposited, and as a consequence has no dating implications for the burials which pit [17] cuts. However one interprets the stratigraphic relationships of the burials to the pits, the interpretive problems caused within the context of the sites in the immediate vicinity need to be acknowledged, and on balance it would seem prudent to consider that the pottery from the pits was redeposited or that the stratigraphic relationships between the pits and the graves was incorrectly recorded.

Five Roman graves ([9], [14], [15], [18] and [22]) were recorded which included six skeletons. The only grave goods which were found were a lead object from above the skull of grave [14], and a penannular brooch from the pelvic region of grave [22]. Evidence of coffins in the form of nails were found in graves [14], [15] and [18], while the large fragments of tessellated pavement found within the grave cut of burial [14] may have been some form of grave lining. The skull found over the feet of grave [18] may provide evidence of decapitation, similar to those which have been found in other late Roman cemeteries. However as the upper half of the body was retained in the section it is also possible that the skull belonged to another individual. All of the graves, except grave [13] (which was orientated NW-SE), were aligned E-W, and none of them were intercutting.

Layer 4/10 which overlay the burials and pits in trench 2, contained a very mixed assemblage of pottery ranging from the 2nd to the 19th century. A single post-medieval burial (context 5), which most probably belonged to the St Saviours Burying Ground, was found cutting this layer as was a gully, which was aligned E-W. Layer 4/10 had been truncated by the construction levels for the modern basement, which may have destroyed at least 2 m of pre-existing stratigraphy.

Evidence of post Roman activity in trench 1 took the form of a dense concentration of burials which belonged to the St Saviour's Burying Ground. In total 28 skeletons were lifted and recorded. All of the burials were supine and they were aligned E-W. Several artefacts were recovered from grave [10] including: a copper alloy frame of a headdress (15 $\Delta$ ), two Victorian coins with the remnants of some pocket fabric (12 $\Delta$ ), found next to the pelvis, and a copper alloy pin (13 $\Delta$ ) and fastener (10 $\Delta$ ). The only other artefact recovered from one of the burials was a copper alloy button from the chest region of grave [11]. Brown staining, isolated fragments of wood, coffin plates and handles provided the evidence for coffins.

The numbers of intercutting graves and the amount of charnel material recovered from the layer through which the burials had been cut, demonstrate that the graveyard had been intensively used. Overlying the graveyard there were the demolition levels of the Victorian school, which in turn were covered by the modern buildings.

## APPENDED REPORTS

### HUMAN BONE REPORT

By Angela Boyle

In this report I am concerned with only the late Roman inhumations recovered from trench two, where five graves were recorded producing a total of six individuals. There were two adult males, three adult females and an unsexed infant, who was approximately two and a half years old. The adult skeletons were in the age range 17-49 years (see Appendix 1 for a breakdown of the age range).

The state of preservation of the skeletal remains was very poor, and several of the graves extended beyond the limits of the excavation or had been severely truncated by later features. Grave [18] extended beyond the S facing section of the trench. Graves [9], [15] and [22] were cut by the pipe trench [3]. The best preserved remains were recovered from grave [14] though these too were poor. Considerable post-mortem erosion was apparent throughout the sample and all surviving bone was of a very fragmentary nature.

The denuded condition of the sample is worth detailing as it has serious bearing on the nature of any analysis that might be attempted. It was not possible to undertake any metric evaluation, as only a few of the more common measurements could be obtained from the entire sample. Estimation of stature was calculated for only two of the individuals (14 and 22), and this was based on the rather less reliable regression equations for the humerus (male) and the femur (female) (Trotter and Gleser 1952, 1958).

Each individual was examined for the presence of non-metric variations. Skeleton 15a was found to be missing both mandibular second molars. However, as the congenital absence of second premolars is quite common in modern material (Oliver *et al* 1945), radiographic study would be needed to clarify whether these teeth had developed but were unerupted or had simply not formed. Coronal ossicles were also present on the skull of this individual.

Estimations of sex were based entirely on the morphology of the pelvis, where present, and the skull. Incomplete innominates were present in graves [14] and [22]. It was possible to examine only the width of sciatic notch and the pre-auricular sulcus since in both cases the pubic bone was absent. The other adults were sexed according to skull morphology which was again limited by the fragmentary nature of the remains. No attempt was made to sex the infant.

Many studies exist where the sexing of fragmentary remains has been determined using discriminant function analysis of long bone circumference. However, a new function must be calculated for each population in question, using other methods of sex determination. This is not possible with such a small sample but could be attempted if the sample population was to be extended.

The age of the infant could be reliably based on the development of the ilium and the dentition. In the case of the adult remains age estimation was problematical and a range of techniques were applied including: auricular surface aging (Lovejoy et al, 1986), dental development (van Beek 1983) and attrition (Brothwell 1981). Only in the case of skeleton [18] was it possible to assess the dental development. Post mortem damage enabled the examination of the root formation of both of the unerupted upper third molars. This is considered to be a more reliable indicator of age than eruption, especially in the case of the third molars whose behaviour is characteristically variable. Due to the fragmentation of the skulls ectocranial suture closure (Meindl and Lovejoy 1985) was of minimal value, as it was not possible to be certain of the identification of all the required points on the sutures.

Particular reference must be made to skeleton [9] whose age estimate is at best tentative, based as it is on limited examination of suture closure and the presence of one maxillary molar.

The poor preservation of the sample did not prevent the examination of some interesting pathology, though it will not be possible to consider the pattern of skeletal involvement and the resulting implications for diagnosis.

Dental pathology occurred throughout the sample with indications of attrition, which was severe in the case of skeleton 14. This individual had only six teeth remaining, a number of which exhibited gross carious involvement. Total resorption of the tooth sockets had occurred in the region of the mandibular left molars. The general condition of this dentition is as one would expect given the estimated age of the individual. Skeleton [15] had well preserved dentition. The mandibular left first molar had been lost in life and the socket fully resorbed. A medial interproximal carious cavity was present on the adjacent second molar, indicating a possible reason for the loss of the first molar. Finally, mild degrees of attrition, alveolar resorption and calculus formation were indicated. There was no reason to believe that any periodontal infection had been present.

The complete maxillary dentition recovered from grave [18] was in excellent condition with no wear and minimum calculus formation. Enamel hypoplasia was present involving incisors and both canines. Two distinct grooves could be seen indicating two possible periods of growth interruption in childhood.

Lytic lesions were present on the skulls of skeletons [9] and [15a]. In the case of the former three round lesions were present on the parietal bones adjacent to the coronal and sagittal sutures. They have perforated both the inner and outer tables of the skull. There does not appear to be any activity in the area surrounding the lesions which take the form of fairly regular punched out holes, apart from possible thinning of the inner table. Two of the lesions are of comparable size - approximately 15 mm in diameter, while the third is approximately 5 mm in diameter. Skeleton [15a]'s involvement is in the region of the left parietal and the occipital bone. One round lesion of approximately 10 mm diameter has not perforated through to the inner table of the skull. The other which is associated with an area of porosity has done so. I considered the possibility of osteitis affecting the mastoid but post mortem erosion has helped to obscure this region. However perforation into the mastoid sinuses does not seem to have occurred. No remodelling or repair is apparent on either of the skulls. Similar well circumscribed lesions can be seen where multiple myeloma, a malignant neoplasm of plasma cells is present. However, in most cases lytic defects are apparent throughout the skeleton. Skeleton 9 does not exhibit such behaviour.

Corresponding areas of the left tibia and fibula of skeleton 22 showed signs of periosteal reaction. New bone formation has occurred at the proximal ends of these bones. Further involvement is apparent at the distal end of the tibia and the midshaft of the fibula. This happens in response to the irritation of the periosteum by inflammation or infection. The periosteum is a thin connective tissue membrane which coats the surface of the cortical bone in life.

New bone proliferation has occurred around two of the phalanges of the left foot of this individual. This has caused fusion at the distal end of the two bones. The new bone has a spongy, irregular appearance and partially obscures the articular surfaces. None of the other phalanges present are affected. This could be the result of septic arthritis which is characterised by the appearance of very irregular reactive bone overlying an area of infection, usually a joint surface.

Finally, some very mild eburnation and porosity is apparent on the dorsal aspect of both the right and left patellae of skeleton 14. Eburnation occurs where cartilage has disintegrated in life and bone begins to move on bone. As involvement here is very minor this can be attributed to normal wear and tear at the knee joint. Although there was no sign of involvement in the corresponding regions of the femora and tibiae.

It is impossible to be more specific regarding the causes of the lesions described above, particularly those thought to be infectious in origin as possible causes are numerous. Also any conclusions concerning the general health of the population represented are meaningless given the small sample size.

## FEATURE INDEX

**COL = COLOUR**  
**BW = BLACK AND WHITE**  
**NK = NOT KEPT**  
**PT = POTTERY**  
**R = ROMAN**  
**MX = MIXED**  
**SMF = SMALL FIND + NUMBER**

### TRENCH 1

CONTEXT	PLAN	SECTION	PHOTO	FINDS
1	1	1		MODERN NK
2		4		SMF 57, 62
3		4		MODERN NK
4		4		MODERN NK
5		4		MX NK
6	4	4	BW/COL	SMF 1-8,41,42,46,50, 54,55,56,58, 61,63,64,65.
7	4			MX NK
8	4			MX NK
9	4		BW	
10	4			SMF 9-15,19,22
11	6			
12	6			
13	6	4		
14	6			
15	6			SMF 20
16	7			
17	7			SMF 21
18	7	4		
19	7	4		
20	7			
21	7			

22		7		
23	7			
<b>CONTEXT</b>	<b>PLAN</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PHOTO</b>	<b>FINDS</b>
24	7			
25	8			
26	8			
27	8	4	COL	
28	8			
29	8	4		
30	8	4		
31	8	4		
32	8			
33	8			
34	8			
35		4		SMF 23
36		4		SMF 24,32,33
37	13	4	BW/COL	PT:R
38	11			PT:R
39	11			PT:R
40	11	4		PT:R
41	14			SMF 40
42	14			PT:R
43	14			PT:R
44	14	4		PT:R
45	14			PT:R
46	14	4		PT:R
47	14	4		PT:R



## TRENCH 2

CONTEXT	PLAN	SECTION	PHOTO	FINDS
1		2	BW	MOD NK
2		2		SMF 59
3	3	2		MOD NK
4		2		SMF 52
5	3		COL	MX
6	3	2		SMF 17
7	3	2		SMF 16,18,60
8	3			
9	5	2	BW/COL	SMF 35
10		2		SMF 53
11		2		SMF 25,26
12		2		PT:R
13	9			
14	9,10,12	1	BW/COL	SMF 27,47
15	9	1	BW/COL	
16		2		
17	15	2		SMF 28,39,45
18	9	2	BW/COL	SMF 49
19	9			SMF 31
20	16	2		PT:R
21		1		SMF 37,34,38
22	15	2	BW/COL	SMF 29,30,48,51
23	9	2		
24	9	2		PT:R
25		2		SMF 36,44
26	17	2		
27		2		PT:R
28	17			SMF 43
29		2		
30		2		
31		2,3		
32		3		

<b>CONTEXT</b>	<b>PLAN</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PHOTO</b>	<b>FINDS</b>
33		3		
34		3		
35		3		
36		3		
37		3		

## SMALL FINDS INDEX

NO.	CONTEXT	MATERIAL	OBJECT
1	T1/[6]	Fe	COFFIN HANDLE
2	T1/[6]	Fe	COFFIN HANDLE
3	T1/[6]	Fe	COFFIN HANDLE
4	T1/[6]	Fe	COFFIN HANDLE
5	T1/[6]	Fe	COFFIN HANDLE
6	T1/[6]	Fe	COFFIN HANDLE
7	T1/[6]	Cu Alloy	COIN/TOKEN/DISC
8	T1/[6]	Bone	HANDLE
9	T1/[10]	Fe	NEEDLE EYELET
10	T1/[10]	Cu Alloy + Textile	BUTTON AND TEXTILE
11	T1/[10]	Cu Alloy	NAIL
12	T1/[10]	Cu Alloy ?? + Textile	EARLY VICTORIAN COINS AND TEXTILE
13	T1/[10]	Cu Alloy + Textile	PIN
14	T1/[10]	Fe	STRIP ?
15	T1/[10]	Fe	WIRE
16	T2/[7]	Glass	BODY FRAGMENT
17	T2/[6]	Glass	FRAGMENT
18	T2/[7]	Bone	PIN
19	T1/[11]	Cu Alloy	BUTTON
20	T1/[15]	Zn??/Pewter??	COFFIN PLATE
21	T1/[17]	Fe	COFFIN HANDLE
22	T1/[6]	Flint	FLAKE
23	T1/[35]	Cu Alloy	STRIP
24	T1/[36]	Bone	PIN

NO.	CONTEXT	MATERIAL	OBJECT
25	T2/[11]	Glass	FRAGMENT
26	T2/[11]	Cu Alloy	FRAGMENT
27	T2/[14]	Pb	MISCELLANEOUS
28	T2/[17]	Glass	FRAGMENT
29	T2/[22]	Glass	FRAGMENT
30	T2/[22]	Cu Alloy	PENANNULAR BROOCH
31	T2/[19]	Glass	FRAGMENT
32	T1/[36]	Cu Alloy	2 CHAINLINKS
33	T1/[36]	Flint	FLAKE
34	T2/[21]	Flint	FLAKE
35	T2/[9]	Glass	FRAGMENT
36	T2/[25]	Glass	FRAGMENT
37	T2/[21]	Flint	FLAKE
38	T2/[21]	Flint	FLAKE
39	T2/[17]	Glass	FRAGMENT
40	T2/[41]	Glass	TESSERAE
41	T1/[6]	Fe & Leather	SHOE HEEL AND HOBNAILS
42	T1/[6]	Fe & Leather	SHOE HEEL AND HOBNAILS
43	T2/[28]	Fe	SLAG
44	T2/[25]	Fe	SLAG
45	T2/[17]	Fe	SLAG
46	T1/[6]	Fe	COFFIN HANDLE
47	T2/[14]	Fe	NAIL
48	T2/[22]	Fe	NAILS
49	T2/[18]	Fe	NAIL
50	T1/[6]	Fe	COFFIN HANDLE
51	T2/[22]	Fe	NAIL
52	T2/[4]	Fe	NAIL

NO.	CONTEXT	MATERIAL	OBJECT
53	T2/[10]	Fe	STRIP?
54	T1/[6]	Fe	WIRE
55	T1/[6]	Glass	FRAGMNET
56	T1/[6]	Glass	FRAGMENT
57	T1/[2]	Glass	BOTTLE
58	T1/[6]	Glass	FRAGMENT
59	T2/[2]	Glass	FRAGMENT
60	T2/[7]	Glass	FRAGMENT
61	T1/[6]	Glass	FRAGMENT
62	T1/[2]	Glass	FRAGMENT
63	T1/[6]	Glass	FRAGMENT
64	T1/[6]	Glass	FRAGMENT
65	T1/[6]	Cu Alloy	PIN/TACK
66	T1/[36]	Glass	FRAGMENT

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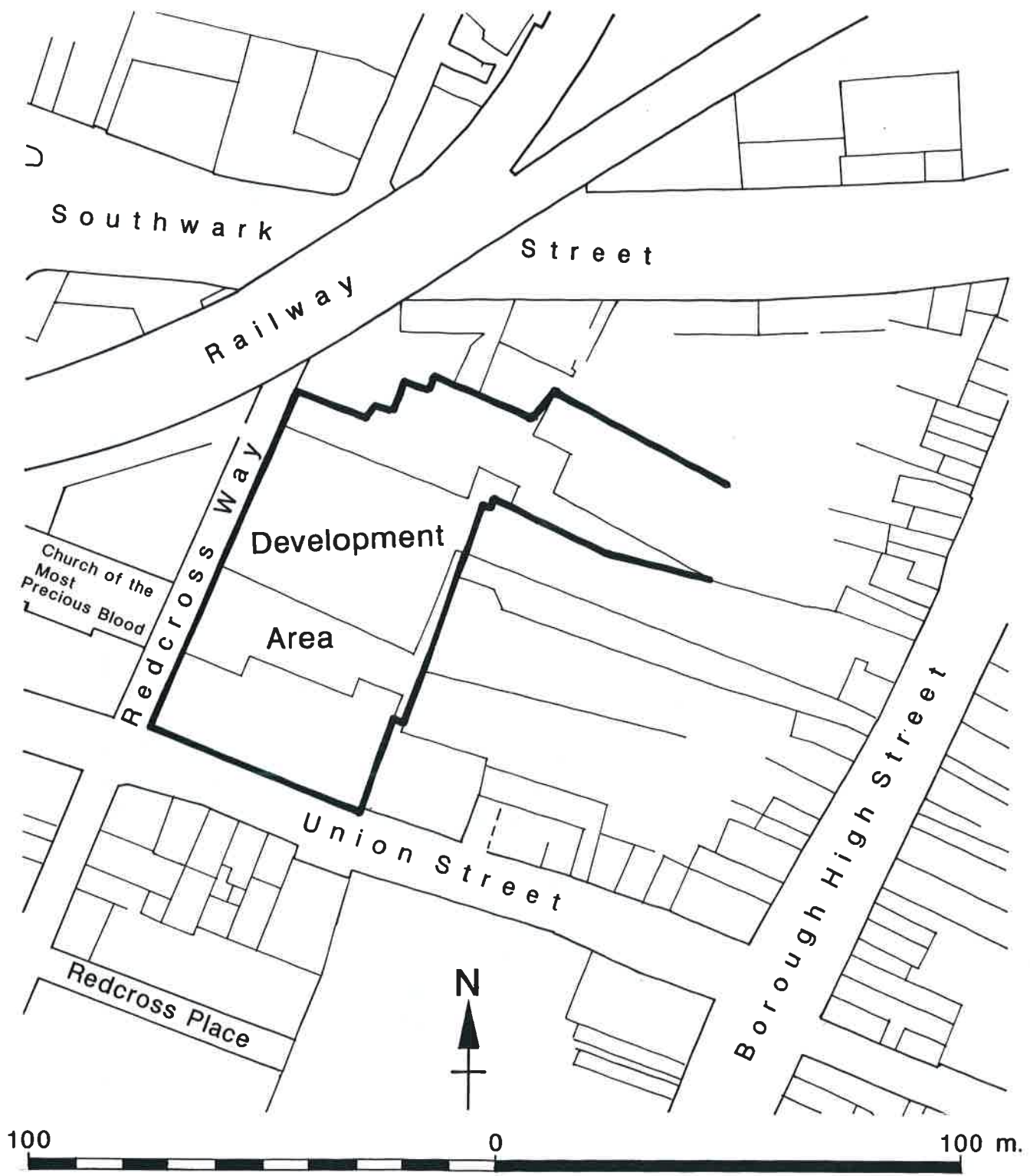


Fig. 1



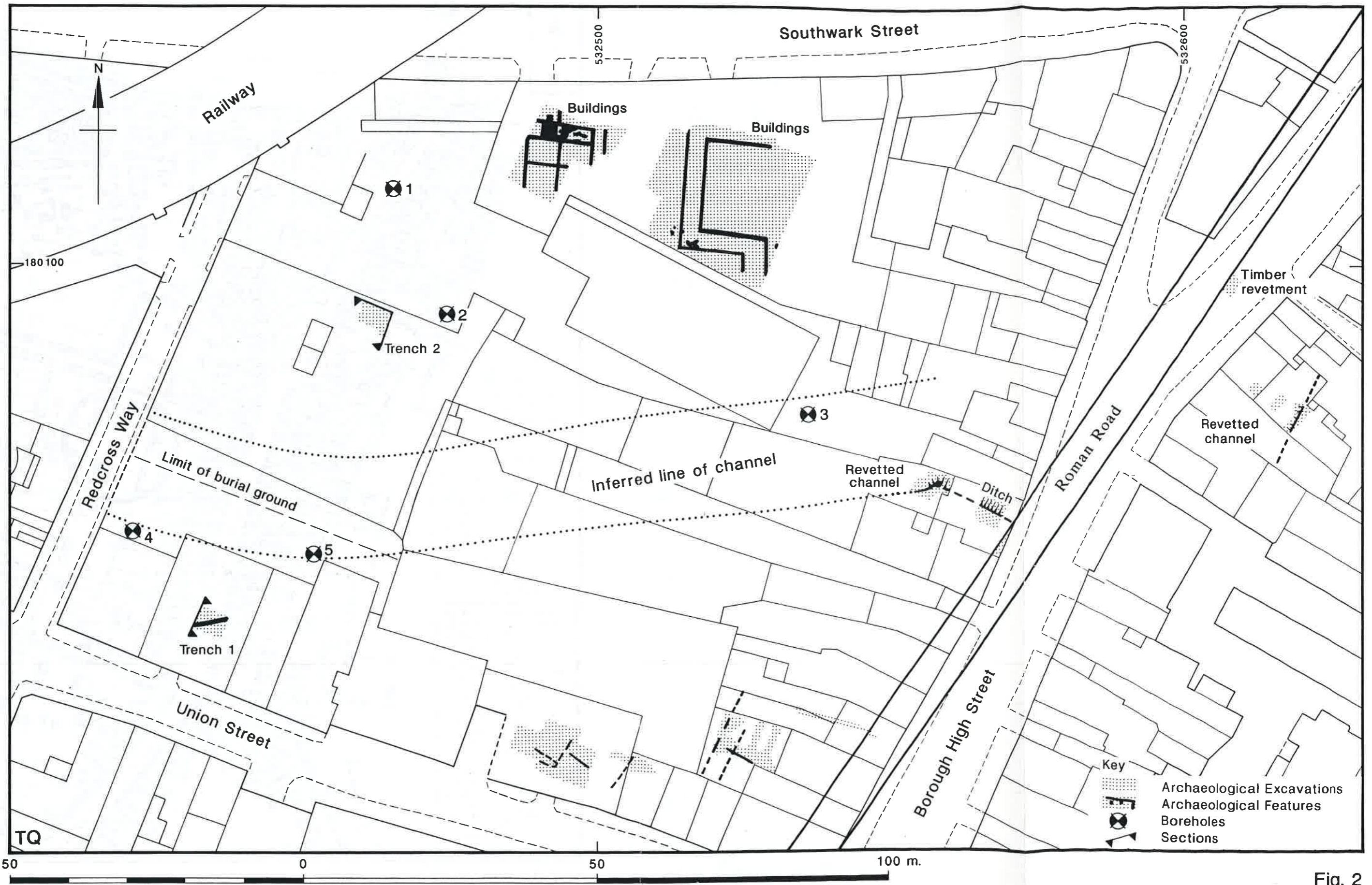


Fig. 2

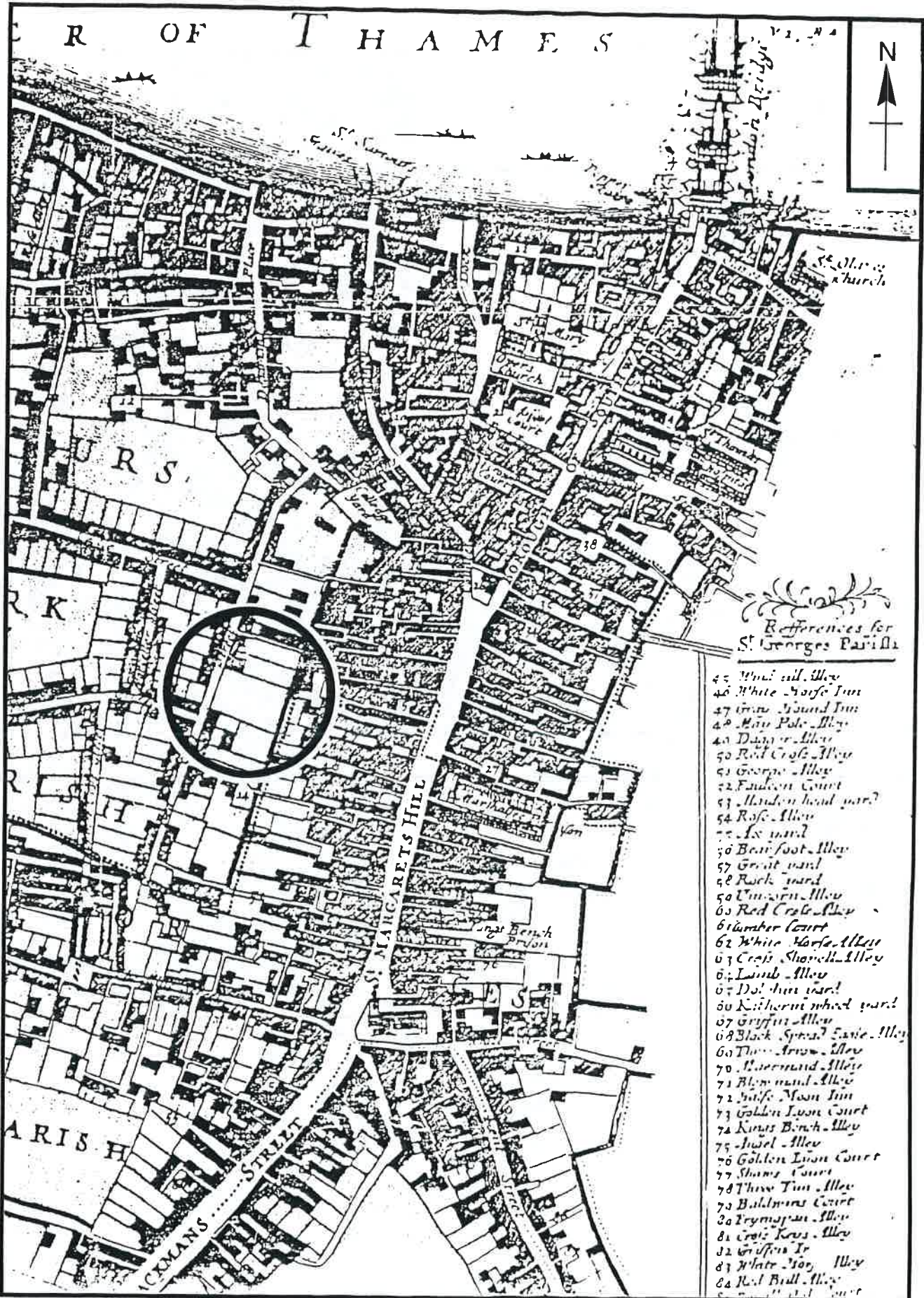


Fig. 3

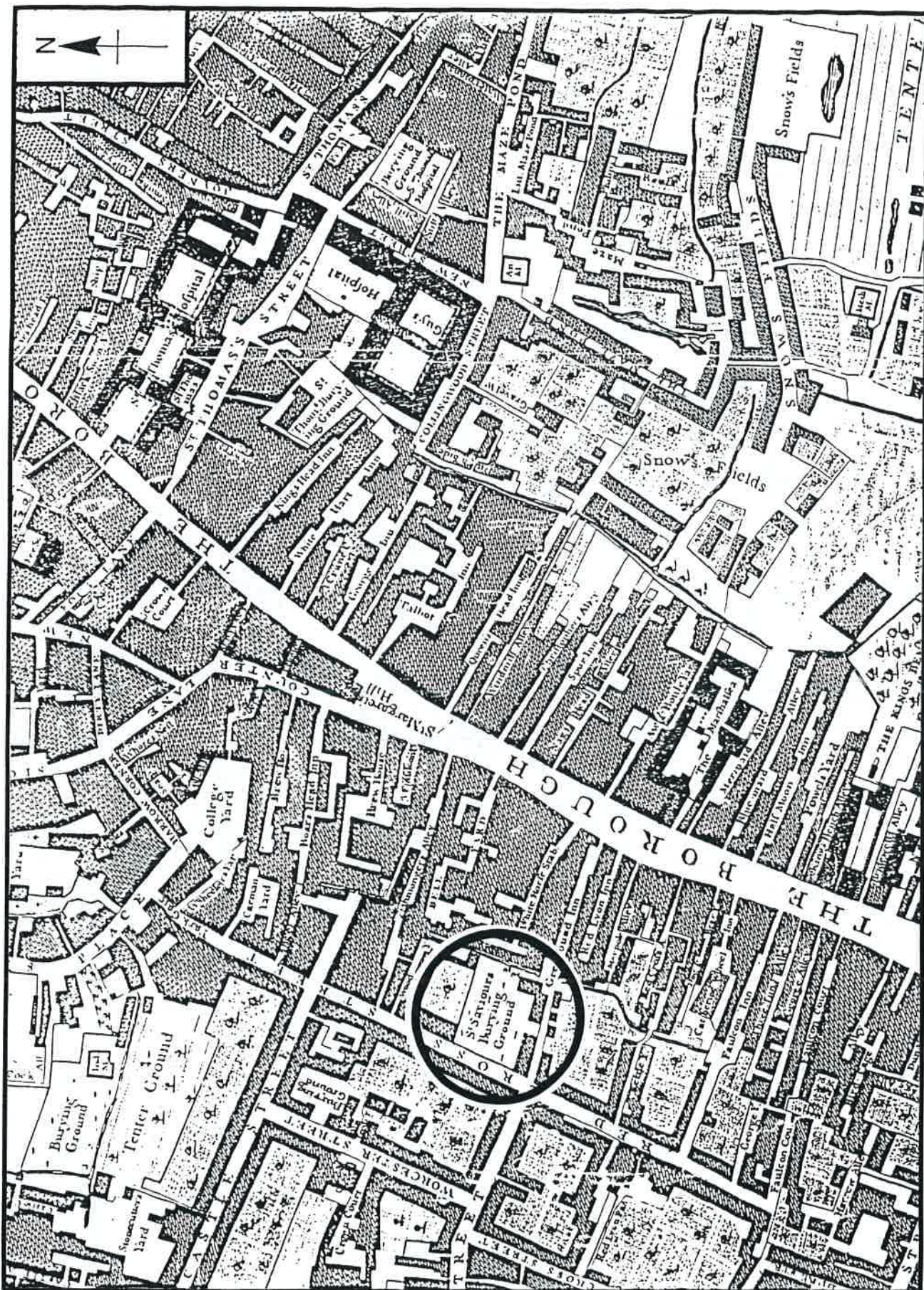


Fig. 4

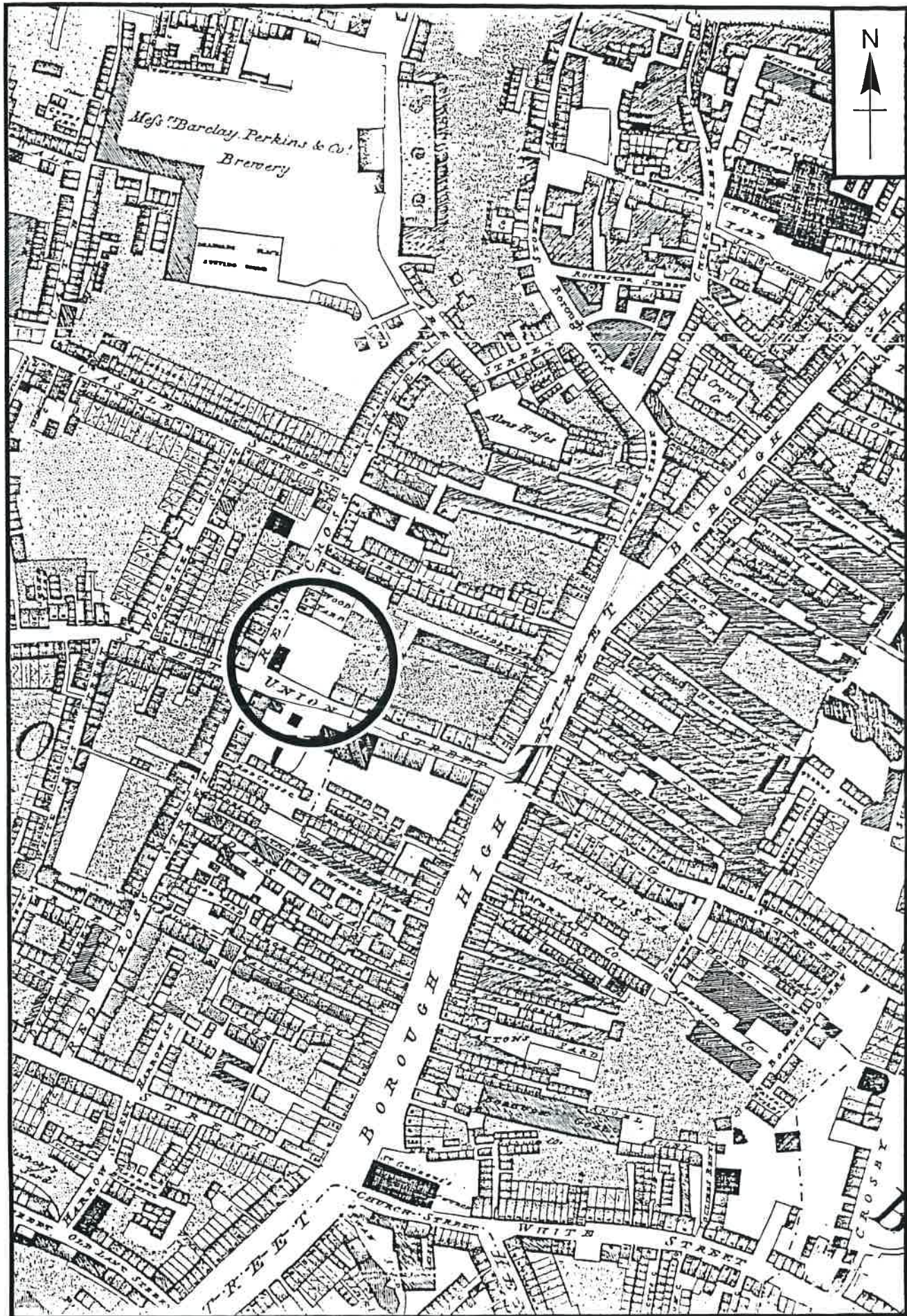


Fig. 5

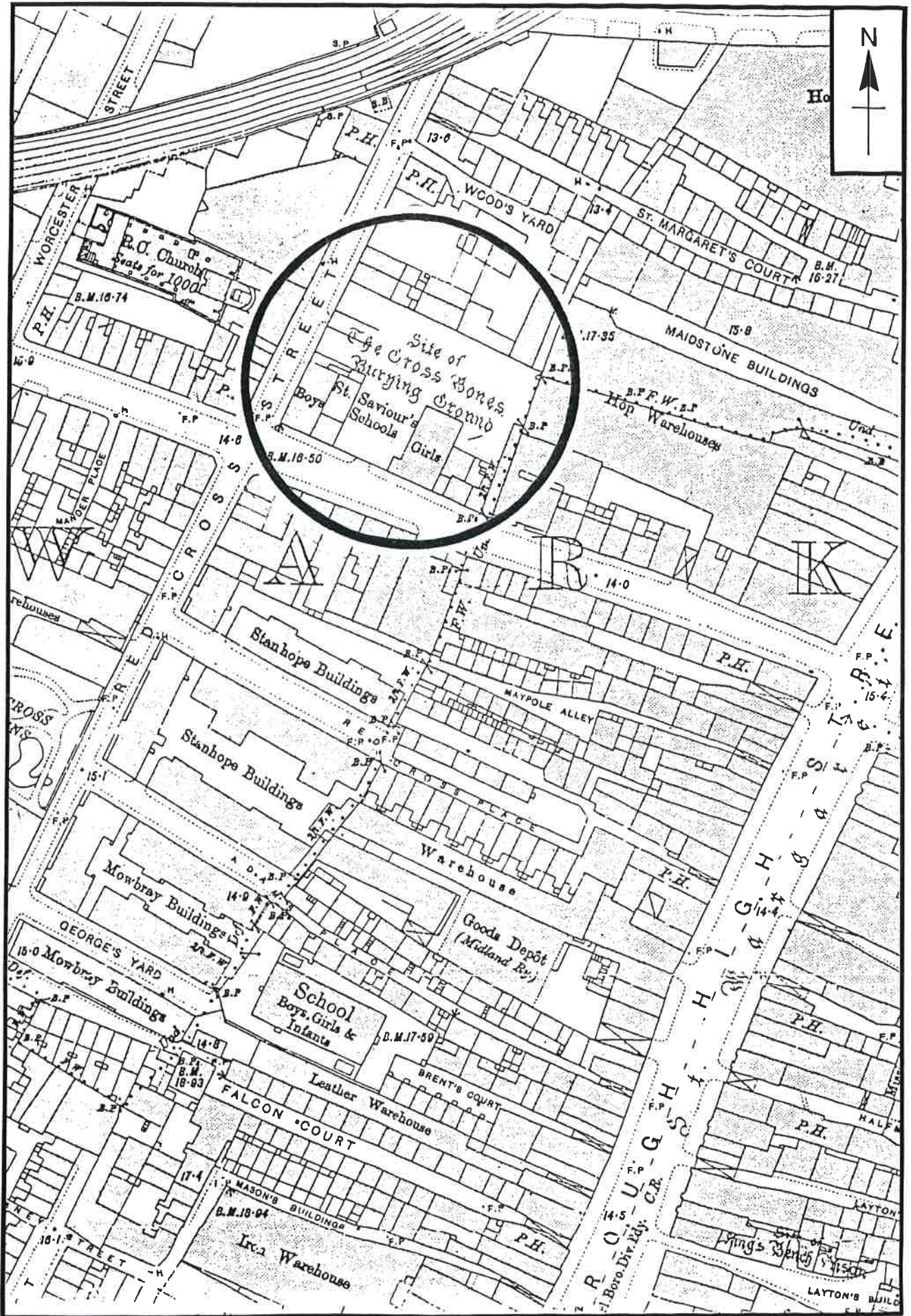


Fig. 6

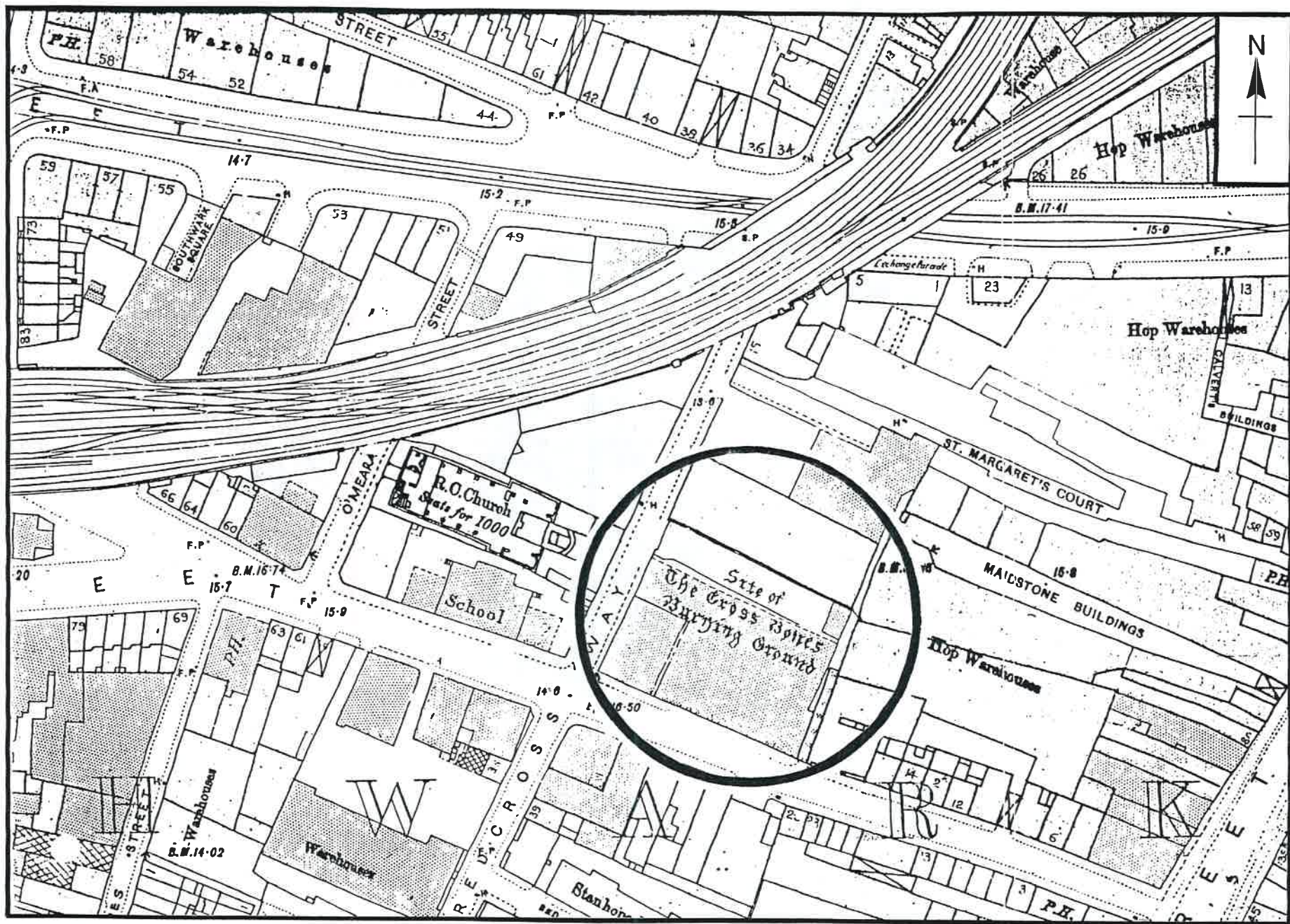


Fig. 7

# Trench 1 West section

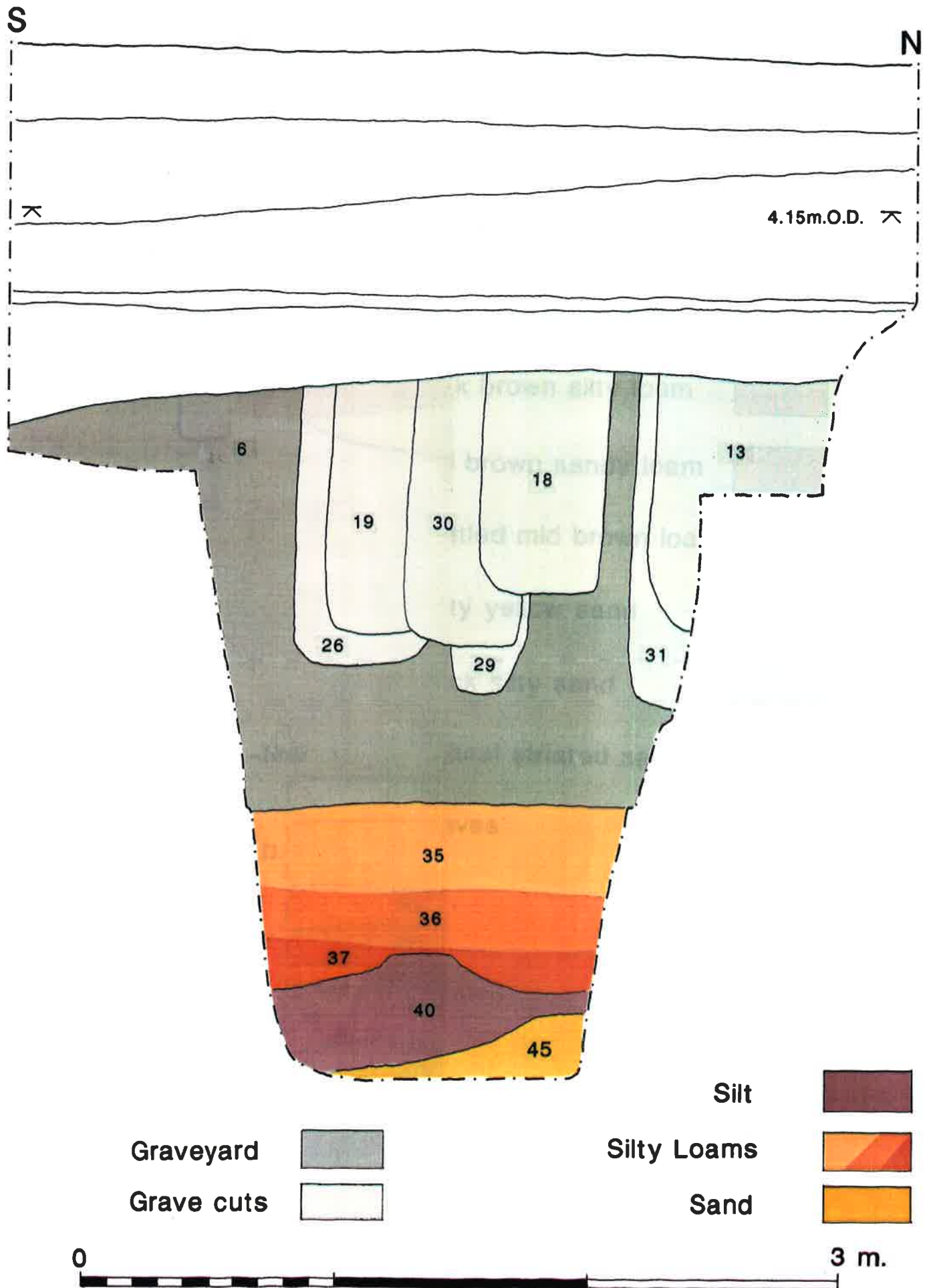


Fig. 8

Trench 2

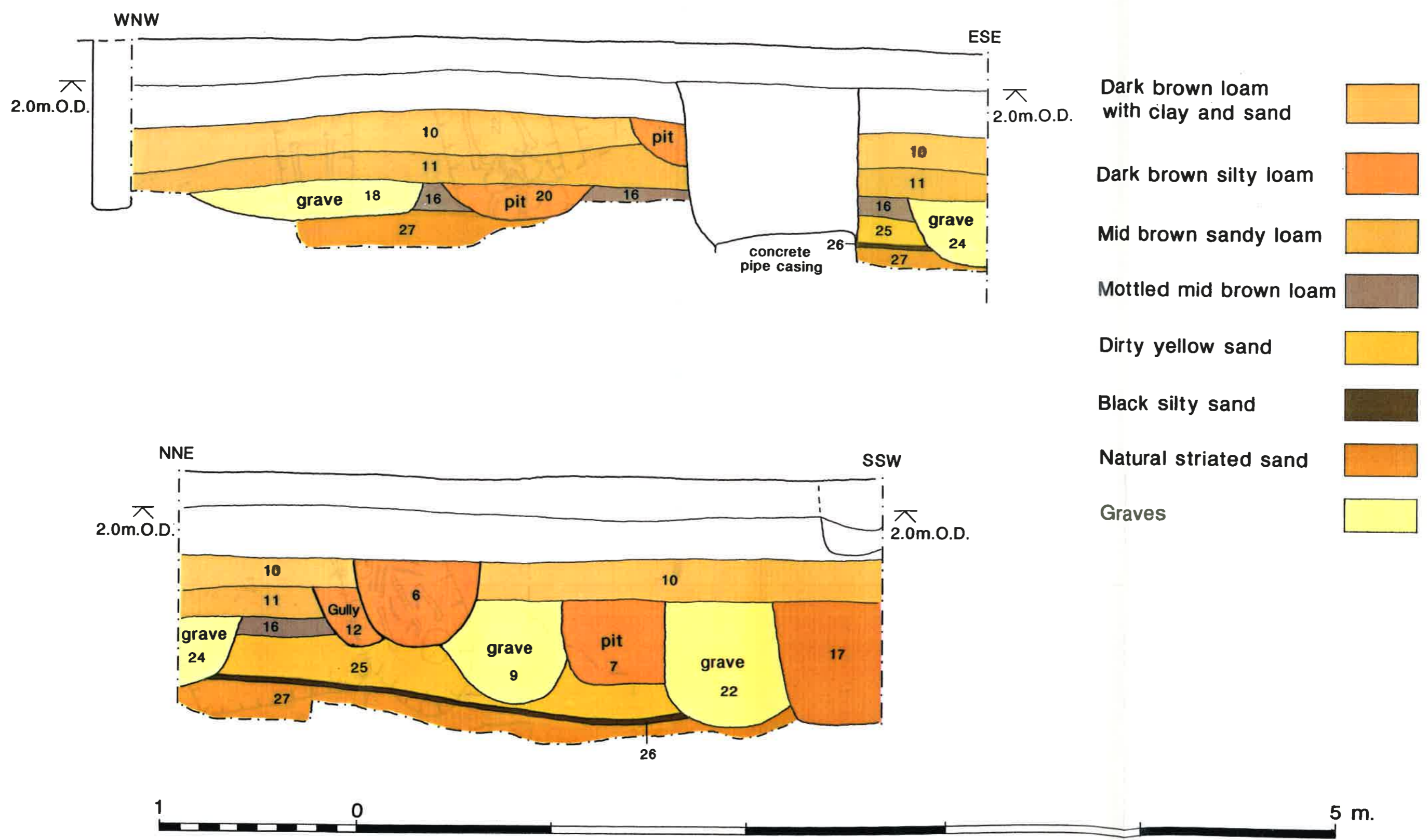


Fig. 9



Trench 2  
Roman graves

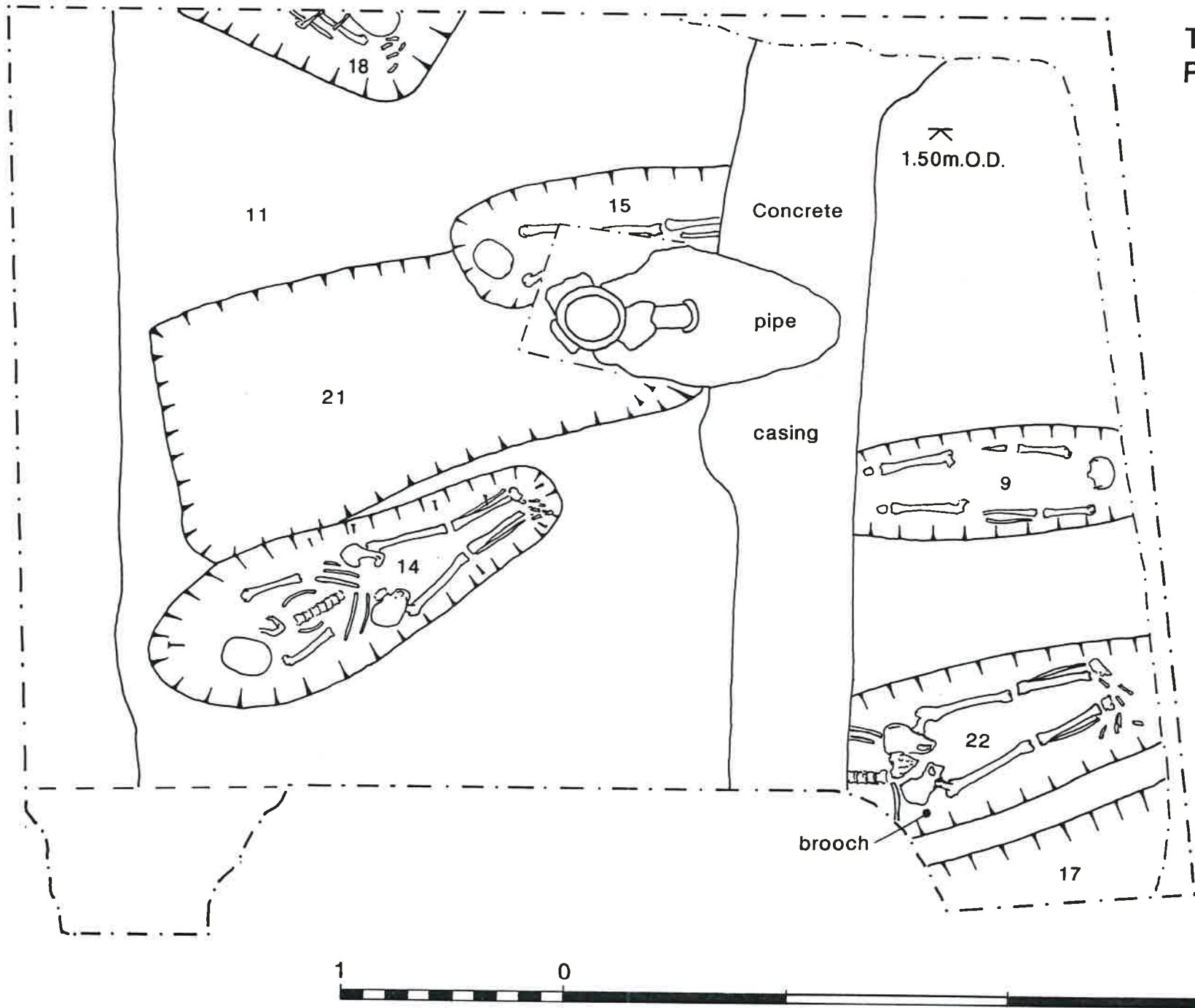


Fig. 10



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