

city. The name 'St Pancras' exists in Domesday Book (1080) with two manors (becoming Cantlowes and St Pancras). St Augustine in the fifth century founded a small church of St Pancras at Canterbury.

Nicholas Brooks in *Anglo-Saxon Myths: State and Church, 400-1066* (2000:98) writes that the St Pancras church at Rome 'and probably at Canterbury (and perhaps at London too?) began its life as an extra-mural cemetery church'.

The link between St Pancras name and cemeteries is considered by Gordon Hayden (*Sussex Archaeological Collections* 2011; 149:35) for the early Roman burials at St Pancras outside at Chichester.

Guy Halsall (*Early Medieval Cemeteries*, 1995) considered that 'the careful analysis of cemeteries plays a large part in driving a refined social historical study of the written evidence'.

Bruno Barber and Jenny Hall (*London Under Ground*, 2017) describe studies of Roman London cemeteries and note the relative lack of attention to sites on the west side outwards from Holborn.

In the same book, Cotton (*London Under Ground*, 2017) imagines pre-Roman London life to include 'exploiting lush seasonal grazing in the valley floors or avoiding winter floods, travelling between hallowed monuments and the Thames to enact funerary and other ritual, or attending periodic communal feasts.'

Roman / Saxon

Howard Williams (*Medieval Archaeology*, 1997) proposed 'monument reuse' in the early Anglo-Saxon period and 'archaeologically invisible practices... seasonal assemblies, gift exchanges, political and military gatherings and meetings to settle disputes'.

Building HS1 required exhumation of a section of St Pancras churchyard, with accompanying archaeological study (Emery and Miller, *London Archaeologist*, 2010). The cadavers were between 1793 and 1854. The report's historical section writes that 'the 1847 reconstruction of the medieval church revealed Roman tiles in the fabric of its town and an inscribed altar stone dated to c. AD 625'. But where are these artefacts?

Historic England, record no. 1113246, "Old Church of St Pancras", Grade II* listing states the interior, while 'not inspected', contains a 'C6 Altar Stone'.

Miller (*St Pancras Past and Present*, 1874) writes a 'small altar stone'.

Walford (*Old and New London*, 1870), calls it Norman, 'with five crosses' on it, as well as an 'Early-English piscina and a sedilia'.

These features are not described in the St Pancras section of volume 19 of the *Survey of London* (1938).

St Pancras Church surroundings in the Fleet Valley have national significance. Boreholes should be investigated from Pleistocene remains, trenches should be dug for Paleolithic evidence, settlements from Roman and early British should be explored and a better understanding of the origin of St Pancras Church.