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2.3   Finds

This section deals with the artefact archive – that is, the retained objects, their records, assessment and analysis. The only artefacts not discussed here are structural timbers, which are covered in Section 2.5, *Environmental material*. For more detail about collection policy, processing and recording of finds, see the Finds Procedures Manual (Museum of London, 2006 Additional Resources 5). This section is arranged as follows:

2.3.1   Collection and retention

> *2.3.1.1   Building material found in situ*
> *2.3.1.2   Loose building material*
> *2.3.1.3   Industrial waste*
> *2.3.1.4*   Ironwork - 18th century or later (architectural/building/industrial)
> *2.3.1.5   Unworked flint*
> *2.3.1.6   All other finds*

2.3.2   Samples

2.3.3   Recording system: overview

> *2.3.3.1   General*
> *2.3.3.2   Requirements for digital data*

2.3.4   Basic finds recording

> *2.3.4.1   Finds Inventory*
> *2.3.4.2   Bulk/general finds records*
> *2.3.4.3   Registered finds records*
> *2.3.4.4   Building material records*

2.3.5   Finds Assessment

> *2.3.5.1   Pottery catalogue*
> *2.3.5.2   Clay tobacco pipe catalogue*
> *2.3.5.3   Coins catalogue*
> *2.3.5.4   Flint catalogue*
> *2.3.5.5   Other groups of material (timber, leather, quernstones)*
> *2.3.5.6   Assessment report*

2.3.6   Specialised analysis

> *2.3.6.1   Specialised catalogues and drawings*
> *2.3.6.2   Specialised reports*

Appendix Sample finds inventory entries

Good packaging and storage enhance the long-term stability of finds. Details of the Museum of London's packaging requirements are given in Section 2.6, *Ordering and Packing*, and a list of suppliers of approved storage media can be found in Appendix 1. Conservation requirements are described separately, in Section 2.4, *Finds conservation*.

2.3.1 Collection and retention

The Project Design (Section 1.1.1) **must** contain a statement of the policy that was adopted towards the collection and retention of finds on site. In normal circumstances the statement can be brief, but particular attention must be paid to documenting bespoke sampling strategies and to recommendations made by specialists. The correspondence, background notes and minutes of meetings that record the formulation of such strategies should all be deposited in the Project-planning archive (1.1.4).

Very often, unexpected constraints or opportunities on site, or new information that is acquired as the excavation proceeds, may force a change in the collection and retention policy while fieldwork is still in progress. Such changes to the original policy should be made in conjunction with the relevant specialists and Archive manager in the depositing museum and they should be carefully documented – in the case of evaluations, generally in the Evaluation report itself (Section 1.2), in the case of fieldwork that has led to post-excavation assessment, in the main Assessment report (1.3). Decisions made at the context level should be noted in the Context records (2.1.4) to which they apply.

The Museum of London's general finds collection policy is that **ALL finds are collected on site with the <u>exception</u> of the following**:

- Unstratified unworked animal bone

- Shell, unless deliberately deposited in a single context as one action

- Unstratified building material of a type that would not normally be registered (see Appendix 3; ie, NOT decorated or stamped tiles, or moulded stones)

- Building material smaller than 50 sq mm except for tesserae, wall plaster, keyed clay walling and material that would normally be registered (Appendix 4)

- Opus signinum, mortar, ashlar, stone rubble, cobbles or post-medieval bricks, unless taken as samples.

- Non-artefact wood or charcoal

This policy is stated in the *Archaeological Site Manual* (Museum of London 1994, 4.1) and in the Finds Procedures Manual (Museum of London 2007, 4.1); a summary of the Finds Collection Policy is available to download (Additional Resources 2). **It must be stressed, however, that it is only the appropriate specialist who should identify the material and, together with the manager of the Museum of London's Archaeological Archive, decide what on-site collecting or disposal policy to adopt.**

2.3.1.1 Building material found in situ

- *Post-medieval brick walls and floors*
  Bricks should be recorded and discarded.

- *Roman tile or brick walls and structures*
  After the structure has been dismantled, the material should normally be collected in its entirety, recorded on or off-site (see Section 2.3.4.3) and discarded. Only stamped or highly decorated fragments, unusual forms and fabrics need be deposited in the archive (see Finds Procedures Manual, Museum of London, 2004).

- *Stone walls and structures (all periods)*
  Mortar, stone rubble, ashlar and *opus signinum* should not be collected in bulk. Small samples of mortar or *opus signinum* (usually 300-500 gm) may sometimes be taken from significant features (see Section 2.3.2). Moulded stones should be recorded either on or off-site (see 2.3.4.3); the majority can then be discarded, but stones designated as 'typestones' (see 2.3.4.4) should be deposited in the archive.

- *Mosaics, tiled floors, painted wall plaster and large structural items (including timber, kilns and walls)*
  If large areas of mosaic or tiled floors or plaster are found, or whole or portions of structures, contractors should contact the Museum of London archive manager at the earliest opportunity to assess their potential for retention.

2.3.1.2 Loose building material

Stonework

- *From general, non-ecclesiastical, sites*

  Moulded or worked stones should be collected and recorded (see Section 2.3.4.4). All stones with traces of paint, graffiti or marks such as mason's marks should be deposited in the archive. The remainder, with the exception of any 'typestones' – which should also normally be deposited in the archive – can then be discarded in their entirety. General rubble need not be collected.

  Stone roofing, including slate, should be collected and recorded (see Section 2.3.4.4). Medieval slate, which is rare in London, is normally kept, or at least a sample is deposited in the archive; post-medieval slate is normally discarded after recording, unless it has features such as nail holes. All stones with traces of paint, graffiti or marks should be deposited in the archive.

- *From church sites*

  The Museum of London notes the policy of ecclesiastical institutions, and the recommendations of the Cathedrals Fabric Commission for England, that churches should keep all loose moulded stones which were once part of their buildings. Contractors should therefore discuss a suitable retention and archiving policy with both the church authorities and the Museum. It may be that in some cases the church will keep all the moulded stones, and that the Museum will receive none; in others that the Museum will, by arrangement, take some to be typestones while leaving others with the church. An important reason for following this policy is because moulded stones – unlike most other finds – can be useful in determining and actually becoming part of future restorations of the building from which they come.

  Stones from demolished church sites, however, are to be dealt with totally under the Museum's collection and disposal policies outlined above.

Ceramic building materials

These should normally be collected in their entirety, recorded and discarded before the archive is deposited. Only stamped or highly decorated fragments need be retained. In the case of very large groups, total collection may be impractical; if so, the size of the sample that was collected should be recorded as a rough percentage on the Context Sheet.

2.3.1.3 Industrial waste

- *Kiln debris and waster dumps*

  This material should normally be collected in its entirety and reviewed thoroughly during the post-excavation assessment (Section 2.3.5); either at this stage or subsequently, after analysis and publication, much of it may be discarded. If it is found in such quantity that total collection is impossible, a suitable sampling strategy should be devised by specialists; the strategy must be fully documented on context sheets and in the Post-excavation Assessment report.

- *Slag*

  This material is particularly difficult to assess, because visual identification is often impossible, even for a specialist. Slag – especially if found in association with hearths or possible industrial structures – should be carefully sampled, if necessary after advice from a qualified specialist. The weight both of the sample and of the original deposit should be recorded on the Context Sheet and in the Post-excavation Assessment report (see also

Section 2.3.2). A representative sample should be retained after recording at the discretion of the specialist (see 2.3.2: 'Exemplars')

2.3.1.4 Ironwork - 18th century or later (Architectural/Building/Industrial)

Large amounts of 18th/19th century ironwork can be recovered, particularly from the regeneration of industrial/railway sites. The iron is often very rusty and distorted, difficult to identify and it can be very large and unwieldy, including architectural/building elements.

Identification should be sought from an industrial archaeologist or appropriate expert who should also advise on discard/retention, the working premise being to record, photograph and discard as much as possible.

2.3.1.5 Unworked flints

Unworked flints should not be collected; but on prehistoric sites burnt flint should be weighed and counted before being discarded, unless there is an exceptional case to be made in which case it should be discussed with the MoL archive manager.

2.3.1.6 All other finds

Beyond the groups of material discussed above, the aim should be **total collection and deposition**. The Museum of London reserves the right to dispose subsequently of material from archives that have been deposited, but **undertakes to observe as a minimum standard** the Society of Museum Archaeologists' guidelines on *Selection, retention and dispersal of archaeological collections* (Society of Museum Archaeologists 1993) or other appropriate national standards.

A summary of discardable finds can be found in Additional Resources 2.

2.3.2 Samples

Analytical samples should have been listed in the on-site Non-Environmental Samples Register (MoL, 1994, 3.3.1 and Section 2.1.13); this should be deposited. Analytical samples should also be entered in the Finds Inventory and they should be registered (2.3.4.1 and 2.3.4.3).

Records of the analysis and the reports themselves must be deposited.   Reference to a report should be noted on the Registered Finds label (in the tick box, with a brief summary of the report on the back of the label, eg. xrf silver and copper), the Registered Finds card and the Inventory.

Every attempt should be made to retain the sample and the residues. Unanalysed samples should only be discarded if it can be shown that they have no potential.

Please note that the LAARC should be consulted when material is being considered for destructive analysis.

2.3.3 Recording system: overview

2.3.3.1 General

To facilitate searching across all archives deposited in its care, the Museum of London is particularly concerned to ensure that artefacts are recorded to a common standard. Contractors should adhere as far as possible to agreed term-lists for materials and object names, and the units of information described in the following sections have themselves been designed in accordance with *Spectrum*, the UK Museum Documentation Standard (MDA 1997). They cover:

- Object names (general; coins, jettons and tokens; flints; ecofacts) MDA Object Thesaurus: http://thesaurus.english-heritage.org.uk/thesaurus.asp?thes_no=144&thes_name=MDA%20Object%20Type%20Thesaurus

- Materials (available to download, Term List 4)

- Periods (Term 0)

- Pottery-related terms (types/wares; kiln sites) (Term 0)

- Building materials (fabric, form) (Term 0)

- Worked Stone (available to download, Term List 7)

- Coin-related terms (issuers; mints) (Term 0)

Three **levels** of artefact recording may be distinguished which broadly correspond with three **activities** (or types of archive) that are defined in *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1991; Phases 2-4) and in the first part of these *Standards* (Sections 1.1 – 1.4). These levels are: basic finds recording, finds assessment and specialised analysis; however, the Museum of London will **only** accept finds that have been identified and dated, whether this takes place as part of basic recording or at assessment stage. Depositors are therefore asked to ensure that, if appropriate, all specialist records are deposited as part of the Site Archive.

- **Basic finds recording (Section 2.3.4)**

Activity:	Fieldwork and Site Archive (1.3)
Key purposes:	Basic identification, dating and inventory of all material, including discarded materials.
Components:	Finds Inventory (2.3.4.1)
	General/bulk finds records (2.3.4.2)
	Registered Finds records (2.3.4.3)
	Building material records (2.3.4.4)
	(Pottery spot dating records and
	Clay pipe records as appropriate 2.3.5.1-2)

- **Finds assessment (2.3.5)**

Activity:	Post-excavation Assessment (1.3)
Key purposes:	Assessment of finds
Components:	Pottery records (2.3 00)
	Clay pipe records
	Coin records
	Flint records
	Finds reports (2.3.7)
	Specialist finds drawings

- **Specialised analysis (2.3.6)**

Activity:	Research and publication (1.4)
Key purposes:	Detailed cataloguing; statistical and other analysis

Components:	Specialist Catalogues
	Specialist Reports
	Specialist Drawings
	As required by the project (2.3.8)

2.3.3.2 *Requirements for digital data*

For all sites, however small (including evaluations and watching-briefs), if finds were recovered, the Finds Inventory **must** be supplied in digital form (see also Section 2.7.1). If post-excavation assessment concludes that the site does not have potential for further study, no more digital data need be deposited. On the other hand, if further analysis is carried out and/or an Updated Project Design is prepared, the catalogue-level data (pottery; building material, clay pipes; coins; flints) must **also** be supplied digitally.

For the purposes of depositing the requisite inventories and catalogues, the digital records for an individual site may be presented as separate files for each component; as a series of spreadsheets; or as tables within a database (see further, 2.7.5). The file structure and system is for the depositor to specify, but it must be correctly normalised and fully defined in the metadata document (See Section 2.7.5). Contractors depositing an archive with the Museum of London for the first time, are asked to submit a sample set of data for testing at an early stage.

2.3.4 Basic finds recording

The purposes of this level of recording are:

- To identify and date all objects recovered, including those objects – chiefly, stone and ceramic building materials – that will be discarded before the archive is deposited
- To produce a basic inventory of all artefacts recovered from the site

Some objects will be treated in bulk, others individually as 'Registered Finds'. Bulk and registered finds are stored and recorded separately and the decision whether to treat objects in bulk or individually will often depend on particular circumstances, though generally **Bulk finds** are those found in some quantity (by default, most building material, pottery and animal bone) (see Appendix 3), whilst **Registered finds** are often 'small' (or 'special') finds, contain unusual features, are 'typestones', petrological samples, suitable for display, or they have conservation requirements (see Appendix 4).

Further help in deciding whether to treat objects as bulk or registered finds can be found in the *Finds Procedures Manual* (MoL 2006, section 4; available online as Additional Resources 5).

2.3.4.1 *Finds Inventory*

All objects (and ecofacts, see 2.5.1) found within a context must be listed in the Finds Inventory (Appendix 7). **Both bulk and registered finds** should be inventoried in a similar way – with material, object name and period identifiers – and any comments, keyword descriptions or discarded material noted.The inventory must be deposited digitally, as a spreadsheet or database (see further Section 2.7.5), accompanied by a printout. The file should include the following information for each group of bulk finds or registered find:

- Site code
- Context number

- Material
- Object name
- Period or century identifier
- Registered Find number *(if applicable, or note 'bulk' instead)*
- Complete, nearly complete or displayable
- Image reference (registered finds only) eg. XYZ13_4398_32_
- X-ray plate number
- Description or comments
- Whether discarded (or add to comments field)
- Box number
- Number of bags

The Appendix to this section contains a number of sample entries, covering a range of different object types and materials and a proforma is available to download (Proforma 3). As stated in Section 2.3.3.1 above, the agreed terms should be used for materials, object names and periods. If the identifications change as a result of further study – for example, at the Post-excavation Assessment or Publication stages – **depositors should ensure that the Finds Inventory has been updated accordingly**.

Finds on loan/display at the time of deposition: these should be documented in the Finds Inventory with a note in the comments field, eg. who loaned to and expected date of return.

Finds designated Treasure under the 1996 Treasure Act should be noted in the comments field (see also Legal Supplement); copies of disclaimer documents should be provided.

2.3.4.2 Bulk/general finds records

These may consist of both proforma sheets and/or a digital catalogue.

2.3.4.3 Registered finds records

- Registered finds may include those registered on site (as 'small finds' or 'special finds') as well as those registered off-site. They should each be given a **Registered Finds Number**, a sequential number starting at 1, and recorded on the Finds Inventory (2.3.4.1). Related groups of registered finds - for example, beads of a necklace - can be treated either as one registered find ie, with one number, or as individual beads, each with its own number (in which case the related numbers should be cross-referenced in the comments field); subdivision of numbers should be avoided. For stamped pottery or clay pipes, the letters of the stamp should be identified in the comments field. For documentation and packaging, see Sections 2.3.4.2 and 2.6.10).

In addition, each object (unless it is a sample) should have a digital photograph with a unique file name based on its sitecode, context number and registered finds number (see special guidance note). This file name or image reference should be entered on the Finds Inventory (2.3.4.1).

The basic information in the Finds Inventory should be supplemented, where appropriate, by:

- Cross-references to notes on context sheets, plans or other original site records on which the object is specifically mentioned

- Improved identifications or notes resulting from analytical or conservation work

- Names of people who have analysed or reported on the object

The special/small finds list created on site should also be deposited.

2.3.4.4 Building material records

Bulk ceramic building materials

These should normally be recorded in terms of fabric type, form and weight before they are discarded (see Other Resources 2). The fabrics are defined by type examples and descriptions in the Museum of London reference collection, which is freely available for use by contractors and researchers. In circumstances when full recording is not practicable – for example, on sites with exceptionally large deposits of building material that is clearly residual – contractors should liaise with specialists and devise an appropriate sampling and recording strategy.

Depositors should present the catalogue in digital form as a spreadsheet or database (with an accompanying printout; see Section 2.7.5). The catalogue should include the following information:

- Site code

- Context number

- Form *(as in the approved term-list, see Section 2.3.3.1)*

- Fabric type *(as in the Museum of London Reference Collection)*

- Weight

- Discarded

Worked stone

The recording of worked stone – ashlar blocks, scoinsons and carved stone – is normally based on the principle of grouping together similar pieces and identifying the best surviving example of each set. This 'typestone' is then drawn and described in detail, according to the approved term-lists (available to download, Term list 7) and the other pieces cross-referred to it. (For the recommended procedure, see Museum of London 1994, Section 3.3.3.) Stones with traces of paint, graffiti and marks such as masons' marks should be recorded in detail. These and the 'typestones' should be treated as Registered Finds. All recording sheets and drawings **must** be deposited in the archive, usually – at least in the case of mouldings – with the typestones themselves. Discarded stones should be documented on the recording sheet:

- Site code

- Context number

- Type

- Discarded

2.3.5 Finds Assessment

The purposes of this level of recording – which is normally done during Post-excavation Assessment – are:

- To catalogue in greater detail the pottery and other groups of material that have so far been treated only in bulk. Use NMR thesauri for terminology where possible

  (http://thesaurus.english-heritage.org.uk/)

- To help provide a dating framework for the site
- To provide an assessment report of the finds

2.3.5.1 Pottery

So that all archives that have been deposited can be searched indiscriminately, pottery **must** be catalogued as far as possible using the Museum of London's definitions and term-lists for both forms and wares (Term List 0). These wares are defined by type examples and descriptions in the Museum's reference collection, which is freely available for use by contractors and researchers.

Unless post-excavation assessment concludes that the site does not have potential for further study (see Sections 2.7.1.1-2), the catalogue should be deposited digitally, as a spreadsheet or database (see further Section 2.7.5), accompanied by a printout. The file should include the following information:

- Site code
- Context number
- Registered find number *(if applicable)*
- Period
- Residual/Intrusive
- Assemblage size
- Earliest date for assemblage
- Latest date for assemblage
- Considered date
- Form descriptor
- Ware or 'fabric' descriptor
- Description or comment

Notes

- The first three fields in each record **must** match the corresponding entries in the Finds Inventory (Section 2.2.4.1)
- The **period identifier** relates to the individual sherd, or group of sherds, within the record. The **earliest/latest dates** are the dates given by the pottery specialist to the assemblage from the context as a whole – in many cases, the *termini post/ante quos* of the latest sherd(s)

- An indication of whether pottery is residual or intrusive in relation to the context must be given

- Pottery should be weighed or counted whenever possible, but with very small sites, or material that is clearly residual, a description for the assemblage as a whole ('small' 1-29 sherds, 'medium' 30-99 sherds, 'large' 100-499 sherds) is adequate

- Stamps and other inscriptions should be recorded in the description or comment field.

2.3.5.2 Clay tobacco pipes

Clay pipes should be catalogued using approved term lists as far as possible (Term List 0). Unless post-excavation assessment concludes that the site does not have potential for further study (see Sections 2.7.1.1-2), the catalogue should be deposited digitally, as a spreadsheet or database (see further Section 2.7.5), accompanied by a printout. The catalogue should include the following information:

- Site code

- Context number

- Registered finds number *(if applicable)*

- Part descriptor *('complete', 'bowl', 'stem', 'mouthpiece')*

- Number of examples

- Bowl type

- Marks

- Decoration

- Earliest date for assemblage

- Latest date for assemblage

- Considered date

- Description or comment

Notes

- The part descriptors, 'stem' and 'mouthpiece' should be used only for unattached stems and mouthpieces, to give a total count of the number of items in each category.

2.3.5.3 Coins

The coin list should include all regular coins, copies of regular coins and most other forms of counterfeits. Approved term-lists should be used (Term List 00). For jettons and tokens, an entry in the Finds Inventory (Section 2.3.4.1) may be sufficient, though if more detailed information exists it should be deposited.

Unless post-excavation assessment concludes that the site does not have potential for further study (see Sections 2.7.1.1-2), the coin list should be deposited digitally, as a spreadsheet or database (see further Section 2.7.5), accompanied by a printout. The catalogue should include the following information:

- Site code

- Context number

- Registered finds number

- Period

- Material

- Type

- Ruler

- Earliest date

- Latest date

- Denomination

- Diameter in mm

- References

- Mint

- Moneyer

- Description, or comment on condition and conservation

Notes

- The first three fields in each record **must** match the corresponding entries in the Finds Inventory (Section 2.2.4.1), but the materials descriptor may be a refinement of the Inventory descriptor (for example, '*orichalcum*' as a refinement of 'copper alloy')

- Additional lettering – countermarks, for instance – should be recorded in the description/comments field in the Finds Inventory (2.2.4.1).

2.3.5.4 Flints

The catalogue should, by default, include all stratified flints from prehistoric contexts. Approved term-lists should be used (Term List 0). Discretion may be used with regard to cataloguing residual or poorly stratified material, but it will normally be appropriate to include flints that are of intrinsic interest, together with flints that may provide useful evidence about the history of the site, irrespective of their stratigraphic position.
Unless post-excavation assessment concludes that the site does not have potential for further study (see Sections 2.7.1.1-2), the catalogue should be deposited digitally, as a spreadsheet or database (see Section 2.7.5), accompanied by a printout. It should include the following information, using the agreed term-list for forms and general condition keywords:

- Site code

- Context number

- Form

- Registered find number (if applicable)

- Period

- Quantification (see Note)

- Completeness (for flints catalogued individually)

- Description or comment (including dating)

- General condition of the context group ('patinated', 'iron-stained' etc; see term-list)

- Overall date of the context group

Notes

▪ Flint implements must be counted and, optionally, weighed; miscellaneous burnt flints may be weighed or counted (or both).

▪ If flints have been recorded in three dimensions, care must be taken to ensure that the co-ordinate data is fully deposited in the archive. This might be done by adding further fields to the catalogue described here; by supplying a separate database in an approved format (see Section 2.7.5); or by entering the information into the manual finds records (see 2.3.4.3).

2.3.5.5 Other groups of material

Records should be provided of any other groups of bulk finds, such as timber, leather, carved stone, large assemblages of querns and specialist correspondence.

2.3.5.6 Assessment Report

The Assessment Report is an important document, which:

▪ Provides the justification for further analysis, and acts as a brief for those undertaking the next stage of work on the project

▪ Assesses the value of the artefact assemblage for the benefit of future users of the archive

Finds Assessment should complement Conservation Assessment (Section 2.3.8); and, since it forms part of the overall Assessment, be carried out with adequate knowledge of the site sequence and dating. The key recommendations should be brought forward into the main report for the site or project (1.3). The report should normally include:

▪ A summary of the artefacts recovered from the site

▪ Notes on unusual site conditions, sampling strategies and retrieval techniques

▪ Evaluation of the potential of the artefact assemblage for dating the site adequately and for providing information on site function or usage

▪ Evaluation of the potential for purely artefact research

The report should be deposited in a suitable archival format (see Section 2.6.4), normally both on paper (2.6.3) and digitally (2.7.4).

2.3.6 Specialised analysis

2.3.6.1 Specialised/ catalogues and drawings

Some or all categories of finds will be selected for more detailed analysis and recording if the project reaches the research and publication stage. All resultant catalogues, correspondence and drawings will be essential components of those archives, and depositors are asked to ensure that:

▪ **Amendments are made in all previous records** – chiefly the Finds Inventory (Section 2.2.4.1) when new identifications are made or earlier ones are enhanced

▪ Drawings are catalogued and cross-referenced if necessary (2.1.21)

▪ Digital data is presented in an acceptable format, with adequate documentation of the record structure (see Section 2.7).

2.3.6.2 Specialised reports

These will be so varied that no specific requirements as to content would be reasonable, but depositors are asked to ensure that:

▪ All reports are properly documented with a copyright statement (see Section 2.6.4)

▪ All drawn and photographic images are properly referenced and catalogued, if necessary with concordances (see also 2.1.16.2 and 2.2.1.2, 2.2.3). Illustrated finds should be noted on the Finds Inventory (2.3.4.1) (and also, for bulk finds, on the bag label, see 2.6.9.2 and 2.6.11.1)

▪ Concordances are provided for original records if necessary (2.1.21)

▪ Suitable materials are used for all paperwork (2.6.3)

▪ Digital versions are provided in an acceptable format with appropriate metadata records (2.7.4; 2.7.5)

Appendix: sample Finds Inventory

Site code: ABC13

	Box id	Box Type	No of bags	Context no	Material	Object/Ecofact name	Period or century (if 18th c or later)	Bulk/Reg no	Sample no	Display-able	Image Ref	X-ray plate no	Description/comments	Discarded
ABC13	1	standard	5	199	ceramic	pot	Roman	bulk	53	-		-	-	
ABC13	1	standard	1	199	ceramic	pot	Roman	bulk					Illustrated	
ABC13	2	standard	12	3	ceramic	pot	19th c	bulk		-		-	-	
ABC13	3	standard	8	27	bone	animal remains	post-medieval	bulk						
ABC13	4	standard	5	27	ceramic	tobacco pipe	post-medieval	bulk						
ABC13	5	standard	6	27	glass	bottle	post-medieval	bulk		-		-	Green glass, mixed 17th-18th century	
ABC13	6	standard	1	199	ceramic	tile	Roman	21		Yes	ABC13_199_21		stamp	
ABC13	7	standard	1	174	ceramic	loom weight	Saxon	4		Yes	ABC13_174_4			
ABC13	7	standard	1	174	Ceramic	loom weight	Saxon	5			ABC13_174_5			
ABC13	7	standard	1	174	Ceramic	loom weight	Saxon	6			ABC13_174_6			
ABC13	7	standard	1	174	Ceramic	loom weight	Saxon	7			ABC13_174_7			
ABC13	7	standard	1	176	glass	bead	Saxon	8		Yes	ABC13_176_8			
ABC13	7	standard	1	98	Ivory	ring	medieval	9		Yes	ABC13_98_9			
ABC13	7	standard	1	98	bone	tuning peg	medieval	10		Yes	ABC13_98_10			
ABC13	7	standard	1	98	bone	pin	medieval	12			ABC13_98_12			
ABC13	7	standard	1	103	bone	pin	medieval	13			ABC13_103_13			
ABC13	7	standard	1	103	bone	pin	medieval	14			ABC13_103_14			
ABC13	8	standard		139	stone	inlay	medieval	22			ABC13_139_22		marble import	
ABC13	9	standard	1	54	glass	bottle	post-medieval	1		Yes	ABC13_54_1	-	'Onion'-type bottle; moulded	

ABC13	10	standard	1	200	ceramic	jar	Roman	24				ABC13_200_24		Reconstructed for display; see conservation record
ABC13	11	standard	1	199	copper alloy	brooch	Roman	11		Yes		ABC13_199_11	ABC13-001	Head-stud brooch with red enamel inlay
ABC13	11	standard	1	199	copper alloy	needle	Roman	15		Yes		ABC13_199_15		
ABC13	11	standard	1	199	copper alloy	nail cleaner	Roman	16		Yes		ABC13_199_16		
ABC13	11	standard	1	199	copper alloy	unidentified object	Roman	17				ABC13_199_17		
ABC13	11	standard	1	27	copper alloy	thimble	post-medieval	18		Yes		ABC13_27_18		
ABC13	11	standard	1	103	lead	badge	medieval	19		Yes		ABC13_103_19		
ABC13	11	standard	1	27	lead	weight	post-medieval	20		Yes		ABC13_27_20		
ABC13	12	stewart	1	199	iron	key	Roman	2				ABC13_199_2	ABC13-002	Bit from tumbler-lock key, residual
ABC13	12	stewart	1	27	iron	nail	post-medieval	3				ABC13_27_3		
ABC13	13	crate	1	138	stone	carved stone	medieval	23			ABC13_138_23_va; ABC13_138_23_vb			typestone
ABC13	14	stewart	1	196	flot	plant micro remains	Roman		54					waterlogged remains
ABC13	14	stewart	1	199	flot	plant macro remains	Roman		53					HAZARD
ABC13	14	stewart	1	199	flot	fish remains								
ABC13	14	stewart	2	199	residue	ecofacts								
ABC13	15	standard	1	199	sediment	sample	Roman		53					
ABC13	16	standard	1	199	wood	charcoal	Roman		53					
ABC13	17	stewart	1	98	gold	finger ring	medieval	26				ABC13_98_26		Disclaimed Treasure
ABC13	18	skeleton	6	78	bone	human	medieval	bulk						

						remains								
ABC13		standard	1	129	resin	sample	medieval	25			ABC13_129_25			
ABC13				42	ceramic	building material	post-medieval	bulk		-		-	-	Yes
ABC13				45	shell	shell	post-medieval	bulk						Yes
ABC13				50	ceramic	brick	post-medieval	bulk					MOL ref: Fabric 3033	Yes
ABC13				141	ceramic	tile	medieval	bulk		-		-	Peg-tile	Yes
ABC13				187	bone	human remains	post-medieval	bulk					Reburied on site (*date)	Yes
ABC13				200	ceramic	building material	Roman	bulk		-		-	-	Yes
ABC13				150	ceramic	brick	post-medieval	bulk					MOL ref: Fabric 3033	Yes
ABC13				194	ceramic	tile	medieval	bulk		-		-	Peg-tile	Yes
ABC13				150	ceramic	building material	post-medieval	bulk		-		-	-	Yes
ABC13				150	shell	oyster		bulk						Yes

Notes

- Two items that would normally be recorded as 'bulk' have been registered for special reasons: a Roman jar <265> because it has been reconstructed by the conservator, and a post-medieval nail <322> which is complete and unusual