

RESTORATION & REVIVAL

PROJECT

PHASES I & II

FULHAM PALACE

BISHOP'S AVENUE

LONDON SW6

L B OF HAMMERSMITH &

FULHAM

ASSESSMENT OF AN

ARCHAEOLOGICAL

WATCHING BRIEF

FLB 03

JULY 2014



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

PHASES I AND II OF THE RESTORATION AND
REVIVAL PROJECT
FULHAM PALACE
BISHOP'S AVENUE
LONDON SW6
LONDON BOROUGH OF HAMMERSMITH &
FULHAM

WATCHING BRIEF

Quality Control

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**AN ASSESSMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS UNDERTAKEN
DURING PHASES I AND II OF THE RESTORATION AND REVIVAL PROJECT AT
FULHAM PALACE, BISHOP'S AVENUE, LONDON SW6 6EA, LONDON
BOROUGH OF HAMMERSMITH AND FULHAM**

Site Code: FLB03

Central NGR: TQ 2401 7613

Local Planning Authority: London Borough of Hammersmith & Fulham

Planning Reference: 2010/01312/FR3

DCMS SMC Reference: S00005542

Commissioning Clients: Mansell PLC and Vinci PLC both on behalf of the London
Borough of Hammersmith & Fulham; and the Fulham Palace
Trust

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1 Abstract

- 1.1 This report details the working methods and results of a series of archaeological investigations (including watching briefs, evaluation trenches and limited exploratory excavation) undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd at Fulham Palace, Bishop's Avenue, London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham between 2003 and 2013. The work was carried out as part of Phases I and II of the *Restoration and Revival Project* at the Palace. The site is centred at National Grid Reference TQ 2420 7635. The work was commissioned by a combination of Mansell PLC and Vinci PLC on behalf of the London Borough of Hammersmith & Fulham, and the Fulham Palace Trust, which has managed the Palace since April 2011.
- 1.2 The site is located in the grounds of Fulham Palace Moated Site, Scheduled Monument (No. 134) under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, amended by the National Heritage Act 1983. Fulham Palace is a Grade I listed building.
- 1.3 The archaeological consultant responsible for planning and overseeing the archaeological mitigation in consultation with the Inspector of Ancient Monuments; Steven Brindle and Jane Sidell (English Heritage) and Kim Stabler (English Heritage GLAAS), was Phil Emery of Ramboll (formerly Gifford), who now supports the Palace in his capacity as Trustee.
- 1.4 The watching brief revealed the presence of a number of phases of activity on the site from the prehistoric to the present day.
- 1.5 A possible prehistoric pit together with residual Mesolithic/Early Neolithic struck flints and Bronze Age pottery hints at an extended prehistoric presence on the site.
- 1.6 Roman pits or ditches and a posthole add to the growing evidence of extensive Roman occupation of the site of the moated enclosure.
- 1.7 Medieval finds included the double ditches of the original Palace sub-moat enclosure, postholes together with ditches, rubbish pits, a hearth and a associated structure and a well and remnants of masonry which may represent the remains of the Palace buildings which moved from the sub-moat enclosure during the 13th century and timbers located within the moat which date to the same period and likely represent the remains of an early bridge.
- 1.8 The development of the Palace during the post-medieval period was well represented on site. Possible late medieval foundations of the Great Hall were revealed and Tudor elements of the Palace within the West Courtyard range of buildings, the room later known as Bishop Sherlock's Dining Room, the area of the Palace kitchens and the State Wing were all observed together with remains of the contemporary ancillary buildings such as the Housekeeper's Wing and the Granary. The base plates for a trestle bridge were also uncovered in the moat.
- 1.9 Modifications to the main Palace and the ancillary buildings, including widespread drainage dating to the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries, were observed across the site. The most important features were the rebuilding of the East and West Courtyards, the construction of Bishop Sherlock's Dining Room in the 18th century and conversion of it into a kitchen in the

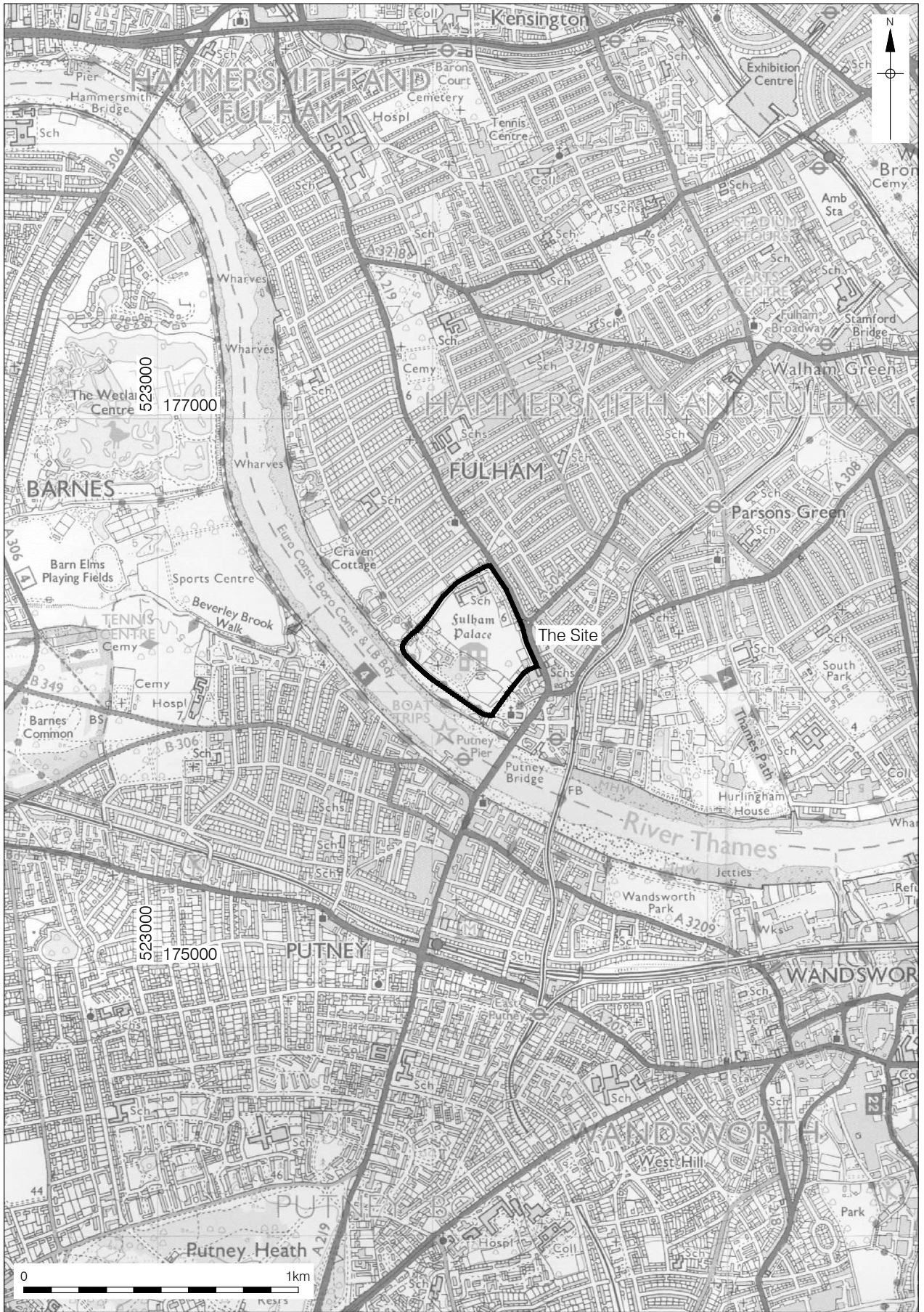
19th century, the demolition of the Housekeeper's Wing and the State Wing and remodeling of the stables and construction of the Barn, Gothick Lodge, Coachman's Lodge, vinery and bothies, the Moat Bridge and the Walled Garden.

- 1.10 A combination of evaluation/exploratory trenches combined with data from boreholes and auger transects suggested that the moat may have originated as a natural stream channel and at one point may have been in excess of 7.90m in width which showed evidence of backfilling in the 18th, 19th and 20th centuries.

2 Introduction

- 2.1 A number of archaeological investigations were undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) at Fulham Palace, London Borough of Hammersmith & Fulham between May 2003 and August 2013 as part of Phases I and II of the *Restoration and Revival Project* (Figure 1). The initial works were commissioned directly by the London Borough of Hammersmith & Fulham; the subsequent Phase I Watching Brief by Mansell PLC on behalf of LB Hammersmith & Fulham; the Phase II Watching Brief by Vinci PLC on behalf of LB Hammersmith & Fulham and work from 2011 by the Fulham Palace Trust. A total of 333 trenches were excavated and monitored during the course of the works (Figures 2 & 2a-2e). The present assessment was commissioned directly by LB Hammersmith & Fulham.
- 2.2 The works took place within the grounds of Fulham Palace (hereafter 'the site'), which is contained entirely within the moated enclosure. It is bounded by Bishop's Avenue to the north-west, by Bishop's Park to the south and southwest, The Warren to the north-east and All Saints Church to the east. The palace and its grounds were leased to Hammersmith Council by the Church Commissioners from 1975 and were utilised for offices and a museum. Up until the Phase I works began in 2004, the building and services had been subject to only minor improvements. By 2000 it had been recognised that an upgrading of the facilities would be required in order for the property to sustain itself. Having secured substantial financial support from the Heritage Lottery Fund, LB Hammersmith & Fulham commissioned the *Restoration and Revival Project*.
- 2.3 The moated enclosure as a whole has previously been the subject of a number of archaeological investigations (Mayo 2010) including those undertaken by the Fulham Archaeological Recue Group (FARG) between 1972-1978, 1984, 1986 and 1987; the Museum of London (DGLA) in 1987, 1990 and 1991; and the Museum of London Archaeology Service (MoLAS) in 1991-1992, 1995, 1997, 2000, 2002, 2003, 2007 and 2008. A programme of historic building recording was undertaken by Warwick Rodwell in 1988 to inform a Conversation Management Plan. Gifford undertook Built Heritage Recording in the vinery and bothies in advance of the Phase II works in 2009. A metal detecting survey was undertaken in the Walled Garden in 2009. Compass Archaeology undertook a watching brief towards the rear of the Kings Head public house in 2005. PCA conducted two watching briefs in 2002, one within the Moat Garden to the the south of Bishop's Avenue (Maher 2002a). An evaluation was also undertaken in the same year at All Saints Primary School (Maher 2002b), followed by a watching brief at the same site in 2004 (Bradley 2004) and again in 2006 (Johnston 2006a and 2006b). In addition, in 2004 Gifford and PCA undertook the monitoring of geotechnical window samples within the Warren and the Moat Garden (Sayer & Emery 2005). In 2008 a shallow excavation was undertaken as part of National Archaeology Week on the East Lawn (Leary 2009) and in 2009 Gifford and PCA undertook historic building recording of the vinery and bothies (Brown 2009a). Land at All Saints Primary School and the Moat Garden was subject to a watching brief in 2010

- (Jorgensen 2010). During the summer of 2012 a Public Archaeology Dig, commissioned by Fulham Palace Trust, was led by PCA within the Walled Garden (Bright 2013).
- 2.4 Geophysical surveys have been undertaken in a number of areas across the site (Mayo 2010) including; to the west of the Palace buildings by the North East London Polytechnic in 1976, the South-West and East Lawn by the Ancient Monuments Library (English Heritage) in 1989; various areas to be affected by the proposed Phase I works by Stratascan Ltd on behalf of Gifford (Heard 2005); and within the Walled Garden and East Lawn by Archaeophysica (Roseveare 2009).
- 2.5 This report presents the results of archaeological monitoring and evaluative work undertaken during Phases I and II of the *Restoration and Revival Project*. Each phase includes a number of separate sub-phases, the details of which are presented within the methodology section of this document (see Section 6). As a summary, however, the sub-phases include: Ia – Primary Evaluation (May-June 2003); Ib – Main Phase I Watching Brief (August 2005-September 2006); Ic – Supplementary Works (May-July 2008); IIa – Moat Investigation (May-June 2009); IIb – Walled Garden Evaluation; IIc – East Courtyard Watching Brief (October 2009); IId – Additional Test Pits (October 2009) and IIe Main Phase II Watching Brief (November 2010-August 2013).
- 2.6 Prior to the archaeological fieldwork, Pre-Construct Archaeology had prepared a Written Scheme of Investigation document for each phase of the project (see Section 6) which was approved by the respective GLAAS monitors, Inspectors of Ancient Monuments and advisors to the local authority at the time of the work, namely Kim Stabler, Steven Brindle and Jane Sidell of English Heritage. Works were monitored by Phil Emery of Gifford (now part of Ramboll), the client's Consulting Archaeologist, who now supports the Palace in his capacity as Trustee.
- 2.7 The site is located within the Fulham Palace moated site, which is scheduled as an Ancient Monument (No. 134) under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, amended by the National Heritage Act 1983. Fulham Palace is a Grade I listed building. Scheduled Monument Consent for the work was applied for by the client and granted (DCMS SMC Ref: S00005542). The site is centred at NGR TQ 2420 7635 (Figures 1 & 2).
- 2.8 The fieldwork was undertaken using the site code FLB03.



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Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:20,000 at A4



- Phase 1a May - June 2003 (Trenches 1-8)
- Phase 1b August 2005 - September 2006 (Trenches 9-86)
- Phase 1c May - July 2008 (Trenches 87-93)
- Phase 2a May - June 2009 (Trenches 94-100)
- Phase 2b August - September 2009 (Trenches 101-116)
- Phase 2c October 2009 (Trench 117)
- Phase 2d October 2009 (Trenches 118-120)
- Phase 2e November 2010 - August 2013 (Trenches 121-333)



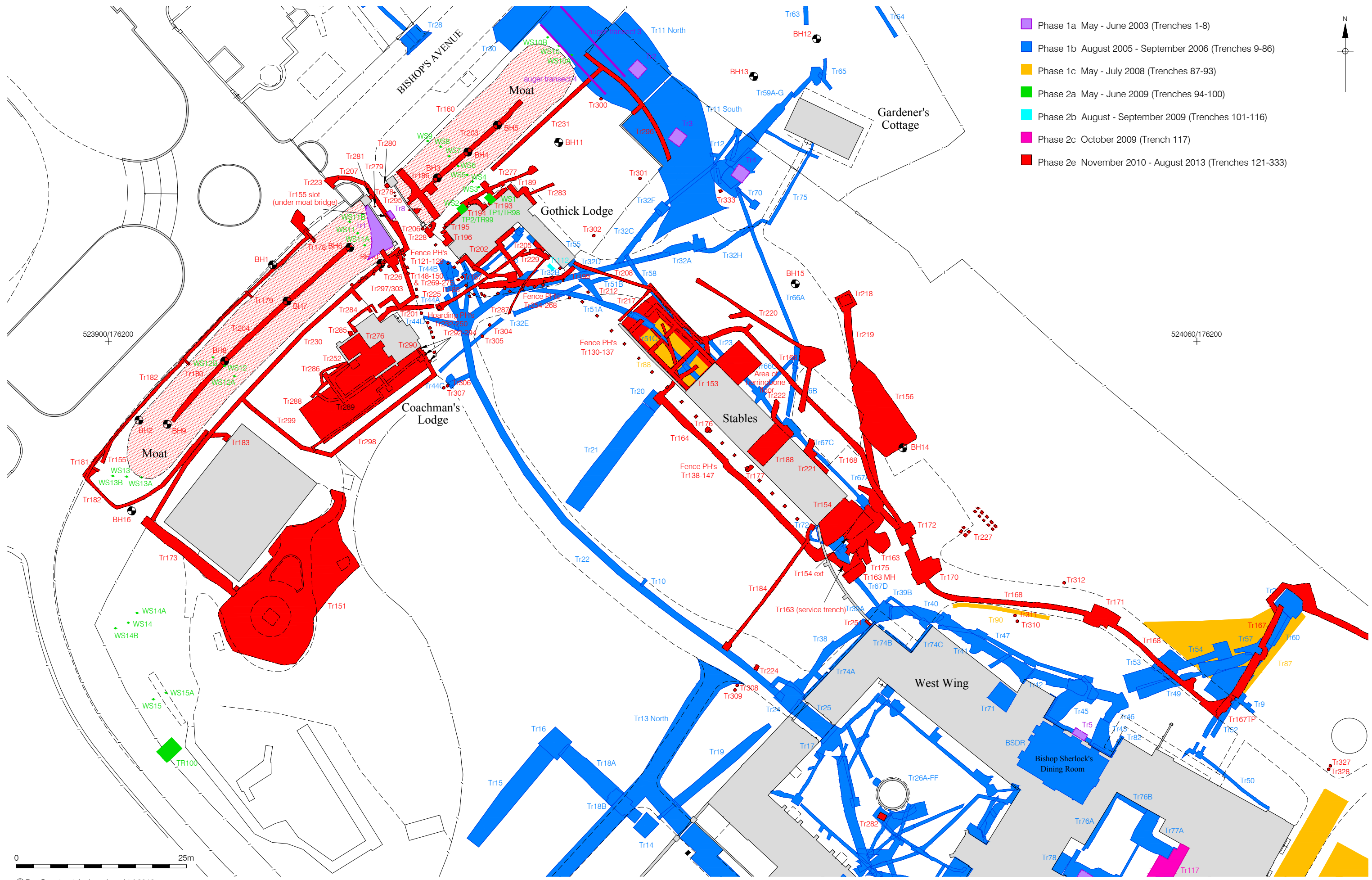


Figure 2a
Trench Location
Detail 1; Moat, Gothic Lodge, Coachman's Lodge & Stables
1:500 at A3

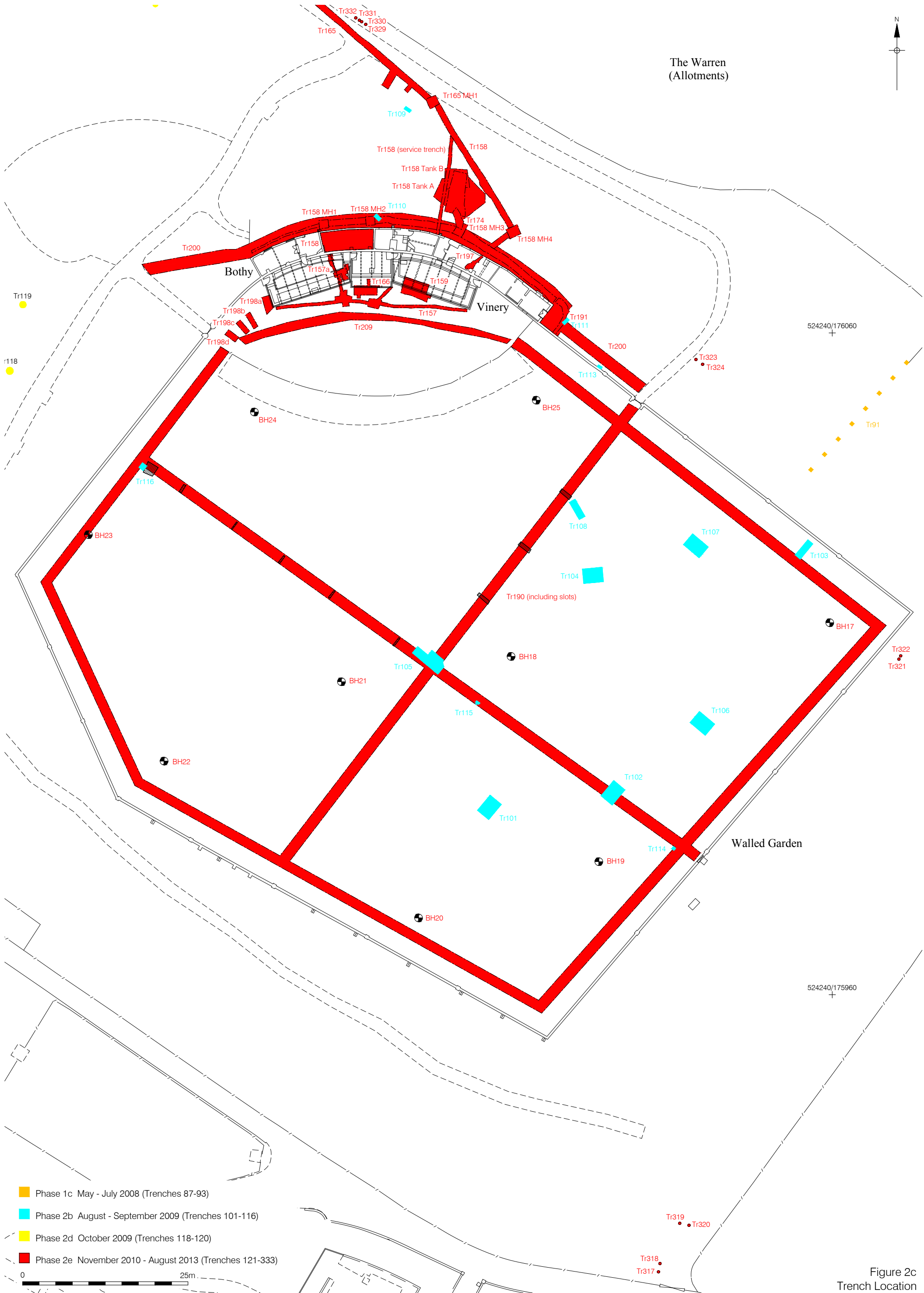


- Phase 1a May - June 2003 (Trenches 1-8)
- Phase 1b August 2005 - September 2006 (Trenches 9-86)
- Phase 1c May - July 2008 (Trenches 87-93)
- Phase 2b August - September 2009 (Trenches 101-116)
- Phase 2c October 2009 (Trench 117)
- Phase 2d October 2009 (Trenches 118-120)
- Phase 2e November 2010 - August 2013 (Trenches 121-333)

0 25m

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Figure 2b
Trench Location
Detail 2; Areas surrounding Palace
1:500 at A3



The Warren
(Allotments)

Bothy

Vinery

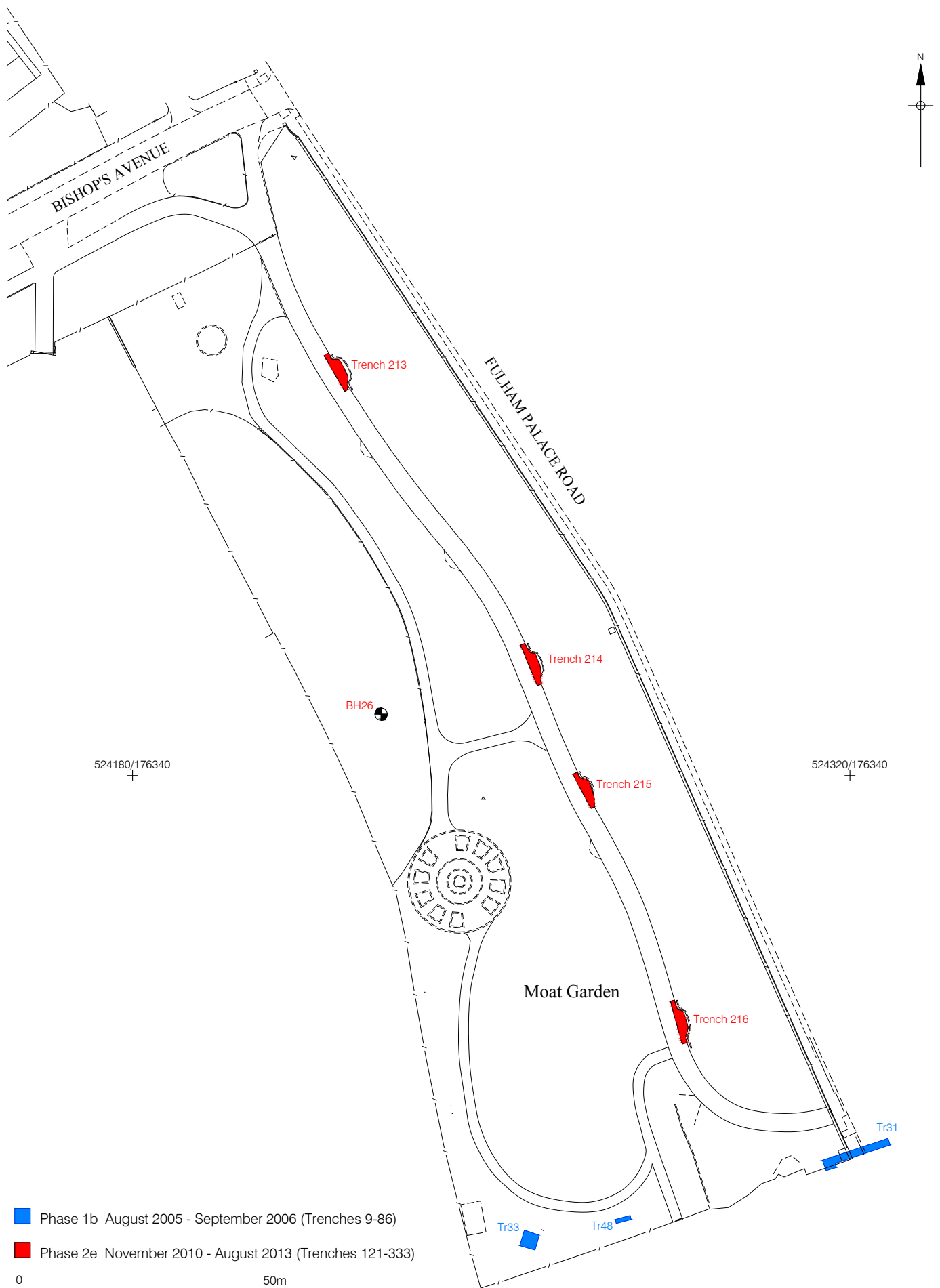
Walled Garden

- Phase 1c May - July 2008 (Trenches 87-93)
- Phase 2b August - September 2009 (Trenches 101-116)
- Phase 2d October 2009 (Trenches 118-120)
- Phase 2e November 2010 - August 2013 (Trenches 121-333)



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Figure 2c
Trench Location
Detail 3; Walled Garden, Bothy & Vinery
1:500 at A3



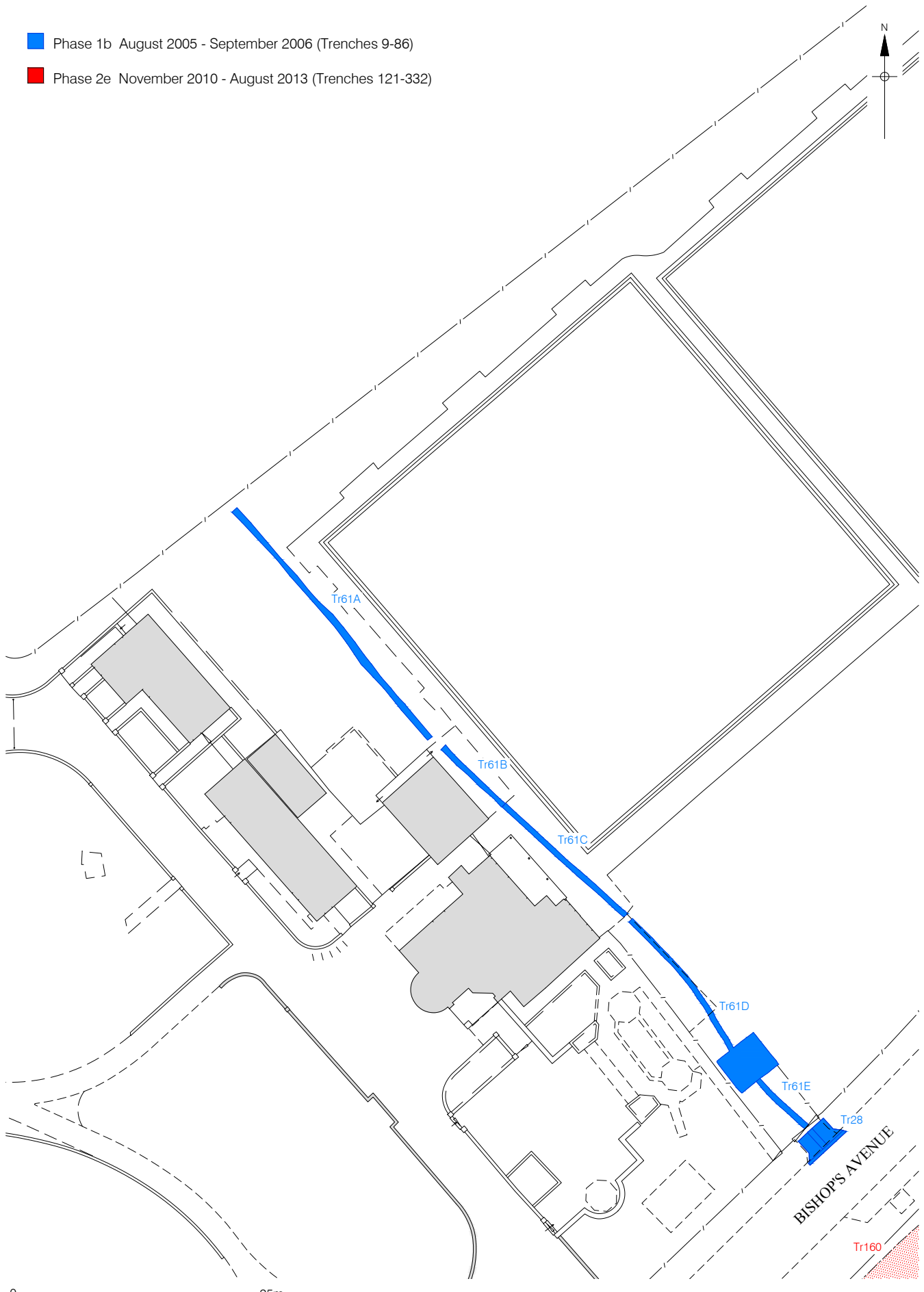
- Phase 1b August 2005 - September 2006 (Trenches 9-86)
- Phase 2e November 2010 - August 2013 (Trenches 121-333)

0 50m

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Figure 2d
Trench Location
Detail 4; Moat Garden
1:1,000 at A4

- Phase 1b August 2005 - September 2006 (Trenches 9-86)
- Phase 2e November 2010 - August 2013 (Trenches 121-332)



0 25m

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Figure 2e
Trench Location
Detail 5; Area North West of Palace
1:500 at A4

3 Planning Background

3.1 Most of the archaeological investigations were undertaken in line with Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 (PPG 16) 'Archaeology and Planning' issued in November 1990 by the Department of the Environment, which provided guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the preservation and investigation of archaeological remains. This was replaced in March 2010 by Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment (PPS5). This was subsequently succeeded by the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) in March 2012. The site was also subject to provisions laid down in The London Plan and policies of the London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham, which fully recognise the importance of the buried heritage for which the Council is the custodian.

3.2 Regional Policy: The London Plan

3.2.1 The London Plan, published July 2011, includes the following policy regarding the historic environment in central London:

POLICY 7.8 HERITAGE ASSETS AND ARCHAEOLOGY

Strategic

A London's heritage assets and historic environment, including listed buildings, registered historic parks and gardens and other natural and historic landscapes, conservation areas, World Heritage Sites, registered battlefields, scheduled monuments, archaeological remains and memorials should be identified, so that the desirability of sustaining and enhancing their significance and of utilising their positive role in place shaping can be taken into account.

B Development should incorporate measures that identify, record, interpret, protect and, where appropriate, present the site's archaeology.

Planning decisions

C Development should identify, value, conserve, restore, re-use and incorporate heritage assets, where appropriate.

D Development affecting heritage assets and their settings should conserve their significance, by being sympathetic to their form, scale, materials and architectural detail.

E New development should make provision for the protection of archaeological resources, landscapes and significant memorials. The physical assets should, where possible, be made available to the public on-site. Where the archaeological asset or memorial cannot be preserved or managed on-site, provision must be made for the investigation, understanding, recording, dissemination and archiving of that asset.

LDF preparation

F Boroughs should, in LDF policies, seek to maintain and enhance the contribution of built, landscaped and buried heritage to London's environmental quality, cultural identity and economy as part of managing London's ability to accommodate change and regeneration.

3.3 Local Policy: The London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham Unitary Development Plan

3.3.1 Local planning policies relating to development and the archaeological resource are contained within the London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham Unitary Development

Plan (UDP) amended in September 2007. The UDP is currently being replaced by the Local Development Framework (LDF) but the relevant policies pertaining to archaeology and development in the Borough are amongst those saved from the UDP:

POLICY EN7: NATIONALLY AND LOCALLY IMPORTANT ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS

1. There will be a presumption against proposals which would involve significant alteration of, or cause damage to, Archaeological Remains of National Importance, whether scheduled or not. There will also be a presumption against proposals which have a significant and harmful impact on the setting of visible Archaeological Remains of National Importance whether scheduled or not.
2. Development affecting sites of Archaeological Remains of Local Interest and their settings will only be permitted if the need for the development outweighs the local value of the remains.
3. Applicants will be required to arrange for archaeological field evaluation of any such remains within the archaeological priority areas defined on the proposals map before applications are determined or if found during development works in such areas or elsewhere. Proposals should include provision for the remains and their settings to be protected, enhanced or preserved. Where it is accepted that physical preservation *in situ* is not merited, planning permission may be subject to conditions and/or formal agreement requiring the developer to secure investigation and recording of the remains, and publication of the results.

Justification

Archaeological remains are regularly discovered in the borough, from prehistoric Roman, Saxon, medieval and the early industrial period. The most recent find was part of a Saxon settlement discovered in Fulham Reach in 1990. They are a major part of the surviving evidence of the borough's past, and therefore a valuable and irreplaceable asset to the community. Such remains are very vulnerable to modern development, and once destroyed they are lost forever. The need to preserve them is recognised as a material consideration when determining planning applications. PPG 16 indicates that there will be a presumption in favour of preservation in-situ, where the remains are of national importance. In other cases this is desirable, but must be weighed against other factors. These will include the need for the proposed development, as well as the potential national importance of remains that may be found in the Archaeological Priority Areas. (Glossary) It is therefore important for developers to consult English Heritage at an early stage, particularly for developments that would impact upon the scheduled Ancient Monument at Fulham Palace or for developments in or near the Archaeological Priority Areas.

New buildings will normally destroy any archaeological remains and therefore these should be excavated by a qualified archaeological unit before work commences. This is because the context of any archaeological find is an essential part of the historical value of any remains. The council considers it is reasonable for a person thus threatening part of the community's heritage to fund adequate excavation, the subsequent academic and popular reports, as well as publicity both for the excavation and the reports. The council will encourage developers to inform local archaeological societies of the start of any archaeological excavation and to make arrangements for public viewing of excavations in progress, wherever possible, and for subsequent analysis, interpretation and presentation to the archaeological societies and the public of any archaeological results and finds. The council welcomes the value to all parties of the Code of Practice drawn up by the British Archaeologists' and Developers' Liaison Group setting out mutual responsibilities.

3.3.2 The site is located in the grounds of Fulham Palace Moated Site, Scheduled Ancient Monument (No. 134) under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, amended by the National Heritage Act 1983.

3.3.3 Government guidance provides a framework which:

- Protects Scheduled Ancient Monuments

- Protects the settings of these sites
- Has a presumption in favour of in-situ preservation of nationally important remains
- In appropriate circumstances seeks adequate information (from field evaluation) to enable informed decisions
- Provides for the excavation and investigation of sites not important enough to merit in-situ preservation.

4 Geology and Topography

4.1 Geology

4.1.1 The Ordnance Survey geological map shows that the site lies on the First Terrace Gravels of the Thames floodplain. These comprise stratified layers of sand and gravels.

4.1.2 The site is situated approximately 100m to the north-east of the Thames.

4.2 Topography

4.2.1 The overall topography within the palace grounds is flat, but the ground rises towards the north to Fulham Palace Road.

4.2.2 The ground surface across the site ranges from grassed areas, tarmac and gravel surfaces, concrete and paving slabs.

4.2.3 The highest level recorded ground level on site was 5.60m for Trench 11, to the north-west of the site area, and the lowest was 3.02m for Trench 27, to the south of the western courtyard.

5 Archaeological & Historical Background

5.1 The following is a synthesis of historical and archaeological data collected over recent years to give a broad overview of the background of the Fulham Palace moated site. This overview includes data collected by the Fulham Archaeological Rescue Group (FARG), the Museum of London Archaeological Service (MoLAS) and Pre-Construct Archaeology (PCA) from the 1970s to the present day.

5.2 The Moat

5.2.1 The origin of the moat is unknown although theories suggesting an Iron Age or Danish provenance having been postulated. An archaeological investigation by Keith Whitehouse in 1984 at the Kings Head Public House, within the garden area which lies inside the Scheduled Monument Moated site, revealed an unrecorded moat or ditch that appeared to run parallel with the main moat infilled in 1921-24. C14 dating of organic matter beneath a clay lining gave a date of AD570 ± 80. A further 0.60m of silt fill deposits beneath this suggested an earlier date for the ditch (Richardson 1985).

5.2.2 The earliest surviving documentary evidence for the moat dates from 1392, when it is referred to as a 'great ditch' (*magna fossa*). In the post-medieval period, from 1746 to 1916, it is illustrated on successive maps as water-filled. It was sporadically cleaned until the early 20th century and was finally filled in between 1921-4. Documentary evidence indicates that the sluice mechanism was originally built in 1618 and rebuilt in 1842 after a flood (Emery 2009).

5.2.3 The palace was founded in medieval times within an enclosure in the western corner of the large moated area. During the early post-medieval period the palace was rebuilt in its present location.

5.3 Prehistoric

5.3.1 Residual artefacts have been recovered from excavations across the moat dating to the Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age. Excavations to the north of the Palace have also produced residual material dating to the Neolithic and Iron Age. It is considered likely that the origins of the enclosure, now delimited by the moat, lie in the later prehistoric or Roman period.

5.3.2 In addition, it is known that the terrace gravels of the Thames flood plain were widely exploited in the Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age periods. Transitory hunting and fishing in the area gave way to early farming settlements but the location of these settlements in the vicinity of the study area is not known. However, Fulham and Putney are situated on one of the few places along the Thames where the stable terrace gravels are not overlain by alluvial deposits and this, combined with their location at the extreme south of a large meander in the Thames, are thought to make this area of strategic importance throughout the prehistoric period.

5.3.3 The origins of occupation appear to be centred on a prehistoric ford across the river, a little up-river of the present Putney Bridge. This lay at the southern end of the conjectured route of a contemporary trackway, thought to run to the northeast along the line of Fulham Road. The conjectured line for this trackway is emphasised by a series of high quality finds dating from the Neolithic to the early Roman period which have been recovered from dredging of the River Thames, and *in situ* timbers scientifically dated to the Bronze Age and Iron Age have been recorded since 2009 on the Fulham foreshore by the Thames Discovery Programme (Nathalie Cohen pers. comm).

5.3.4 Excavations by FARG in 1972-73 across the southern part of the Moat revealed Mesolithic and Neolithic flints together with residual Iron Age pottery within later deposits (Whitehouse 1974a; 1974b). Some Neolithic pottery and a quantity of residual worked flints were also recovered in the walled garden (Richardson 1977). The re-laying of drainage in Bishop's Park near to the entrance of Fulham Palace revealed a handful of burnt stone and worked flints of possible Neolithic date (Girardon & Heathcote 1988). A watching brief conducted by PCA at All Saints Primary School in October 2003 recovered several highly abraded pottery sherds of probable Bronze Age or early Iron Age date together with several fragments of burnt stone and a single fragment of worked flint from the topsoil (Bradley 2004).

5.4 Roman

5.4.1 Until 1972, the evidence for Roman activity in Fulham was limited to the discovery of the 1st-century AD 'Fulham Sword' recovered from the Middlesex bank of the river in 1887. In 1972-73 excavations between the moat and the walled garden produced evidence of 4th-century Roman occupation of the Palace site. This took the form of a bank and gravel surfaces. This was preceded by a destruction / demolition phase which in turn was preceded by a possible construction phase. The investigations also revealed evidence of considerable Roman activity dating mainly to the 3rd and 4th centuries, including a possible votive deposit comprising the skulls of a horse and a dog placed within a pit, and a ditch and other features (Arthur & Whitehouse 1978).

5.4.2 In addition a number of finds of Roman / Romano-British pottery have been recorded from the within the moated enclosure. The SMR records a find of Romano-British pottery from the throw of a tree to the south of the walled garden.

5.4.3 The FARG investigations in the walled garden revealed evidence of Roman occupation with a ploughed up gravel surface that could be interpreted as a road along with two 4th-century ditches at right angles and other features which may form an enclosure adjoining the riverside entrance (Richardson 1977). Residual coins and pottery have been recovered from a number of areas across the site including the paddock area, the moat garden and the walled garden. A 4th-century Roman ditch that also contained worked flints was observed by FARG to the north of the palace in 1986 (Richardson 1987).

5.5 Saxon and Medieval

- 5.5.1 During the Saxon and medieval periods the manor of the bishops of London was established on the site, almost certainly to the west of its current position within what is known as the 'homestead moat', a double-ditched rectangular enclosure in the western corner of the main moated site (Figure 3).
- 5.5.2 In addition a number of finds from this period have been recovered, most particularly in the extreme north of the moat where an assemblage of Saxon pottery was recovered. Archaeological recording in 1984 by FARG at the Kings Head Public House on Fulham High Street revealed that the site was once an extension of the moat of Fulham Palace, possibly a pond. C14 analysis of samples taken from sediments here provided dates in the later Roman and post-Roman periods (Richardson). An excavation and resistivity survey (by North East London Polytechnic) in 1976 confirmed that the western corner of the moated grounds (paddock) of Fulham Palace was moated off separately in the medieval period by multiple banks and ditches enclosing c.1 acre. Building debris and crop marks indicate that this is the site of the Palace buildings from at least the 12th to 14th centuries. Excavation in the walled garden in 1976 revealed two 4th-century ditches at right angles and other features which may form an enclosure adjoining the riverside entrance.
- 5.5.3 The house was rebuilt during the 13th century to the east of the homestead enclosure when a less restricted site was needed for a larger residence. It was sited around the eastern courtyard and was thought to be associated with the formal delineation of the great moated enclosure, giving rise to the claim that this was the largest medieval domestic moated enclosure in England. A trial trench excavated by FARG in 1978 in Fulham Palace under the floor of the former 18th-century Drawing Room revealed pottery and dumped debris dating back to the 13th century from earlier structures. This investigation, coupled with examination of existing buildings and documentary research, showed that the 18th-century East Wing was built upon earlier foundations of medieval and Tudor buildings demolished c.1764 and parts of these buildings are incorporated in the extant walls (Richardson 1979).
- 5.5.4 During the 14th century the loose arrangement of buildings forming the manor house was restyled into one coherent structure set around the eastern courtyard. The later 15th century saw the erection of the great hall and service rooms.
- 5.5.5 The SMR also contains an entry for the medieval bridge and gate piers although those visible today are clearly Victorian.

5.6 Tudor & Early Post-Medieval

- 5.6.1 The early post-medieval period saw substantial alteration and enlargement during this period. The three-storey porch at the western end of the screens passage was added in c.1500 when the western courtyard was developed. FARG's probing beneath floors and documentary research suggest that the great hall of Fulham Palace was built during the 15th century and not the 16th century as once thought (Richardson 1978).
- 5.6.2 Between 1506 and 1522 the bishop in residence was Richard Fitzjames who built a new

service range along the south side of the west court along with enclosing the walled garden to the east of the house. One of the gateways into this garden survives on the northwest side.

5.6.3 Also during the 16th and early 17th centuries, a state wing was added to the north side of the east court and a long gallery projecting from the east side of the same court. The latter was supported on a stone built garden gallery. These additions resulted in the creation of two further minor courtyards. An excavation by the Museum of London Archaeology Service (MoLAS) in 1991-92 in the West courtyard of Fulham Palace revealed two sections of wall possibly 16th century in date, and post-16th-century deposits.

5.6.4 The Palace is thought to have reached its maximum size in the 17th century as during the 18th and 19th centuries the Palace was substantially rebuilt and contracted in size as a result.

5.6.5 Excavations carried out immediately to the north of the Palace produced evidence for the 17th-century gardens along with the remnants of a red-brick cellar wall with an infill core of medieval stone debris, extending to a depth of 6 feet (1.75m) (Richardson 1987).

5.7 18th & 19th Centuries

5.7.1 In 1715 the state wing on the north side of the east court was demolished to make way for a new north range.

5.7.2 Bishop Sherlock was responsible for a radical remodelling of the great hall. In c.1750 he demolished the early parlour and solar block at the north end and built a grand new dining room.

5.7.3 During the occupancy of Bishop Terrick the eastern part of the house was completely redeveloped with the demolition of the medieval chapel and restructuring of the east court which was embellished with the trappings of the new and fashionable "Strawberry Hill Gothic" style. As was then the fashion, the various walled gardens and plots, and many of the trees, greenhouses and exotic plants, were swept away in favour of long walks around a great lawn, through shrubberies, along the banks of the Moat and through the Warren (now the site of the allotments). The Tudor walled orchard was only partially demolished, with a section of its wall being reused to form the western part of the present Walled Garden.

5.7.4 The first documentary evidence for the existence of the Walled Garden comes from the Fulham Palace Archive, cited by Rodwell (1988). A 1765 reference in the accounts to bricklayers working on the Walled Garden indicates that it was being constructed in this year. Analysis of the brick fabrics in the lower portion of the wall dividing the vinery and bothy supports this mid 18th-century date. Foundations of the existing 18th-century walls and garden soil were observed in the area of the walled garden during an excavation by MoLAS in 1991-92 (Greenwood & Maloney 1993).

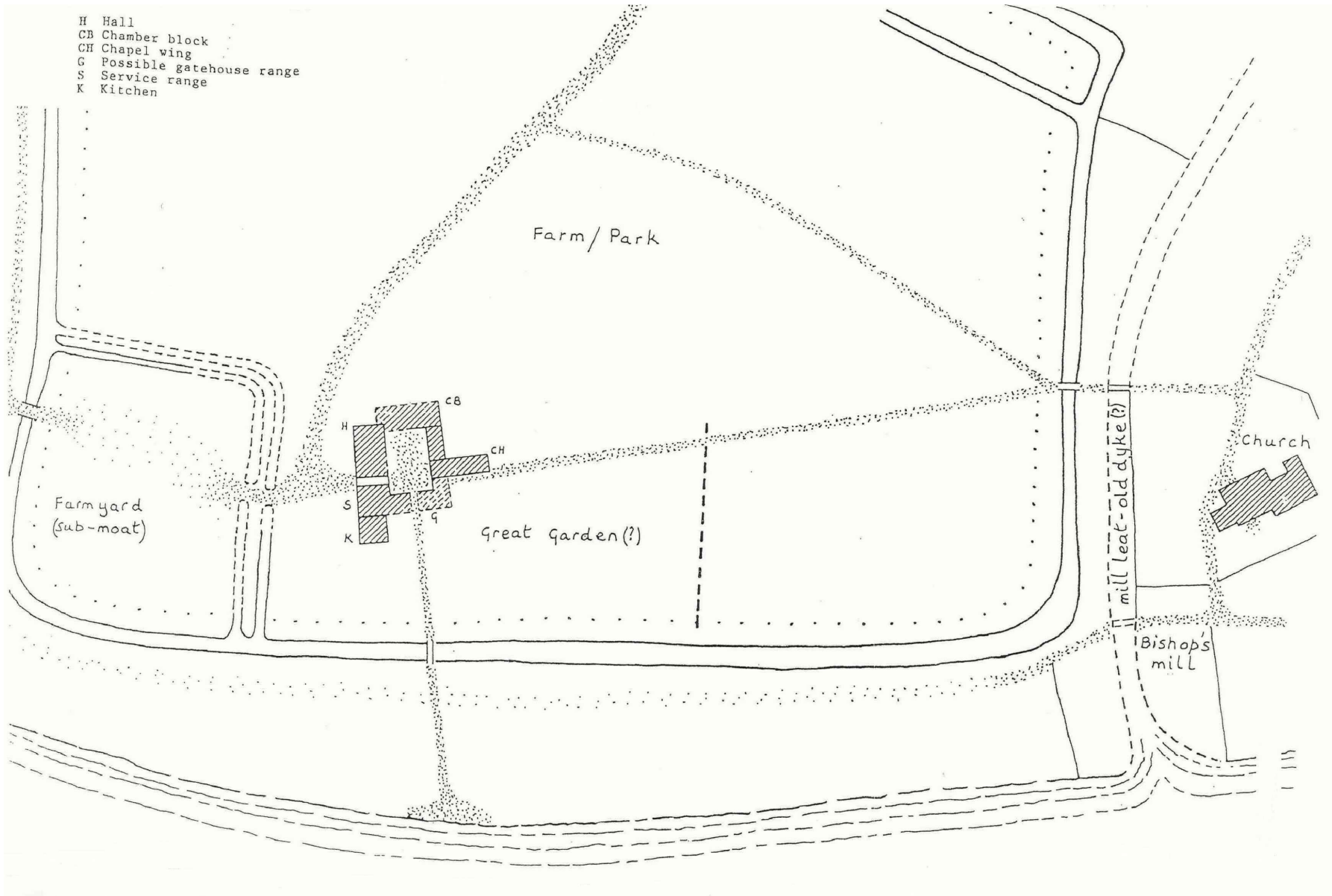
5.7.5 During the early 19th century Bishop Howley largely undid the ornamentation carried out by Terrick. He also demolished the medieval kitchens and had an entirely new range built on

the north side of the west court.

- 5.7.6 A public archaeology project, undertaken by PCA with the Fulham Palace Trust in 2012, revealed a series of features generally comprising planting holes for trees and plants, linear planting beds, rubbish pits and horticultural soil horizons. Six phases of activity dating from the mid-late 18th century through the 19th and into the 20th century were recorded (Bright 2013).
- 5.7.7 In 1866 the last major development was undertaken on the house when a new chapel was constructed as a projecting limb from the junction of the courts.

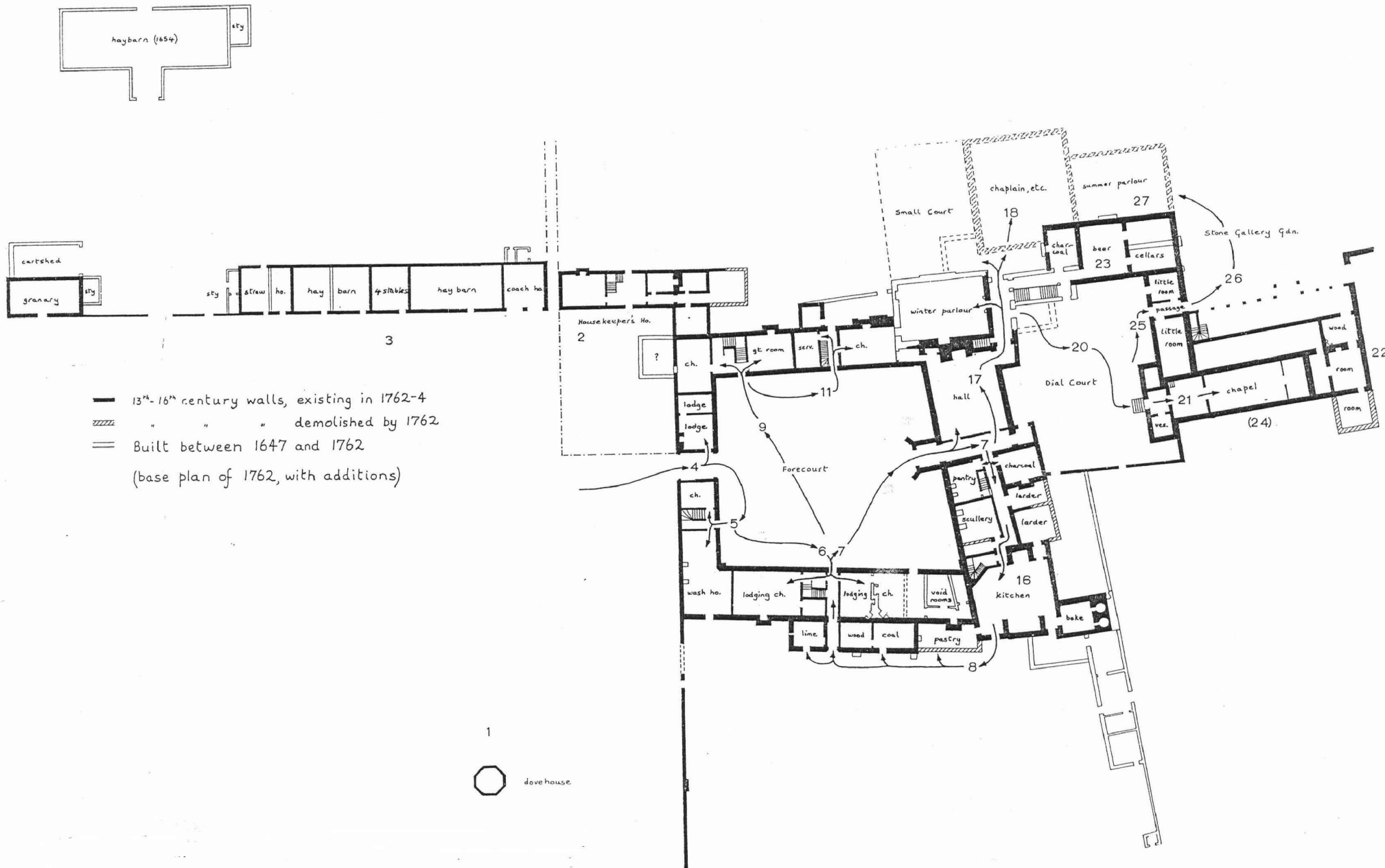
5.8 20th Century

- 5.8.1 It was between 1921 and 1924 that the Bishop in Residence systematically infilled the moat, charging local builders and contractors a fee per load to dump demolition rubble and builders' waste.



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Figure 3
 Palace and its Gardens in 14th and 15th centuries
 (after Rodwell 1988)
 not to scale



6 Archaeological Methodology

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 As previously stated, this report combines the results of two primary schemes which have been sub-divided into eight separate programmes of archaeological work. These programmes comprised a number of evaluation trenches, test pits, borehole surveys, watching briefs and small scale excavations, the details of which are tabulated below.

| Works Scheme | | Details | Date of work | Trench Numbers | | Context numbers | |
|--------------|-----|---|---------------------|----------------|-----|-----------------|------|
| Phase I | Ia | Primary Evaluation | May-Jun 2003 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 107 |
| | Ib | Main Phase 1 WB | Aug 2005 - Sep 2006 | 9 | 86 | 200 | 1398 |
| | Ic | Supplementary Works WB: New Path, Chaplain's Garden & Volunteer Dig | May-Jul 2008 | 87 | 93 | 1399 | 1407 |
| Phase II | IIa | Moat Investigation | May-Jun 2009 | 94 | 100 | 1408 | 1511 |
| | IIb | Walled Garden Evaluation | Aug-Sep 2009 | 101 | 116 | 1512 | 1675 |
| | IIc | East Courtyard WB | Oct 2009 | 117 | 117 | 1676 | 1692 |
| | IId | Additional Test Pits North of Walled Garden | Oct 2009 | 118 | 120 | 1693 | 1699 |
| | IIe | Main Phase II WB | Nov 2010 – Aug 2013 | 121 | 333 | 1700 | 2965 |

Table 1: Register of works

6.1.2 Each programme had a distinct methodology attached to it, a summary of which is represented here. A full and detailed methodology for each programme of work can be found in the relevant report or WSI (Butler 2003; Emery & Butler 2005; Mayo 2008; Hawkins 2009; Emery & Mayo 2009; Emery & Sadarangani 2009; Mayo 2010).

6.2 Phase Ia: Primary Evaluation

6.2.1 Eight trenches of varying size were excavated as part of an eight point scheme of works within the area to be affected by the proposed development. A further scheme involved the drilling of two transects of eight boreholes each. The trenches were located within the grounds and east court of the palace and were targeted so as to investigate a variety of potential archaeological remains such as the moat, the moat bridge, the barn, deposits north of Bishop Sherlock's Dining Room, and the presence, nature and extend of earlier cellars, walls, foundations etc (Hulka 2003).

6.3 Phase Ib: Main Phase I Watching Brief

6.3.1 A series of works was granted scheduled monument and listed building consent and involved the refurbishment and restoration of parts of the palace and the installation of new services. All refurbishment work was monitored and all construction works that had an impact on the ground including the removal of surfaces such as paving slabs were subject to an archaeological watching brief. Archaeologists were present during all such works that

had an impact on the ground and a thorough record of all deposits, features and structures encountered, along with the collection of relevant artefactual material, was undertaken (Leary 2009).

6.4 Phase Ic: Supplementary Works Watching Brief (including Public Archaeology)

6.4.1 Ongoing refurbishment works, comprising the resurfacing of pathways, repairs to the north lawn, and the removal of fences were archaeologically monitored and recorded. In addition, archaeologists assisted the excavation and recording of a volunteer-dug trench on the east lawn. The work was designed to investigate the potential damage which may have been incurred to the lawn at the external northeast corner of the Eastern Range by the passage of vehicles over the lawn in 2006 (Leary 2009).

6.5 Phase IIa: Moat Investigation

6.5.1 Commencement of the second phase of works began with archaeological investigations undertaken in conjunction with geotechnical examination of the northwest wall of Gothick Lodge to diagnose the causes of settlement that had been observed and a study into the feasibility of partial restoration of the moat and its sluice. The work also involved the excavation of three archaeological trenches and the archaeological recording of twenty-six geotechnical auger core samples taken on the line of the infilled moat (Payne & Pullen 2009).

6.6 Phase IIb: Walled Garden Evaluation

6.6.1 An archaeological evaluation was conducted within the Walled Garden that involved the excavation of eight archaeological trenches. Also undertaken were eight small exploratory excavations associated with the examination of known services and areas associated with planned service locations. These exploratory excavations took place within or around the Walled Garden, with the exception of one trench which was located adjacent to the Gothick Lodge (Payne & Fairman 2009).

6.7 Phase IIc: East Courtyard Watching Brief

6.7.1 A controlled archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the construction of a single storey extension within the eastern courtyard. The purpose of the extension was to provide additional kitchen accommodation and an accessible toilet (results included in this report).

6.8 Phase IId: Additional Test Pits North of the Walled Garden

6.8.1 This work completed the remit of the Walled Garden Evaluation (Phase IIb) and involved the monitoring of three archaeological test pits located immediately to the north of/adjacent to north gate of the walled garden. The purpose of the test pits was to inform on ground conditions prior to the second main phase of restoration works (results included in this report).

6.9 Phase IIe: Main Phase II Watching Brief

6.9.1 PCA was appointed by Vinci Construction (UK) Limited to undertake archaeological works necessitated by the Phase II Works at Fulham Palace and Moat Gardens. The Phase II restoration was a wide-ranging project which saw the installation of new services, the reconstruction of the Stable building, Gothick Lodge and Coachman's Lodge, the restoration of the walled garden and vineries, and the restoration of part of the former moat. All intrusive work at the site was archaeologically monitored and controlled. In the event of significant remains being found and considered to be under threat from works associated with the restoration project, localised excavation was undertaken in an attempt to gather as much information about the age and nature of the remains. This occurred at either end of the stable building, towards the south-east corner of the stable yard, the north lawn and within the newly restored moat – on the north side of the moat bridge (results included in this report).

6.10 Consents

6.10.1 As the works affected both a Scheduled Monument and listed buildings, they were subject to Scheduled Monument Consent (English Heritage reference S00005542) and listed building consent and the conditions attached to this. The full methodology and details of the conditions are contained within the WSI for each project (Butler 2003; Emery & Butler 2005; Mayo 2008; Hawkins 2009; Emery & Mayo 2009; Emery & Sadarangani 2009; Mayo 2010).

6.10.2 In order to minimise the impact and disturbance of the works on buried archaeological deposits and remains, the laying out of new services was designed to either follow or be placed tight to existing service routes, with the possibility of adapting the plans to take into account any unexpected archaeological discoveries (Emery & Mayo 2009). The service design was guided by resistivity, magnetometry and ground penetrating radar surveys carried out across areas of the site, with the aim of positioning service trenches away from any anomalies that were shown on the results of these surveys.

6.10.3 Scheduled Monument Consent was granted for the above schemes subject to the condition that:

- a) The works to which this consent relates shall be carried out to the satisfaction of the Secretary of State, who will be advised by English Heritage. At least 2 weeks' notice in writing of the commencement of works shall be given to The Inspector of Ancient Monuments, English Heritage, 1 Waterhouse Square, 138-142 Holborn, London EC1 2ST in order that an English Heritage representative can inspect and advise on the works and their effect in compliance with this consent.
- b) No works to which this consent relates shall be begun until the Secretary of State, advised by English Heritage, is satisfied that adequate funding has been secured to ensure the completion of the project.

- c) This consent may only be implemented by the London Borough of Fulham and Hammersmith. Any variations to the scheme as submitted will be discussed on site and agreed with the DCMS in writing. No variation from the drawings will be permitted otherwise.
- d) No ground works shall take place until the applicant has confirmed in writing the commissioning of a programme of archaeological work before and during the development in accordance with a project design and written scheme of investigation which has been submitted to and approved by English Heritage.
- e) All those involved in the implementation of the works granted by this consent must be informed by the owner that the land is designated as a scheduled monument under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as amended); the extent of the scheduled monument as set out in both the scheduled monument description and map. All staff should also be informed of the legal protection afforded by this status and the penalties for a breach of consent.
- f) Equipment and machinery shall not be used or operated in the scheduled area in conditions or in a manner likely to result in damage to the monument/ground disturbance other than that which is expressly authorised in this consent.
- g) All ground disturbance to which this consent relates shall be carried out under archaeological supervision. This will be, at the least, pro-active observation and recording. Full records will be made of work to upstanding masonry within the scheduled area, as well as archaeological deposits below ground.
- h) Masonry remains found within areas of drainage, new signage holes etc. shall be preserved *in situ* wherever possible. All attempts should be made to re-route services and relocate interpretation panels where possible. Discussion with English Heritage should take place in these instances, particularly the larger interventions, such as in association with the Bothies.
- i) New shrubs and trees shall be planted in holes not exceeding 1000mm in depth. Locations of the new specimen trees will be agreed with English Heritage (Senior Landscape Architect) and holes shall be monitored by an archaeologist.
- j) All removal of existing trees, shrubs and woody growths shall be effected by cutting off at ground level and the roots poisoned, the stumps being left *in situ* and not grubbed out. In the case of the vegetation within the walled garden, extremely careful removal of the stumps and roots is permitted, under archaeological supervision.
- k) Excavation of the moat shall be undertaken by archaeologists, taking great care not to eradicate any surviving moat features/lines/edges.
- l) A summary excavation report shall be send to English Heritage within 3 months of completion of fieldwork. Within 1 year of completion of the excavation a full site archive (and assessment) shall be prepared and a final report of the excavation (and analysis) shall be prepared and made available for publication in a vehicle acceptable

to the Secretary of State advised by English Heritage within 3 years. The National Monuments Record shall also be invited to receive copies of both archive and report.

- m) The project design (including analysis, post-excavation and publication proposals) for which consent is granted shall be executed in full, unless variations have been agreed under the terms of condition 1.
- n) A management agreement shall be enacted English Heritage and the London Borough of Fulham and Hammersmith in 2010 to cover issues of future event management and use and maintenance of the grounds of the palace/monument.

6.11 Methodology

- 6.11.1 All the above proposed schemes were the subject of an archaeological watching brief and all construction works that had an impact on the ground including the removal of surfaces such as paving slabs were subject to an archaeological watching brief. This required an archaeologist to be present during all such works that had an impact on the ground.
- 6.11.2 Archaeological deposits, features or structures encountered were subject to archaeological excavation or preservation *in situ* depending on their significance and following consultation with Kim Stabler, English Heritage GLAAS, and Steven Brindle and Jane Sidell – the English Heritage Inspectors of Ancient Monuments throughout the course of the project.
- 6.11.3 All works were undertaken in accordance with English Heritage Guidance Papers within the restrictions of the works being within the boundaries of a Scheduled Monument. As the site is a Scheduled Monument there was a presumption that all deposits and structures are significant as they are part of the setting of the Monument.
- 6.11.4 Only insignificant low grade deposits were excavated by the contractors. Any archaeological deposits, features or structures were excavated, recorded in plan and section and photographed by archaeologists to the formation level of the works. All archaeological features (stratigraphic layers, cuts, fills, structures) were recorded using standard 'single context' recording methods, including the use of pro-forma recording sheets and recording in plan at 1:20 and in section at 1:10.
- 6.11.5 Excavation continued by hand until the discovery of either archaeological elements worthy of preservation *in situ* or natural deposits, or the aims of the trench had been achieved, or formation levels were reached, or health and safety constraints stopped further excavation or the project team deemed the work to be completed.
- 6.11.6 Finds were recovered from excavated deposits so as to aid the identification and date of later archaeological horizons and areas of modern truncation.
- 6.11.7 Archaeological remains left *in situ* within the trench or on the sides or base of the trench, and any exposed faces of the deposits or structures, were protected by a geotextile membrane, terram, and covered by a fine, inert sand and soft fill to protect the archaeological remains.
- 6.11.8 The site code FLB 03 was assigned to the initial Evaluation in 2003 and retained throughout

all subsequent phases of work relating to the restoration project. This continued up until and including the final watching brief conducted in August 2013.

- 6.11.9 A total of 333 trenches were excavated during the period 2003-2013. As the design of the new and renewed service routes required them to be placed as far as possible within previously disturbed ground many of the services followed similar routes, however due to the fact that the Palace has public access, health and safety considerations required that service trenches were backfilled as soon as possible. This often entailed reopening of parts of the trenches to install services and many of the trenches were intercutting as a result.
- 6.11.10 A number of trench and baseline locations were surveyed in but where this was not possible baselines were triangulated off points surveyed in around the area of the site.

7 Phased Archaeological Sequence

7.1 The following section is a detailed chronological account of the archaeological features and deposits encountered during the excavation. This has recorded a sequence of the evidence for human activity that has occurred at Fulham Palace from the prehistoric period through to the present day.

7.2 Phase 1: Natural

7.2.1 The natural sands and gravels were encountered within 52 of the trenches, 49 of which were located within the main grounds of the Palace and 3 of which were located to the north in the Warren allotments and moat gardens. They were recorded at a highest level of 3.55m OD in Trench 99 on the north-west side of the Gothick Lodge, adjacent to the moat (or 3.70m OD in Trench 74C in the northwest corner of the Palace). The lowest level of 0.86m OD in Trench 33 in the Bishop's Park Moat Garden to the northeast of the Palace. A layer of brownish grey silty sandy gravel was observed in exploratory Trench 186 at the base of the moat which may represent a disturbed natural horizon, encountered at 0.84m OD. A layer of possible natural brickearth was recorded overlying the sands and gravels in Trench 34 in the Warren at 3.51m OD and in Trench 163 to the south of the stables at 3.58m OD.

7.2.2 Natural sand and gravels were also observed within 16 of the auger core samples taken across the profile of the moat immediately north and south of the bridge (WS 1-16). The highest level recorded was 3.16m OD and the lowest was 0.32m OD.

7.2.3 In addition 11 of the boreholes undertaken across the site encountered natural deposits between heights of 0.26m OD in BH26 and 3.36m OD in BH12. These sands and gravels were encountered in BH1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 26.

7.2.4 Within nine of the trenches, five of the auger core samples and five of the boreholes more than one layer of natural deposits were recorded. These were Trenches 9, 29, 34, 54, 59, 63, 85, 158, 169, WS1, WS3, WS4, WS12, WS16, BH1, BH2, BH3, BH10, BH13 and BH26. All of these trenches, apart from Trenches 85, 158 & 169 are located to the north of the Palace.

7.2.5 In the three trenches located to the north of the Palace, within the allotments and the moat gardens, loose, light to mid orangey brown with occasional light grey mottling and light yellowish brown sands and gravels were recorded within Trenches 31, [461], and 33, [476], at 1.56m OD and 0.86m OD respectively. To the south of these Trench 34 located within the Warren allotments revealed four layers of natural deposits. These consisted of three layers of sands and sandy gravels, [559], [558] and [557], recorded at 2.38m OD, 2.68m OD and 2.97m OD respectively. These were overlain by a 0.62m layer of stiff, mid orangey brown slightly sandy clay at 3.51m OD, [556], possibly natural brickearth.

7.2.6 Within the main grounds of the Palace the natural sands and gravels were encountered at a highest level of 3.70m OD in Trench 74C and lowest level of 0.96m OD in Trench 59B in the northwest of the site to the south of the Gardener's Cottage.

7.3 Phase 2: Prehistoric

- 7.3.1 During investigations undertaken as part of the refurbishment works at Fulham Palace, very little evidence of *in situ* prehistoric activity was encountered. That which was recorded took the form of a soil horizon seen within two different trenches in the Stable car park and a pit located in the North Lawn area of the palace.
- 7.3.2 The soil horizon, believed to date to the later prehistoric period, was observed in Trenches 153 and 172. In the former trench the layer was recorded as a loose mid yellowish brown silty sand [1818] from which some pieces of struck flint and a few fragments of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery were recovered. The layer extended for at least 0.55m in depth and was observed at 3.08m OD. In Trench 172 a similar horizon [2495] was observed at 2.91m OD, containing only occasional very small rounded and sub-angular pebbles. It is believed to represent the same layer as that encountered in Trench 153 based on its appearance, depth and stratigraphic relationship with later contexts.
- 7.3.3 Located beneath the North Lawn of the Palace, pit [867] was excavated within Trench 54 (Figure 5). As seen the pit was sub-ovoid in plan, with near vertical sides and a flat base, and measured 1.60m N-S x 1.50m E-W x 0.65m in depth at 3.09m OD. It was filled by two deposits both of which appeared to have resulted from natural silting of the feature. The primary fill, [868], was a soft, mottled yellowish brown and reddish brown sandy silt with no inclusions, 0.28m in thickness and consists of material eroded from the sides of the pit – indicating that the pit had remained open for at least a short time.
- 7.3.4 The secondary fill, [866], was a soft mid greyish brown sandy silt, 0.52m in thickness and contained occasional bone and struck flint. No other dateable material was retrieved from the feature but it is possible that it may be prehistoric in date.
- 7.3.5 Residual finds of prehistoric date were recovered from later features and layers, comprising chiefly of fragments of struck and burnt flint alongside one sherd of Prehistoric pottery occurring residually within a Roman pit/ditch [431] (Figure 5).

7.4 Phase 3: Roman

- 7.4.1 Evidence for Roman activity was a little more substantial than that of the prehistoric period, but still fairly limited in nature. A number of pits and ditches were observed in the north and east lawn areas and within the walled garden.
- 7.4.2 To the north of the Palace in Trench 9 (Figure 5, Plan & Section 86) two pits or ditches were recorded in section only, [429] and [431]. Cut [429] measured 0.92m NE-SW and was 0.62m in depth at 3.15m OD as seen but the feature had been truncated by a later construction cut, [433], and by the 1988 FARG excavation trench. Its profile was a rounded 'V' shape with a gentle break of slope. The fill, [428], was a soft, mid to light grey brown silty sand with occasional daub, charcoal, small pot fragments and burnt flint inclusions. Cut [431] had also been truncated by the FARG excavation trench and measured 0.75m NE-SW and was 0.56m in depth at 3.08m OD. It was filled by [430] a soft mid to light yellowish brown silty

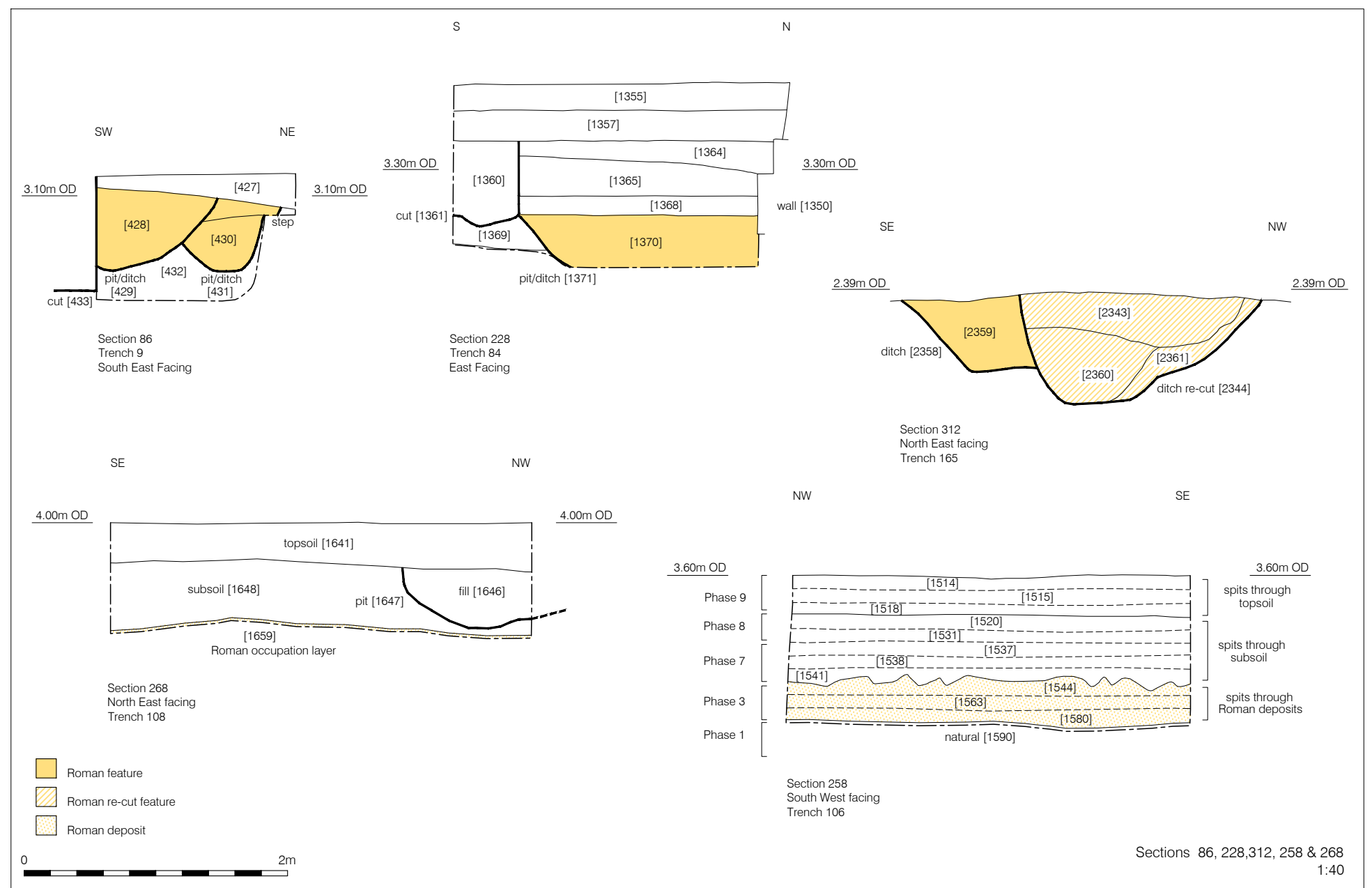
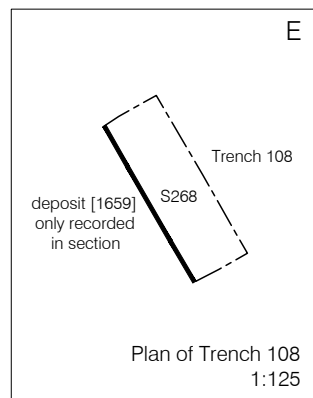
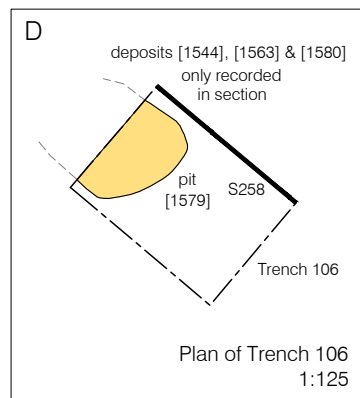
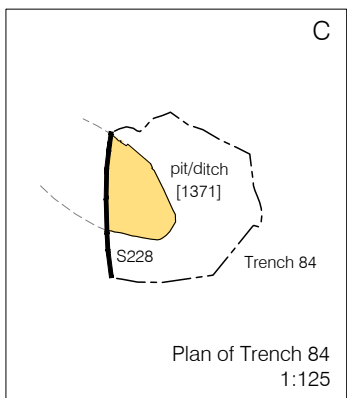
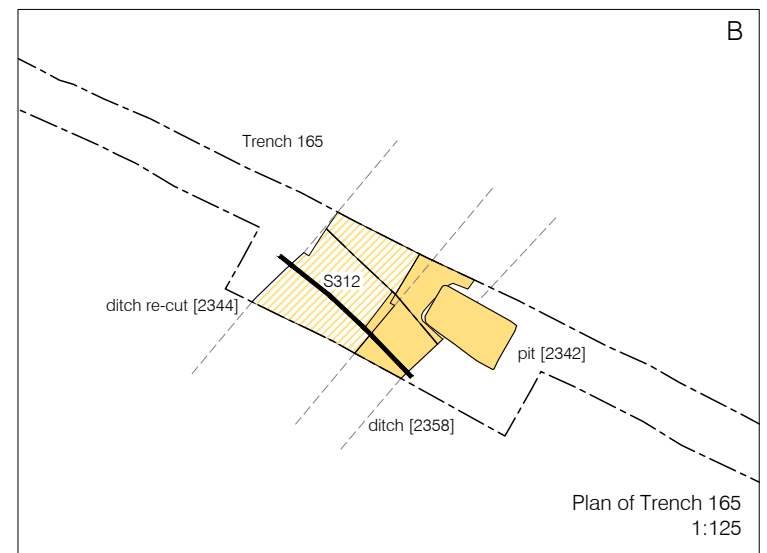
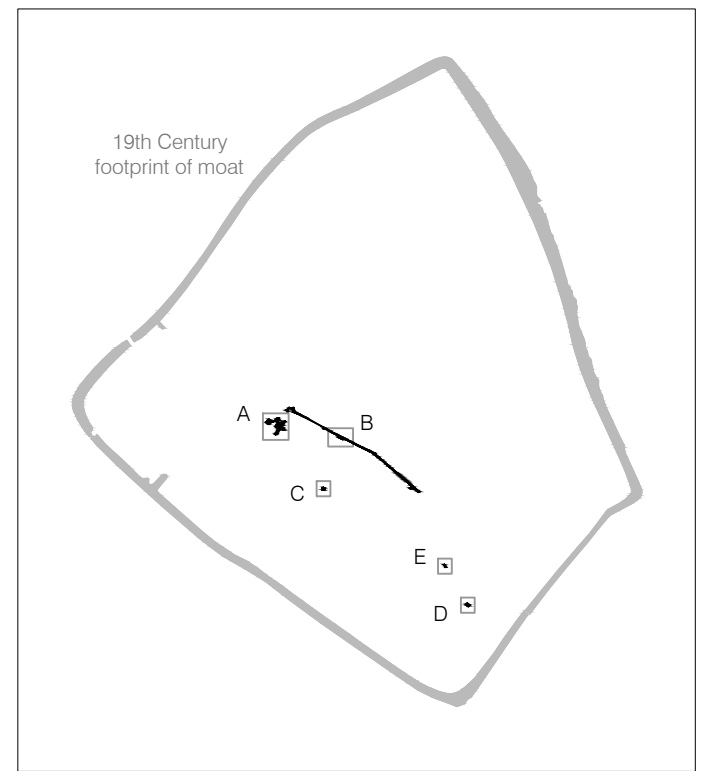
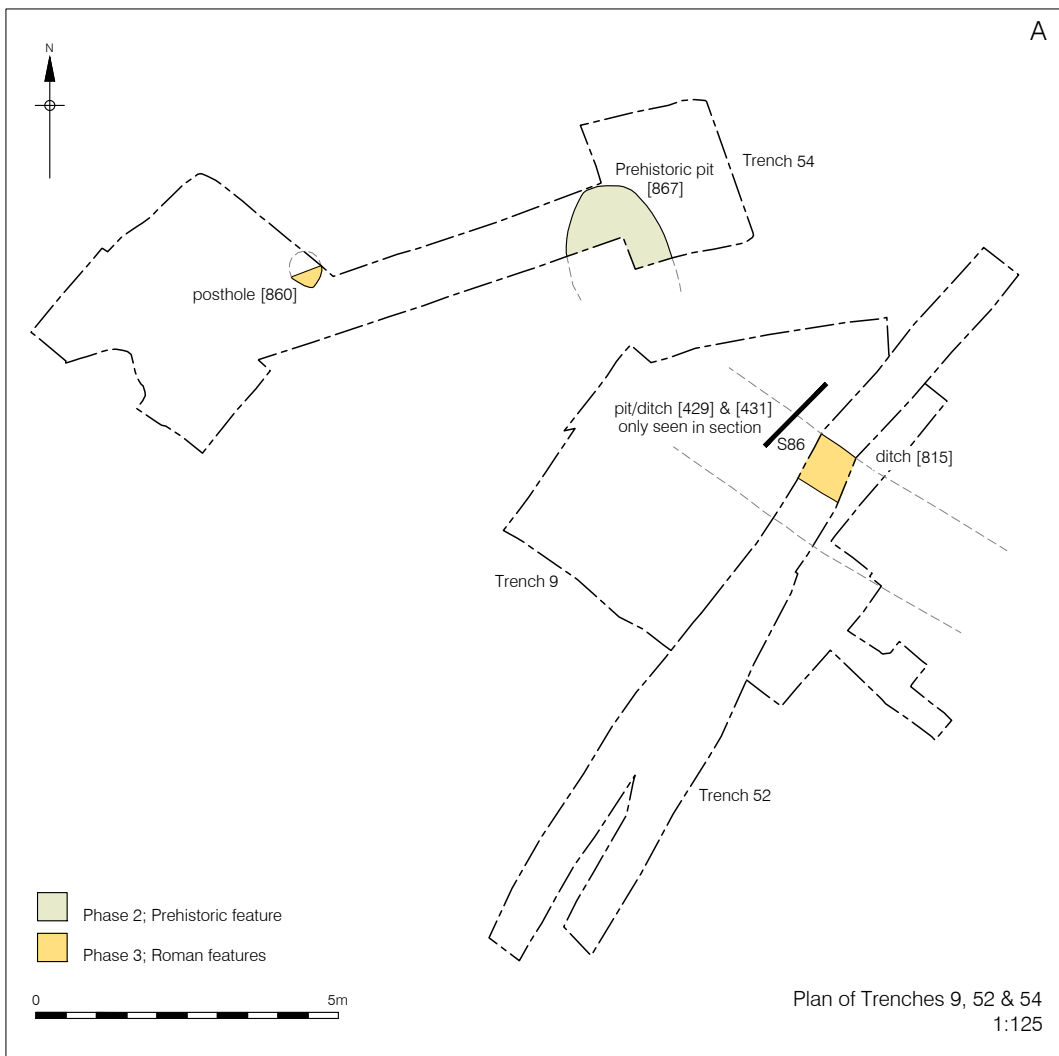
sand with occasional charcoal and daub flecks and occasional pot and struck flint. Pottery recovered from this fill included a residual Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age sherd and a sherd of black burnished ware dating to the 2nd or 3rd centuries. Cut [429] possibly continued into Trench 52 to the south as cut [815], a linear feature that was not excavated but as seen measured 0.80m NE-SW x 0.70m NW-SE at 2.79m OD. The cut was filled by [814] a soft brownish grey sand, from which a sherd of 3rd- to 5th-century Roman pot was recovered although the fill was not excavated.

- 7.4.3 Located immediately to the northwest a posthole, [860], was partially excavated in Trench 54 (Figure 5) and contained a single sherd of Roman pottery. The posthole was sub-square in plan, measuring 0.32m E-W x 0.38m N-S x 0.14m in depth at 3.11m OD and its cut was shallow with the sides curving into an irregular base. It was filled by [859], a soft mid greyish brown sandy silt. Two further postholes, [800] and [849], were found within the vicinity of [860] however one contained medieval pottery, dated to the 12th to 14th centuries, and a residual sherd of a 2nd- to 5th-century AD dog dish. The other did not produce any dating. There are two possibilities for the dating of these features, either the pot from the fill of posthole [860] is also residual and the feature is medieval in date or both postholes, [860] and [849] are both Roman in date and posthole [800] is unrelated and medieval in date. As there was no dating from posthole [849] it has been placed into Phase 4 below.
- 7.4.4 Trench 84 (Figure 5, Plan & Section 228) located within the East Lawn of the Palace also revealed a pit or ditch, [1371]. The feature was only partially revealed and continued into the western trench edge, as seen it measured 1.40m N-S x 1.10m E-W and was 0.40m in depth at 2.96m OD. There was a sharp break of slope at the top of the cut but the base of the feature was not revealed during excavation. The feature was filled by a friable dark reddish brown, with pale yellowish brown mottling, silty sand, [1370]. The feature probably remained open and gradually silted up over time. The fill contained occasional charcoal, rounded to sub-angular flints, pot and very occasional bone. The pottery from the fill of this feature ranged in date from the 3rd century to 5th century AD.
- 7.4.5 Further to the north of the East Lawn, Trench 165 revealed a NE-SW orientated ditch [2358] & later re-cut [2344] and pit [2342] sealed by Roman soil horizons [2319], [2300] and [2357] (Figure 5, Plan & Section 312; Plate 1). The initial cut for the ditch [2358] was linear with sharp sides and flat base. It measured 2.00m NE-SW x 0.90m SE-NW x 0.50m in depth. It contained one fill [2359] which comprised a soft mid orange brown silty sand containing occasional small flint pebbles, early and late Roman tegula and brick of AD 140-250 and charcoal fragments. The earlier cut of the ditch was encountered at 2.34m OD. Evidence of a later re-cut or enlargement of the ditch was observed on the western side. The later cut [2344] was linear with gradually sloping side to the east with a sharper decline in evidence on the western edge. The base was slightly concave. It measured 2.00m NE-SW x 1.85m SE-NW x 0.85m deep. Observed at 3.36m OD it contained three fills. The primary fill [2361] consisted of a loose mid greyish yellow sand with occasional small sub-rounded to sub-

- angular flint pebbles. It extended the whole 0.85m depth of the ditch, along the western edge and represents a slumped or collapsed edge within the ditch which would have occurred relatively soon after it was dug. Fill [2360] is indicative of a gradual silting up of the ditch. It was a moderately compacted mid orange grey clayey silty sand containing frequent fragments and flecks of charcoal, occasional small flint pebbles and fragments of brick dated to AD 55-160. It was 0.55m thick at 2.10m OD. Finally the upper fill [2343] was recorded as a soft mid grey silty sand containing occasional small fragments of charcoal, CBM comprising a combed box flue tile and early and late sandy tegulae dated to AD 140-250 and pot dated to AD 200-400. It was observed at 2.36m OD and was 0.40m thick.
- 7.4.6 Situated to the immediate east of the ditch was a pit [2342], observed at 3.20m OD. It was sub-rectangular in plan with vertical sides and a flat base, sloping down towards the east. It measured 1.40m x 0.82m x 0.80m deep and contained one fill [2341]. The fill was recorded as friable, dark yellowish brown silty sand containing occasional small flint pebbles, pot sherds dated to AD 300-400 and struck flint.
- 7.4.7 Overlying these features was a layer of soil which contained Roman artefacts and as such can be dated to the Roman period (or immediately following it). The layer [2319] sealing the pit was a 0.35m thick soft light brownish yellow silty sand containing occasional small fragments of flint pebbles at 3.68m OD. This, in turn, was sealed by a 0.20m thick layer, [2300] & [2357], of soft mid browning orange silty sand containing small flint pebbles, flecks of CBM and pottery dated to AD 250-400. It was recorded at a maximum height of 4.00m.
- 7.4.8 Trench 106 (Figure 5, Plan & Section 258), located within the walled garden, revealed a soil horizon [1580], which sealed the natural, from 2.92m OD and extended throughout the trench and was 0.12m thick. This comprised friable, light yellow-brown sandy silt with occasional rounded pebbles, occasional pottery, CBM and charcoal fragments. The material was all notably abraded and included examples of type 2452 Roman brick. This infers a date range of AD 55-160, but the scarcity of finds would suggest this to be an alluvial deposit as opposed to deliberate dumping or levelling.
- 7.4.9 Cut [1579] truncated the northern extent of [1580] and was recorded from 2.89m OD. This extended 1.82m x 1.10m x 0.17m depth, was ovoid in plan and exhibited an undulating base at 2.79m OD and gently sloping sides. The backfill of this feature comprised light yellow-brown, compact, sandy silt with charcoal flecks, small rounded pebbles, pottery, and CBM fragments, denoted as [1578]. Within the deposit were fragments of abraded Roman tile dating to AD 55-160 and a fresh sherd of a small jar dated between AD 350-400. It was considered highly likely that the pit was cut from a higher level but not recognised as such during excavation. It was therefore probably contained a dump of stones recorded as deposit [1562], although these were recognised within the overlying deposit [1663]. These stones were recorded from elevations of 3.12m OD and 3.10m OD and comprised a group of large stone and flint nodules covering an area 0.60m x 0.50m.
- 7.4.10 Overlying pit [1579] was a 0.10m thick heavily compacted yellow-brown sandy silt, denoted

as 'spit' [1563]. This was encountered at 3.04m OD, continued throughout the trench and contained flecks of charcoal, occasional pottery, bone and daub fragments. The daub examined produced no conclusive dating. This context was overlain by 'spit' [1544] from 3.12m OD; and was also a heavily compacted, yellow-brown sandy silt with inclusions of rounded pebbles, charcoal flecks, pottery, CBM and burnt flint. An assessment of the CBM gave a date range of AD 55-150 and included examples of Roman tile and combed box flue, whilst the ceramic sherds from this deposit dated from between AD 300-350/400. The upper boundary of this deposit was observed to be uneven and irregular as a result of post-medieval horticultural activity (Figure 5, Section 258).

- 7.4.11 In nearby Trench 108, layer [1659] was exposed at the base between 2.39m OD and 2.31m OD. This comprised friable, light yellow-brown fine sandy silt, containing occasional charcoal flecks and small rounded pebbles. The upper boundary of this deposit undulated as a result of post-medieval horticultural activity. Layer [1659] was interpreted during excavation as an upper level of a Roman horizon, given the recovery of Roman pottery fragments from the interface between [1659] and subsoil [1648]. A stratigraphic sequence similar to that revealed in Trench 106 seems likely to continue beneath this deposit (Figure 5, Section 268).
- 7.4.12 Residual Roman finds from later contexts include; pot and tile from medieval make-up layers (Trenches 21 & 26), pot from the fill of a well [625] (Trench 42), postholes (Trenches 52 & 54), rubbish pit (Trench 54), pit (Trench 172), ditch [865] (Trench 54), make-up layer (Trench 171) and plough soil (Trench 54); pot and tegulae from late medieval to Tudor plough soil (Trenches 9, 153 & 154), tile from ditch/large pit [2396] (Trench 171) and pot from ditch [242] (Trench 14) and from redeposited Tudor plough soil (Trench 153); tile from a 17th-century garden feature (Trench 168), brick from a rubbish pit (Trench 171) pot from backfilled basement (Trench 9); tile and pot from the fill of an 18th-century pit [1378] (Trench 85) and 18th-century garden soil (Trenches 86, 102, 106 & 108) and garden features (Trench 105), pot from a 19th-century garden features (Trenches 101, 102, 104, 105, 158 & 165) and horticultural soil (Trenches 105 & 165) and pot and tile from 20th-century/modern topsoil (Trenches 80, 106 & 108).



7.5 Phase 4: Medieval

7.5.1 Medieval features were recorded within five areas of the site; within the Paddock, the western courtyard, beneath the North Lawn, the stable yard and in the moat and consisted of structural features such as postholes, rubbish pits, a hearth, a stone wall foundation, a well and evidence of the enclosure ditches that would have surrounded the original Palace complex to the south-west (Figure 6). Timbers were also recovered from an exploratory trench excavated within the moat. There appears to have been at least two phases of activity during the medieval period with a layer of plough soil separating a few of the features to the north of the Palace, however the majority of features lay above this plough soil.

Features below the plough soil

7.5.2 Two postholes were excavated within Trench 54, [800] and [849] and a shallow E-W gully, [863]. Another feature, ditch [1303] was also recorded within Trench 49 (Figure 7). Posthole [800] was sub-square in plan with near vertical sides into a break of slope that curved into a rounded base. It measured 0.48m E-W x 0.50m N-S x 0.28m in depth at 3.03m OD, but had been truncated by a modern pipe trench to the east. It was filled by [799], a soft dark brownish grey sandy silt and contained medieval pottery dating to the 12th to 14th centuries and sherd of residual Roman pottery. Posthole [849] was ovoid in plan where seen with near vertical sides sloping into a rounded base. It continued into the southern trench edge and measured as seen 0.36m N-S x 0.48m E-W x 0.55m in depth at 3.14m OD. It was filled by [848] a soft mid brownish grey sandy silt.

7.5.3 Gully [863] was recorded running NW-SE within Trenches 54 but was not observed within Trench 49 to the south (Figure 7). It was recorded as measuring 0.40m in width, 0.90m in length and 0.41m in depth at 3.14m OD and sloped down to the west. It was filled by [862] a soft greyish brown sandy silt with a fragment of bone and pot dated 1050-1150. Ditch [1303] in Trench 49 was aligned roughly N-S and measured 0.80m wide by c.0.44m deep.

7.5.4 Towards the south-eastern end of the stable yard, in Trench 172 (Figure 8), three cut features were observed below a layer of medieval plough soil which are still, none the less, attributed to the medieval period. A feature identified as a posthole [2463] was seen cutting an earlier soil horizon [2495]. It was oval/circular with moderately sloping sides. The excavator was unable to positively ascertain whether full depth had been reached due to physical constraints associated with being located within a small exploratory sondage and continuing into the LOE of the trench. Where believed to have been observed, however, the base was relatively flat. The posthole measured 0.36m by 0.28m by 0.18m depth and was recorded at 2.90m OD. It was filled with a soft, mid greyish brown silty sand [2462] containing very occasional small rounded and sub-angular flint pebbles. Adjacent to, and likely contemporaneous with, the posthole was what appeared to be a small linear feature (or a portion of a larger pit). The cut [2461] had steeply sloping sides, a flat base and

measured 0.85m in length by 0.25m wide and 0.11m deep. It appeared to be orientated N-S at 2.90m OD. It was filled by a soft mid greyish brown silty sand [2460] containing occasional small rounded and sub-angular pebbles and one sherd of pottery dated to 1000-1200. A furrow like feature, interpreted as a plough mark, was seen to be cutting fill [2460]. It was linear in plan with vertical sides and a slightly concave base. It measured 0.54m in length by 0.10m wide and 0.12m deep. It was orientated NE-SW and recorded at 2.98m OD. The fill comprised a soft mid yellowish brown silty sand. These features were all sealed by a later of agricultural soil containing 12th- to 13th-century pottery [2425].

Plough soil

- 7.5.5 The earliest deposit recorded in Trench 2, located immediately north of the stable car park, was a mottled yellow brown sand [49] encountered at 2.95m OD. The sand appeared turbated and contained pottery dating to 1050-1150. It was noted that a similar deposit encountered in the base of Trench 5 was dated to 1170-1350 possibly implying a late 12th-century date for both deposits.
- 7.5.6 The same horizon was observed in Trench 5 (located in the North Lawn area), once again overlying natural sand. Here it was encountered at 2.98m OD and was overlain by a slightly darker silt sand [77] which produced pottery dating to the 12th-14th century. It was thought likely that the mottling of the sand below resulted from the incorporation of layer [77] into it by bioturbation. The surface of this layer was encountered at 3.38m OD.
- 7.5.7 The earliest deposit in Trench 6 is likely to have been a mottled silt sand [94] occupying the northwestern corner and encountered at 3.21m OD. This remained unexcavated but bore a clear resemblance to the medieval deposits seen in the base of Trenches 2 and 5.
- 7.5.8 Overlying features within Trench 54 was a layer of garden or plough soil, [852], [823], [806] and [858]. This was recorded as a soft mid yellowish brown sandy silt that varied in thickness between 0.10m and 0.20m at a highest level of 3.35m OD and a lowest point of 3.23m OD. Where this layer had been recorded as [852] the soil was noted to be reddened and burnt by a later hearth.
- 7.5.9 It is possible that this layer is the same as was recorded to the west within Trenches 40, 41, 42, 45 and 46 as contexts [591] and [592], [599], [656], [661] and [680] respectively. Here the layer was recorded as varying between a brownish mid grey and yellowish pale grey sandy silt, with a maximum thickness of 0.51m, a minimum thickness of 0.23m, a highest level of 3.49m OD and a lowest level of 3.02m OD.
- 7.5.10 In the Stable Yard area a reddish grey/brown silty sand [1788] was observed in Trench 154 between 3.31m OD and 3.28m OD. It contained CBM dated to between 1180 and 1450 and extended for at least 0.30m until reaching the basal LOE. In Trench 163 a dark brown sandy layer, [2298] and [2498], was observed between 3.48m OD and 3.34m OD, with a thickness in excess of 0.14m. Between 3.45m and 3.05m OD a similar layer [2480], [2510] & [2522] was observed in Trench 168 with a depth exceeding 0.33m. Horticultural soil [2440] was

recorded in Trench 170 at c.3.34m OD and in Trench 172 a layer of sandy silt [2425] measuring 0.77m in thickness was seen between 3.53m OD and 3.45m OD containing pottery dated to 1140-1220. The same layer [2471] was also observed in this trench, having been horizontally truncated by a later wall foundation, at 3.39m OD. Trenches 217, 218 and 220 also revealed plough soil [2830], [2835] & [2841] attributed to this period at 3.36m OD, 3.17m OD and 2.93m OD respectively. It was at least 0.40m thick, continuing into the basal LOE. In BH15, located a short distance to the north, a similar layer of agricultural soil [2571] was observed at 2.45m OD. It measured 0.30m in thickness.

- 7.5.11 On the North Lawn, in Trench 171, a friable mid-dark reddish grey/brown layer of silty clayey sand [2466] was observed at 2.23m OD. It contained fragments of CBM and pottery dated to 1000-1200.
- 7.5.12 In Trench 253 an early agricultural horizon was recorded at 2.55m OD. It consisted of a soft, light brown sandy silt and contained CBM fragments and potsherds that date to between 1050 and 1200. It extended to 0.50m in thickness before continuing beyond the basal LOE of the trench.
- 7.5.13 Redeposited natural sands were also recorded within Trenches 20, 21 and 23 as [264], [270] and [301] respectively and possibly represent an early horticultural soil, however dating of these layers is difficult, Roman pot was recovered from [270] and medieval pot from [301]. It is possible that these layers accumulated up until the medieval period.
- 7.5.14 A layer of redeposited brickearth was observed in Trench 175 at 3.38m OD. It was composed of a friable dark reddish yellowish brown silty clayey sand and contained occasional CBM and pottery dated to 1080-1200.

The Moat (Figure 9, Plan & Section 334; Plate 2)

- 7.5.15 It was during the medieval period that a timber framed bridge was established across the moat, providing access into the site at the north-western side of the enclosure. There were likely many manifestations of the bridge during this time and it is plausible that the position altered each time a new one was constructed to enable continued access. During an investigation into the profile of the moat to the north side of the existing bridge (Trench 186), a number of timbers were discovered which likely relate to a 13th-century incarnation of the bridge.
- 7.5.16 Underlying the earliest timbers was a lens of soft light slightly orange grey silt [2670] with no inclusions. Where observed, the deposit measured 1.00m (NE-SW) by 0.38m (NW-SE) by 0.10m in depth. It was observed at 0.90m OD and sampled for environmental analysis <80> (see Appendix 14).
- 7.5.17 The timbers themselves comprised a total of 21 individual pieces comprising planks, posts, beams and stakes. It is likely that these timbers are not *in situ* but rather have drifted from their original location. It is also plausible that a number of pieces have been reused from previously existing structures, having been utilised as duckboards or as part of a

construction platform. Tree ring dating of the wood would suggest a 13th-century date (Appendix 8). The details of this phase of timbers are included in the table below.

| Context | Type/ Setting | Orientation | Cross Section/ Conversion | Condition | Dimensions (Length x Width x Depth) | Tool/ Intentional marks | Joints, fittings, surface treatment | Levels | Comments |
|---------|--------------------------|-------------|--|---|--|-------------------------------|---|------------------|--|
| [2663] | Plank/Horizontal | NW-SE | Sub- Rectangular/ Tangently faced | Solid; extremities in poor condition | 140mm x 75mm x 20mm | n/a | n/a | 0.90m OD | No obvious association with other timbers, possibly driftwood |
| [2681] | Plank/Horizontal | NW-SE | Sub- Rectangular/ Tangently faced | Solid; decaying at fringes | 790mm x 130mm x 30mm | Possible faint saw marks | n/a | 0.86-0.90m OD | Little association with other timbers, possibly driftwood |
| [2695] | Plank/Horizontal | NW-SE | Sub- Rectangular/ Tangently faced – cleft plank | Very good condition | 1760mm x 440mm x 25mm | Cleft marks | X1 notch, possible peg hole | 0.84-0.86m OD | Possibly associated with earlier structure and reused as duckboards |
| [2696] | Plank/Horizontal | NW-SE | Sub- Rectangular/ Tangently faced | Highly degraded | 200mm x 200mm x 30mm | n/a | n/a | 0.91m OD | Little association with other timbers, possibly driftwood |
| [2697] | Stake/Vertical | n/a | Sub- Rectangular/ Box Halved | Soft but fairly good condition | 100mm x 70mm x 420mm | n/a | X 3 dowel joints | 0.71-1.13m OD | Reused timber stake possibly associated with 13th- century bridge |
| [2698] | Roof Joist/Horizontal | NW-SE | Sub- Rectangular/ Box Halved | Soild, generally good condition | 820mm x 200mm x 100mm | Marks within joints | X1 crudely cut socket; x1 notched lap joint; x1 dowel joint | 0.87-0.92m OD | Reused, likely from roof structure. Little association with other timbers, possibly driftwood |
| [2699] | Plank/Horizontal | E-W | Sub- Rectangular/ Tangently faced – cleft board | Soild, very good condition | 1020mm x 280mm x 40mm | Possible faint adze marks | n/a | 0.83-0.85m OD | No obvious association with other timbers, possibly driftwood |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--------|------------------------------------|-------|---|---|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------|------------------|---|
| [2700] | Plank/Horizontal | NW-SE | Sub-Rectangular/ Tangently faced – rounded end | Soild, very good condition | 2660mm x 580mm x 45mm | Saw marks | X2 peg holes | 0.85-0.88m OD | No obvious association with other timbers, possibly driftwood |
| [2701] | Plank/Horizontal | NW-SE | Sub-Rectangular/Radi ally Cleft | Poor – very degraded | 520mm x 60mm x 25mm | n/a | n/a | 0.87-0.88m OD | Possible derived from small structure or furniture. Possibly driftwood |
| [2702] | Plank with crotch cleft/Horizontal | NW-SE | Sub-Rectangular/ Tangently faced – cleft timber | Good condition on west end, degrading to east | 640mm x 260mm x 60mm | n/a | X1 peg joint | 0.83-0.90m OD | Peg joint suggests earlier structural use. Possibly driftwood |
| [2703] | Plank/Horizontal | NW-SE | Sub-Rectangular/ Tangently faced | Solid – good condition around fringes | 400mm x 370mm x 60mm | Possible faint saw marks | n/a | 0.95m OD | Substantial plank, likely cleft, possibly sawn. Amount of sapwood suggests became waterlogged quickly. Possibly used as a duckboard or could be driftwood |
| [2704] | Plank/Horizontal | NE-SW | Sub-Rectangular/ Tangently faced – cleft timber | Fairly good, no sapwood | 490mm x 190mm x 70mm | n/a | n/a | 0.86-0.92m OD | No obvious association with other timbers, possibly driftwood |
| [2705] | Plank/Horizontal | E-W | Sub-Rectangular/ Tangently faced | Very poor/degraded | 260mm x 60mm x 30mm | n/a | n/a | 0.91m OD | No obvious association with other timbers, possibly driftwood |
| [2706] | Stake/Horizontal | NW-SE | Sub-Circular/Natural with tapered end | Fairly good | 90mm x 10mm x 10mm | Possible Adze marks on tapered tip | n/a | 0.86-0.90m OD | Could derive from a fence, fallen into the moat |
| [2707] | Plank/Horizontal | NW-SE | Sub-Rectangular/ Tangently faced | Very poor/degraded | 100mm x 60mm x 20mm | n/a | n/a | 0.89m OD | No obvious association with other timbers, possibly |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--------|------------------|-------|---|--|----------------------------|-----------------------|-----|------------------|--|
| | | | | | | | | | driftwood |
| [2708] | Plank/Horizontal | NW-SE | Sub-Rectangular/ Tangently faced | Fair, reasonably solid | 130mm x 120mm x 20mm | n/a | n/a | 0.82m OD | Likely to have been used in earlier structure, possibly a construction platform. |
| [2709] | Plank/Horizontal | NW-SE | Sub-Rectangular/ Tangently faced | Fair, reasonably solid | 130mm x 120mm x 20mm | n/a | n/a | 0.83m OD | Likely to have been used in earlier structure, possibly a construction platform. |
| [2710] | Plank/Horizontal | NW-SE | Sub-Rectangular/ Tangently faced | Very good, some surviving sapwood | 650mm x 420mm x 45mm | Saw marks | n/a | 0.92-0.97m OD | Likely to have been used in earlier structure, possibly a construction platform. |
| [2711] | Plank/Horizontal | NW-SE | Sub-Rectangular/ Tangently faced – cleft timber | Fair; slightly degraded at fringes | 440mm x 140mm x 35mm | Cleft timber marks | n/a | 0.94m OD | Likely to have been used in earlier structure, possibly a construction platform. |
| [2712] | Plank/Horizontal | NW-SE | Sub-Rectangular/ Tangently faced | Poor, very degraded | 210mm x 50mm | n/a | n/a | 1.17m OD | No obvious association with other timbers, possibly driftwood |

Table 2: Details of medieval timbers observed within moat Trench 186

7.5.18 Overlying the timbers was a compacted, dark slightly brownish grey silty sandy clay [2667] which contained moderately small sub-angular pebbles, higher concentrations of which occurred in the sandier patches. The fill also contained flakes and fragments of timber, occasional small charcoal flecks, animal bone, CBM and pottery dated to 1270-1350. It is clear that this episode of silting, observed at c.1.00m OD, occurred within the moat during the 13th-14th centuries.

Enclosure Ditches

7.5.19 A number of ditch sections and possible ditch sections were recorded within Trenches 42, [624], 46, [679], 49, [719], 54, [865] to the north of the Palace, within Trench 26G/K, [489],

- 26C [379] and 27 [381] within the Western Courtyard and to the west of the Palace, in Trenches 14 [243] and 18 [252], that possibly relate to one another and represent enclosure ditches of the original Palace complex (Figure 6).
- 7.5.20 Trenches 14 and 18 to the southwest of the Palace (Figure 10) revealed evidence of an early phase of made ground and two north-south ditches probably representing the enclosure ditches of the original Palace complex. The made ground, consisted of [265], [294], [267], [293], [288], [292] and [238] (Figure 14, Sections 58 and 62).
- 7.5.21 Ditches [243] and [252], both running roughly N-S were found cutting this made ground (Figures 10 & 14, Sections 54, 59, 62 & 58). A 2.58m long stretch of ditch [243] was recorded and as seen its width was 1.40m and its depth 1.20m at 2.27m OD, however the full width of the ditch had been truncated by a later re-cut, [242], of the ditch. The ditch was filled by two fills both of which both contained cess, [249], a mid blueish grey clayey gravel, 0.20m in thickness at 1.41m OD and [233], a light greenish grey sandy gravel, 1.00m in thickness at 2.27m OD.
- 7.5.22 A 1m length of ditch [252] was recorded as 6.20m in width and 1.80m in depth at 3.20m OD (Figures 10 & 14, Sections 59, 54 and 62). The primary fill of the ditch, [251], a dark greyish brown sandy gravel, 0.50m in thickness at 2.65m OD possibly represents slumping of the side of the ditch and dates to this phase however the remaining four fills were probably deposited at a later date during the 17th or 18th centuries (see Phase 6).
- 7.5.23 Ditch [243] was recut as [242], 6.23m in width and 1.03m in depth at 2.11m OD (Figures 11 & 14, Sections 59 and 54). This recut was filled by four fills all of which contained cess, [248], [241], [232] and [231]. Little dating was recovered from these fills and the pot that was dates to the medieval period (13th/14th century) however it is possible that these fills are later in date.
- 7.5.24 Within the Western Courtyard Trenches 26C, 26G and 26K revealed large cut features that might represent further medieval enclosure ditches (Figure 12). Within Trench 26G and 26K a small extent of a cut feature, [489], was recorded which was either a pit or a ditch possibly associated with features found in Trenches 42, 49 and 54 to the north. As seen it was sub-rectangular in plan with a concave southeast side and a convex northwest side which sloped into a rounded base. The exposed extent of the feature measured 1.75m northwest-southeast x 0.50m northeast-southwest x 0.43m in depth at 3.26m OD. It was filled by [488] a moderately compact, greyish mid brown sandy silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks moderate CBM and occasional mid to small angular gravels and oyster shell.
- 7.5.25 In Trench 27 (Figure 12) to the south of the West Courtyard a large ditch, [381], was recorded cutting into a layer of either natural sandy gravels or an earlier plough soil, [390]. The cut was recorded as seen as measuring 0.76m NE-SW x 2.30m NW-SE x 0.65m in depth at 2.87m OD. The cut was filled by six fills the primary of which was [382], a loose, light to mid brownish yellow sandy gravel with occasional CBM flecks and fragments and possibly dates to this phase however the remaining five fills, [380], [374], [373], [372] and

[371] (Figure 14, Section 75) appear to have been deposited during the late medieval to early post-medieval period (see Phase 5). Due to the very limited extent of excavation interpretation of this feature is difficult but it is thought to run NE-SW and is possibly the same feature as [379] recorded within Trench 26C within the Western Courtyard, which was recorded running northeast-southwest measuring 4.50m NW-SE x 2.70m NE-SW (as seen) x 1.10m in depth at 3.20m OD. It was backfilled with four similar fills [375], [376], [377] and [378] which contained pottery and building material dating to the late 15th century.

- 7.5.26 To the north of the Palace the following ditch sections were recorded cutting through the layer of plough soil.
- 7.5.27 Within Trench 42 0.80m of a linear cut, [624], was recorded running NE-SW and measured 1.12m in width and 0.42m in depth at 3.16m OD. Its profile was 'U'-shaped with concave sides sloping into a rounded base (Figure 13). It was filled by a greyish mid brown sandy silt, [623], with occasional small sub-rounded to sub-angular gravels, mortar and charcoal flecks and CBM fragments. Pottery dating to the 12th-13th centuries was recovered from the fill.
- 7.5.28 Within Trench 46 2.7m of a NW-SE ditch, [679], was exposed (Figures 13 & 14, Section 134). As seen the ditch measured 0.80m in width, however the full extent was not seen, and 0.50m in depth at 3.09m OD. The ditch was filled by [678], a greyish light to mid brown silty sand with pottery dating to 1340-1400.
- 7.5.29 Within Trench 49 a 0.50m length of a N-S ditch, [719] was excavated (Figure 13). The ditch appeared to be approximately 2.08m in width, however this feature was later found to be truncating an earlier gully, [1303], and due to the similarity in fills the cut of [719] was uncertain and the width therefore might be slightly less than has been recorded. The ditch was 0.56m in depth at 3.06m OD and was filled by a moderately loose, very slightly greyish mid brown, silty sand, with very occasional charcoal flecks and occasional angular gravel inclusions [718].
- 7.5.30 Within Trench 54 a linear cut, [865], was recorded measuring 1.14m N-S x 0.96m E-W x 0.40m in depth at 3.18m OD. The cut was filled by [864], a soft reddish brown silty sand with two sherds of residual and abraded Roman pot, one of which dates to the 3rd to 5th centuries.

Wall foundation

- 7.5.31 The remains of a stone foundation [2456] were encountered in Trench 172 (Figure 15; Plate 3). The ragstone from which it was constructed was made up of various shapes and sizes, the maximum being 220mm x 150mm x 130mm. The portion of stonemasonry observed measured 1.38m NW-SE by 0.53m NE-SW, ranging in height from 0.19m-0.42m at 3.69m OD to 3.38m OD. The mortar was light brown with white chalk flecks. The ragstone on the southwestern face of the wall appeared flatter and indicated that the feature was trench built. The wall continued in a northwestern direction into the LOE of the trench. The southeast end of the masonry appeared, however, to have been truncated by a large cut

which extends several metres to the south. This appears to indicate that the wall may have been robbed out in the 18th century.

- 7.5.32 Abutting the wall fragment on the northeastern edge, and deposited on top of the southern end was a layer of sandy silty ash [2438], [2454] & [2458]. It was soft, light bluish grey and dark reddish brown in colour. It contained frequent small-large fragments of charcoal, occasional small fragments of CBM and Reigate stone and small fragments of bone. The deposit along the north-eastern edge measured 0.90m (N-S) by 0.06-0.30m (E-W) by 0.09m thick at 3.28m-3.34m OD. The deposit situated on top of the southern end measured 0.65m (N-S) by 0.32m (E-W) by 0.17m thick at 3.38m-3.69m OD. An incomplete copper-alloy lace-chape (sf 249) was recovered from context [2438], of the type that can be dated from at least the 13th century. It can be posited that the ashy deposits are the result of fire damage sometime between the medieval period and the 18th century (after which the masonry was robbed out).

Postholes, Pits, Hearth & Well and other Cut features

- 7.5.33 Following a period of horticultural or garden use the area to the north of the Palace saw a number of developments and a cluster of features were revealed within Trenches 42, 45 and 54, situated between the possible ditches revealed within Trenches 42, 49 and 54. Additional features were observed in Trenches 153, 170, 172 and 175 in the Stable Yard area and Trench 168 on the North Lawn (Figure 6).
- 7.5.34 A tile hearth, [808], was constructed cutting into the plough soil layer within Trench 54 (Figure 13). The hearth measured approximately 2.50m in diameter with a highest level of 3.27m OD. It was constructed largely of unglazed ceramic roof tile, with the occasional clear lead glazed tile, laid on edge with a ragstone and rubble surround, [810]/[825] (3.36m-3.45m OD), and bedded into a layer of yellowish brown sandy silty clay, [811], 0.07m thick at 3.30m OD. The clay bedding layer sealed a thin 0.04m layer of moderately compact mortar and chalk, [809], at 3.22m OD that was possibly the remnants of a surface. The hearth and its associated contexts lay within a construction cut, recorded as [826] in plan and [850] in section. In plan the cut appeared to be ovoid with near vertical sides with a largely flat base. The base was slightly deeper to the north where the back of the hearth surround had been constructed. The cut measured 2.30m N-S x 1.80m E-W and was 0.20m in depth with a highest level of 3.32m OD. At some point the hearth was repaired, recorded as [807], which measured 0.60m N-S x 0.50m at 3.28m OD. Once the hearth had gone out of use a thin layer of dark greyish brown sandy silt, [851]/[812], accumulated over the hearth. The maximum thickness of this deposit was 0.12m at 3.39m OD.
- 7.5.35 Surrounding the hearth was a sequence of pits and postholes (Figure 13). Pit [785], the earliest in the sequence, was not excavated due to trench collapse caused by wet conditions but was recorded as being sub-circular in plan and measured 0.60m N-S x 0.50m E-W at 3.20m OD. It was filled by [784], soft yellowish grey to yellowish brown silty sand. A

- residual struck flint was found on the surface of the feature however as the feature was not excavated no other dating was obtained but it was thought to cut through the earlier plough soil.
- 7.5.36 Truncating this pit were two intercutting pits or postholes, [829] and [804]. The relationship between these two features is uncertain but it is possible that they were contemporary and were a double post setting. Fill [828] of pit [829] contained 12th- to 14th-century pot. Cutting [804] was posthole [802], 0.65m N-S x 0.72m E-W x 0.17m in depth at 3.05m OD. The posthole was filled by [801], a compacted mid greyish brown sandy silt with material derived from the hearth surround and clay bedding material. Pot dating from the 12th to 14th centuries was recovered from this fill.
- 7.5.37 A large sub-rectangular posthole measuring 0.58m long by at least 0.13m wide was recorded in the northwestern edge of the trench. The remaining postholes, [831], [833], [835], [837], [839], [845] and [847] were either circular or ovoid in plan and varied in size from 0.70m to 0.30m in diameter and from 0.40m to 0.14m in depth. The highest level these postholes were recorded at was 3.35m OD and at a lowest level of 3.23m OD. Medieval pot dating to 1170-1350 was recovered from the fills of [831], [833], [837], [839], [843] and [847], a residual sherd of Roman pottery was also recovered from posthole [837]. The series of postholes surrounding the hearth would suggest it was within some sort of structure, whether providing a temporary shelter or a more permanent building.
- 7.5.38 Three rubbish pits were located within this area. Pit [854] was not fully exposed in plan but was thought to have been ovoid in shape with concave sides going into a rounded base. It measured as seen 1.60m N-S x 0.90m E-W x 0.36m in depth at 3.41m OD. It had two fills, the first of which was [855], a soft mid grey ashy sandy silt with frequent charcoal, bone, snail and oyster shell fragments, 0.09m in thickness. It is possible that the fill represents the sweepings from the hearth to the south. A sample of this fill, <54>, contained the fruits and seeds of plants that can grow in a number of environments, including disturbed or cultivated ground, wet or marshy land and scrub and hedgerows. The charcoal within the fill was identified as deciduous oak (Appendix 14). The secondary fill, [853], was a soft mid greyish brown sandy silt with moderately frequent bone and oyster shell, 0.24m in thickness. Pot from the two fills dated to 1230-1350 and 1170-1350.
- 7.5.39 Pit [795] was oval in plan as seen but was truncated to the east and north by modern service trenches. The sides gently sloped towards the base but the base was largely truncated. It measured 0.46m E-W x 0.38m N-S x 0.23m in depth at 3.24m OD. It was filled by [794] a soft, brownish grey sandy silt with pottery dating to 1170-1350 and ceramic building material dating to 1240-1450.
- 7.5.40 A probable rubbish pit, [857], suggested by the quantity of finds from its fill, was partially excavated within Trench 54. As seen the cut was semicircular in plan with concave sides sloping into a rounded base. As excavated it measured 1.68m N-S x 0.90m E-W and was 0.40m in depth at 3.28m OD. It was filled by a soft mid greyish brown silty sand, [856], which

- contained 1050-1200 pottery, CBM dating to between 1180-1700 and animal bone.
- 7.5.41 To the east of these features within Trench 52 the very truncated remains of a probable medieval wall foundation, [743], was exposed in section (Figure 13, Section 142). The foundations were constructed of chalk blocks some of which had roughly hewn faces and were laid in regular courses but with an irregular bond, the courses were bonded by sand. The wall had been heavily truncated by modern services but also appears to have been demolished down to this level, possibly during the construction of later Tudor features. As it remained the foundation measured 1.02m N-S x 0.21m in height at a highest level of 3.42m OD. The foundations had been laid against the sides of construction cut, [774], which had near vertical sides and a flat base.
- 7.5.42 To the west of this group of features a chalk-lined well was found within Trenches 42 and 45 (Figure 13). The well [625] was constructed of chalk blocks ranging in size from 90mm x 70mm x 150mm to 160mm x 70mm x 210mm. The blocks that formed the internal face of the well were roughly faced and laid in regular courses but behind these blocks was a rubble core with further blocks on the outside edge. It had an internal diameter of 1.05m and an external diameter of 1.95m and was 0.72m in depth with the highest level at 3.17m OD and lowest level 2.55m OD. The construction cut for the well was recorded in Trenches 42 and 45 as [652] and [660] respectively, measuring approximately 3.50m in diameter as seen. The backfill of the construction cut, [651]/[659], contained pottery dating to the 12th to 13th centuries and a residual Roman coin of Crispus, struck in AD 323-324 (sf 64). Once the well had fallen out of use it was backfilled with a moderately loose greyish mid brown sandy silt, [650], with occasional chalk and green sandstone fragments, charcoal flecks, gravels, oyster shells, very occasional slate, bone and daub. This contained residual Roman pottery, medieval pottery dating to 1170-1350 and apparently later CBM. It seems that some of the top courses of the well have been thrown into this backfill. The fill was excavated to a depth of 0.90m but was not bottomed.
- 7.5.43 To the north in Trench 168 an apparently linear cut feature [2368] was observed truncating a layer of medieval plough soil [2480]. Seen in a narrow utility trench, its precise shape could not be confirmed however its sides exhibited a sharp break of slope at the top with gradually sloping/concave edges and a flat base. It was orientated NE-SW and measured 0.80m (NE-SW) by 3.56m (NW-SE) with a recorded depth of 0.22m. It was filled with a fairly loose mid-light reddish grey brown silty sand [2367] containing occasional small sub-rounded pebbles, roots and rootlets, CBM, charcoal flecks, animal bone, oyster shell and pottery dated to 1050-1150. This feature, observed at 3.29m OD could given its relatively shallow depth in relation to its width, represent a garden related feature such as a planting bed.
- 7.5.44 A small fragment of masonry consisting of roughly hewn lumps of chalk bonded together with a pale yellow brown sandy lime mortar [1379] was observed on an apparent NE-SW alignment in Trench 85 to the south of the East Wing of the Palace (Figure 16). The use of chalk in the foundation might suggest a medieval date, however it remains an isolated piece

of masonry as no associated remains were encountered.

- 7.5.45 A NE-SW orientated linear feature [1842] was observed in Trench 153 (Figure 17). The sides of the cut appeared to rest at a 45° angle. The base of the feature was not fully exposed due to its position extending into the south-eastern LOE of the trench and running under the existing stable building. It was up to 1.00m wide up to the limit of excavation, 1.35m in depth and observed at 2.88m OD although it likely was cut from 3.31m OD. It was later truncated by the 18th-century foundations of the stables. The feature contained two fills, the first of which was comprised of a soft dark brown silty sand [1841]. It contained one heavily burnt alluvial pebble and two struck flints (including a striking platform trimming flake) which can be attributed to the Mesolithic/Neolithic periods. The fill was approximately 0.62m thick and overlain with a secondary deposit [2075] which consisted of a soft light brown silty sand with yellow/orange mottling. It contained fragments of CBM and pottery dated to 1270-1500 and measured 0.70m in thickness. Although the artefacts recovered from the upper fill date this feature to the medieval period, it is possible that the original cut pre-dates this by some considerable time, and the presence of Mesolithic and Neolithic flints in the lower fills could indicate a prehistoric origin.
- 7.5.46 The base of a pit or a posthole [2428] that had been subsequently truncated by a later feature, was recorded in Trench 170 (Figure 15). It appeared circular in plan with shallow concave sides and a concave base. Heavily truncated horizontally, this feature measured 0.22m NE-SW by 0.18m NW-SE by 0.05m deep. Observed at 3.31m OD it contained one fill which consisted of a loose mid greyish brown silty sand [2427] which contained moderate small sub-rounded pebbles, occasional charcoal and chalk flecks, one iron nail and pottery dated to 1140-1220.
- 7.5.47 A short distance to the west in Trench 175 (Figure 15), another pit [2528] was observed, consisting of a sub-circular cut feature with irregular and occasionally sharp sides and an uneven base. It measured 0.58m NE-SW by 0.51m NW-SE by 0.31m in depth at 3.22m OD. It was filled by a friable light-mid yellowish brown silty clayey sand [2527] which contained occasional CBM, fragments of metal and potsherds dated to 1140-1220.



Figure 9

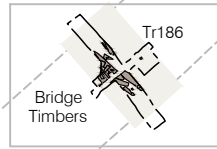
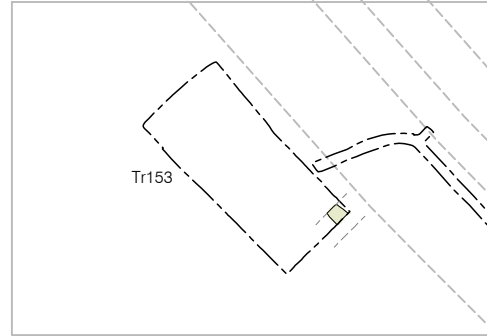
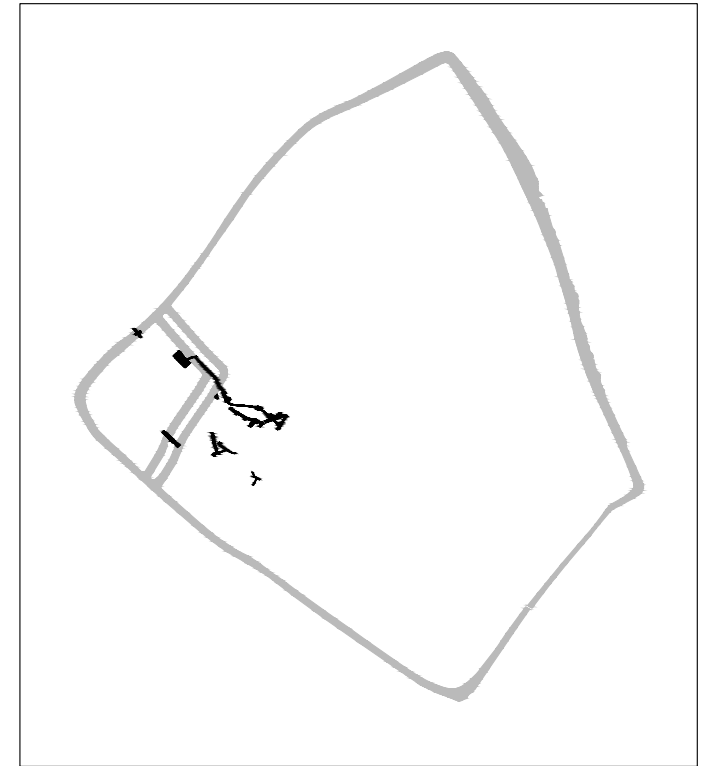
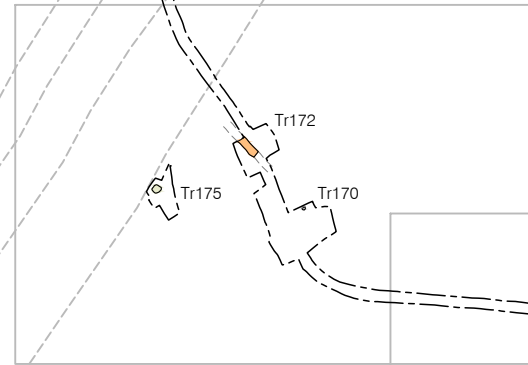


Figure 17



Tr168

Figure 15



SUB - MOAT

conjectured sub-moat and re-cut

Figures 10 & 11

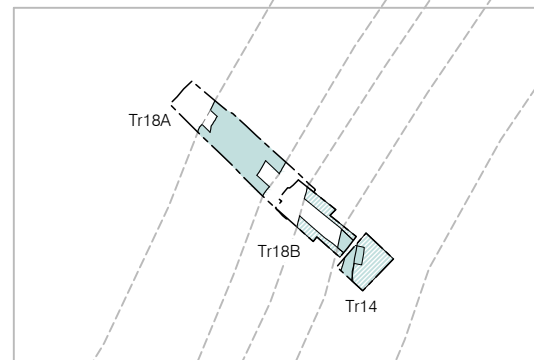


Figure 12

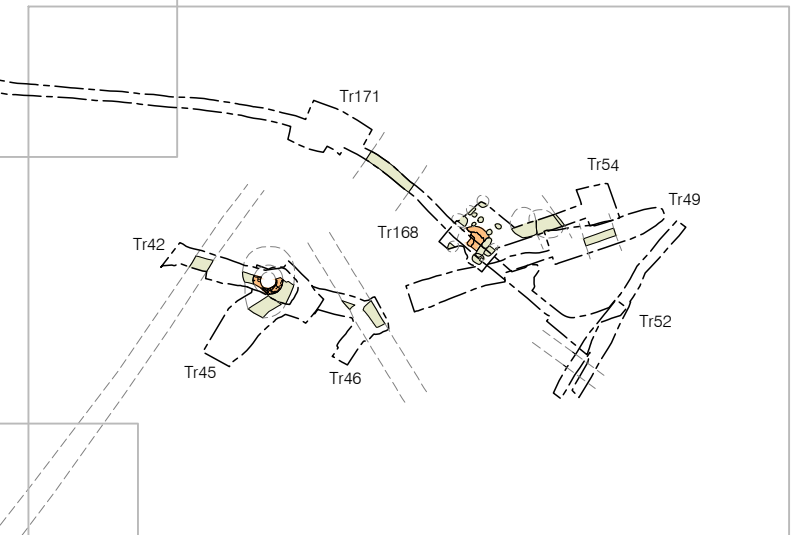
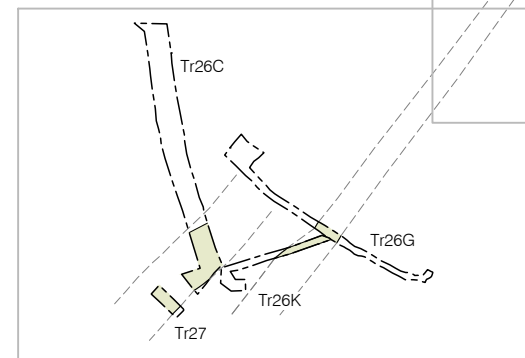
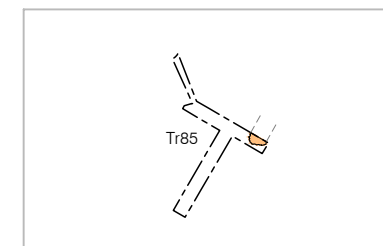


Figure 13

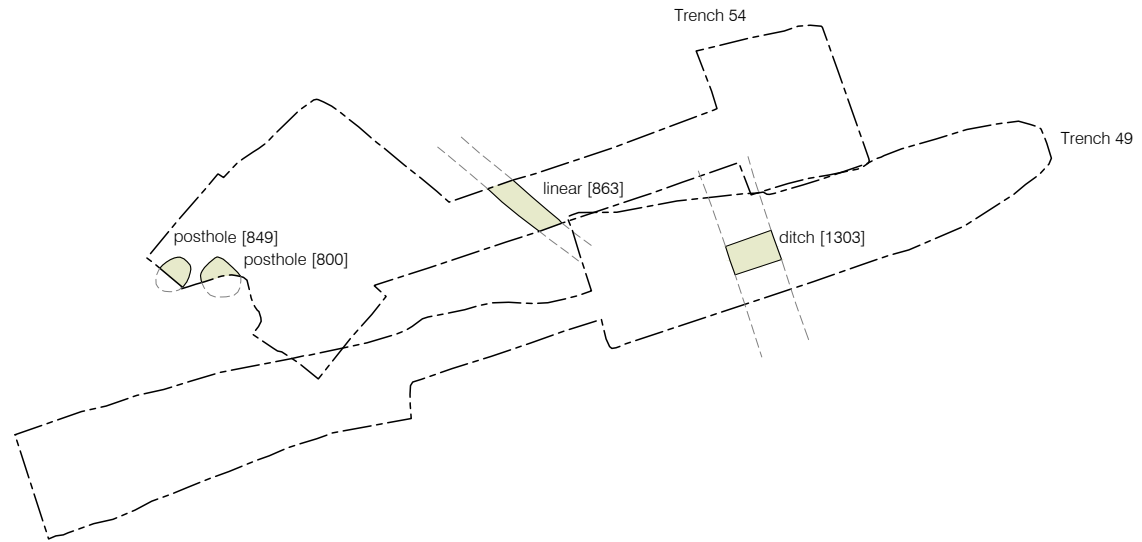
Figure 16



0 25m

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Figure 6
Phase 4: Medieval features
1:500 at A3



 Phase 4 cut feature

0  5m

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Figure 7
Phase 4: Early Medieval features
Trenches 49 & 54
1:125 at A4

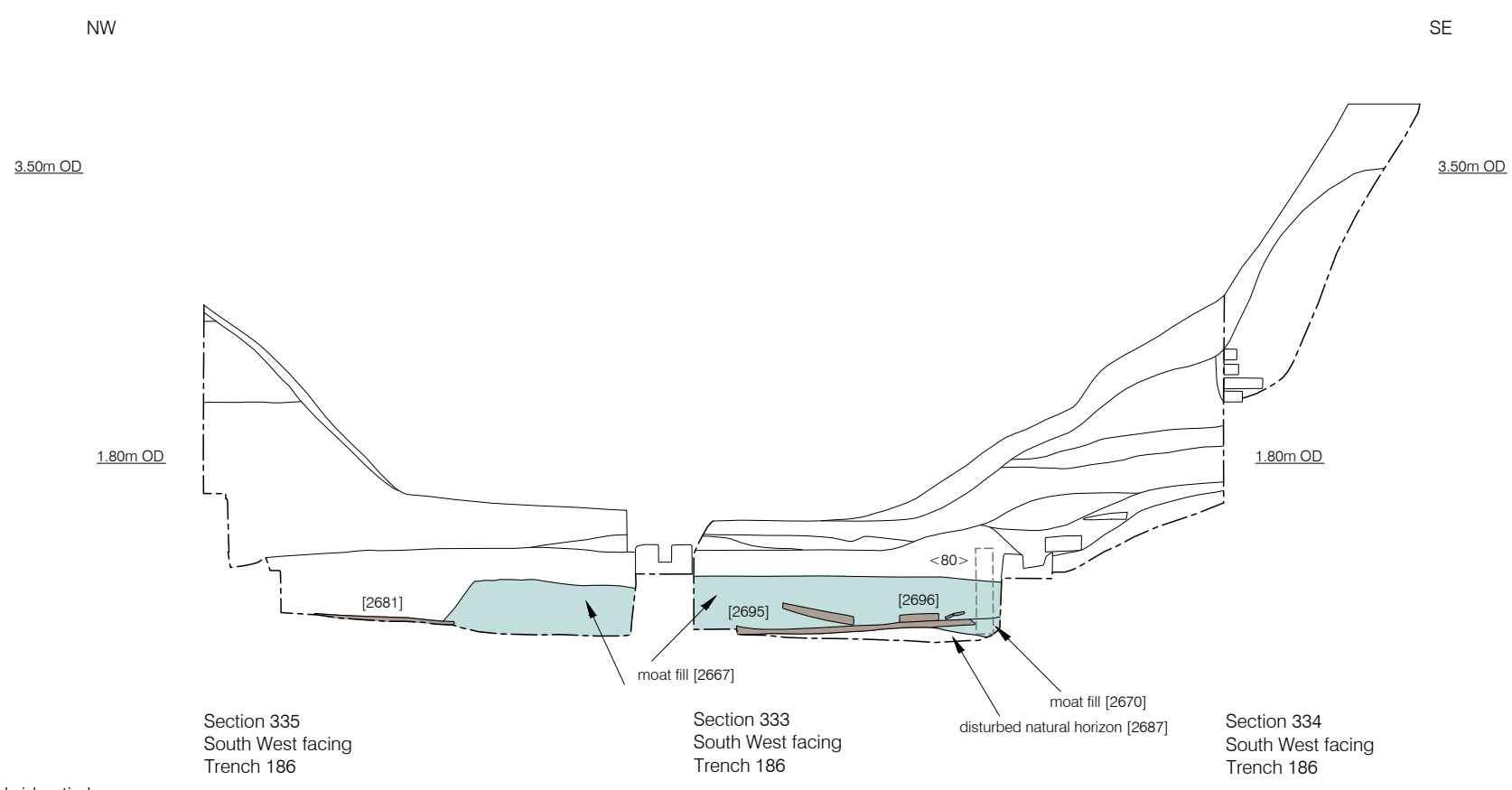
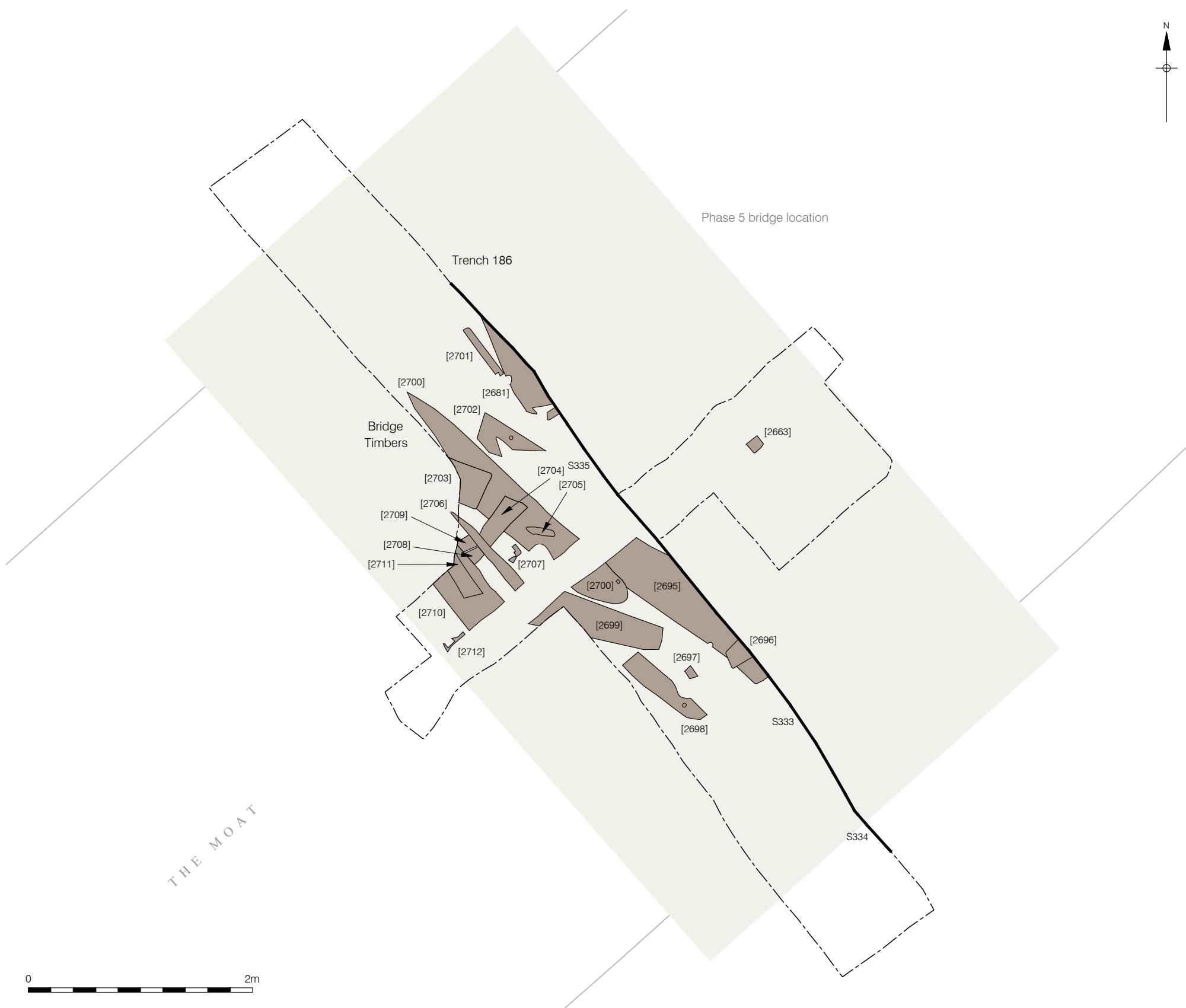


 Phase 4 cut feature

0  5m

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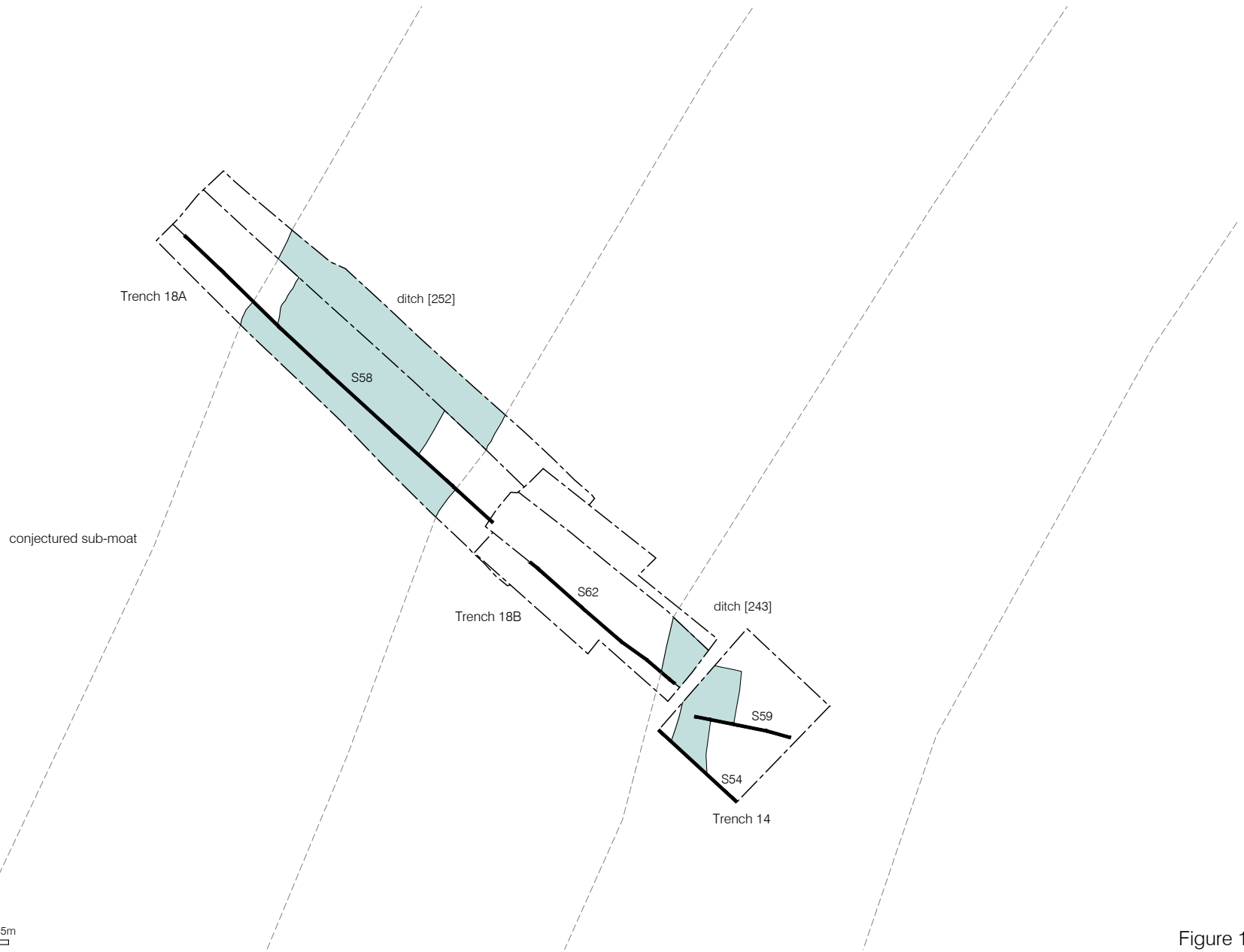
Figure 8
Phase 4: Early Medieval features
Trench 172
1:125 at A4



- Phase 4 bridge timber
- Phase 4 moat fill
- Phase 5 bridge location



Figure 9
Phase 4: Medieval features
Trench 186, Bridge Timbers
1:40 at A3

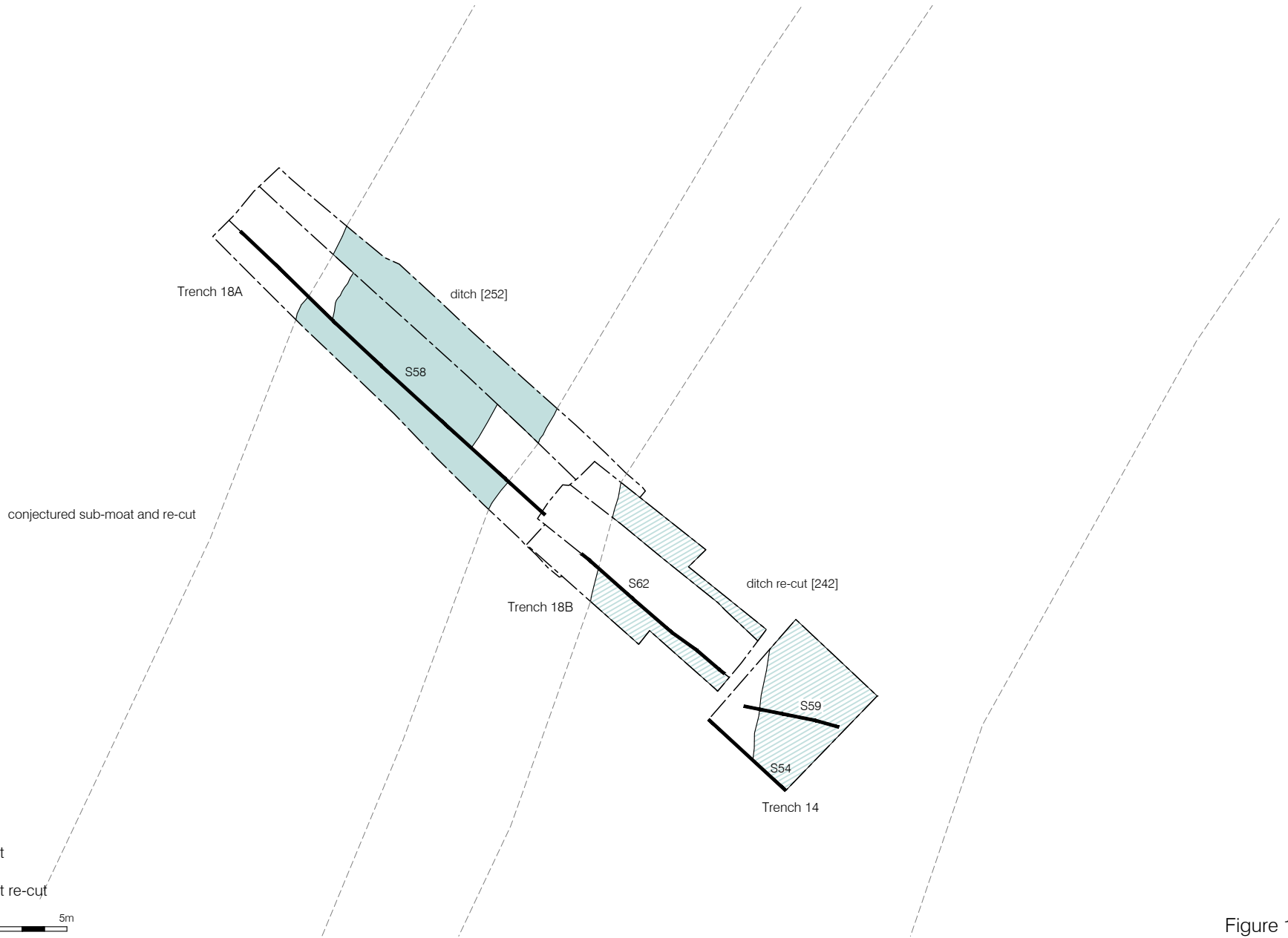




Phase 4 sub-moat

0 5m

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Figure 10
Phase 4: Medieval features
Trenches 14, 18A & 18B
1:125 at A4

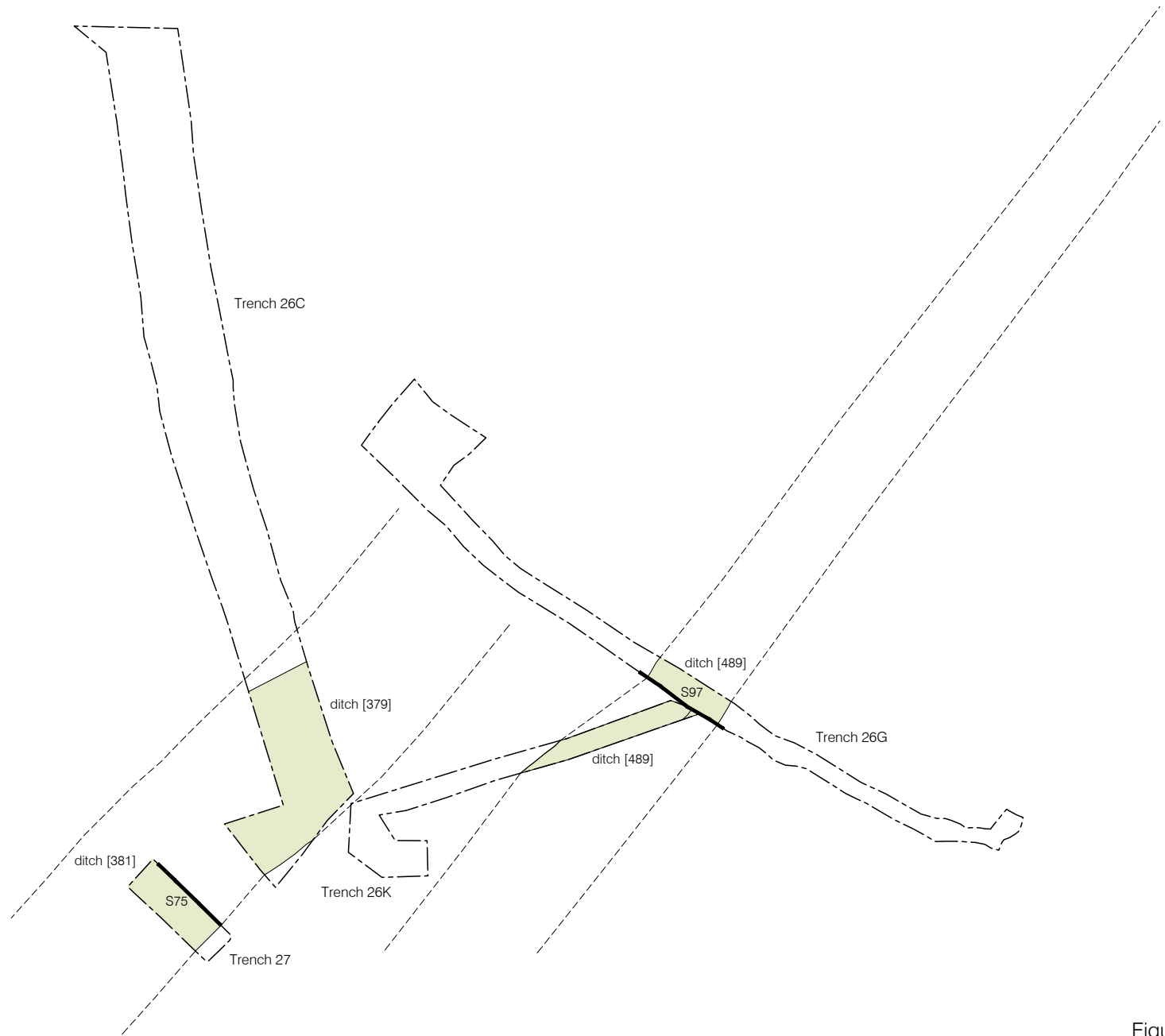


-  Phase 4 sub-moat
-  Phase 4 sub-moat re-cut

0 5m

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Figure 11
Phase 4: Medieval features
Trenches 14, 18A & 18B: Ditch re-cut
1:125 at A4

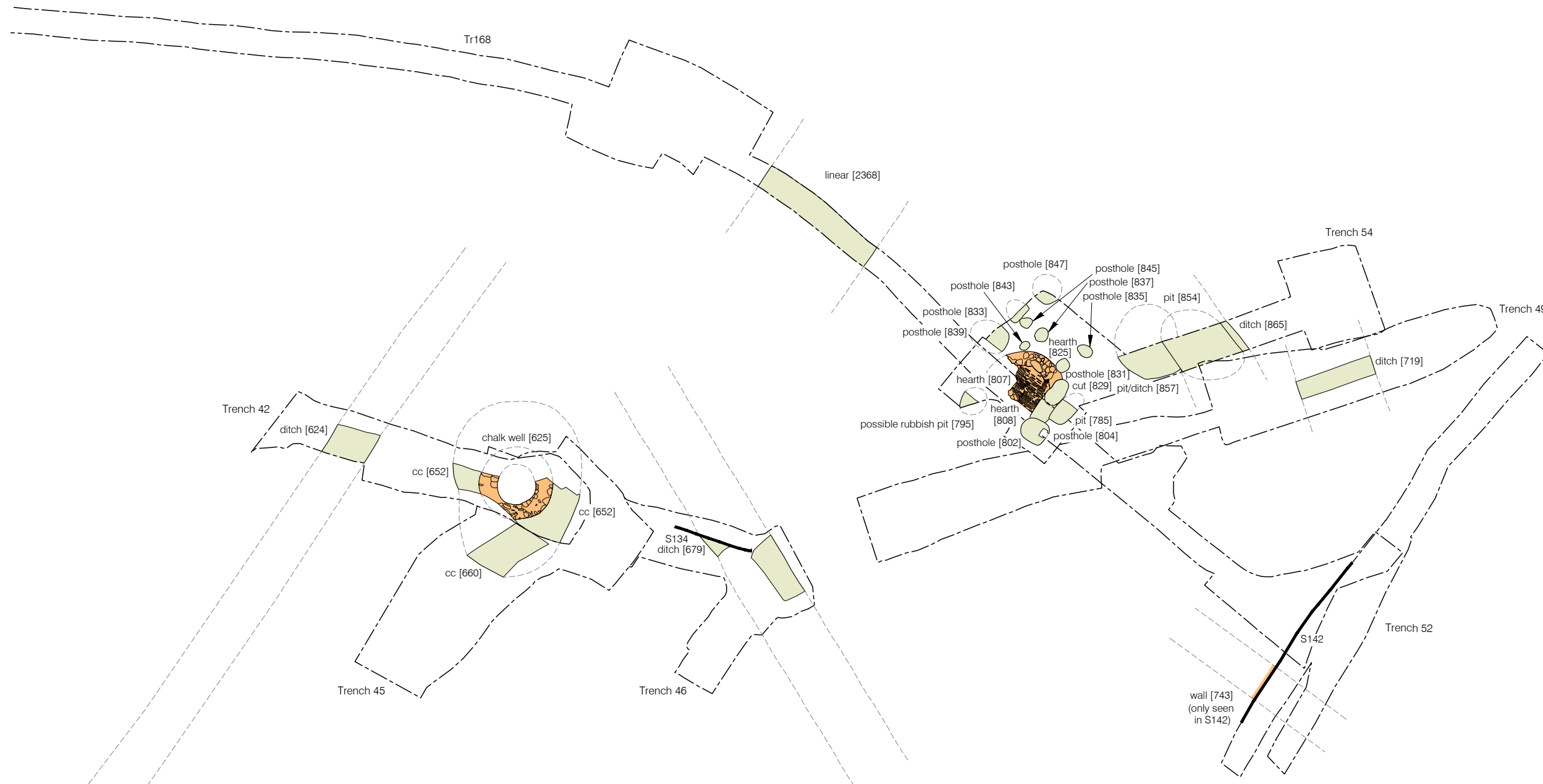


Phase 4 cut feature

0 5m

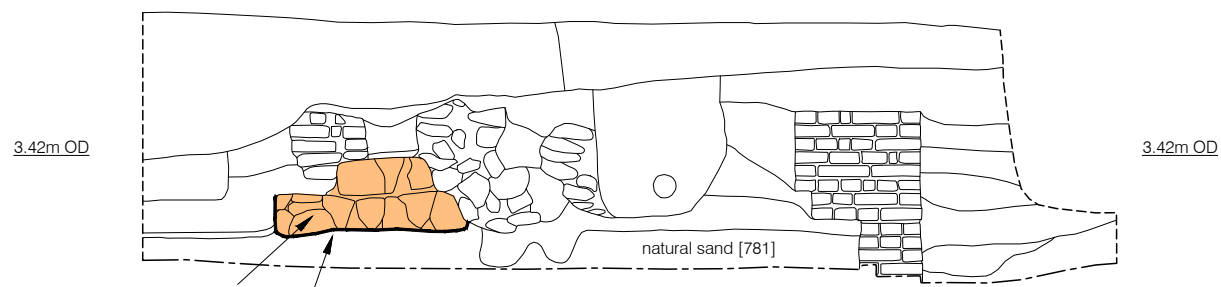
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Figure 12
Phase 4: Medieval features
Trenches 26C, 26G, 26K & 27
1:125 at A4



SW

NE



Section 142
Trench 52
South East facing

cc = construction cut

Phase 4 masonry

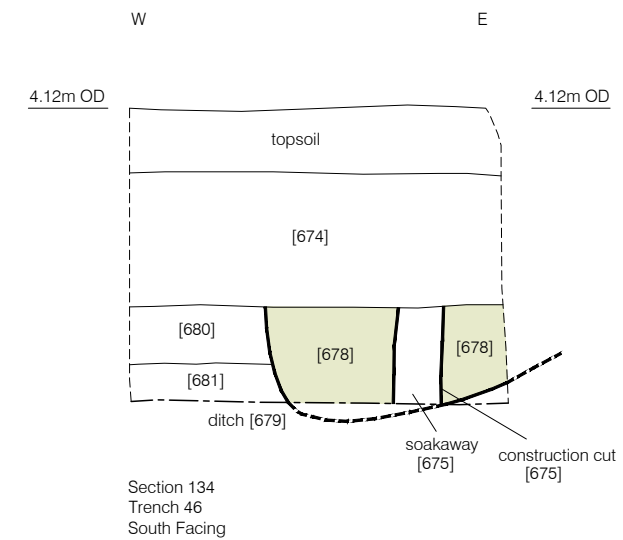
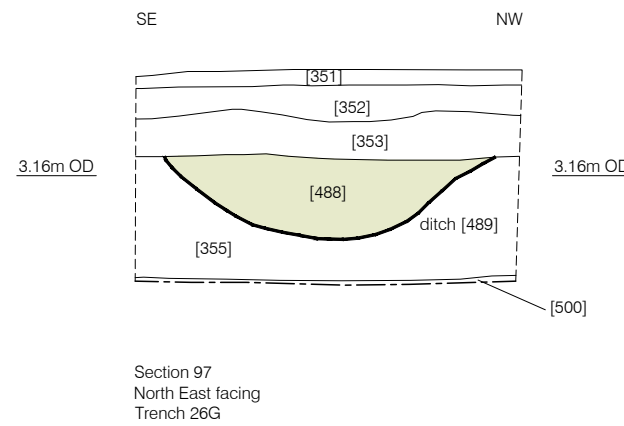
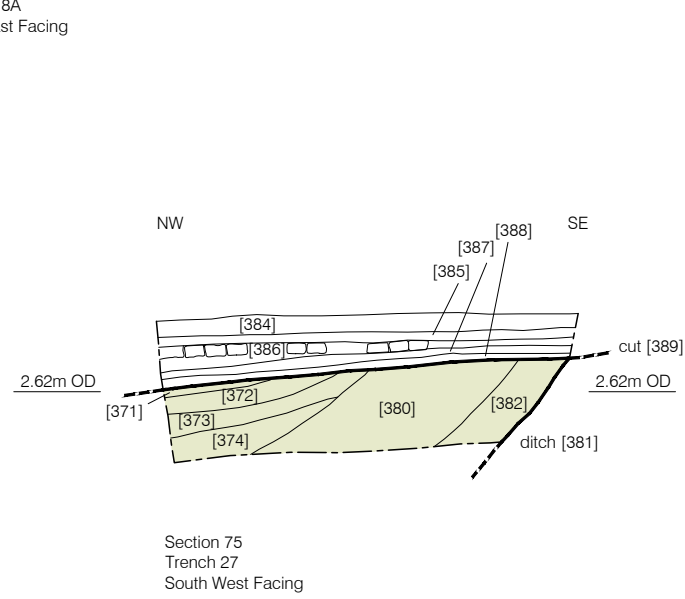
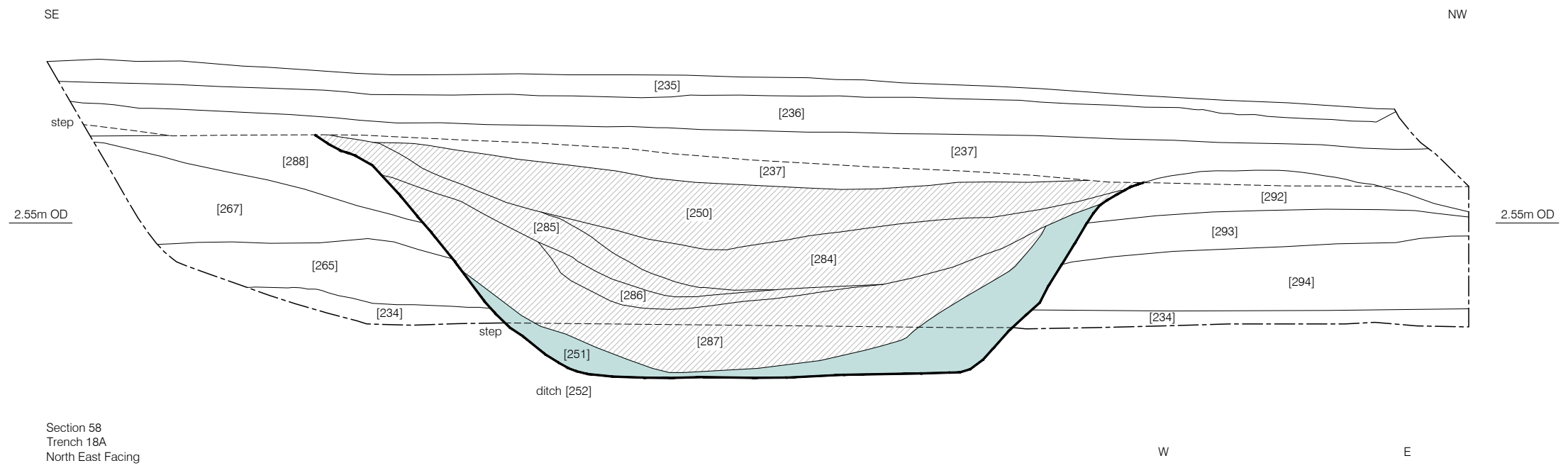
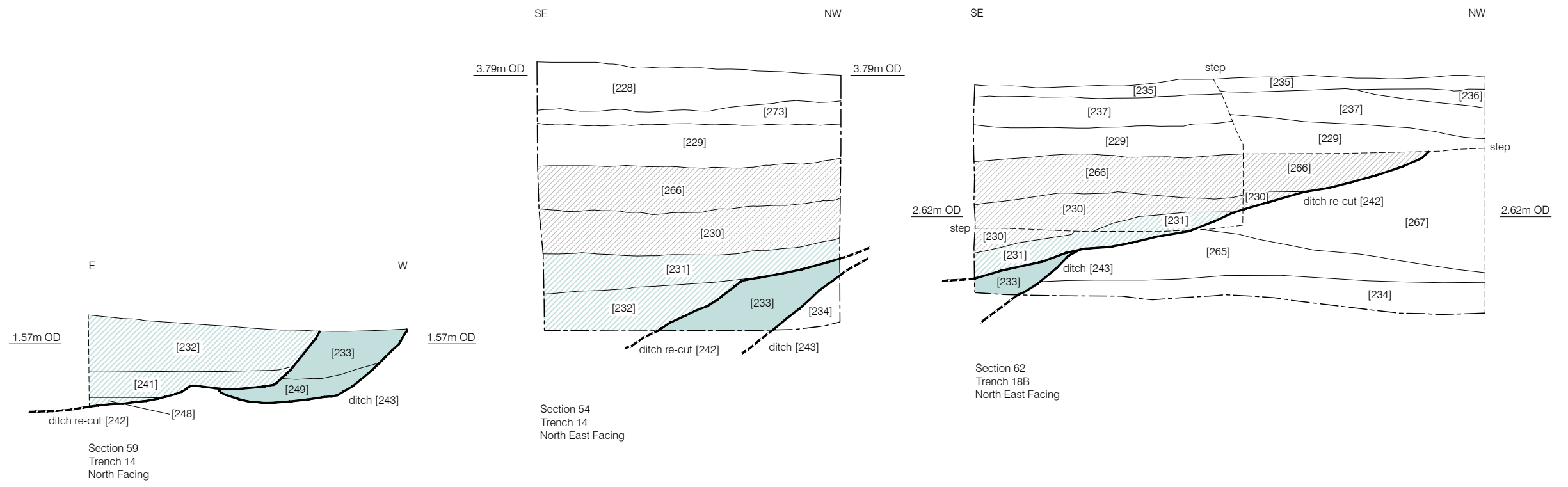
Phase 4 cut feature



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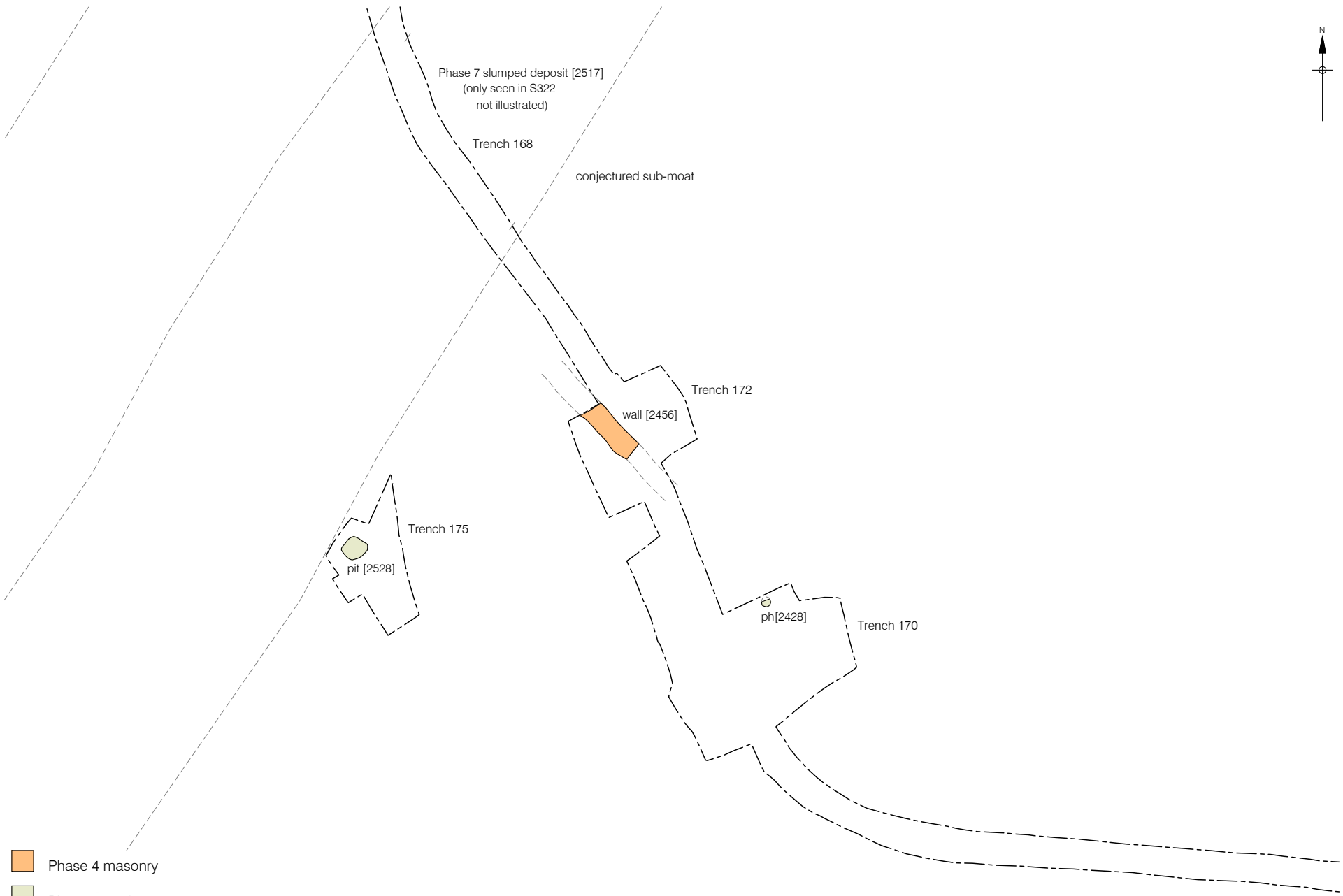
Figure 13
Phase 4: Medieval features
Trenches 42,45,46,49,52,54 & 168 & Section 142
Plan; 1:125 & Section; 1:40 at A3





- Phase 4 sub-moat
- Phase 4 sub-moat re-cut
- Later sub-moat backfilling
- Phase 4 cut feature

0 2m
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Figure 14
 Phase 4: Medieval
 Sections 54, 58, 59, 62, 75, 97 & 134
 1:40 at A3

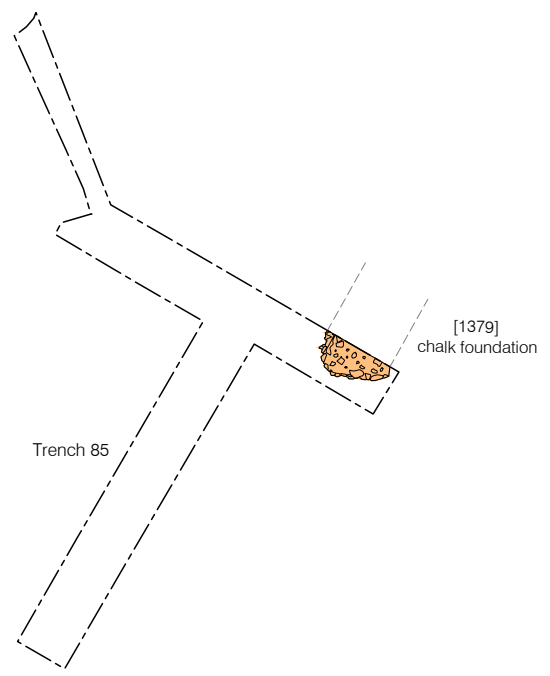



-  Phase 4 masonry
-  Phase 4 cut feature




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Figure 15
Phase 4: Medieval features
Trenches 170, 172 & 175
1:125 at A4




 Phase 4 masonry

0  5m

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Figure 16
Phase 4: Medieval features
Trench 85
1:125 at A4



 Phase 4 cut feature

0  5m

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Figure 17
Phase 4: Medieval features
Trench 153
1:125 at A4

7.6 Phase 5: Late Medieval to Tudor (Figure 18)

Plough soil

7.6.1 A layer of plough soil was recorded within Trenches 32, 39, 44, 50, 55, 56, 67, 72, 153, 154, 156, 158, 170, 172, 174, 184, 185, 187, 193, 195, 202, 228 and 227. The layer as recorded varied between brownish grey clayey sandy silt and yellowish orangey mid brown silty sand, with a thickness ranging between 0.15m and 0.58m, encountered between heights of 3.18m OD and 3.63m OD. A blank copper alloy disc was recovered from this layer in Trench 50 ([290], sf 50) and a white-metal embossed sheet or mount in Trench 153 ([1733], sf 174).

The Moat

7.6.2 Buried topsoils and subsoils observed during transects made through the moat, on the north side of the bridge, have been attributed to this period. Within WS9 a 0.52m-thick mid yellowish brown silty sand [1440] was recorded, which contained moderate sub-angular pebbles as well as very small CBM and mortar fragments at 2.84m OD. Overlying this subsoil was a dark brownish grey sandy clay [1495] that varied in thickness between 0.10m and 0.42m. This is thought to represent an in-situ, but disturbed, topsoil deposit, truncated and therefore absent from the window samples through the moat itself. The surface of this deposit was at a level of 2.96m OD.

7.6.3 Of more significance, however, were the *in situ* remains of a timber trestle like structure [2713] most likely forming a late medieval/Tudor period bridge across the moat, discovered in Trench 186 (Figure 19; Plate 2). A total of five timbers were encountered that are believed to relate to said structure, the data for which is presented in the table below.

| Context | Type/ Setting | Orientation | Cross Section/ Conversion | Condition | Dimensions (Length x Width x Depth) | Tool/ Intentional marks | Joints, fittings, surface treatment | Levels | Comments |
|---------|------------------------------|-------------|------------------------------------|--------------------|--|---|---|-------------------|--|
| [2669] | Plank/Horiz ontal | NE-SW | Rectangular/U nknown | Heavily decayed | 1000mm x 245mm x 80mm | n/a | n/a | 1.36- 1.38m OD | Not <i>in situ</i> , recovered from fill of moat [2668] |
| [2679] | Base Plate/Horizo ntal | NE-SW | Sun- rectangular/Bo x Halved | Solid | 1040mm x 260mm x 150mm | Possibly saw cut; adze marks on joints | X2 partially degraded mortice joints | 1.15- 1.70m OD | SE base plate for trestle bridge |
| [2692] | Base Plate/Horizo ntal | NE-SW | Sub- rectangular/U nknown | Very degraded | 920mm x 170mm x 200mm | n/a | n/a | 1.19- 1.59m OD | Appears to be part of NW base plate for trestle bridge |
| [2693] | Base Plate/Horizo ntal | NE-SW | Sub- rectangular/U nknown | Very degraded | 920mm x 150mm x 200mm | n/a | n/a | 1.19- 1.59m OD | Appears to be part of NW base plate for trestle bridge |
| [2694] | Base Plate/Horizo | NE-SW | Sun- rectangular/Bo | Solid – slight | 4220mm x 380mm x | Possible saw/adze | X1 well preserved | 1.26- 1.33m OD | Central base plate for trestle |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--|------|--|----------|-------------------------|-------|-----------------|--|--|--------|
| | ntal | | x Halved | damage around the edges | 150mm | marks on joints | mortice joint with peg holes; x3 degraded mortice joints | | bridge |
|--|------|--|----------|-------------------------|-------|-----------------|--|--|--------|

Table 3: Data concerning timbers relating to Tudor trestle bridge

- 7.6.4 Although samples were taken from these timbers for dendrochronological analysis, they could not be successfully dated. However, attention to their stratigraphic relationship to dateable deposits within the moat (notably the immediately underlying fill which contained 13th- to 14th-century pottery) alongside technological considerations concerning the timber base plates, have led to a reasonably sound conclusion of 14th- to 16th-century provenance.
- 7.6.5 The timbers were sealed by 19th-century fills within the moat, suggesting that they may have been damaged during the intervening period after which it fell out of use. It is possible that additional parts of the structure were removed when the moat was dredged during the late post-medieval period.
- 7.6.6 It appears likely that the medieval 'sub-moat' will have been mostly backfilled by or during this period, following the main palace buildings relocation from the western corner of the enclosure further to the east.

The Palace

- 7.6.7 A number of features associated with the Late medieval and Tudor developments of the Palace complex were revealed during work within the palace and its grounds. These included elements of the Great Hall, the East Courtyard range of buildings, the Western range of Palace buildings, the Housekeeper's Wing, the State Wing, the Tudor Entrance Arch, the Granary Building and the Stable Yard (Figure 18).

Housekeeper's Wing (Figure 20)

- 7.6.8 Evidence of the wing known as the Housekeeper's Wing as shown on Leadbetter's Survey (Figure 4) was uncovered within Trenches 39, 67, 72, 170 and 175 (Figure 20).
- 7.6.9 Within Trench 39 a NE-SW brick wall, [605]/[585], measured 2.14m in length x 0.40m in width x 0.76m in height at 3.50m OD. The courses were laid in headers and stretchers bonded with a very loose and crumbly light brown sandy mortar with very occasional sharp gravel inclusions and occasional lime inclusions. This masonry represents the west wall of the room linking the main part of the Palace to the Housekeeper's Wing.
- 7.6.10 Within Trench 67 two east-west walls, [1044] and [1050] were found. Wall [1044] was found to the north in Trench 67A and measured 0.40m N-S x 0.37m E-W x 0.35m in height at 3.81m OD (Figures 20 & 30, Section 187). It was constructed of red brick, 225mm x 96mm x 59mm in size, and laid in both headers and stretchers bonded by soft off white chalky

mortar, probably within a cut recorded as [1045]. The wall is thought to be either associated with the Housekeeper's wing or the stable. A layer of soft, dark grey and white mixture of clinker, charcoal and chalky material, [1049], 0.09m in thickness to the northwest of this wall is possibly the remains of a bedding layer for a surface, indicating that it is more likely to belong to the stables with the internal part of the building lying to the northwest of the wall and external area to the southeast of the wall.

7.6.11 Wall [1050] was located to the south in Trench 67B and measured 0.51m N-S x 0.65m E-W x 0.41m in height at 3.99m OD (Figure 30, Section 188). The wall was roughly built of red brick and tile laid in a random form and bonded by a friable beige sandy mortar with chalk inclusions. The wall was built within construction cut [1051]. Spots dates of the cement indicates that this wall may have been repaired during the late 17th to early 18th centuries. A continuation of this wall was encountered in Trench 154 in the form of a truncated chalk foundation [1765]. It was observed at 3.83m OD and measured 0.80m NW-SE by 0.54m NE-SW by 0.11m in depth. Evidence for a construction cut [1775] was observed on the southwest side of the masonry at 3.77m OD. It contained a loose dark greyish brown sandy silt [1774] which contained peg tile dated to 1480-1800.

7.6.12 A more substantial portion of the same structure was observed c.0.60m to the southeast in an extension to Trench 154. This piece of masonry encompasses walls [2062], [2063], [2065] and surface [2064] and may represent an entrance to the building. The main portion of the foundation, [2062] & [2063], comprised red brick and reused Reigate stone. The bricks measured 220mm x 110mm x 70mm, were unfrogged, randomly coursed and bonded with a light yellowish grey sandy mortar. Included within the fabric of the wall was a reused Pre-Reformation/Tudor lintel with heraldic carving along with further fragments of Pre-Reformation Reigate stone (Plate 4). This portion of the masonry measured 1.58m NW-SE by 0.60m NE-SW by 0.42m in height at 3.95m-3.53m OD. Built around the southeast end of this masonry was red brickwork [2065] measuring 1.67m NE-SW with a width of 0.12m and continuing to the southeast in a 'zigzag' fashion by 0.50m. It was recorded at 3.95m OD. The bricks measured 230mm x 110mm x 60mm and were bonded with a light brown sandy silt. It was abutted to the southeast by a later modification [2061]. Adjacent to the northwest edge of wall [2065], a portion of a brick surface was revealed [2064]. The fabric comprised unfrogged red bricks measuring 220mm x 110mm x 70mm with a dark yellowish grey sandy mortar. The revealed surface measured 0.60m NE-SW by 0.31m NW-SE and was one course thick at 3.65m OD. Finally the remains of a NE-SW wall were observed c.0.30m to the south of wall [2065] in the form of a foundation constructed of Reigate stone and ragstone measuring 0.92m NE-SW by 0.51m NW-SE by 0.32m in height at 3.63m OD. The stonework was consolidated with a light yellowish white sandy mortar. Fragments of the same wall were observed again in Trench 163 as [2263] & [2264]. A single fragment of Reigate stone [2262] located 1.35m to the southeast could potentially represent a NW-SE wall extending from wall [2069]. Observed at 3.49m OD this piece of stone measured

224mm x 228mm x 110mm. It is possible however that it has become dislodged from its original location as a result of later demolition activity or the installation of utility services. Similar solitary examples of Reigate stone [2259] & [2261] were observed to the northeast of the stair case along on the projected alignment of the northern frontage of the Housekeeper's Wing. Stone [2259] measured 240mm x 140mm and was not fully excavated, whilst stone [2261] measured 260mm x 368mm x 130mm into the LOE. They were observed at 3.53m OD and 3.62m OD respectively.

- 7.6.13 Trench 163 saw these foundations continue in a southeasterly direction. Wall [2065] became wall [2242] which continued for 4.18m NW-SW after which later additions had been made [2253], [2255] & [2260]. Wall [2242] was constructed of the same fabric as wall [2065] and was observed at 4.06m OD extending to a depth of at least 1.20m beyond the basal LOE of the trench. It is possible that this wall forms the southern side of a staircase that descends into an underground area/cellar which has subsequently been repaired in the 17th century and even later backfilled following demolition of the building. It has also been truncated by a 19th-century service pipe.
- 7.6.14 The location of other walls relating to the Housekeeper's Wing might be indicated by three robber cuts in Trenches 41 & 67; [598] in Trench 41, (Figures 20 & 30, Section 128) may represent the line of the eastern wall of the Housekeeper's Wing, [1043] (Figures 20 & 30, Section 187) which may relate to a structure adjoining the stables, and [1070] which represents the south wall of the Housekeeper's Wing (Figures 20 & 30, Section 191). All three robber cuts are dated to the 18th century (Phase 7).
- 7.6.15 In Trench 175, to the northeast of robber cut [1070], two fragments of wall foundation, [2525] and [2526], were observed. The larger of the two [2525] comprised roughly hewn blocks of chalk with small inclusions of Reigate stone. It was bonded with a yellowish grey lime mortar and measured 0.77m by 0.39m by 0.32m at 3.58m OD. A smaller portion of the foundation, [2526], composed of a few blocks of chalk with lime mortar measuring 0.30m x 0.29m by 0.20m at 3.46m OD was situated immediately adjacent to and east of the larger fragment [2525]. It is possible that together these foundations represent a NE-SW orientated internal wall within the Housekeeper's Wing.
- 7.6.16 A soakaway, [1040], associated either with the Housekeeper's Wing or stables, was constructed within construction cut [1041], to the northwest of the Housekeeper's Wing in Trench 67A.
- 7.6.17 An inverted 'L'-shaped fragment of masonry [2407] was observed in Trench 170, believed to be representing part of the north-eastern wall of the Housekeeper's Wing. The masonry [2407] was constructed of red brick measuring 220mm x 120mm x 60mm bonded with a dark yellowish brown sandy lime mortar. It measured 1.00m by 0.40m and stood 0.13m high from 3.50-3.63m OD. It was truncated to the northwest by the construction cut, [2452], for a 17th-century alteration [2409] to the building. Adjacent and to the southwest of foundation [2407], a chalk and ragstone foundation [2410] was encountered (Plate 5). Orientated in a

NW-SE direction, this feature was mortared with the same yellowish brown sandy lime mortar and measured 3.08m NW-SE into the LOE by 1.13m NE-SW with a total depth of 0.18m at 3.50m OD. One fragment of chalk that made up the fabric of the footing appeared to have a small square hole cut measuring 180mm x 140mm x 90mm, which may once have housed a door jamb. This suggests that the aforementioned masonry [2407] observed immediately to the north-east could represent the remains of an earlier porch. As with that structure, the chalk and ragstone foundation was truncated by a later, 17th-century work.

- 7.6.18 Located roughly 3.00m to the northeast of the projected northern side of the Housekeeper's Wing, the corner of a small brick foundation [2457] was encountered in Trench 172. It was constructed of early post-medieval red brick dated to 1450-1700 measuring between 230mm x 110mm x 60mm and 100mm x 100mm x 60mm. The coursing was alternate header and stretcher with the half bricks laid end-on to the inside of the wall. The mortar was hard, light greyish brown and contained white flecks. The structure measured 0.65m NE-SW by 0.98m NW-SE into the LOE of the trench, standing at a height of 0.33m at 3.26m OD to 0.68m at 3.60m OD. In addition to this another small section of masonry was observed in the southwest facing section of Trench 168, within 3.50m to the northwest of brick foundation [2457]. This masonry [2511] was comprised of red brick measuring 230mm x 110mm x 80mm bonded by lime mortar. This foundation measured 2.00m NW-SE by 0.45m in depth at 3.49m OD and was observed in section only. It is likely that these structures form the corners of small ancillary buildings, potentially associated with the Housekeeper's Wing.

Western Range of Palace Buildings

- 7.6.19 The foundations for the east-west and north-south walls of the northwest corner of the Palace buildings were exposed within section only in Trenches 74A, 74B and 74C as [1156] and [1162] and the main western exterior wall of the western courtyard, [1143], [1144], [1145], [1146], [1147] and [1148] (Figures 21 & 31, Sections 202-204). The foundations were constructed of orange red unfrosted brick, measuring 215mm x 75mm x 45mm, in alternating courses of headers and stretchers, bonded by a friable mid grey silty sand mortar.
- 7.6.20 Wall footing [550] was revealed in section only (Figure 31, Sections 114 and 116) within Trench 26M inside the western courtyard.
- 7.6.21 A brick soakaway, [562], (Figure 22) was revealed within the western courtyard. It was constructed from bricks dating to the period 1450-1700. When recorded on site however it was noted that a ceramic pipe running from the present central fountain ran into this soakaway. Due to the restricted nature of the excavation it was not possible to ascertain whether this pipe had been added at a later date or whether this soakaway was actually contemporary with the pipe and fountain.

Tudor Entrance Arch Foundation

- 7.6.22 The remnants of a probable bedding layer for a robbed out surface was recorded within Trenches 24 and 25 as [309] and [336] respectively (Figures 21 & 31, Section 70). The layer consisted of loose brick and tile rubble 0.09m in thickness at 3.36m OD
- 7.6.23 The foundations of the still extant southern wall of the Tudor entrance arch to the western courtyard were exposed in Trench 25 cutting through this bedding layer. They were shown to be constructed of ragstone, green sandstone and CBM dating to 1480-1700, [334], varying in size from 88mm x 112mm x 240mm to 130mm x 205mm x 240mm (Figures 21 & 31, Section 70). They were laid in a random fashion and some were worked. As seen they measured 1.21m NW-SE x 0.34m NE-SW x 0.32 in height at 3.24m OD. The foundations were laid within construction cut [335] which had vertical sides and a flat base. The cut was backfilled to the southeast by fills [332] and [331] and to the northwest by [333].

The Great Hall (Medieval and Tudor)

- 7.6.24 Elements of the Great Hall were revealed during work within the western courtyard.
- 7.6.25 A 2.24m x 0.30m section of ragstone, chalk and flint wall, [527], thought to be late medieval in date was revealed within Trench 26H to a height of 0.25m at 3.51m OD (Figures 22 & 32, Sections 108 and 109). The wall which represents the western wall of the Great Hall was constructed of blocks ranging in size from 70mm x 70mm x 30mm to 360mm x 151mm x 150mm which had been laid in rough courses on the outside edge of the wall and bonded by a very sandy brownish pale cream mortar with chalk and charcoal inclusions. The outside edge of the wall was roughly faced which suggests that although the wall lies below ground and has been reused as a foundation for a later rebuild to the Great Hall it would have originally stood above ground. The construction cut for this wall lay beneath the depth of the excavation.
- 7.6.26 Built directly on top of this wall was the footing of the Tudor phase of the Great Hall, [530]. The footing was constructed of red brick, 220mm x 100-105mm x 50mm in size laid in regular courses but an irregular bond of stretchers, broken bricks and headers. The bricks were bonded by a pale cream sandy mortar with chalk inclusions. The northeast end of the footing was obscured by later drainage but it appeared during excavation that the footing originally turned northwest.
- 7.6.27 A segment of the northern wall foundations of the Great Hall was also revealed during work within Bishop Sherlock's Dining Room. Un-faced chalk blocks, [649] (Figure 22), were recorded to a height of 0.35m, overlying which were two courses of irregular header bricks forming levelling, over which were two courses of bricks with a lacing course of tile.
- 7.6.28 Outside and immediately north of the dining room a layer of trample [75] and a portion of a brick foundation were observed in Trench 5. The trample comprised of crushed sandy mortar and ceramic building material. This layer was truncated in the east and measured less than 10mm thick. Trample layers of this sort often indicate a formation level although it

was not clear as to what was being constructed. Although it is from this level that the construction cut for a later wall was found, the wall it contained appeared to have been constructed from a higher level. This trample layer does, however, mark the boundary between medieval and modern deposits.

- 7.6.29 The trample layer appeared to be truncated by the construction cut [82] for a wall of brick [81] constructed in a Flemish bond. The face of the wall was largely obscured by the mortar which had spilt from the bricks. For this reason and because of the extra strength provided by Flemish bond it was thought possible that this was the retaining wall for a basement to the southwest, i.e. beneath the existing palace. The wall extended up to just below current ground level (3.98m OD) where the existing 18th-century wall [103] was bonded to it.

East Courtyard Range of Buildings

- 7.6.30 Trench 6, excavated in the southwestern corner of the east courtyard, revealed a brick wall [97] supporting the southern wall of the courtyard. Seen in section only, the wall was recorded at 3.89m OD. This wall was built in English bond of bricks of fabric type 3033 and interpreted as the foundation wall of the early 16th-century palace. This wall formed the western side of a window or ventilation opening and was truncated along its northern side by later activity. Subsequently the truncated Tudor brickwork was rendered with a roman mortar [96]. The opening was blocked by brickwork [95] dating to the second half of the 18th or early 19th century (Figure 54).
- 7.6.31 A 1m long by 0.75m wide stretch of red brick and stone wall, [506], was recorded to a height of 0.60m at 3.51m OD within Trenches 26H, 26G and 26Z (Figures 22 & 32, Sections 101, 103 and 222). The stone used consisted of Reigate and ragstone with a maximum size of 400mm x 150mm x 150mm. No full brick lengths could be seen but they varied from 108mm to 110mm wide and 48mm to 53mm deep. The coursing was random with both headers and stretchers bonded by a soft light brown very sandy mortar with very occasional fragments of lime. The wall ran parallel with the eastern wall of the West Courtyard and then returned to run northwest-southeast towards the hall range. The function of the wall is unknown, possible interpretations include a stairway or a Tudor extension part of a feature within the courtyard. The wall was trench built within construction cut [513].

Eastern Part of West Courtyard (Figure 23)

- 7.6.32 An NE-SW aligned foundation constructed from red brick [1129] was observed beneath the standing wall in Trench 73B. It may be part of the Tudor rebuild of the service and kitchen area to the south of the Great Hall. To the south a possible NW-SE return [1122] constructed from red Tudor brick (dated 1450-1700) bonded with pale cream brown sandy mortar was revealed. It measured 0.86m in length by 0.36m wide. To the south a further length of NE-SW aligned masonry [1121] constructed from similar bricks and mortar may represent the remains of a fireplace.

- 7.6.33 To the north in Trench 36 a 0.70m length of red brick wall [533] was observed only in section beneath a standing wall. It represents the foundations of part of the original Tudor service rooms to the south of the Great Hall.
- 7.6.34 To the west a brick foundation [386] constructed from Tudor bricks measuring 2.20m in length and aligned NW-SE was observed in section only in Trench 27 overlying the earlier medieval pit [381] (Figure 14, Section 75). Lying on a layer of chalk rubble, [387], 0.05m in thickness at 2.87m OD and a layer of brick dust and rubble, [388], 0.04m in thickness at 2.82m OD, the wall and these consolidation layers were all within construction cut [389], which had vertical sides and a flat base. It may represent part of the Southern Range of the original Tudor West Courtyard.
- 7.6.35 Outside the Palace buildings to the south of the West Courtyard a brick surface of probable Tudor date [1398] was revealed in Trench 86. As seen it measured 1.30m by 0.40m consisted of Tudor bricks laid on bed. It either represents an original Tudor surface or was a later floor constructed from reused Tudor bricks.

State Wing

- 7.6.36 Evidence of the State Wing constructed to the north of the Palace during the episcopacy of Bishop Fitzjames in the early 16th century was found within Trenches 9 and 52 and within Bishop Sherlock's Dining Room (Figures 24 & 33).
- 7.6.37 Within Trenches 9, 52, 167 and 168 basement walls [201], [756], [2366], [2354] & [2378] and a rebuild to the walls, [755], were exposed (Figures 24 & 33, Sections 77 & 84; Plate 6). In Trenches 9 and 167 a NW-SE aligned wall [201] & [2366] measured 5.5m long x 0.70m wide x 1.35m in height at 3.72m OD. At its northwest end a heavily truncated NE-SW return was observed for a length of 3.00m which continued beyond the southern limit of excavation. The wall was constructed directly onto what appeared to be natural sand, [411], and consisted of red unfrogged brick, 220-230mm x 105-114mm x 55-58mm in size, which were dated to 1450-1700 and laid in a variant of English Bond, with the occasional consecutive courses of stretchers. No construction cut was seen due to the impact of later deposits. The wall is thought to be the northwest corner of a cellar/basement wall of a building called the 'Chaplains Room'. Leadbetter's Survey (Figure 4) shows the State Wing as a rectangular structure extending further to the northwest. However, it is possible that not all of the State Wing was cellared or basemented. The main wall of the cellar had two small stubs of wall protruding 1.4m apart which are either the remains of buttresses or springers for a barrel vaulted roof.
- 7.6.38 A mortar bedding layer, [415], for a robbed out floor within the basement, 0.05m in thickness at 2.45m OD was seen within a sondage excavated in Trench 9.
- 7.6.39 An internal wall of the basement was recorded within Trenches 52, 167 & 168 to the east as [756], [2354] & [2378]. In Trench 52 it was recorded as constructed of red unfrogged brick, 220-225mm x 105mm x 50-53mm in size, laid in regular courses and bonded by a sandy

- lime mortar with occasional charcoal, lime and chalk flecks [756]. The extent of the wall exposed in Trench 52 measured 0.32m NE-SW x 0.70m NW-SE x 0.32m in height at 3.06m OD. The wall was Trench built within construction cut [779] and is thought to have joined with [201].
- 7.6.40 A rebuild to the basement walls, [755], was recorded within Trench 52 measuring 0.66m NE-SW x 0.59m in height at 3.65m OD. The bricks and mortar used within this rebuild are very similar to those used within wall [756] and it is likely that the rebuild occurred either shortly after construction of the basement or even during if there was a change in the plans. The rebuild was constructed within cut [778]. Later investigations during the excavation of Trenches 167 & 168 revealed a continuation of what is believed to be the same wall; [2354] & [2378] within construction cut [2355]. Formed of the same fabric this portion of the wall measured 0.65m NE-SW x 0.45m NW-SE x 0.16m in height at 3.65m OD (this feature was not fully excavated). It is possible that this wall returns to the northeast and also continues to the northwest to wall [201].
- 7.6.41 During work within Bishop Sherlock's Dining Room a fragment of wall, [682], running roughly north-south for 1.25m and then returning to the west for 0.40m was revealed. The wall was constructed of red brick and ragstone blocks. The western face of the N-S element of the wall consisted of header bricks with stretchers on the east face. The wall was seen to a height of 0.16m at 2.96m OD. The wall was trench built within cut [683] which was cut into natural sands [653].
- 7.6.42 A possible floor surface [2356] & [2424] was encountered in Trenches 167 & 168, adjacent to internal wall [2354] & [2378] (Plate 7). It was recorded as a compacted mid orange/brown sandy clay containing occasional fragments of mortar, CBM and charcoal. In Trench 167 the portion of surface encountered measured 0.50m NE-SW by 0.15m NW-SE by 0.10m thick at 3.52m OD and in Trench 168 2.30m NW-SE by 1.40m NE-SW at 3.62m OD. The depth here is unknown as the surface was not excavated.
- 7.6.43 In the same trench, c.1.70m to the northwest of walls [201] & [2363], a metalled surface was observed. The surface [2372] measured 1.67m NE-SW by 1.43m NW-SE and extended beyond the LOE of the trench. It measured approximately 0.05m in thickness and was observed at 3.94m OD. It was located immediately adjacent to a cut [2481] observed in section (Figure 24) which is believed to represent the original construction cut of the north-western wall of the State Wing as it returns towards the main palace building. The cut had steep sides and a flat base and measured 0.73m NW-SE by 0.20m in depth at 3.84m OD. It was filled with a loose greyish brown silty sand [2491] containing frequent large and small sized fragments of CBM, mortar and moderate medium sized flint pebbles. This cut was truncated by a later robber cut [2482] and obscured by demolition rubble [2369] which likely represents all that remains of the original wall.

Tudor Granary Building

- 7.6.44 Trench 56 revealed a gravel surface, [872]/[928], a maximum of 0.12m in thickness at 3.40m OD directly upon which a brick wall, [873], was constructed (Figures 25 & 34, Section 150). The wall was built of red unfrogged brick, 215-220mm x 105mm x 51-53mm in size, and measured 0.34m NE-SW x 0.24m NW-SE x 0.15m in height (2 courses). The bricks were dated 1450-1700 and were laid in regular courses and bonded by a sandy lime mortar with occasional chalk flecks. The wall was heavily truncated but appeared to end with no return which suggests that it may have been an entrance into the stable yard area or a building. An orangey greyish mid brown, clayey silty sand, [871], 0.39m in thickness at 3.76m OD, was deposited up against the footings possibly to raise the ground level around the footings.
- 7.6.45 Partly truncating the natural sand [1438] in Trench 98 was a NE-SW orientated linear cut [1434]. This cut, which was only partly revealed within the trench, was also truncated by a later construction and a later service cut. No side profile survived within the pit and only a 0.37m length of the base was clearly discernible. The base level was recorded at 3.20m OD. This cut represents the construction cut for wall [1435].
- 7.6.46 Within the southwest face of the trench a northeast-southwest orientated wall was revealed (wall [1435]). This wall was truncated at its northeastern end by a later service, from where it continued towards the southwest for 0.37m, until it reached the corner of the trench. Here it was abutted by the wall of the existing Gothick Lodge [1433], which was orientated NE-SW.
- 7.6.47 Wall [1435] was constructed using a combination of red brick and roughly hewn Ragstone blocks, bonded in a light brown sandy mortar containing frequent lime inclusions. It survived to a height of 0.54m and had a top level of 3.82m OD and a base level of 3.29m OD. It did not lie directly on the base of the construction cut, but rather was supported on a 0.05m thick layer of redbrick fragments. This wall is thought to be associated with buildings (possibly the Granary) shown on the Leadbetter Map of 1762-4 (Figure 4).
- 7.6.48 Abutting the face of wall [1435] a remnant of the original construction cut backfill was recorded (context [1437]). This comprised mid brown sandy silt containing moderate mortar fragments that survived to a height of approximately 3.59m OD. As with construction cut [1437], this fill deposit was also heavily truncated by later construction and service cuts, making accurate recording difficult.
- 7.6.49 Another possible Granary foundation was encountered in Trench 193, immediately adjacent to Trench 98. Here the foundation recorded, [2763], was formed of the same red brick and yellowish brown sandy lime mortar. The coursing comprised of alternate headers and stretchers with the fragment measuring 0.40m NW-SE by 0.60m NE-SW by 0.57m in height from 4.04m OD. It seems likely that the wall which was NW-SE orientated represents the southwestern external foundation of the Granary building. Abutting the wall was a soft light yellowish brown layer of lime mortar [2789] containing small fragments of CBM. It measured 0.36m by 0.38m and was approximately 50mm thick at 3.57m OD. It is likely that this represents the remains of a surface associated with the Granary.
- 7.6.50 This foundation was picked up again in Trench 277, where what appears to be the

northwestern corner of the building was observed. Truncating a layer of plough soil [2890], the construction cut [2891] was linear with vertical sides, orientated NW-SE and measured 2.20m by 0.60m at 3.44m OD (although it was likely originally cut from a higher point). Within the construction cut was a wall foundation [2892] constructed of mortared red brick (complete and incomplete) and worked green sandstone blocks (likely re-used Reigate stone). The brick size varied from 50mm x 10mm x 100mm to 210mm x 55mm x 100mm and the largest fragment of green sandstone measured 600mm x 400mm. The wall measured 2.20m NW-SE by 0.60m NE-SW by 0.31m in height from 3.72m OD. It is unknown whether the masonry continues beyond the north-western LOE of the trench, although this is unlikely due to the proximity of the moat. Although no return was observed, cartographic evidence suggests the foundation should return in a northeasterly direction although there was no obvious sign of this within the trench. This could be the result of subsequent demolition and/or robbing out of walls as evidenced elsewhere in the trench by a later demolition deposit [2893]. The wall foundation was truncated [2895] through the centre by a 19th-century ceramic pipe [2896].

Tudor buildings located within the Stable Yard

7.6.51 To the south in Trench 153 truncated fragments of masonry were seen to survive (Figure 25), representing a potential precursor to the later stable building. The remains of this building either truncated or sat on top of a layer of agricultural soil, [1724] & [1737], which consisted of a friable mid orangey brown sandy silt at 3.41m-3.59m OD and containing pottery dated to 1480-1500. In total eight fragments of masonry were observed in the trench, the details of which are tabulated below.

| Context | Material | Orientation | Length | Width | Depth | OD Height |
|---------|-----------------------------------|-------------|--------|-------|-------|-----------|
| [1726] | Limestone/Tile | NE-SW | 0.63m | 0.34m | 0.33m | 3.68m OD |
| [1732] | Limestone/Green Sandstone | NW-SE | 0.34m | 0.22m | 0.10m | 3.61m OD |
| [1793] | Limestone/Tile | NE-SW | 0.42m | 0.40m | 0.14m | 3.68m OD |
| [1794] | Limestone | NW-SE | 0.38m | 0.36m | 0.05m | 3.60m OD |
| [1801] | Limestone/Tile/Green Sandstone | NE-SW | 0.92m | 0.60m | 0.11m | 3.60m OD |
| [1809] | Red Brick | NW-SE | 0.47m | 0.15m | 0.08m | 3.46m OD |
| [1819] | Limestone | NW-SE | 0.65m | 0.30m | 0.06m | 3.46m OD |
| [1839] | Tile/Green Sandstone/Chalk | NE-SW | 1.13m | 0.32m | 0.08m | 3.45m OD |

Table 4: Data concerning fragments of Tudor wall foundation

- 7.6.52 The portions of wall foundation recorded in Trench 153 were, in addition to being horizontally truncated/robbed out, also subject to damage by later post-medieval and modern service pipes and trenches. Assuming the remains represent one single building, it can be observed that this earlier structure is smaller in size (in particular, depth) than the stable block that currently stands on site; a 19th-century construct, built upon earlier 18th-century foundations.
- 7.6.53 In Trench 32D a better surviving example of this building's foundations survived, with brickwork intact. Wall [886] was constructed within cut [901] and was built of red brick laid in English Bond. The wall ran N-S and as seen measured 0.85m N-S x 0.33m E-W x 0.53m in height at 3.62m OD. A layer of made ground, [889], soft, light brown sandy silt, 0.41m in thickness at 3.48m OD had been deposited around wall [886] possibly as part of the same phase of construction.
- 7.6.54 During the investigation of one particular wall fragment [1732] a bedding layer was observed underlying the masonry. This deposit comprised a moderately compacted mid brown sandy silt [1840] containing occasional sub-rounded pebble inclusions and measured 0.34m NE-SW by 0.22m NW-SE by 0.07m deep at 3.53m OD. Similar levelling layers were observed beneath wall [1794]. A dark greyish brown sandy silt [1816] containing frequent amounts of small sub-angular pebbles, measuring 0.05m in thickness at 3.37m OD, was seen underlying a 0.10m thick layer of loose light orangey yellow sandy gravel [1763] at 3.48m OD.
- 7.6.55 A series of postholes which likely relate to the construction of the building during that period provide a further indication of its extent. Details of the postholes are tabulated below;

| Cut | Fill | Length | Width | Depth | OD Height |
|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------------|-----------|
| [1787] | [1786] | 0.60m | 0.46m | 0.36m (NFE) | 3.60m OD |
| [1790] | [1789] | 0.48m | 0.38m | 0.30m (NFE) | 3.60m OD |
| [1792] | [1791] | 0.66m | 0.60m | 0.28m (NFE) | 3.63m OD |
| [1798] | [1797] | 0.70m | 0.56m | NFE | 3.51m OD |
| [1815] | [1814] | 0.30m | 0.30m | 0.22m (NFE) | 3.32m OD |
| [1838] | [1837] | 0.58m | 0.42m | NFE | 3.40m OD |

Table 5: Data relating to Tudor postholes in Stable yard

- 7.6.56 The postholes were cut into a redeposited plough soil [1733] dated to the same phase. The fills of the postholes were comprised of loose mid reddish brown sandy silt. Fill [1814] contained pottery dated to 1200-1400.
- 7.6.57 The building remains observed here were sealed by a layer of friable mid orangey brown sandy silt [1733] which represents a layer of redeposited agricultural soil. It contained occasional fragments of mortar, frequent tile and occasional pottery dated to 1480-1500.

Chalk and flint Wall Foundation (Figure 26; Plate 8)

- 7.6.58 The remains of a wall foundation were observed within the old Palace enclosure, close to the outer moat ditch and to the rear of the 19th-century Coachman's Lodge in Trenches 252 and 253. In Trench 253 the foundation [2882] which was comprised of a 80-100mm thick deposit of chalk and flint rubble was cut into a layer of plough soil [2878] which contained pottery dated to 1050-1200. Encountered at 2.62-2.67m OD, the foundation measured 1.50m NE-SW by 0.60m NW-SE and appears to relate to a small fragment [2869] that was observed in a small sondage excavated within Trench 252. This section of the foundation measured 0.21m NE-SW by 0.28m NW-SE at 2.60-2.65m OD.
- 7.6.59 The foundation, which appears to have been heavily robbed out in the 18th century, was overlain with horticultural soil [2861] and [2868] which contained pottery dated to 1700-1900 and clay tobacco pipe fragments dated to 1580-1910.
- 7.6.60 Although this foundation could represent an ancillary building related to the earlier medieval palace complex, its form and construction appear more in keeping with examples seen elsewhere on site that have been securely dated to the Tudor period, particularly those seen in Trench 153. Its relationship with the under and overlying stratigraphy would appear to support this view although further investigation of these remains would be necessary to confirm or deny this assertion.

Tudor Garden wall (Figure 30)

- 7.6.61 An east-west wall foundation, [1350], was found within Trench 84. The foundations as seen were aligned NW-SE and measured 2.78m in length x 0.90m in width x 0.72m in height at 3.50m OD. They were constructed of red brick, most of which measured 245-250mm x 50-55mm and were Tudor in date. A few early clinker bricks dating to between 1664 and 1725 were also present and probably represent repairs to the wall. The wall is likely to be the northern garden boundary wall that would have separated the formal gardens from the rest of the Palace grounds to the north. The wall was built within construction cut [1363].

Pits, ditches, layers and stakeholes

- 7.6.62 A ditch cut [48] was observed in Trench 2 (Figure 28). The limit of excavation appeared to run down the centre of the feature and only a small sondage was excavated through the fill. This sondage showed the ditch to be 0.50m deep with the base encountered at 2.25m OD. The ditch was filled with a single deposit of grey brown silty sand [47] which remained undated and was encountered at 2.74m OD. It is possible that this represents the northern edge of the now partially backfilled 'sub-moat'.
- 7.6.63 This was in turn truncated by a large cut feature [46] extending beyond the north eastern limit of excavation. This was thought to represent a large pit and the exposed portion was bottomed at 2.53m OD. Again this feature contained a single fill, encountered at 2.53m OD and comprising a grey brown silt sand [45] which could not be dated.

- 7.6.64 In Trench 154 (Figure 20), the remnants of a linear feature were observed cutting a late medieval soil horizon [1788], but which was sealed by a more substantial layer of horticultural soil [1783]. The earlier horizon was comprised of friable light greyish reddish brown sandy silt with clay. It contained occasional fragments of CBM which were dated to 1480-1700. It extended at least 0.30m in depth to the LOE of the trench between 3.31m OD and 3.28m OD. Cutting this layer was a shallow, gully like feature [1785]. Orientated NE-SW, this linear was observed within a narrow strip foundation trench for a new build and as such its limits were uncertain. It did however measure 0.32m in width and 0.08m in depth, with shallow sloping sides and a concave base. Recorded at 3.31m OD it was filled by a friable dark brownish grey sandy silt with clay [1784] which contained occasional CBM fragments (dated late 12th to 16th century), mortar and charcoal flecks. Located within the same area as the Housekeeper's Wing it is apparent that this feature pre-dates its construction.
- 7.6.65 A substantial cut feature was recorded in Trench 171 on the North Lawn (Figure 24), believed to be either a ditch or large quarry pit. The cut [2396] was observed as linear or sub-circular in plan with irregular but sharp/steep sides and an irregular/concave base. It measured 3.14m NE-SW by 3.09m NW-SE with a total depth of 1.57m. If indeed linear in nature its orientation was NE-SW. It was observed at 3.23m OD and contained four fills. The primary fill consisted of a friable light brownish grey clayey silty sand [2439], measuring 0.12m in thickness and containing frequent CBM, moderate animal and pottery (including Kingston wares) dated to 1240-1400. Above this was a friable light greyish brown silty clayey sand [2432] which contained frequent fragments of CBM and moderate amounts of animal bone, one copper-alloy pin, four iron nails and a number of potsherds once again dated to 1240-1400. This 0.81m thick fill was sealed by a friable mid yellowish greyish brown clayey silty sand [2431] containing very frequent tile and animal bone, one copper-alloy pin, occasional mortar and pottery dated to 1340-1500. The fill was 0.43m thick. The latest deposit within the feature was formed of a friable dark greyish brown clayey silty sand [2422] & [2523] which was 0.23m thick and contained frequent fragments of tile, moderate amounts of animal bone, occasional flint and mortar fragments, five iron nails, a copper-alloy pin and a copper-alloy lace chape (sf. 179). It also contained 3 sherds of pottery dated to 1170-1200. It should be noted that this feature was not encountered in trenches excavated to the immediate south, suggesting that this feature is unlikely to represent a ditch and is more likely the result of sand quarry activity in the later medieval period. Without further data it is not possible to substantiate this, however.
- 7.6.66 A pit was observed in Trench 158 (Figure 29) towards the southwest of the site to the front of where the bothies are presently located. Cut into a layer of plough soil [2187] this feature [2172] measured 0.28m N-S by 1.80 E-W with a depth of 1.20m. It was observed at 3.65m OD with steep, almost vertical sides, a gradual slope of base and flat bottom. It contained three fills, the first of which consisted of a soft slightly brownish grey silty sand [2176] which

measured 0.85m in thickness and contained occasional flecks of CBM, mortar, charcoal and pottery that can be dated to the late 16th century at the earliest. This fill contained a 0.15m thick lens of soft mid orange grey sand [2177]. The upper fill of the pit was comprised of soft mid greyish brown sand [2178] containing occasional chalk with a thickness of 0.38m. It also contained CBM dated to anytime between 1450 and 1800. This feature was truncated by three later pits [2173], [2174] and [2175].

- 7.6.67 An irregularly shaped pit [2420] was recorded in Trench 170 (Figure 20), truncating a layer of plough soil [2430] that contained 15th-century pottery. Its sides were gradually sloped, becoming steeper towards the northeasterly edge. Its base was generally flat, although seemingly stepped towards the northeastern side. The pit measured 0.82m NE-SW by 0.60m NW-SE by 0.19m deep at 3.57m OD. This cut feature was filled with a loose mid brown silty sand [2419] which contained frequent inclusions of tile and brick rubble, moderate amounts of mortar and chalk fragments, and oyster shell, occasional potsherds dated to 1350-1500, one iron nail and occasional sub-rounded pebbles and charcoal flecks. Given the contents it is possible this feature represents a small rubbish pit, although it could potentially relate to horticultural activity.
- 7.6.68 A small pit [2653] was observed to the south of the stable block building, close to the entrance pathway in Trench 184 (Figure 20). It was sub-circular in plan with fairly steep irregular sides. It measured 1.71m NE-SW by 0.50m NW-SE, exceeding 0.15m in depth beyond the LOE of the trench. Observed at 3.02m OD it contained two fills [2662] & [2652]. The primary fill [2662] was comprised of soft dark greyish brown sandy clayey silt containing occasional small fragments and flecks of CBM. It was overlain by a 0.05m thick deposit of soft light yellowish grey clayey sandy gravel [2652] which contained moderate amounts of CBM dated to 1480-1700. It is possible that this feature represents either a horticultural feature or a rubbish pit.
- 7.6.69 In the base of Trench 7 was a dark silt sand [89] deposit was encountered at 3.57m OD. This deposit was noticeably different from the layers above being less mixed and containing fewer inclusions. Pottery produced from this deposit was dated to 1480-1500. This deposit was thought to represent a buried topsoil or garden soil.
- 7.6.70 In Trench 154 a loose 0.26m thick layer of light to mid brownish grey silty sandy gravel [1782] was observed within a sondage excavated towards the north of the trench. It was recorded between 3.43m OD and 3.50m OD and contained fragments of animal bone and also CBM dated to 1180-1450. It is possible that this deposit represents a gravel/yard surface. An extension to Trench 154 to the southeast revealed a layer of redeposited brickearth [2066] which was at least 0.20m thick to the basal LOE of the trench at 3.63m OD. It consisted of a soft dark greenish brown silty clayey sand containing occasional animal bone and was observed in an area measuring 4.86m NE-SW by 1.95m NW-SE and was truncated by later modern services. The same layer [2213] was observed a little further to the southeast in Trench 163 at 3.82m-3.83m OD, measuring 0.41m NE-SW (to the LOE)

by 1.53m (to the LOE) by 0.42m thick. It is plausible that this brickearth was deposited for the purpose of ground levelling prior to the construction of the Housekeeper's Wing.

- 7.6.71 In Trenches 153 and 163 in the Stable yard area a total of 130 small cut features that can be interpreted as stakeholes were observed (Figures 20 & 25). The 118 cuts recorded in Trench 153 [1848] - [2052], [2056] - [2059], [2080] - [2087], [2101] - [2110], [2115] - [2118] were sub-circular/oval in plan with steep/vertical sides and a concave base. They measured between 40mm and 150mm in diameter by 40mm and 120mm in depth and were observed between 2.90m OD and 3.02m OD cutting an earlier soil horizon [1818]. They were filled by a friable light to mid brown silty sand. Very few of these cut features contained dateable cultural material. However, amongst the inclusions were a residual Late Bronze Age decorated flint flake, fragments of burnt flint, two fragments of medieval peg tile dated to 1180-1800 and one sherd of cream whiteware dated to 1350-1500. The 12 cuts [2271] - [2294] seen in Trench 163 were circular in plan with vertical sides and concave bases measuring 60-80mm in diameter by 60-100mm deep at 3.03m OD. The fills were soft dark greyish brown silty sand containing occasional small sub-angular pebbles. Although interpreted as stakeholes, potentially driven to mark out the buildings prior to their construction, it is also feasible to interpret the occurrence of the 130 features recorded in Trenches 153-163 as the result of bioturbation of the soil. As they were encountered within the confines of very small foundation trenches it would not be possible to assert which interpretation was correct without further investigation. If these features do indeed represent stakeholes they could be related to the construction of an earlier manifestation of the stable building. However, at the present time and for the purposes of this report, their interpretation remains open.



Figure 28

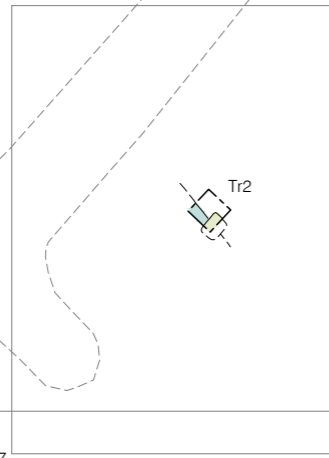


Figure 19

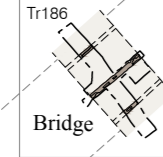


Figure 25

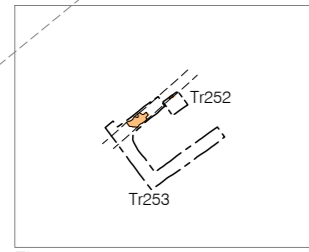
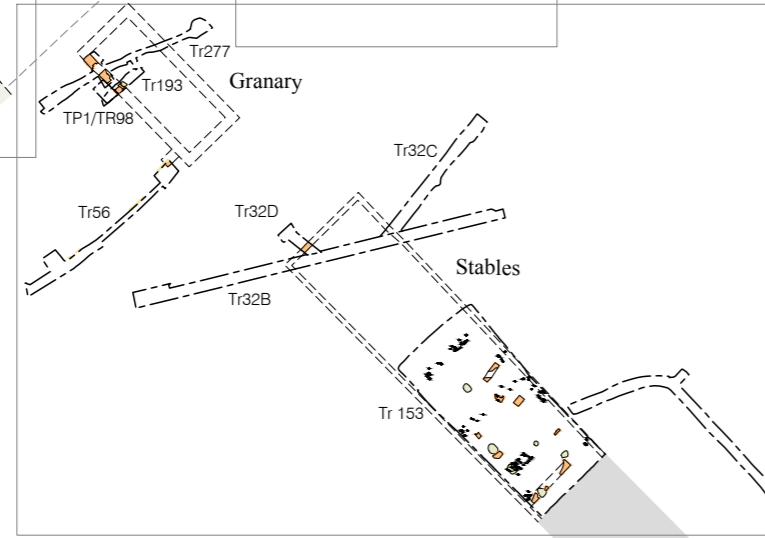


Figure 26

Figure 20

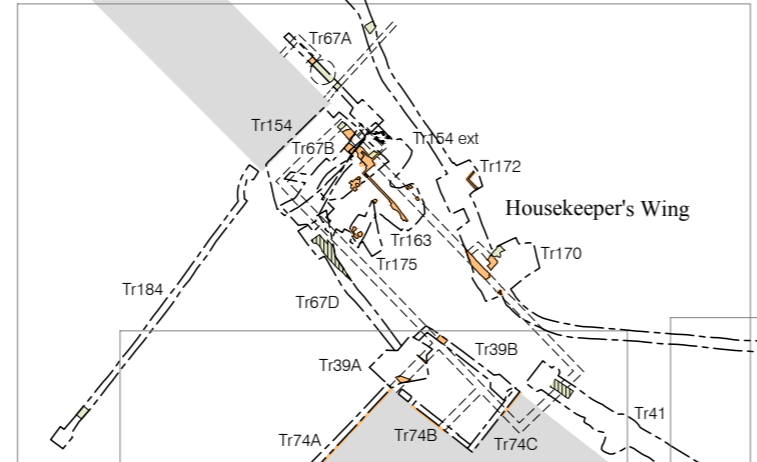


Figure 24



Figure 21

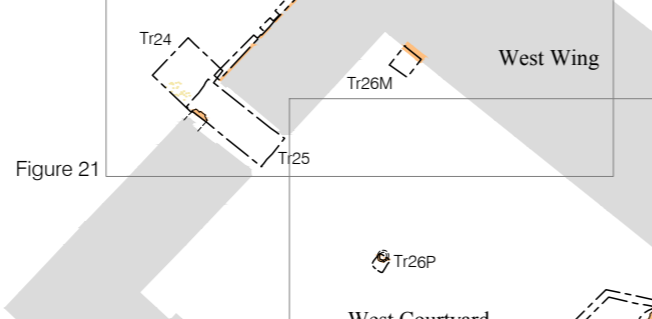


Figure 22

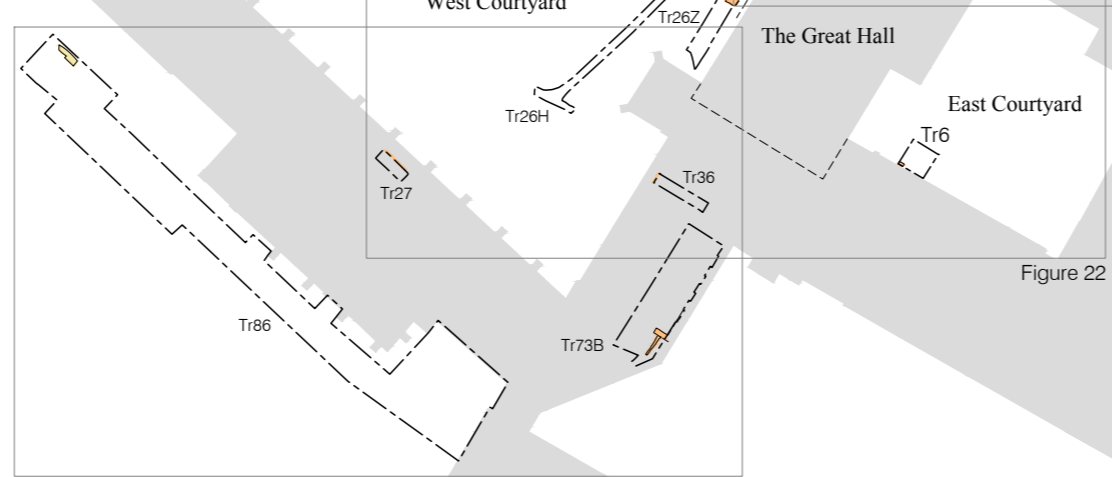


Figure 23

Garden

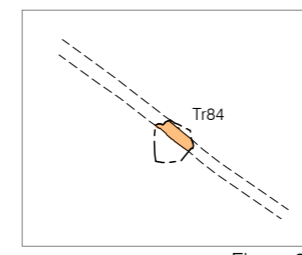
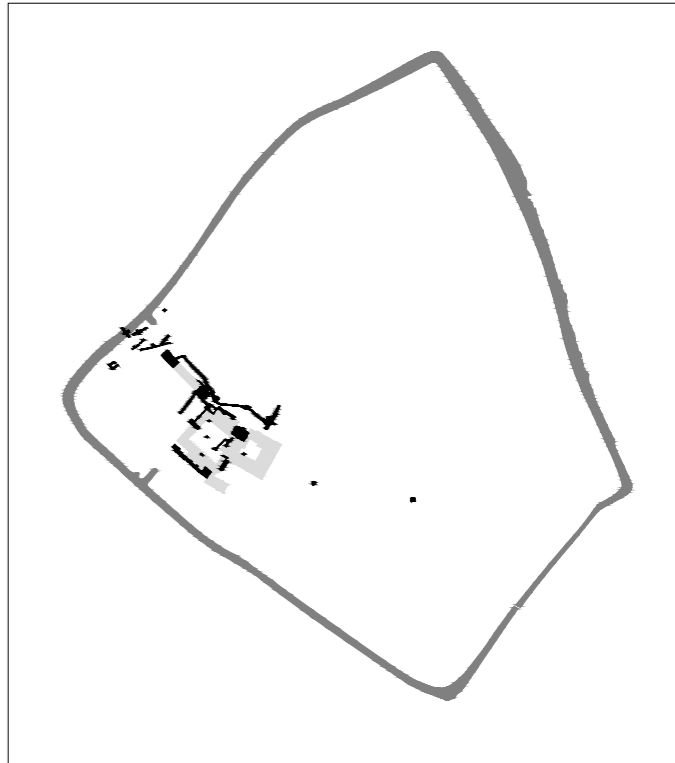


Figure 27

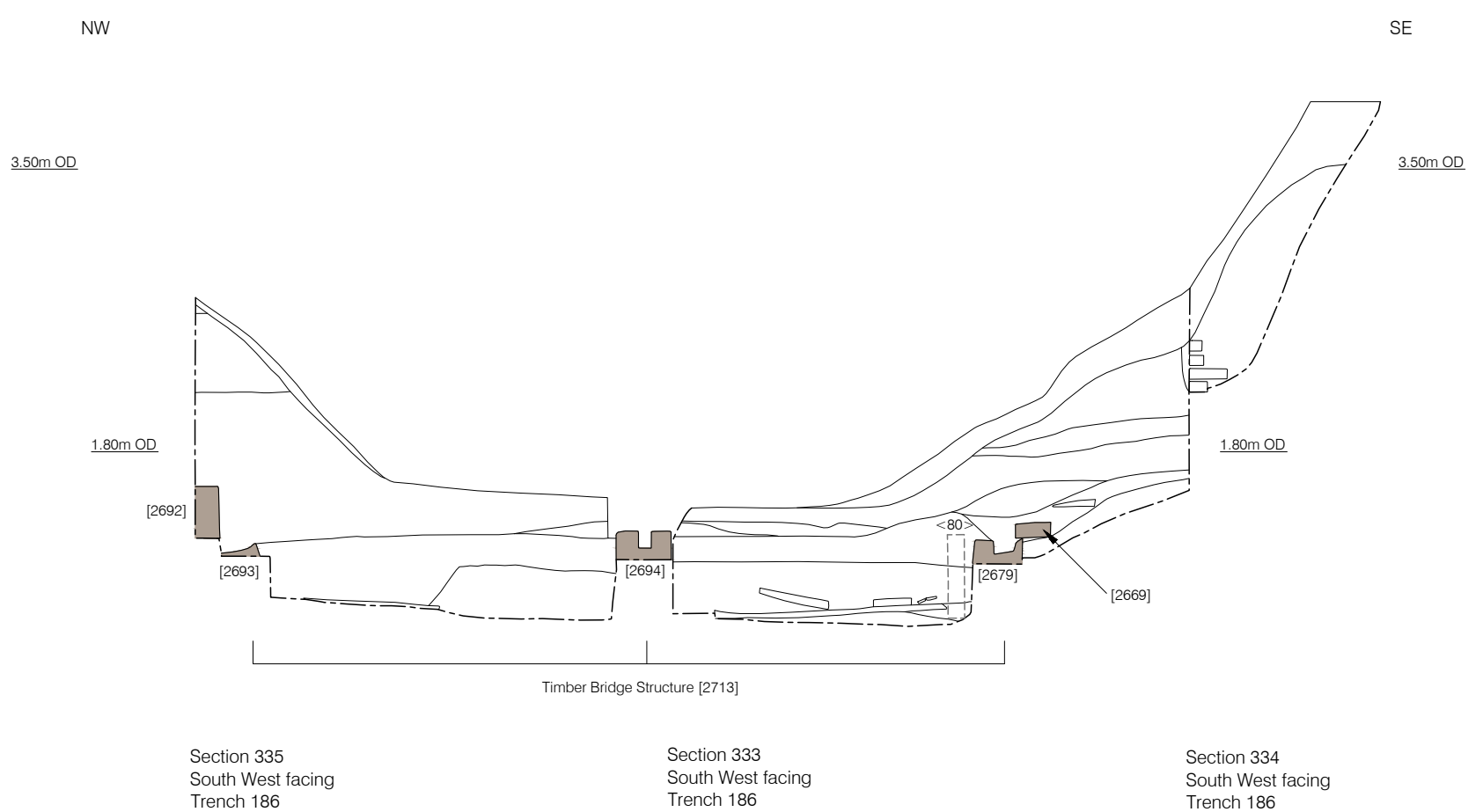
Figure 29



Footprint of existing Palace & Stables

0 25m

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Phase 5 bridge timber

0 2m

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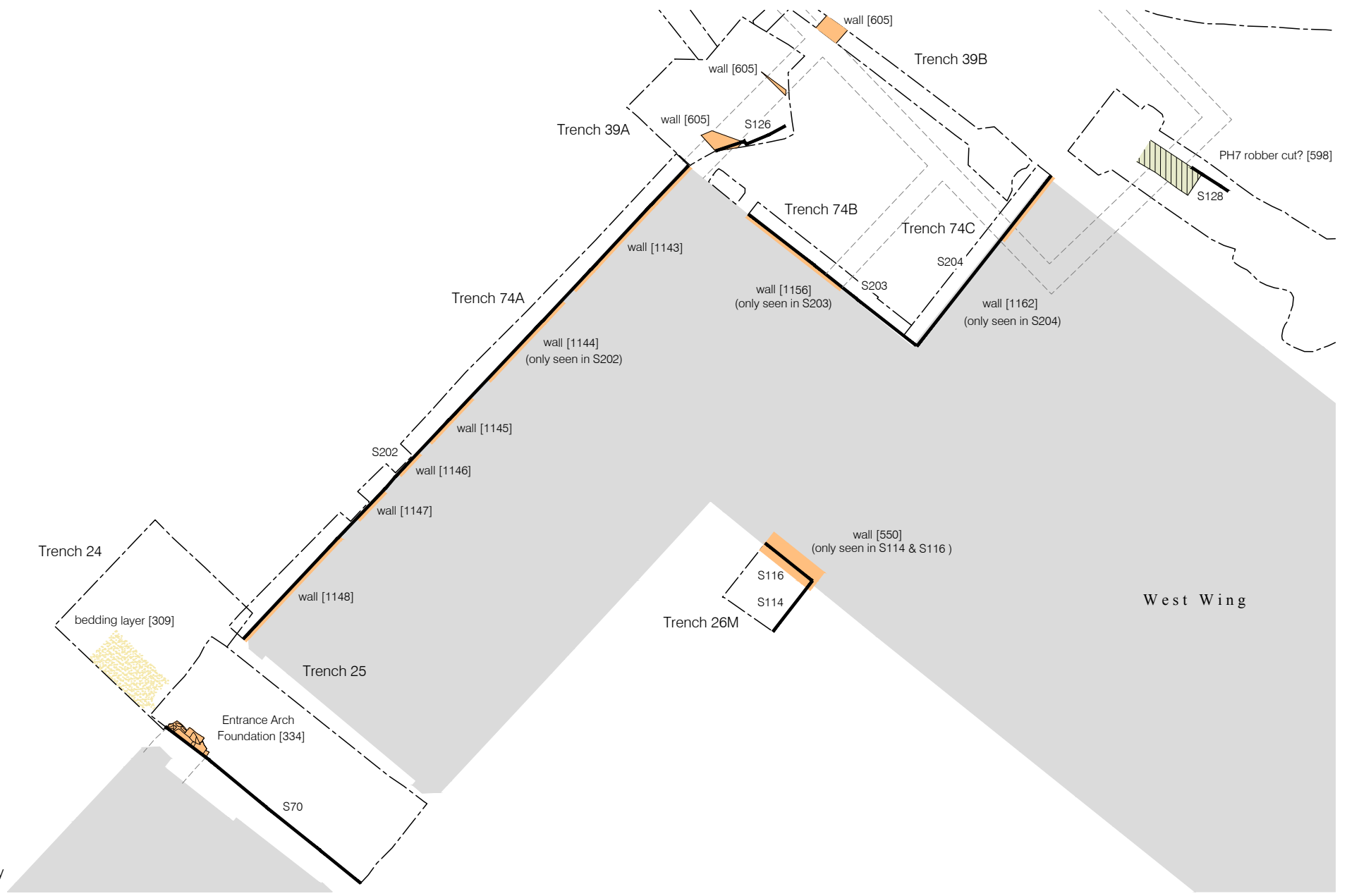
Figure 19
Phase 5: Late Medieval to Tudor features
Trench 186, Bridge Timber Structure
1:40 at A3



- Phase 5 masonry
- Phase 5 floor surface
- Phase 5 cut feature
- Phase 7 robber cut
- Footprint of existing Palace & Stables

0 5m
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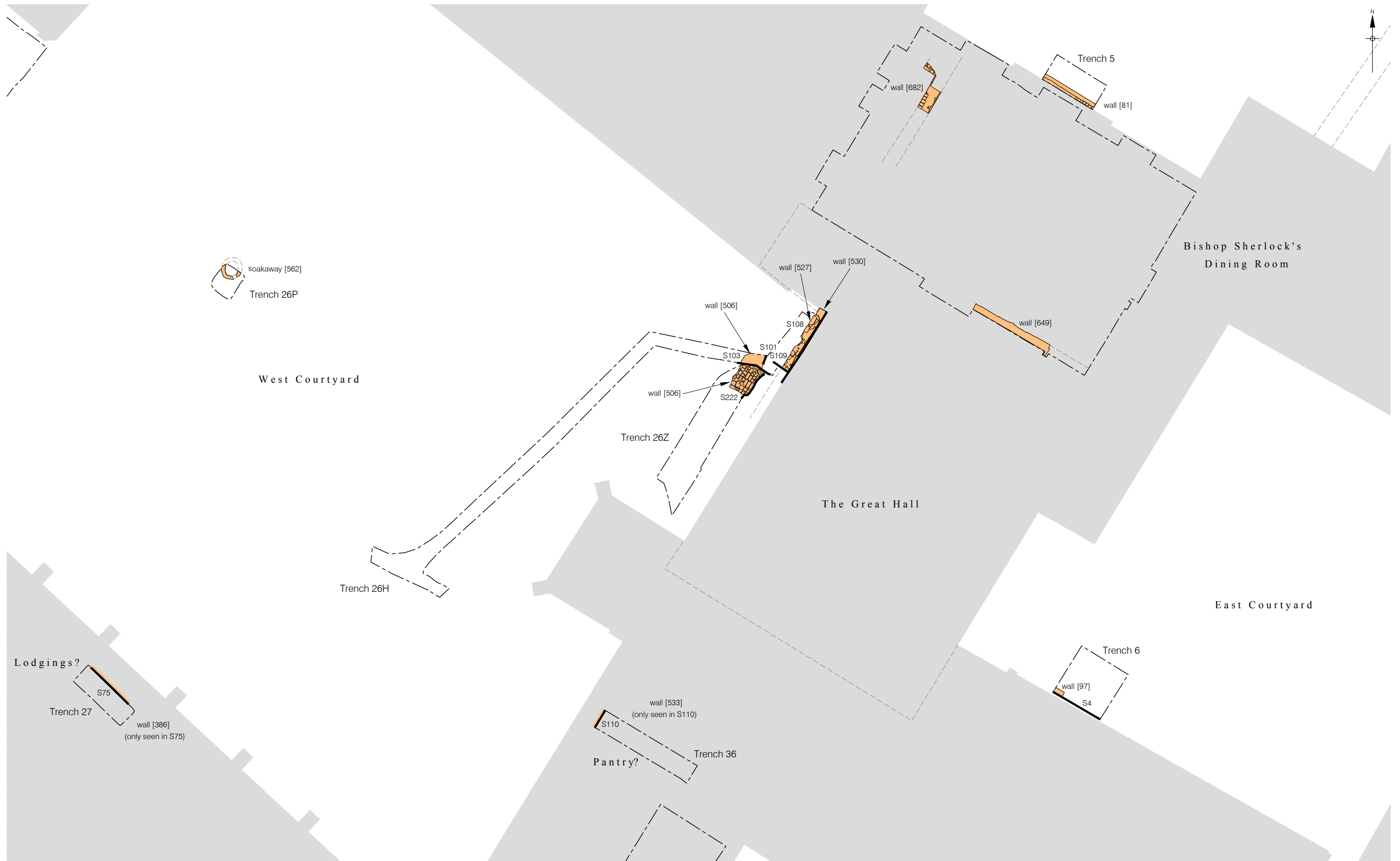
Figure 20
 Phase 5: Late Medieval to Tudor features
 Housekeeper's Wing & Stable Yard
 1:125 at A3



- Phase 5 masonry
- Phase 5 bedding layer
- Footprint of existing Palace

0 5m
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Figure 21
Phase 5: Late Medieval to Tudor features
Western Range of Palace Buildings
1:125 at A4



soakaway [562]
Trench 26P

West Courtyard

Trench 26H

Lodgings?
Trench 27
S75
wall [386]
(only seen in S75)

wall [533]
(only seen in S110)
S110
Pantry?
Trench 36

Trench 26Z

The Great Hall

Bishop Sherlock's
Dining Room

East Courtyard

Trench 6
wall [97]
S4

Phase 5 masonry

Footprint of existing Palace

0 5m

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Figure 22
Phase 5: Late Medieval to Tudor features
The West Courtyard, Great Hall & East Courtyard Range of Buildings
1:125 at A3



Phase 5 masonry
 Phase 5 surface
 Footprint of existing Palace

0 5m
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Figure 23
 Phase 5: Late Medieval to Tudor features
 Features in Southern part of West Courtyard
 1:125 at A3

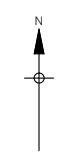
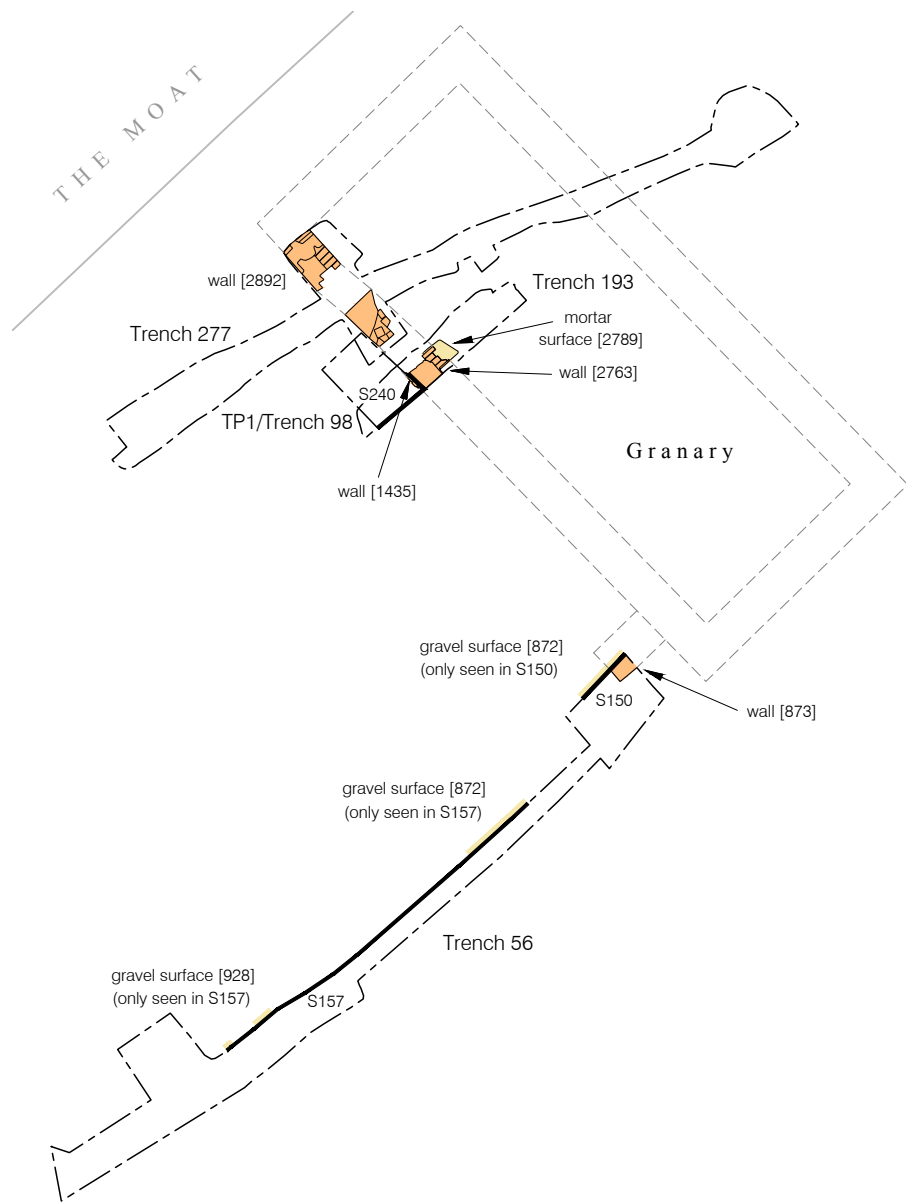


Figure 24
Phase 5: Late Medieval to Tudor features
The State Wing
1:125 at A3



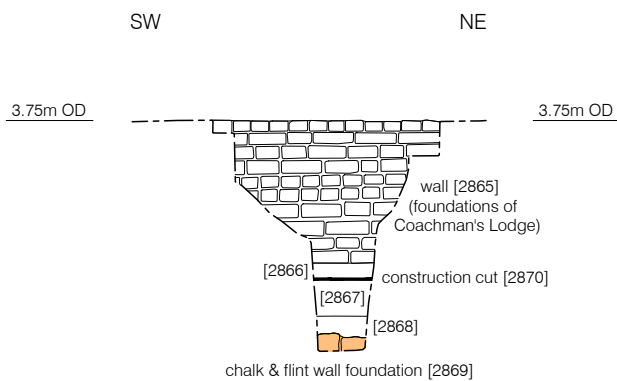
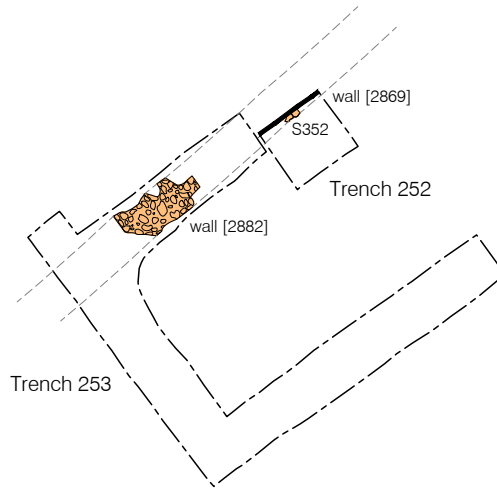
- Phase 5 masonry
- Phase 5 surface
- Phase 5 cut feature
- Footprint of existing Stables




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Figure 25
Phase 5; Late Medieval
to Tudor features
Granary & Stables
1:125 at A3



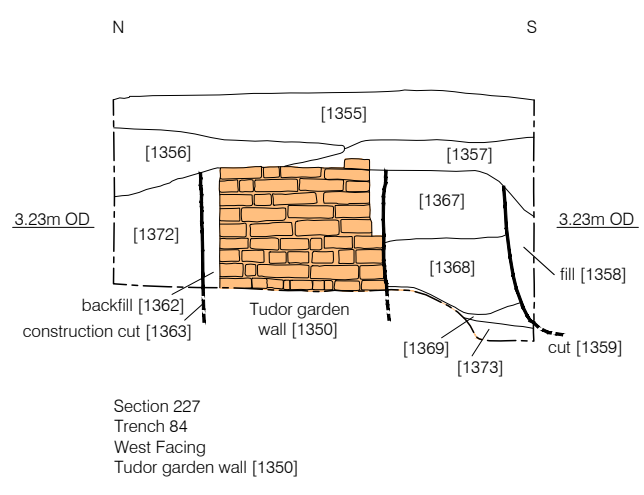
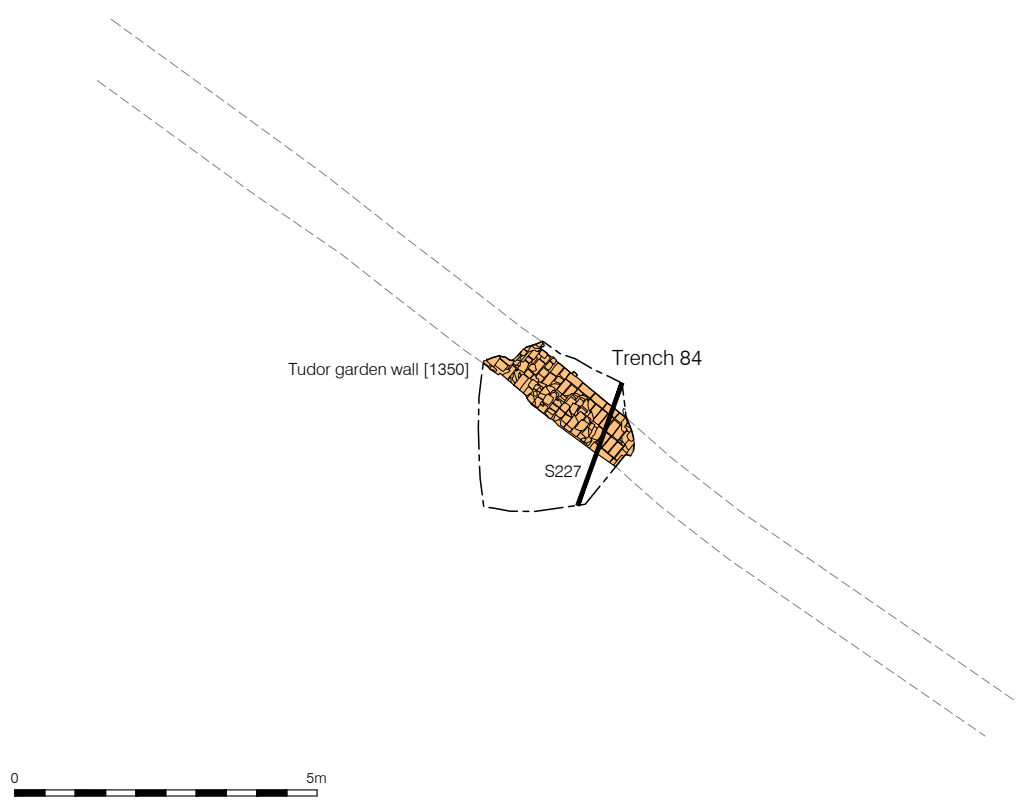
Section 352
South East facing
Trench 252

 Phase 5 masonry



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Figure 26
Phase 5: Late Medieval to Tudor features
Chalk and Flint Wall Foundation
Plan 1:125 & Section 1:40 at A4

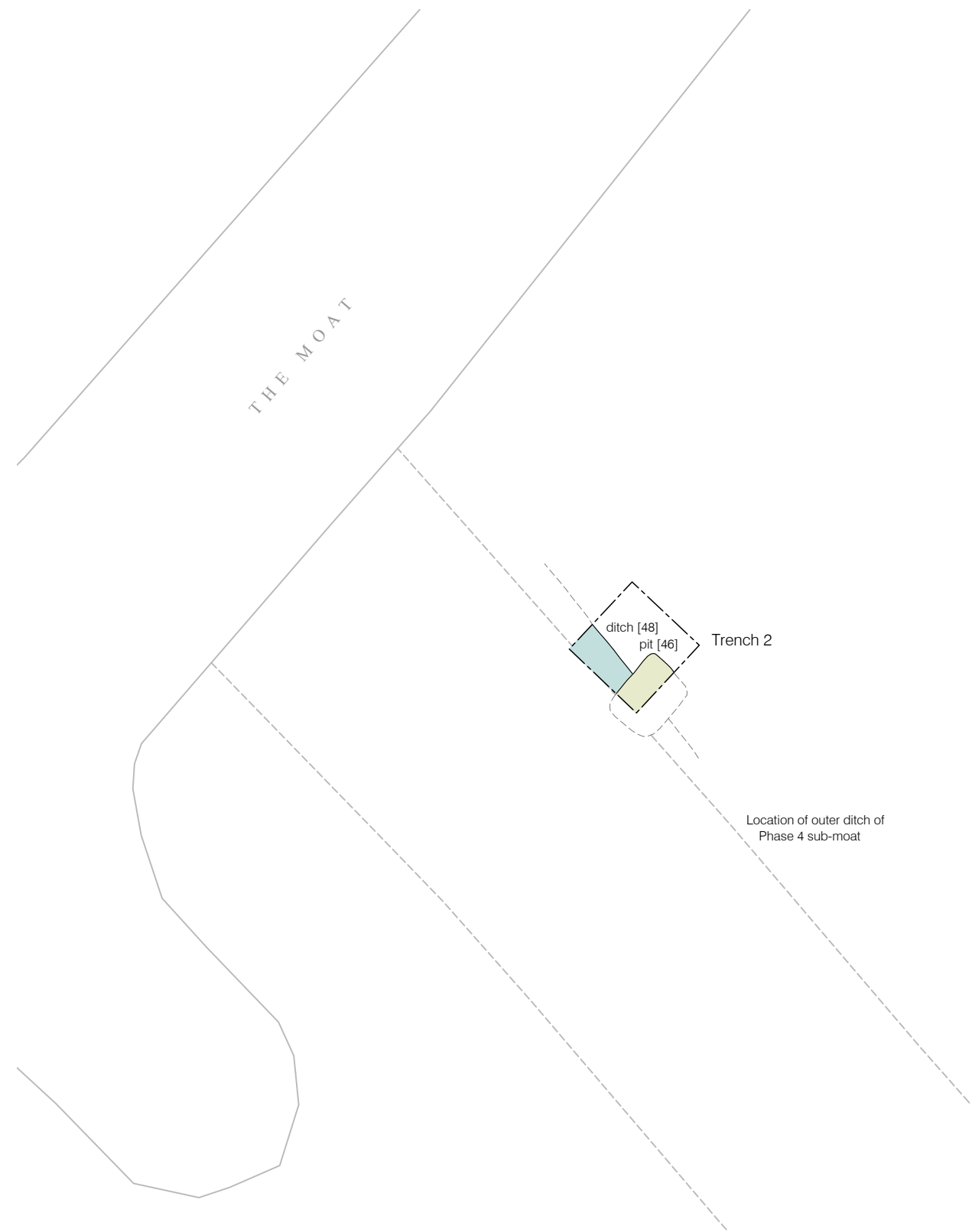


Phase 5 masonry

0 2m

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Figure 27
Phase 5: Late Medieval to Tudor features
Tudor Garden wall
Plan 1:125 & Section 1:40 at A4



Phase 5 cut feature



Phase 5 sub-moat backfill?

----- Phase 4 conjectured sub-moat outline

———— Moat outline from 1865 Ordnance Survey

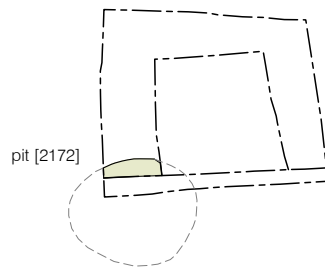



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Figure 28
Phase 5: Late Medieval to Tudor features
Ditch
Plan 1:125 at A4



Trench 158 Tank B

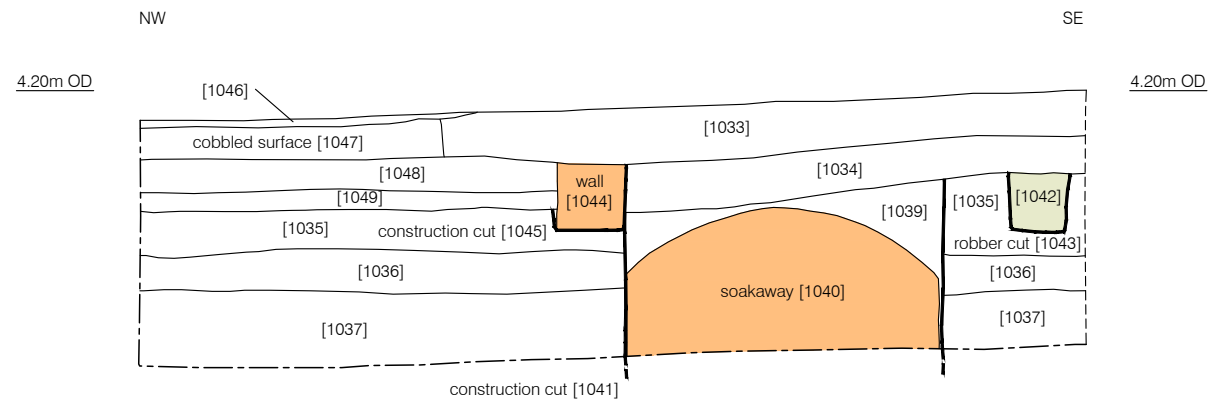


 Phase 5 cut feature

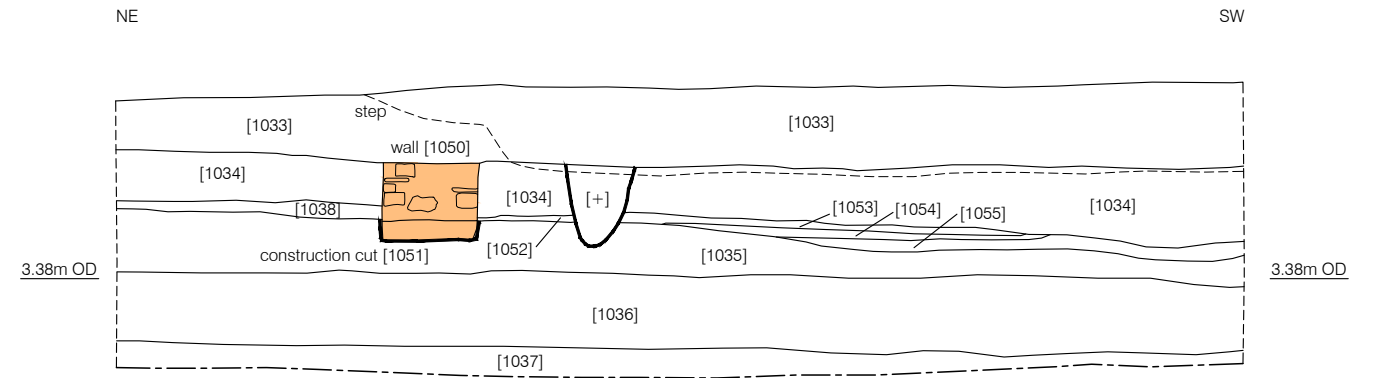
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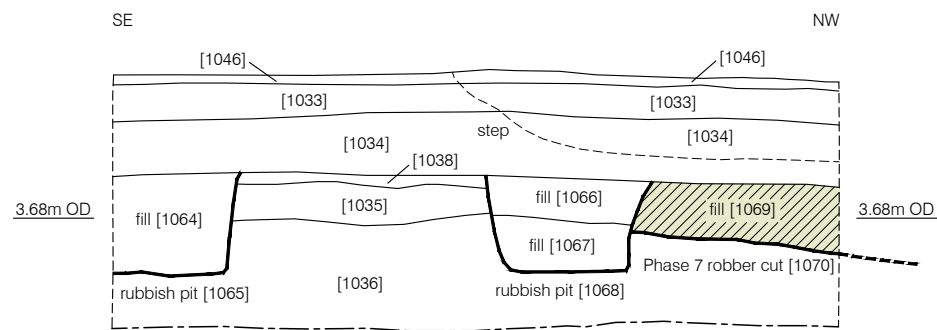
Figure 29
Phase 5: Late Medieval to Tudor features
Pit
Plan 1:125 at A4



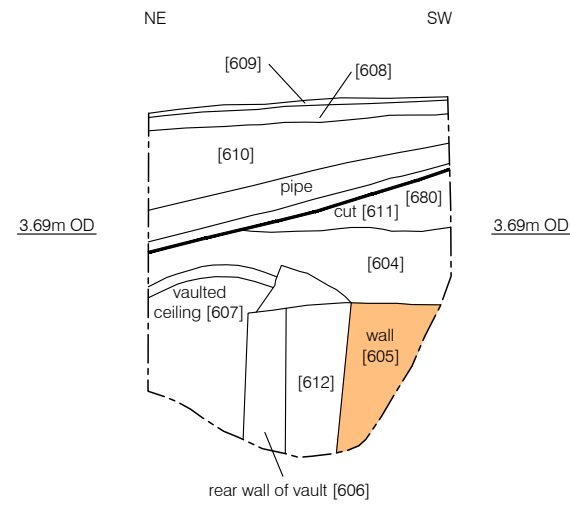
Section 187
Trench 67A
South West facing
Wall [1044], robber cut [1043] and soakaway [1040], Stable Yard features



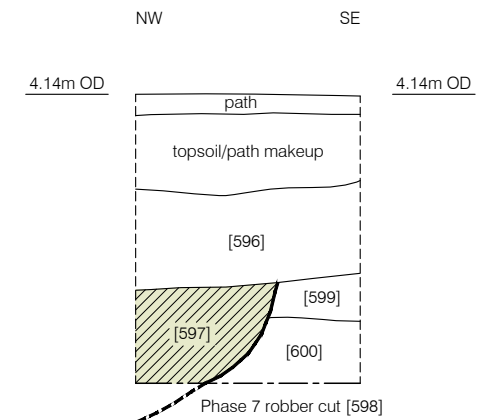
Section 188
Trench 67B
North West facing
Wall [1050], part of the Housekeeper's Wing



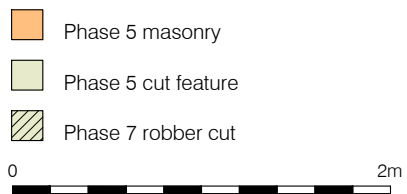
Section 191
Trench 67D
North East facing
Robber cut [1070], part of the Housekeeper's Wing

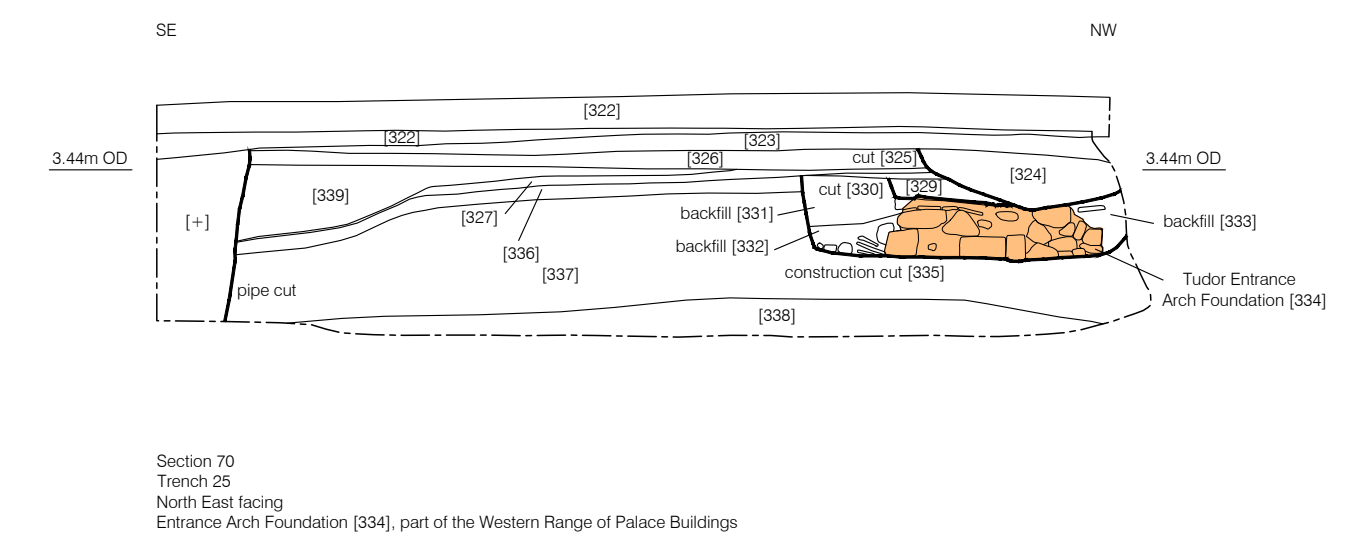
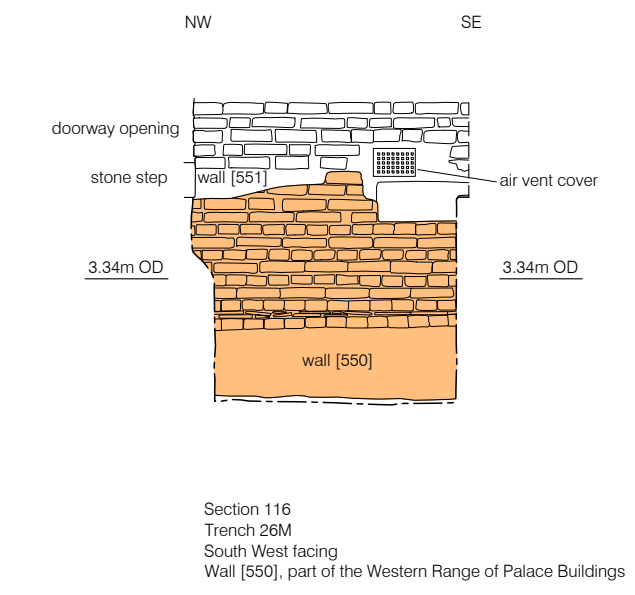
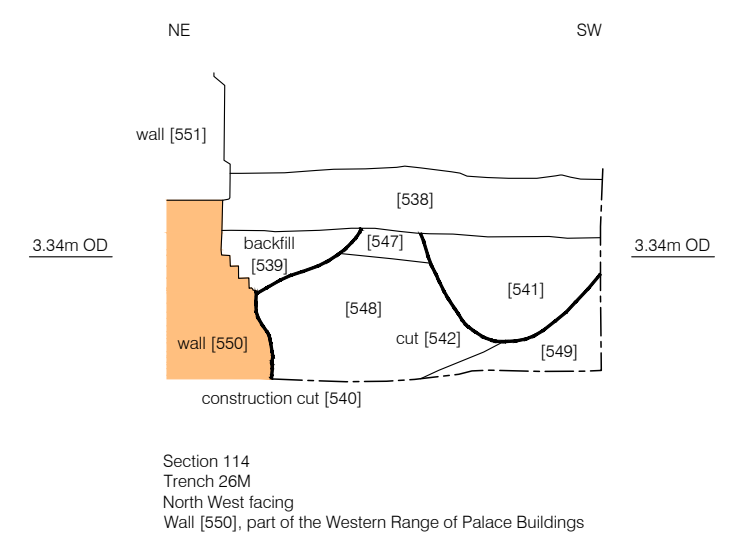
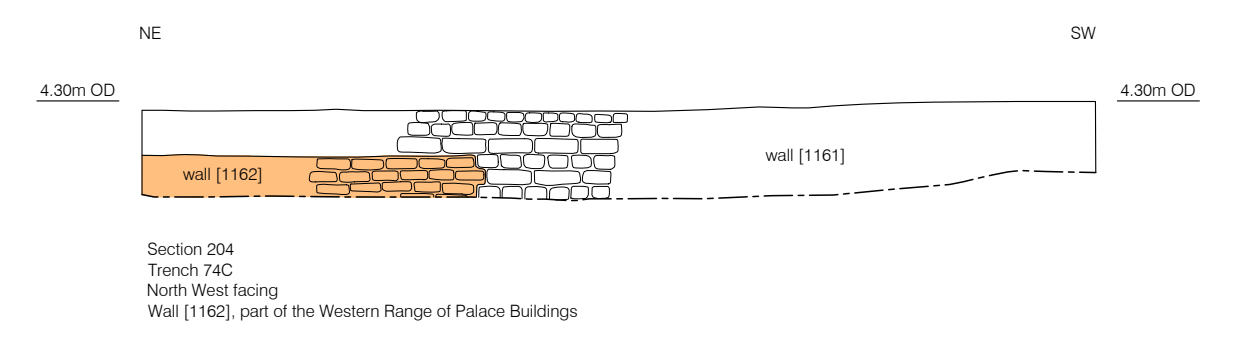
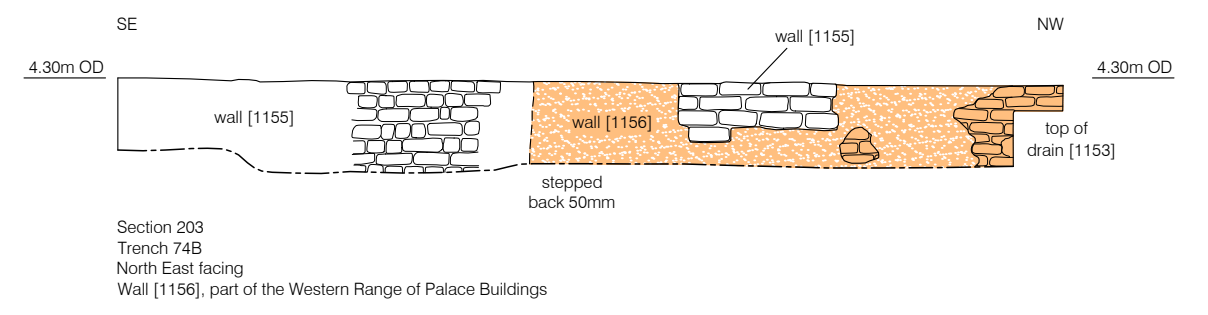
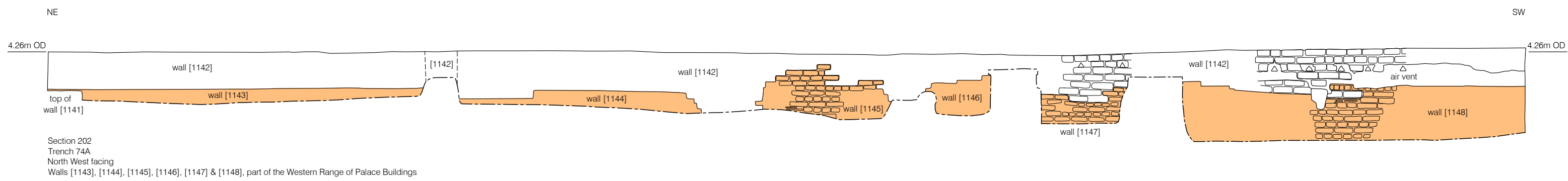


Section 126
Trench 39B
North West facing
Wall [605], possibly part of the Housekeeper's Wing



Section 128
Trench 41
South West facing
Robber cut [598], part of the Housekeeper's Wing





Phase 5 masonry: Western Range of Palace Buildings

0 2m

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Figure 31
Phase 5: Late Medieval to Tudor
Sections 70, 114, 116, 202, 203 & 204
1:40 at A3

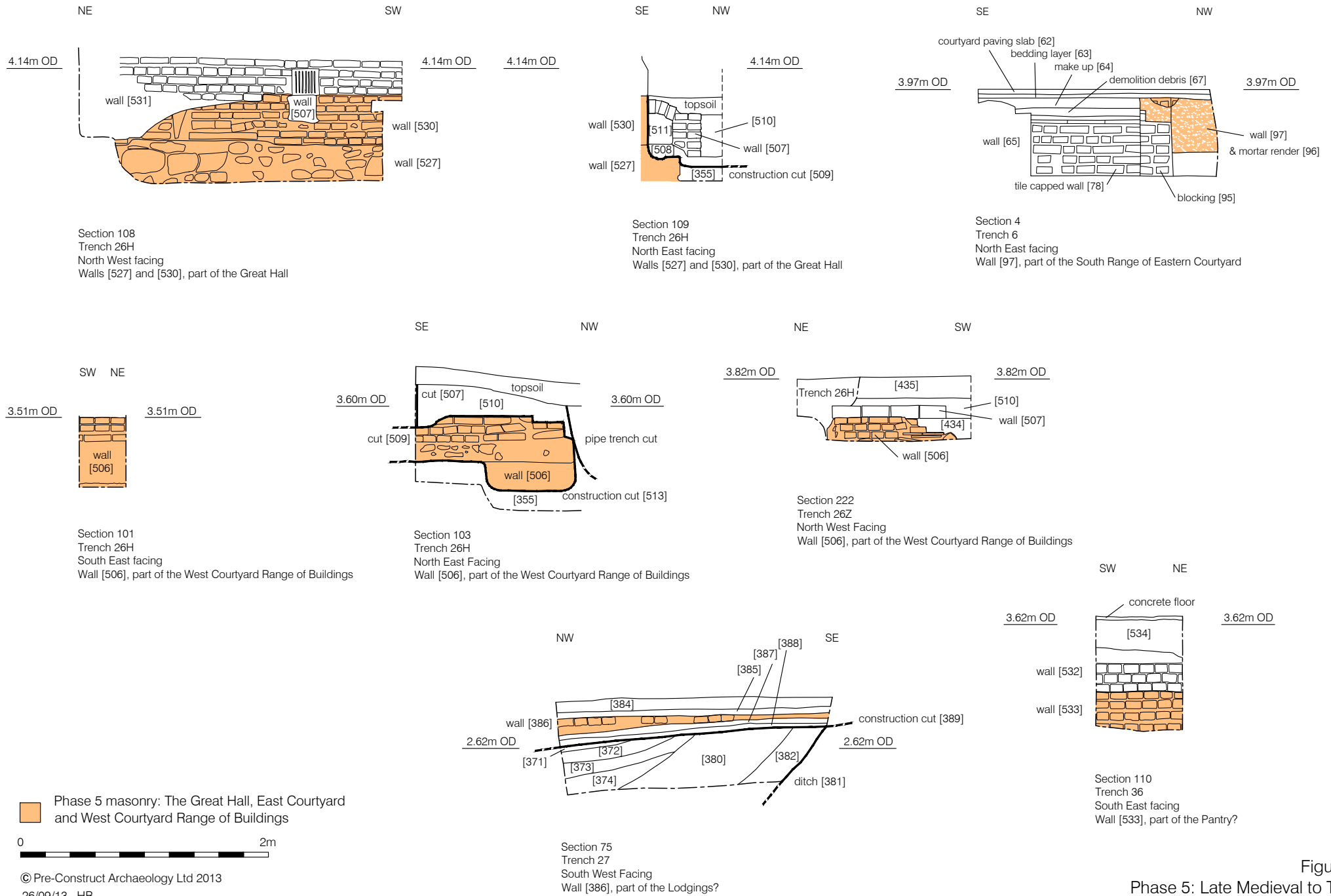
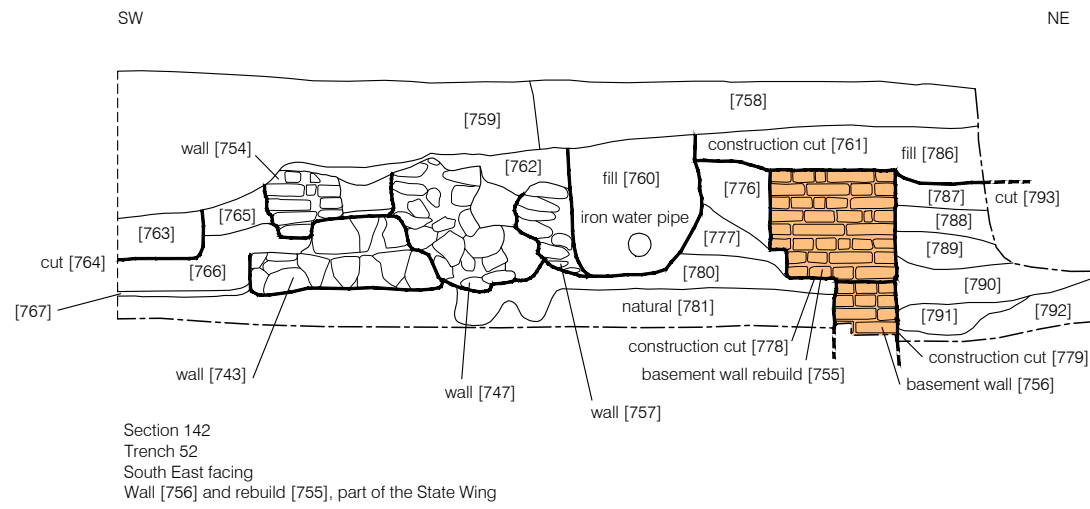
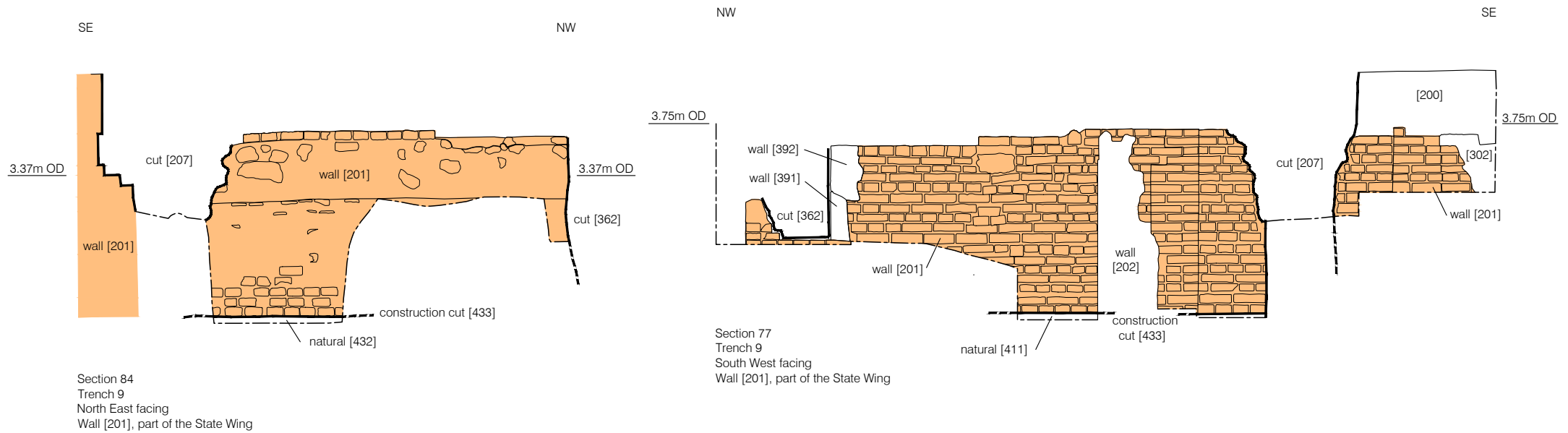


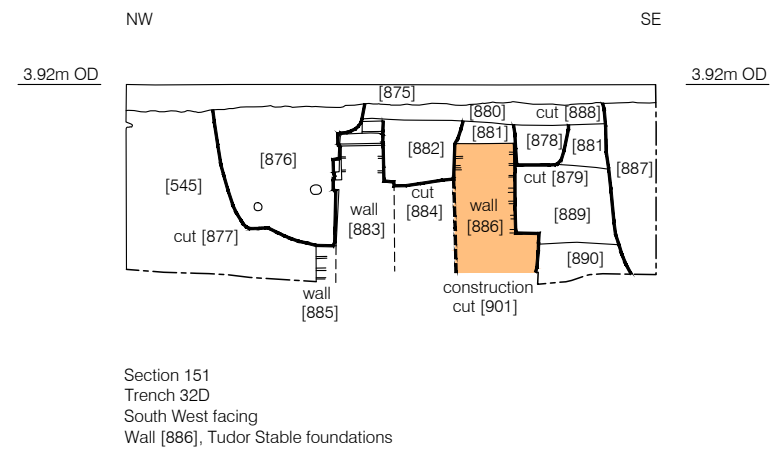
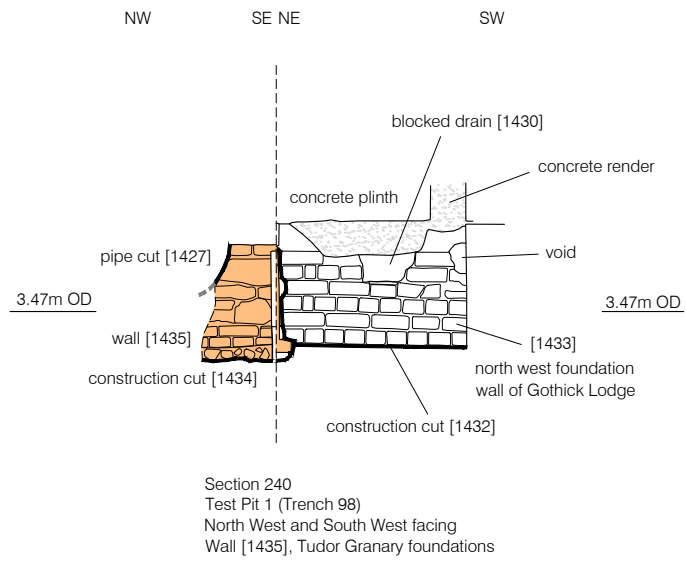
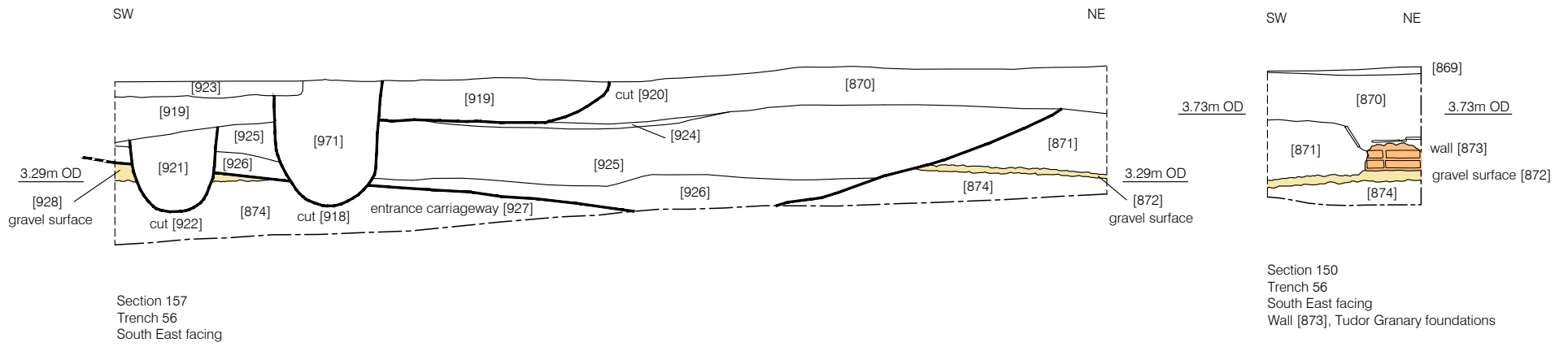
Figure 32
Phase 5: Late Medieval to Tudor
Sections 4, 75, 101, 103, 108, 109, 110 & 222
1:40 at A4



Phase 5 masonry: The State Wing



Figure 33
Phase 5: Late Medieval to Tudor
Sections 77, 84 & 142
1:40 at A4



Phase 5 masonry: Possible Tudor foundations - Granary and Stable Area

Phase 5 surface



Figure 34
Phase 5: Late Medieval to Tudor
Sections 150, 151, 157 & 240
1:40 at A4

7.7 Phase 6: 17th-18th Centuries

7.7.1 Evidence of 17th- to 18th-century activity includes modifications to the Housekeeper's Wing, development of the stable yard, backfilling of the state wing basement and the construction of a cess pit, final backfilling of enclosure ditch [262], the construction of a lean-to structure within the western courtyard and repairs, in the form of buttressing, to the northwest corner of the western range of Tudor buildings. A number of garden related features were also observed towards the north and eastern side of the palace buildings (Figure 35).

The Moat and entrance carriageway (Figures 36 & 45, Section 157)

7.7.2 Brickwork [2857] believed to be of this period was observed at the top of the southeastern bank of the moat close to where the earlier timber base plates were located, in Trench 228. Constructed of unfrogged red brick measuring 220mm x 110mm x 60mm and bonded with light greyish lime mortar, this small fragment of masonry measured 0.50m NE-SW by 0.22m NW-SE by 0.26m in depth at 3.53m OD. The brick has been dated to 1600-1750 and it is possible that these remains constitute part of an abutment for part of a bridge.

7.7.3 Cutting through a deposit of made ground [871] within Trench 56 a shallow linear cut, [927], was encountered running NW-SE towards the moat. As seen the linear cut measured 6.20m in width and 0.63m in depth at 3.76m OD. The primary fill, [926], was a moderately hard, reddish greyish creamy white mixture of crushed chalk, CBM and mortar 0.23m in depth at 3.52m OD. This was overlain by a firm, pale mid grey, sandy clay, [925], 0.47m in thickness at 3.79m OD. The clay was very clean and would have been deliberately deposited, obscuring the actual shape of the cut itself. A loose deposit of reddish grey, mixture of mortar and CBM, [924], 0.04m in thickness at 3.74m OD overlay the clay. Given the alignment of this feature in relation to the moat, the contemporaneous moat bridge and the palace entrance, it is feasible to interpret this feature as an entrance carriageway. The dating evidence suggests it was resurfaced in the 17th century at the earliest or possibly slightly later in the 18th century. This feature appears to truncate an earlier gravel surface [872] & [928] allowing for the possibility that a precursor to this carriageway previously existed.

Additions to the Granary Building (Figures 36 & 45, Sections 197 & 198)

7.7.4 Seventeenth- to eighteenth-century masonry was observed within the vicinity of the Granary building which may indicate that it or an immediate successor was in use during this period.

7.7.5 A brick footing [1076] was observed in Trench 56, constructed of half brick and tile laid in random coursing and bonded by soft sandy mortar. It was constructed from Tudor early post-medieval brick and possible early post-Great Fire brick providing a date of 1664-1725. The footings as seen measured 0.35m E-W x 0.37m N-S x 0.20m in height at 3.34m OD. No construction cut was seen but the wall was probably trench built and cut into an earlier plough soil [874]. The same footing was found within Trench 69 as [1079], measuring 1.8m

E-W x 0.21m N-S at 3.33m OD. The wall was seen in section only and was not fully exposed. This foundation was later reused in the construction of the Gothick Lodge in the 19th century (Figure 45, Section 198).

Housekeeper's Wing (Figure 37)

- 7.7.6 A number of modifications appear to have been made to the Housekeeper's Wing building during this period including the addition of what appears to be some steps towards the northwest end of the building and restructuring of the northeastern entrance to the wing.
- 7.7.7 The modifications towards the northwest were located around walls [2065] and [2242] in Trench 163 and appear to represent the construction of steps which descend to a cellar which appeared to have existed in this part of the Housekeeper's Wing. The first addition has been built to the south of wall [2065] and consisted of a 0.78m by 0.31m portion of masonry constructed from unfrogged red fabric brick bonded with a light yellowish white mortar [2061]. It was observed at 3.89m OD and was clearly identifiable as a later abutment to the earlier brickwork, most likely built to reinforce the wall following the construction of the stairs. The new staircase itself was only partially excavated at the top end and is represented by brickwork [2253], [2255], [2257], [2258] and [2260]. The uppermost step [2255] appeared to sit within cut [2254] which was observed at 3.49m OD and measured 1.28m NE-SW by 0.36m NW-SE, has partially truncated part of the earlier wall [2242] and was not fully excavated. It contained a friable reddish light brown silty sand [2256] containing frequent flecks of mortar and small fragments of CBM dated to 1600-1700. The step itself [2255] was built from early post-Great Fire red brick (bats) measured 1.00m in length by 0.28m in width overall. The brick was dated to anytime between 1664 and 1800 and was partially obscured towards the northeastern end by mortar which appears to bind it to a piece of masonry [2257] which consists of red brick and Reigate stone and may represent the makeshift nature in which this feature was constructed or was some attempt at temporary repair work. It was recorded at 3.53m OD. A small portion of brickwork [2258] was seen overlying this towards the northeast corner of the trench, extending beyond the LOE at 3.57m OD. A second step [2253] which measured 1.24m NE-SW by 0.22m NW-SE was constructed of reused early post-medieval red brick (dating to as early as 1450) which together with the mortar type provides a spot date of 1600-1700. It was recorded at 3.47m OD. The amount of mortar obscuring both steps as found suggests that they had both been horizontally truncated and as such their relative heights in relation to each other do not reflect their original placement. Step [2253] was bound to the north by wall [2260] which formed the northern side of the steps. It was constructed from the same fabric as the rest of the staircase and recorded at 3.47m OD, having been horizontally truncated. The lower steps were obscured by later demolition backfill [2265] although it is possible to ascertain from the lowest recorded depth of wall [2242] at 3.00m OD (standing as it does 1.20m tall) that the steps descend for at least half a metre and indeed most certainly further beyond the

basal LOE. Further evidence for a cellar was observed towards the western corner of the building in the form of wall [1858]. The U-shaped portion of masonry was constructed of reused early post-medieval brick and post-Great Fire brick dating to 1450/1664-1900. The coursing was irregular and the bricks unfrogged. This masonry measured 2.88m NE-SW by 1.87m NW-SE, was 1.75m tall and recorded at 3.56m OD. This part of the cellar was converted into a cess pit having been incorporated into drainage for a toilet block during the 19th century.

- 7.7.8 Towards the northeastern end of the building in Trench 170 where a potential entrance and porch had been previously identified in Phase 5 [2407] and [2410], extensive remodelling appears to have taken place. Cut [2452] which truncated the porch foundation [2407] was semi-circular in plan with a flat base (where excavated) measuring 2.84m NW-SE by 1.30m NE-SW (into the LOE) by 0.80m deep at 3.41m OD. The backfill [2453] consisted of a mostly friable brownish light grey with brown mottling sandy silt. It contained frequent fragments of CBM and mortar, occasional fragments of chalk and shell and residual pottery dated to 1480-1600. The masonry contained within the construction cut was constructed of early post-medieval red brick bonded with a yellowish light brown sandy mortar with white inclusions. The structure was dated 1450-1700 and abuts the earlier NW-SE aligned foundation [2410]. The depth of this brickwork in comparison to the adjacent wall footing suggests it was designed to support a heavier structure. This could suggest a more substantial and ornate entrance to the Housekeeper's Wing was constructed at this time or that in fact this entrance had fallen out of use and the construction of a chimney stack was undertaken in its place. The presence of large amounts of charcoal towards the base of the deposit [2414] filling the centre of this brick structure could support this interpretation. This 0.69m thick rubble dump, which also contained frequent fragments of brick, tile, mortar and occasional bone, shell and pottery dated to 16th-17th century, relates to the later demolition of the Housekeeper's Wing.

State Wing (Figure 38)

- 7.7.9 Probably during the 17th century the basement in Trench 9 was backfilled with a series of dumped deposits, [412], [413], [414] and [438]. These dumps contained no pottery or clay tobacco pipe but CBM recovered from them might suggest a second half of the 17th-century date. A brick-lined cess pit was apparently inserted through the backfilled cellar built against and reusing the northernmost Tudor wall [201] (Figures 38 & 46, Sections 77 & 89). The cess pit consisted of walls [202] and [391] constructed from red bricks dated 1450-1700 bonded together with creamy brown lime mortar and measured internally 1.70m x 1.00m x 1.25m deep. The NE-SW return of the earlier Tudor wall [201] was demolished and replaced by a poorly constructed rubble wall [393] consisting of bricks dated 1664-1850 and lumps of chalk, sandstone, greensand, flint nodules and broken tile. A continuation of this wall was observed in Trench 168 [2363] at 3.52m OD where it is truncated by a later service pipe.

Constructed on top of this wall was the remains of brick-lined drain [395] that may have once fed into the cess pit to the east. This drain was effectively blocked by the rebuilding of the northwest wall of the cess pit by wall [392].

- 7.7.10 To the south in Trench 52 further evidence of the backfilling of the Tudor basement was provided by fills [789], [790], [791] and [792] that all lacked any closely dated artefacts. Recorded in section only were three apparently NW-SE aligned walls (Figure 46, Section 142). Wall [747] was constructed from flint nodules and lumps of chalk, [754] consisted of brick and ragstone lumps, while masonry [757] was built of flint and ragstone. All would appear to be poorly made of reused materials and may represent the foundations of a garden structure of some sort.

Final backfilling of ditch [252]

- 7.7.11 Ditch [252] within Trench 18 had started to silt up by the 17th century and was filled by five deposits, [287], [286], [285], [284] and [250] (Figure 14, Sections 54, 59 and 62). The earliest of these deposits, [287], was a soft mid to dark grey clayey sand, with frequent charcoal flecks moderately frequent rounded to sub rounded flint pebbles. The deposit was 0.51m in thickness at 2.90m OD and contained 15th- to 16th-century pot, late 17th-century CBM, animal bone and two 15th- to 16th-century iron nails and a 15th- to 16th-century wooden scale handle (sf 52). The fill probably represents the silting up of the ditch from tidal waters channelled from the Thames.
- 7.7.12 Following the silting of the ditch a series of deposits were dumped within the ditch indicating that it had gone out of use. A thin 0.15m deposit of firm mid yellowish brown clayey sand, [286], was dumped on the southeastern side of the ditch, at a highest level of 2.42m OD, sloping down to the northwest to 2.00m OD. This was followed by [285], a firm mid brownish grey mixture of CBM rubble and silty sand with frequent charcoal, oyster shell, mortar and chalk inclusions. The material was also dumped from the southeast and was 0.20m in thickness at a highest level of 3.70m OD and lowest of 2.05m OD. The deposit contained 14th- to 15th-century pot, 17th- to 18th-century CBM and animal bone. The same deposit was identified in a number of trenches in the same area, including Trenches 187, 199, 202 and 277. These contexts which comprised of the same rubble and sandy silt were observed between 3.44m OD and 3.60m OD, with one [2659] containing CBM dating to 1550-1750. A more substantial dump of firm to soft mid greyish brown silty sand, [284], with frequent charcoal, chalk, mortar and small to medium sized flints was dumped after this. The dump was 0.45m in thickness at 2.80m OD and contained 16th-century pot, 15th- to 16th-century CBM and animal bone. The final fill, [250], consisted of a loose dark blackish brown silty sand, with frequent small stones, oyster shell and occasional charcoal inclusions, a metre in thickness at 3.15m OD. Pot dating to the 15th and 16th centuries, CBM dating to 1480-1700 and animal bone were all recovered from the fill.

Western Courtyard

- 7.7.13 A group of features revealed within Trenches 26C, 26N and 26DD may be related and indicate the presence of a lean-to structure, possibly associated with animal stalls, along the southern wall of the western court and associated drainage (Figure 39). The features consisted of [405] within Trench 26C, a brick built soakaway seen in section only, constructed of red unfrosted 17th- to 18th-century bricks laid in stretchers and bonded by a sandy mortar (Figure 47, Section 78), a segment of chalk wall, [561], in Trench 26N of which only the top was exposed, and [1331], a red brick and tile wall in Trench 26DD.
- 7.7.14 An attempt to buttress the northwest corner of the western range of Tudor buildings was exposed within Trench 38 (Figures 37 & 47, Section 119). Construction cut [574] contained a roughly built footing of crushed red brick fragments, broken 15th- to 16th-century roof tile, chalk and mortar 0.49m in height at 3.24m OD and supporting [569] a stepped buttress of late 17th- to early 18th-century red brick. The bricks were laid mostly in a random fashion but consisted largely of headers very weakly bonded by a dirty mid brown sand with occasional chalk fragments. The construction cut was backfilled with two deposits of crushed CBM, chalk and sand and silt, [571] and [572].

Stable Yard Features (Figure 40)

- 7.7.15 A poorly built brick drain [949] was recorded running NW-SE across the area of the stable yard in Trench 32F, and as seen measured 1.3m in length x 0.58m in width x 0.20m in height at 2.80m OD. The drain was constructed of unfrosted vitrified bricks, 245mm x 115mm x 50-70mm in size, laid in a random form and bonded by a loose light brownish to light grey very sandy mortar. The drain was constructed within a construction cut, [950], which was unexcavated.
- 7.7.16 Gravel surfaces were recorded in section to the northwest of the stable area within Trenches 32C and 32F, 58 and 59 as [821] at 3m OD, [938] at 3.35m OD and [971] at 2.88m OD respectively, possibly indicating that the ground surface at this time sloped down to the northwest.
- 7.7.17 Also recorded across the area of the stable yard to the current road within Trenches 11, 12, 23, 51, 58 and 66 were layers interpreted as garden soil. Dating was recovered from only one of these layers, [737], and consisted of CBM with a date range of 1480-1700.
- 7.7.18 What is believed to be the remains of a 17th-century foundation directly beneath the later, 18th-century stable building, was observed in Trench 153. The cut [1731] was linear in plan, NW-SE orientated and measured 1.30m NW-SE by 0.45m NE-SW. It was observed within a sondage and was not fully excavated. The backfill [1729] of this construction cut contained frequent fragments of late medieval-early post-medieval peg tile and lime mortar and was observed at 3.22m OD. Packed onto the top of the fill was a deposit of broken red fabric brick, lumps of mortar and fragments of limestone [1730]. This formed a rubble foundation to a wall that has seemingly been robbed out or truncated at a later date. The fact that the wall

is located along the same alignment and immediately adjacent/SW to the 18th-century foundation suggests that this forms a precursor to the later stable building.

- 7.7.19 Situated a short distance to the south, well within the projected confines of the aforementioned precursor building was a brick-lined well [1808]. The cut [1821] of the well was roughly circular with vertical sides and measuring 1.30m by 1.16m at 3.37m OD. Built within the cut was a well constructed from whole and half red brick dated to 1664-1750. The coursing appeared random and was bonded with a lime mortar. Some of the bricks were reused Tudor bricks. The well was not fully excavated but extended for at least 0.42m to a basal LOE at 3.02m OD. The backfill of the construction cut consisted of a soft dark greyish brown sandy silt [1820] that contained fragments of Reigate stone. The well was truncated by an 18th-century posthole [1815], suggesting it fell out of use by this time, a view supported by the upper backfill of the well which contained mid to late 19th-century pottery [1813].

Herb Garden wall to the south-west of the Palace buildings (Figure 41)

- 7.7.20 Brickwork believed to represent part of an *in situ* structure or surface was observed in two small trenches towards the southwest of the site, some distance from the main palace buildings. In both Trenches 210 and 211, brickwork [2812] and [2816] was observed suggesting a NW-SE alignment for a maximum distance of 1.60m. The masonry itself consisted of fragments of red brick bonded with a light-mid brown lime mortar dated to 1450-1700. In each case the brickwork was observed at 3.60m OD and extended 0.38m NW-SE by 0.18m NE-SW by 0.30m deep extending beyond the extremely confined LOE of the trenches. The limited size and nature of the trenches makes it difficult to fully interpret this brickwork, however it seems reasonable to assume that it represents a garden wall separating the paddock from the Herb Garden which is known to exist to the east of it during this period.

Garden related features

- 7.7.21 A number of cut features were observed on the North and East Lawns and towards the southeast of the site which could relate to garden related activity. These features represent tree boles/throws and planting beds. In addition were a number of stakeholes marking out a free standing garden wall, the remains of which was observed on the North Lawn.
- 7.7.22 In Trench 168 (Figure 38) a sub-rounded/irregular shaped cut [2365] was observed at 3.29m OD which displayed gently sloping, concave sides with a sharp break of slope at the top becoming more gradual at the base which was relatively flat. This feature, interpreted as a tree bole/tree throw measured 1.85m E-W by 0.74m N-S by 0.18m in depth. It was filled with a fairly firm, mid dark greyish brown silty sand [2364] which contained occasional oyster shell, small sub-rounded pebbles, charcoal flecks, frequent CBM/tile dated to 1480-1800 and pottery from 1480-1550. Very occasional fragments of animal bone were also recovered

- from the fill.
- 7.7.23 Just over 2.00m to the east, a rectangular cut [2371] was observed extending into the southern LOE of Trench 168 at 3.31m OD. It was steeper sloping on the western side with a flat base. It measured 0.60m E-W by 0.38m N-S by 0.16m in depth. It contained a loose mid greyish brown sandy silt [2370] which contained moderate flecks of charcoal and chalk, occasional sub-rounded pebbles, glazed and unglazed peg tile dated to 1200-1450 and clay tobacco pipe from 1680-1710. This feature could represent a planting bed.
- 7.7.24 Approximately 6.00m to the west of tree bole/throw [2365] was a truncated circular cut feature [2387], recorded at 3.33m OD (Figure 37). It had concave sides, steeper on the eastern edge, and a flat base. The feature measured 0.52m E-W by 0.42m N-S extending into the LOE of the trench, and was 0.12m deep. It contained loose mid greyish brown silty sand [2386] which contained moderate flecks of charcoal and chalk, late medieval and early post-medieval peg tile (1200-1900), occasional animal bone and one iron nail.
- 7.7.25 In Trench 171 a tree throw [2416] was observed at 2.99m OD (Figure 38). It measured 0.39m NE-SW by 0.25m NW-SE by 0.06m in depth. It was truncated to the south by a modern water pipe. The sides of the cut were steep and irregular and the base was wide, slightly concave and also irregular. The fill of the tree throw consisted of a soft/friable dark bluish brownish grey sandy clayey silt [2415] which contained occasional animal bone and small fragments of CBM.
- 7.7.26 Northwest and adjacent to the tree throw was the remains of a NE-SW aligned fragment of masonry [2394] & [2395] which likely acted as a freestanding garden wall. The wall was truncated by a modern water pipe. Observed below the wall and beneath the cut for the water pipe, four stakeholes were observed [2391], [2393], [2399] & [2401]. It is possible that these represent an immediate precursor to the wall, with wooden stakes used to mark out the position of the intended structure and potentially demarcated the garden area of the palace grounds. The stakeholes were between 40-50mm in diameter and 30-50mm in depth and were observed at 2.99m OD having been horizontally truncated by the cut for the later service pipe. The fills of the stakeholes [2390], [2392], [2398] & [2400] consisted of a friable mid-dark greyish brown clayey silty sand. The remains of the wall itself were heavily truncated and comprised chiefly of packed rubble which was cemented together with a light yellowish grey mortar. It was recorded between 3.71-3.64m OD and separated into two portions due to truncation. The southern portion [2394] was made of unfrogged red fabric brick measuring 200-210mm x 60-70mm x 100-110mm which was dated to 1450-1700 and given its form, likely reused. This part of the wall measured 1.04m NE-SW by 0.83m NW-SE by 0.40m in height. The northern piece of masonry measured 1.65m NE-SW by 0.71m NW-SE by 0.39m in height.
- 7.7.27 The remains of a brick-lined planting bed were observed in Trench 165 on the East Lawn (Figure 42). The feature was recorded in section and comprised of a cut [2338] and the partial remains of the brick-lining of the bed [2339]. The construction cut [2338] had vertical

sides and although the nature of the base was recorded as unclear it can be assumed to have been relatively flat. The feature had suffered from significant horizontal truncation and measured 0.80m NE-SW by 0.50m NW-SE by 0.27m in depth at 3.79m OD. The surviving brickwork consisted of sunken margin red brick which measured 240mm x 110mm x 60mm and was dated to 1600-1750, although this could have been reused. The truncation appears to relate to an 18th-century robber cut [2332] which appears to follow the line of the original cut on the western edge (Figure 58a). The fill of the robber cut consisted of demolition rubble comprising fragments of red brick and whitish grey mortar within a dark grey brown sandy silt matrix [2333].

- 7.7.28 A potential linear planting bed was observed in Trench 158, further to the southeast of the site. This feature [2174] was observed in section only (Figure 43), however it appeared to be linear in nature. It had steep sloping sides becoming more gradual towards its concave base. It measured 0.55m NW-SE by 0.20m NE-SW by 0.35m in depth. Observed at 3.36m OD this feature contained two fills [2183] & [2184]. The primary fill comprised of a soft mid grey slightly silty sand [2183] containing occasional tiny fragments and flecks of CBM. It was 0.10m in thickness and was overlain by a more substantial, 0.35m thick fill which consisted of soft mid greyish brown slightly silty sand [2184]. The fill contained occasional flecks and small fragments of chalk and charcoal and a clay tobacco pipe stem with a date range of 1580-1910.

Linears, Pits and other miscellaneous cut features

- 7.7.29 A shallow linear cut [42] was recorded running NW-SE through the centre of the Trench 2 (Figure 44), in the north corner of the stable car park. The base of the cut was flat at around 2.74m OD and the feature measured 0.22m deep. The function or original form of the feature remained enigmatic but it may relate to possible landscaping of the palace grounds. The single fill of yellow brown silt sand [41] produced pottery dating to the 17th and 18th centuries and ceramic building material dating from 1700 or earlier. For this reason the fill was thought to date to the second half of the 17th century. The surface of the deposit was encountered at 2.89m OD.
- 7.7.30 In addition an apparently linear cut [1832] was observed in Trench 156 to the north of the stable yard area (Figure 37). It was orientated N-S with a sharp break of slope and gradual side. The base was not observed as it lay beyond the LOE of the trench. This feature measured 2.80m N-S by 1.00m E-W to the LOE. It measured at least 0.45m to the basal LOE and was observed at 4.36m OD. It contained one fill consisting of a moderately softly mid light grey-brown black silty sand [1833] containing occasional CBM fragments, pottery dated to 1850-1600 and clay tobacco pipe stems dated to 1580-1900. As only one edge of this feature was observed during the watching brief it can only tentatively be stated that this feature is linear in nature and could in fact represent a large pit or tree related feature.
- 7.7.31 In Trench 164 a pit was observed in the south-west facing section. The cut [2221] had

gradually sloping sides and measured 1.24m NW-SE by 0.63m deep at 3.77m OD. The base of the pit was relatively flat. The pit contained one fill which consisted of a firm dark greyish black silty sand [2222] which contained a large fragment of chalk, likely derived from a foundation, occasional charcoal flecks and pottery dated to 1480-1620.

- 7.7.32 In Trench 171, located a short distance to the south of the tree throw [2416], was a sub-circular pit [2377] which had steep sides and a slightly concave and irregular base (Figure 38). It measured 0.56m NE-SW by 0.53m NW-SE by 0.33m deep at 3.30m OD. It was truncated to the north by a water pipe. Its fill comprised of a loose/friable dark reddish greyish brown sandy silt with charcoal [2376]. It contained frequent fragments of CBM, occasional glass, animal bone, clay tobacco pipe stems and pottery (dated to the mid-late 17th century). It also contained very occasional oyster shell, copper alloy pins and iron nails.
- 7.7.33 In Trench 172 a small pit [2459] was observed at 3.39m OD (Figure 37). It was circular in plan and gently sloping on the southern side with a more vertical slope to the north. It had a convex base and measured 0.37m in diameter and was 0.13m deep. It contained a dump of CBM mixed with a soft light greyish brown silty sand [2397]. The CBM comprised of broken up Reigate stone, medieval and early post-medieval peg tile and pottery dated to 1600-1630. This appears to represent a dump of rubbish contained with a pit adjacent to two Tudor period ancillary buildings [2511] & [2557] and may even relate to their destruction.

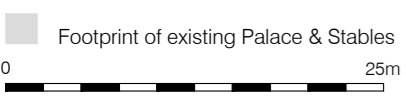
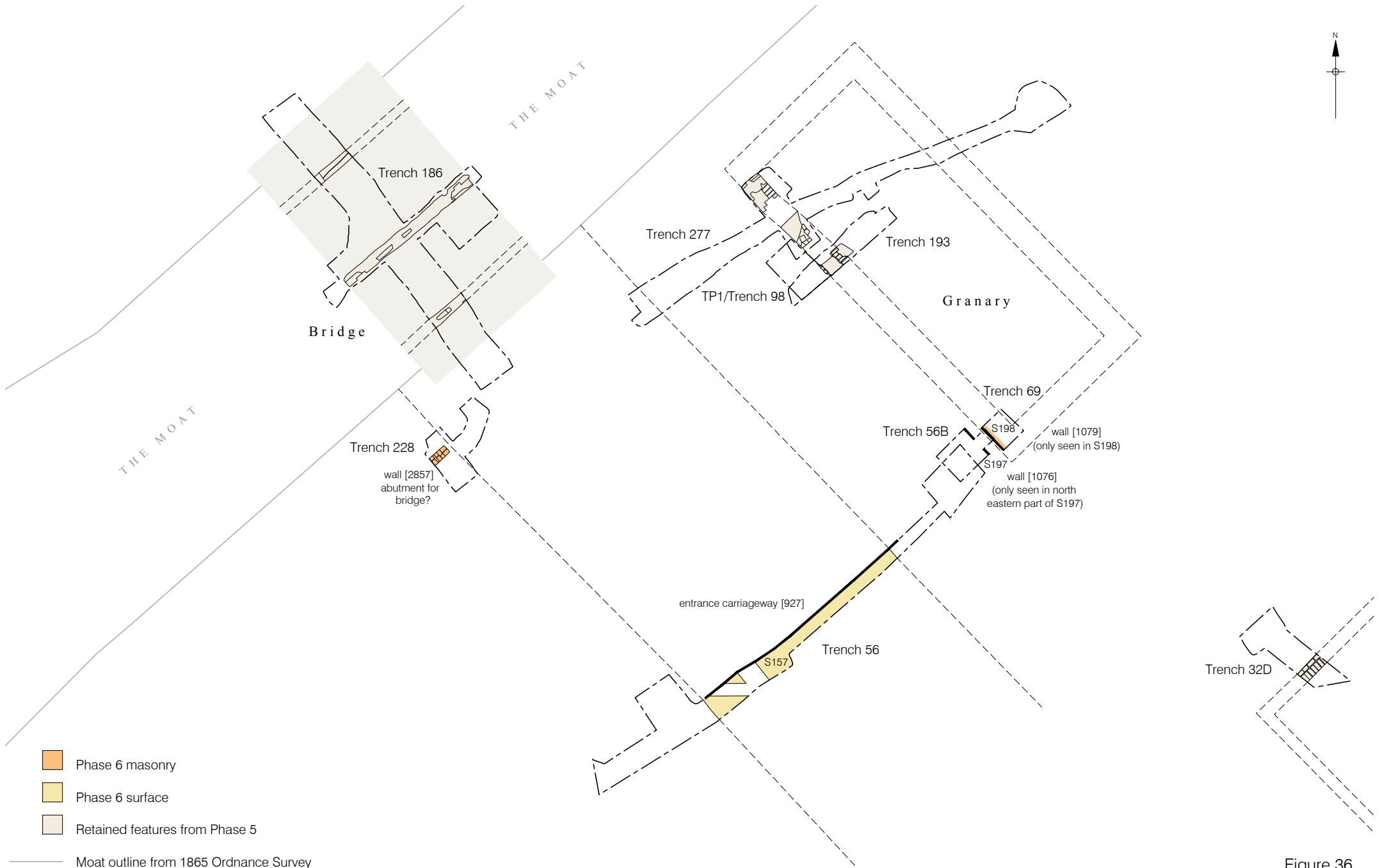


Figure 35
 Phase 6: 17th - 18th Century features
 1:500 at A2



- Phase 6 masonry
- Phase 6 surface
- Retained features from Phase 5

Moat outline from 1865 Ordnance Survey



Figure 36
Phase 6: 17th - 18th Century features
Moat Bridge, Entrance carriageway & Granary
1:125 at A4



- Phase 6 masonry
- Phase 6 cut feature
- Retained features from Phase 5
- Footprint of existing Palace & Stables



Figure 37
Phase 6: 17th - 18th Century features
Housekeeper's Wing
1:125 at A3

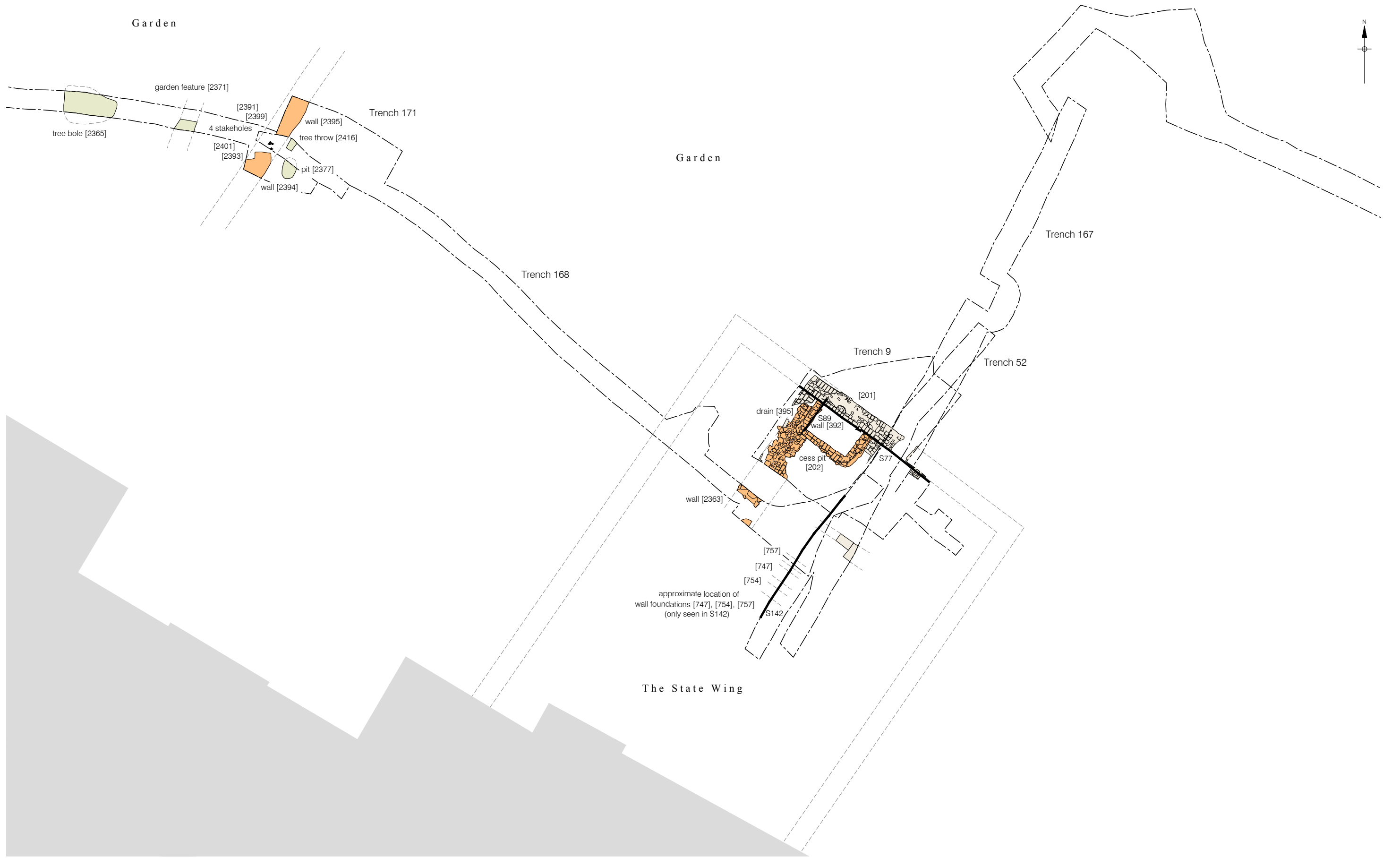
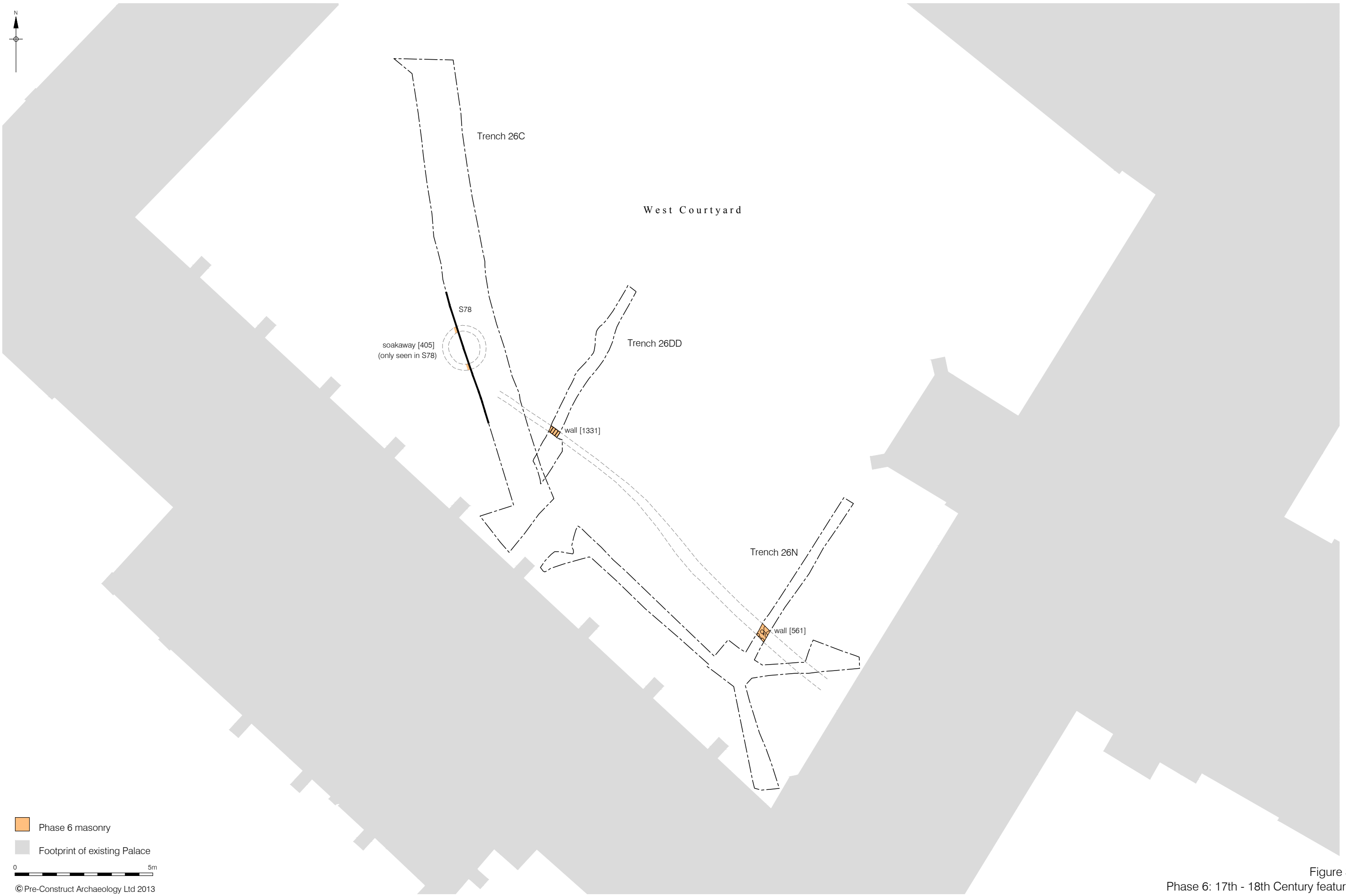
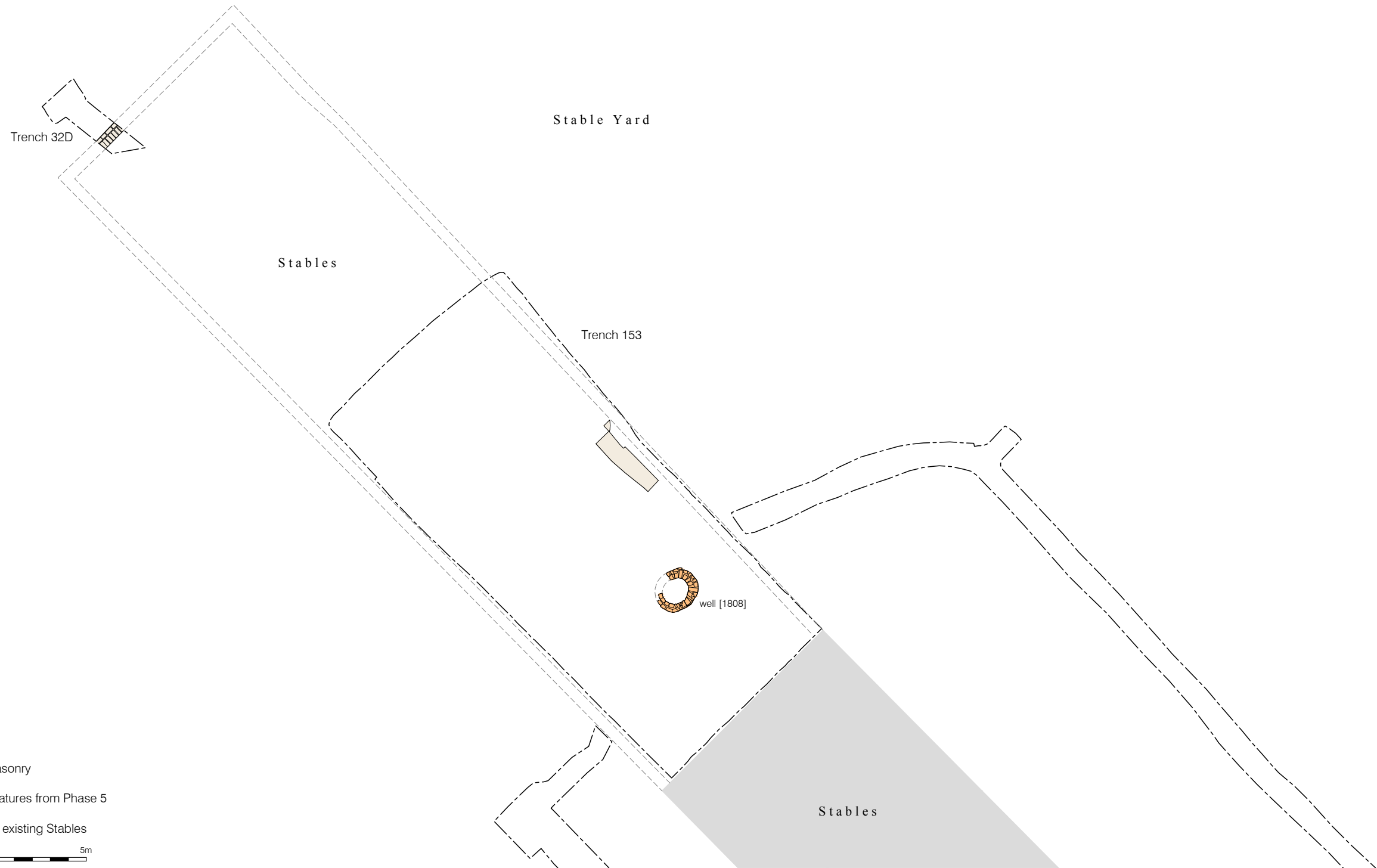
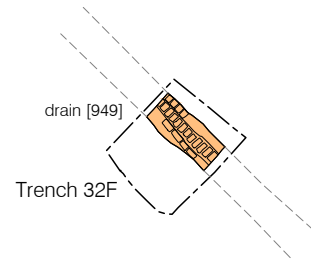





Figure 38
 Phase 6: 17th - 18th Century features
 State Wing & Garden features
 1:125 at A3



Phase 6 masonry
 Footprint of existing Palace
 0 5m
 © Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2013
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Figure 39
 Phase 6: 17th - 18th Century features
 West Courtyard
 1:125 at A3



-  Phase 6 masonry
-  Retained features from Phase 5
-  Footprint of existing Stables

0 5m

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Figure 40
Phase 6: 17th - 18th Century features
Stables
1:125 at A3




garden wall

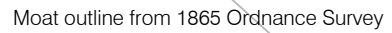
Trench 211
foundation [2816]

Trench 210
foundation [2812]

Herb Garden?

THE MOAT

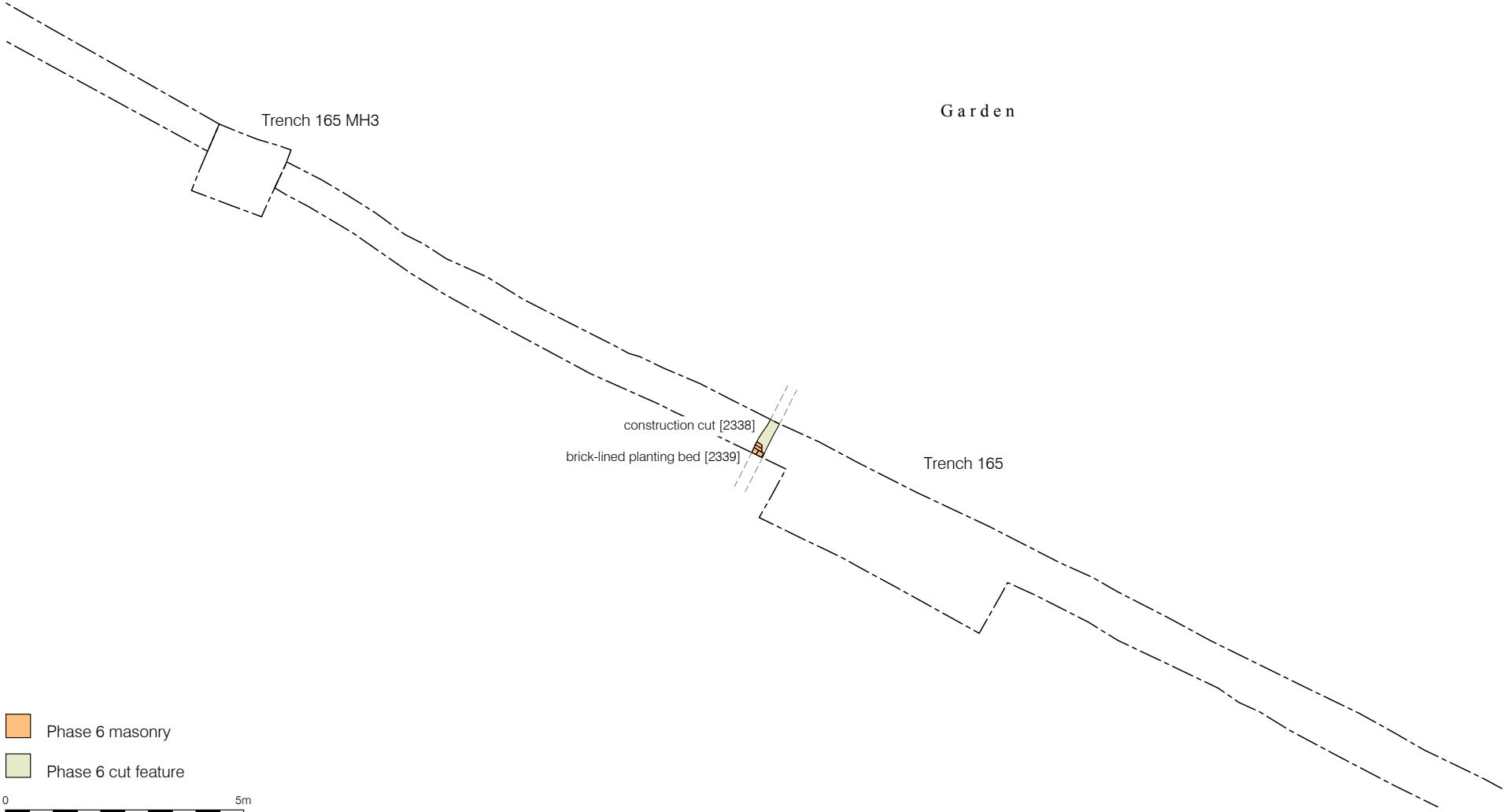
 Phase 6 masonry



 Moat outline from 1865 Ordnance Survey

0  5m

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Figure 41
Phase 6: 17th - 18th Century features
Garden Wall South of Palace
1:125 at A4

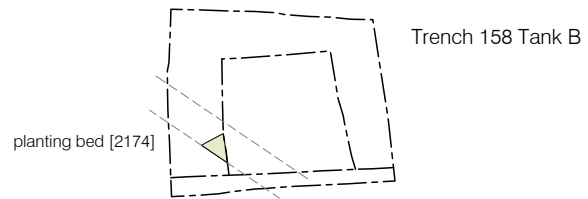



-  Phase 6 masonry
-  Phase 6 cut feature



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Figure 42
Phase 6: 17th - 18th Century features
Brick-lined planting bed
1:125 at A4

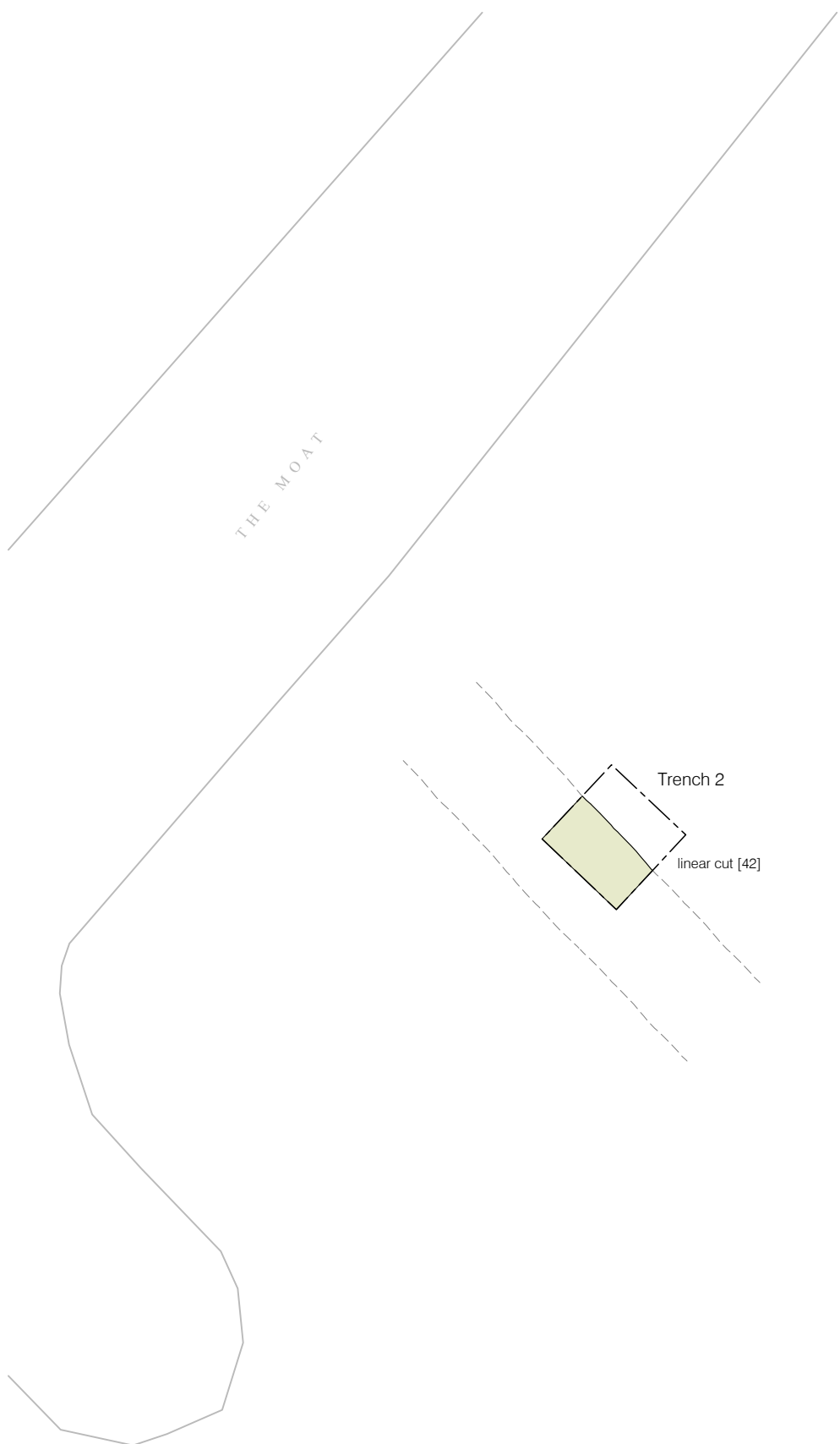



 Phase 6 cut feature



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Figure 43
Phase 6: 17th - 18th Century features
Planting bed
1:125 at A4



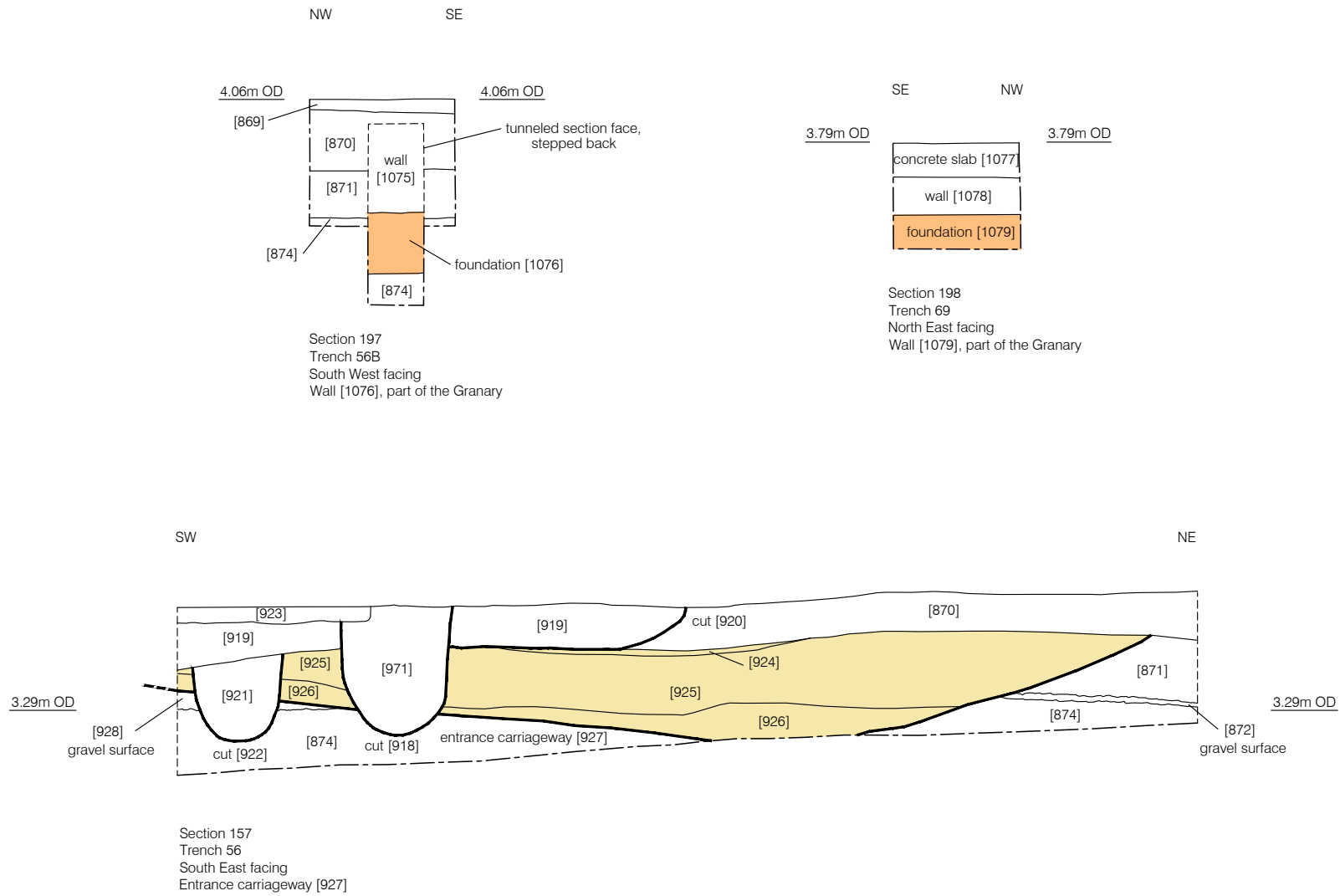
 Phase 6 cut feature

— Moat outline from 1865 Ordnance Survey

0  5m

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Figure 44
Phase 6: 17th - 18th Century features
Land terracing/landscaping
1:125 at A4



Phase 6 masonry: Granary
 Phase 6 surface

0 2m

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Figure 45
 Phase 6: 17th - 18th Century
 Sections 157, 197 & 198
 1:40 at A4

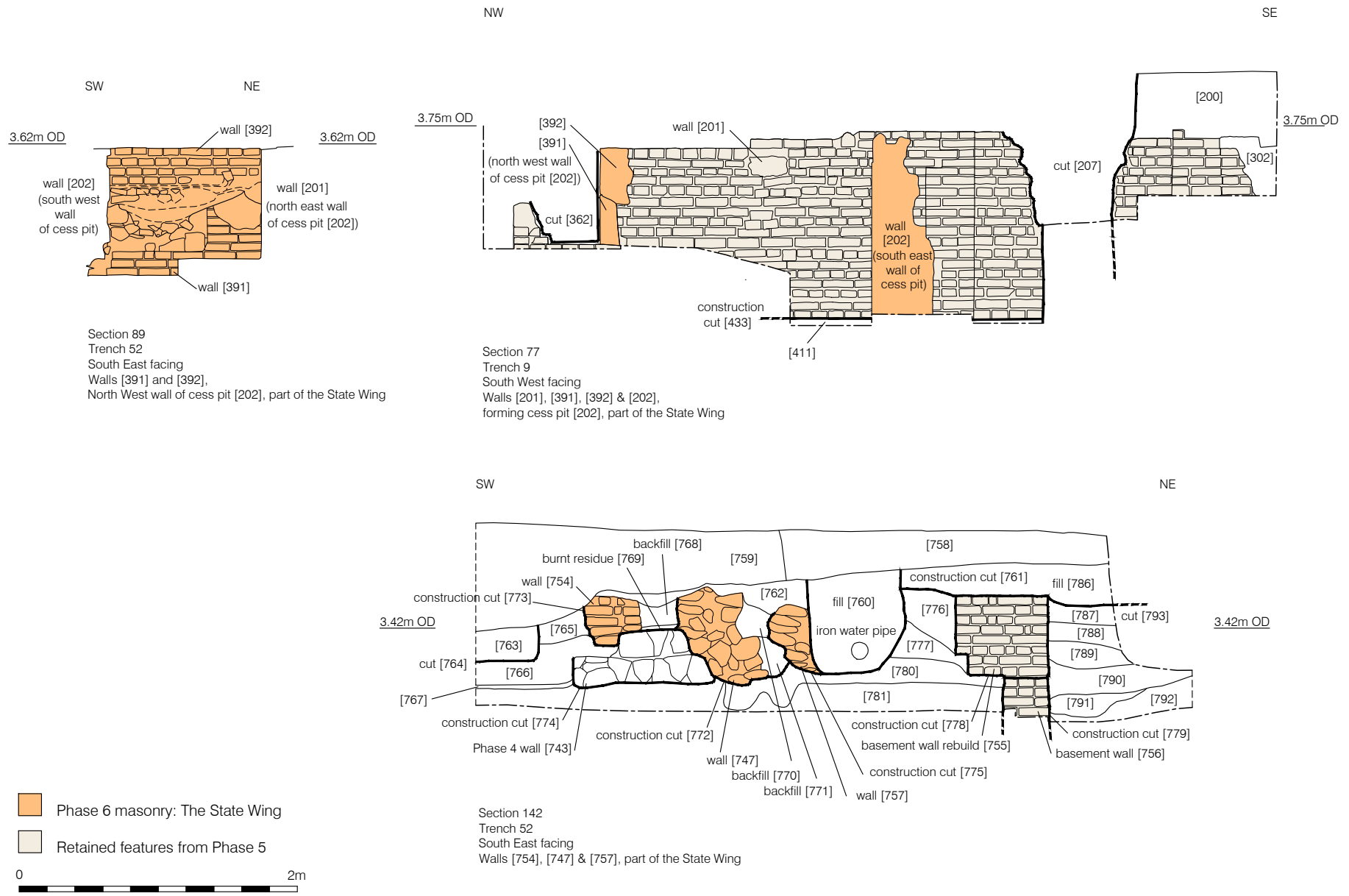
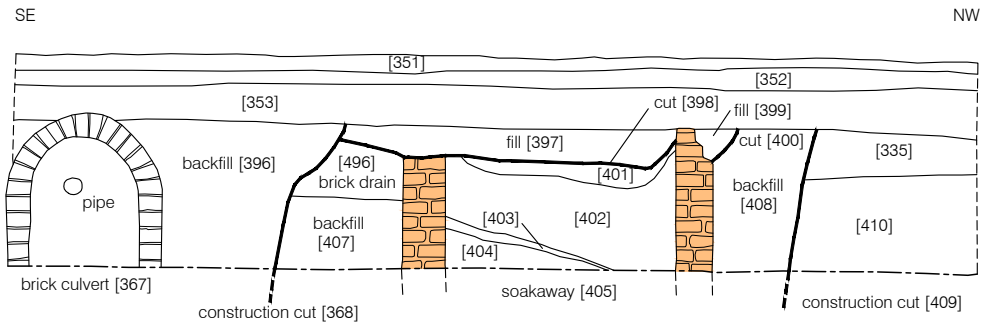
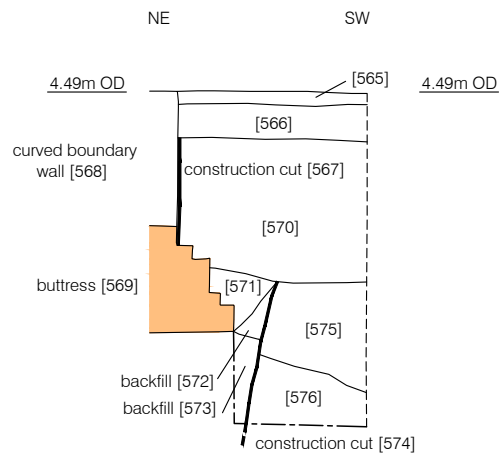


Figure 46
Phase 6: 17th - 18th Century
Sections 77, 89 & 142
1:40 at A3



Section 78
Trench 26C
North East facing
Soakaway [405], part of the West Courtyard



Section 119
Trench 38
North West facing
Buttress [569], part of the Western Range

 Phase 6 masonry: West Courtyard and Western Range

0  2m

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Figure 47
Phase 6: 17th - 18th Century
Sections 78 & 119
1:40 at A4

7.8 Phase 7: 18th Century

7.8.1 The 18th century saw the rebuilding of the stable block following a fire, the demolition of the Tudor State wing, the Housekeeper's Wing and the Granary. Repair and drainage work relating to this period was revealed across the site and within the palace itself and the Walled Garden was developed towards the southeast corner of the site (Figure 48).

Stable Yard

7.8.2 Evidence for the rebuilding of the stables during the 18th century was found within Trenches 23, 32, 51, 58, 153, 188, 208 and 212 (Figure 49; Plate 9) and include south and north walls, internal dividing walls, footings for the extant west wall, an extension to the stable block and a brick drain. All were constructed from bricks dating to 1600/1664-1900 and reused ones dated 1450-1700.

7.8.3 The north wall of the stables consisted of masonry [1725] and [1835] in Trench 153 at 3.39m-3.51m OD, fragments of which, [316] and [948], were observed in Trenches 23 and 58 respectively. Wall [1725] measured 11.55m NW-SE by c.0.40m NE-SW. Wall [1835] measured 1.00m NW-SE by 0.33m NE-SW. An additional portion of the wall [2807] was observed in Trench 208 at 3.27m OD and measuring 0.72m NW-SE by 0.35m NE-SW. The south wall consisted of [738] within Trench 51, [296] in Trench 23A and [2817] in Trench 212, at c.3.80m-3.75m OD.

7.8.4 Internal dividing walls of the stable block were represented by walls [733], [745], [903] and [915] in Trench 51 (Figure 59, Section 151). Walls [903] and [915] were uncovered in their entirety in Trench 153 as contexts [1727] and [1822] measuring 5.60m NE-SW by 0.21m NW-SE and 5.45m NE-SW by 0.40m NW-SE respectively. A door jamb [1829] had been inserted into wall [1822] which connected two rooms. The jamb was constructed of limestone, red brick and iron and measured 0.50m NE-SW by 0.63m NW-SE by 0.38m depth at 3.73m OD. The smaller room into which the doorway led was bounded by walls [1823], [1825] and [1826] which were all one course thick and created a space measuring 4.60m NE-SW by 1.50m NW-SE. Its size and construction suggest this room was utilised as a pig sty. A layer of sand, gravel and mortar, [906], [1773], [1776] & [1777], 0.20-0.25m in thickness was laid between walls [903]/[1727] and [915]/[1822] at 3.70m-3.79m OD and formed the floor make up for a room between these two walls. Beneath this was a layer of bedding sand [1721] which contained clay tobacco pipe stems and pottery dated to 1680-1800 and two layers of demolition rubble [1722] & [1728] which contained pottery dated to 1720-1780, clay tobacco pipe dated 1700-1740 and CBM dated to 1450-1700. These deposits may relate to the demolition of the earlier post-medieval structure and ground preparation in advance of the 18th-century construction. Additional evidence of this is demonstrated with robber cut [1800] which truncated an earlier wall foundation [1732]. The demolition layers were recorded between 3.60m-3.83m OD.

7.8.5 Further internal divisions were encountered in Trench 188, located towards the centre of the

stable block as it presently stands. Walls [2738], [2739] and [2741] were all NE-SW orientated and constructed of the same mixture of 17th- to 18th-century brick and reused Tudor brick as encountered towards the north of the building. Foundation [2738] measured 1.38m NE-SW by 0.23m NW-SE by 0.22m in height at 3.55m OD with the abutting wall [2739] measuring 0.90m NE-SW by 0.39m NW-SE by 0.12m at 3.40m OD. Approximately 2.75m to the northeast, footing [2741] measured 1.32m NE-SW by 0.23m NW-SE by 0.07m at 3.38m OD. These walls were cut into a demolition layer [2744] which likely relates to the destruction of the precursor to the 18th-century building. A posthole [2752] was observed in this area cutting a layer of yellowish brown silty sandy made ground [2750] at 3.38m OD. The posthole was sub-rectangular in plan and measured 0.43m NW-SE by 0.36m NE-SW. It contained a soft dark brownish grey sandy clayey silt which contained occasional small fragments and flecks of CBM. Its depth was not known as it fell beyond the basal LOE of the trench. It was truncated by a later, 19th-century, posthole [2719].

- 7.8.6 The footings of the extant western wall of the stables were revealed within Trench 51 and 153 as [913], [914] and [2060] respectively and appear to date to this phase of building within the stables. Footing [2060] displayed evidence of repair work [2070] that had been undertaken during the same century (Figure 59, Section 277).
- 7.8.7 Two walls revealed within Trench 32, [883] and [697] suggest that the stable block extended further to the northwest than indicated on the Leadbetter plan (Figures 49 & 59, Section 137 & 151). Wall [697] was built within construction cut [720] and was constructed of red brick and tile. The wall ran NW-SE and measured 0.90m NW-SE x 0.66m NE-SW x 0.23m in height at 3.19m OD. The alignment of the wall suggests that the stable block may have originally extended across to the footings found within the area of the Gothick Lodge.
- 7.8.8 A brick built drain with a tile base, [947] was constructed to the northeast of the stable block and was built onto the earlier Phase 6 gravel surface [938]. A similar drain/culvert [2475] constructed of early post-medieval and post-Great Fire brick dated to 1664-1725 was observed in Trench 168 to the northeast of the main stable building, cut into an earlier soil horizon [2480]. It was recorded at 3.38m OD.
- 7.8.9 To the north of the existing stable block a circular brick soakaway [1061] was revealed in Trench 67C.

Demolition of the Granary (Figure 50)

- 7.8.10 Evidence for the demolition of the Granary building exists in the form of three large cut features which possibly represent rubbish pits containing demolition material. The three cut features were observed in Trench 185 [2632], [2635] & [2638]. Cut [2632] appeared sub-circular/linear in plan with very shallow and irregular sides. The feature was not fully excavated. It measured 0.84m NE-SW by 0.42m NW-SE (into the LOE) at 3.53m OD. It was filled with a soft/loose dark brownish grey clayey sandy silt [2631] which contained occasional peg tile dated to 1480-1700. Cut [2635] measured 1.75m NE-SW by 0.39m NW-

SE (into the LOE), recorded at 3.46m OD and was not fully excavated. Its shape in plan could not be ascertained but it appeared to be possibly sub-circular with shallow/irregular sides. It was truncated to the south by a modern pipe cut. The fill [2634] consisted of a loose dark reddish greyish brown clayey silt rubble which contained frequent mortar and brick and tile fragments. The final cut feature [2638] appeared linear in plan with fair steep/irregular sides become slightly concave towards the base. It measured 1.04m NE-SW by 0.38m NW-SE (into the LOE) at 3.45m OD and was not fully excavated. The fill [2637] was comprised of a brick and tile rubble which contained frequent amounts of CBM. The peg tile was dated to 1400-1800.

The Moat (Figures 50 & 51)

- 7.8.11 In Trenches 280 and 281 which were located adjacent to the 19th-century gate piers at the entrance to the moat bridge, 17th- to 18th-century brickwork was revealed. It was located beneath the base of the presently standing piers and appeared to represent a precursor to the 19th-century structure. The masonry [2901] & [2902] was comprised of a red proto type brick which can be dated to 1664-1725+. It was bonded with a light yellowish white lime mortar. The extant brickwork, seen in section only, measured 0.60m NW-SE in Trench 280 (Plate 10) and 0.20m in Trench 281, extending beyond the LOE of the trench with the full depth exceeding 0.35m to the basal LOE. It was recorded between c.4.37m-4.44m OD.
- 7.8.12 A sondage excavated within Trench 155, directly below the arch of the 19th-century bridge across the moat, revealed a loose dark brownish grey deposit of sandy silty gravel [2853] at 1.17m OD. It contained occasional flecks of CBM and pottery dated to the 18th-19th centuries. It was sealed by a 19th-century layer which was located directly below the 20th-century rubble backfill of the moat.
- 7.8.13 Trenches 31, 48 and 33 within the moat gardens revealed the presence of possible waterlain deposits of a possible stream channel and other deposits which may be associated with the moat (Figures 51 & 60, Sections 95, 104, 105 & Trench 48 Section). In a header trench (Trench 31) a dark grey sandy silty clay waterlain deposit [477] was observed extending for a length of 7.70m continuing beyond the eastern limit of excavation and truncated by a modern concrete foundation to the west. It was at least 1.2m in depth and contained pottery dating to 1550-1700. A further waterlain deposit was recorded as [464], a soft dark greyish brown silty sand 0.68m in thickness at 1.79m OD to the west of the modern foundation, which might part of the same deposit albeit with less clay. Sealing this deposit was a mid brown grey blue waterlain clay silt [463] which was either within a cut or represents a tip line. It was dated by pottery to the early 18th century. A thin deposit containing frequent bricks and mortar [462] covered this, which in turn was sealed by a 0.85m thick organic slightly peaty deposit [460] which contained pottery dated to 1775-1840 and clay tobacco pipe dated 1730-40. Covering this were four deposits of apparent demolition material, [454], [457] [458] and [459], which raised the ground level by c.2m. The

first two were dated to late 18th century with the latter two dated to the 19th century.

- 7.8.14 Forty metres to the west in Trench 48 a stiff greyish brown clayey silt [707] 0.45m in thickness was encountered at a level of 1.94m OD. This deposit would appear to be waterlain and may be similar to [477] and represent either part of the moat or a natural stream channel. This deposit was covered by a 2.40m thick deposit of apparently 20th-century made ground [706].
- 7.8.15 A further 16m to the west in Trench 33 further waterlain deposits were encountered consisting of [475], a firm dark greyish brown peaty silty clay 0.40m in thickness at 1.28m OD which sealed [474] a compacted light greyish waterlain brown clay 0.60m in thickness at 1.69m OD. A sample of [474], <53>, contained evidence of plants from a range of environments, charcoal and industrial debris (Appendix 14). These deposits were covered by c.2.20m of 19th-century or later made ground.

Demolition of the Housekeeper's Wing (Figure 52)

- 7.8.16 Robber cuts [1043] & [1070] in Trench 67; [1767] in Trench 154; [2499], [2268], [2270] & [2499] in Trench 163; [2503] & [2512] in Trench 168 and [2468] & [2470] in Trench 170 alongside demolition deposits [1026], [1048], [1038], [2265] & [2411] indicate that the Housekeeper's Wing and any ancillary buildings within this area were at least partly if not fully demolished in the 18th century. Demolition deposits [1048] and [1038] were observed in Trench 67, measuring 0.18m in thickness at 3.85m OD and 0.06m in thickness at 3.92m OD respectively. Deposit [2265] was observed in Trench 163 at 3.43m OD and contained pottery dated to 1630-1846 and deposit [2411] was seen in Trench 170 at 3.64m OD and contained pottery dated to 1140-1220 and clay tobacco pipe dated to 1660-1710.
- 7.8.17 A further indication that the Housekeeper's Wing had fallen out of use during the 18th century is indicated by the presence of a NE-SW orientated rubble packed wall [2405] in Trench 170 (Plate 5), which truncated earlier foundations [2410] associated with the building. The foundation of the wall was recorded at 3.56m OD and measured 4.80m NE-SW (into the north and south LOEs of the trench) by 1.00m NW-SE by 0.28m high. The extant structure comprised of the 1.00m wide flat brick foundation with a two step foundation along the western edge and one step on the eastern side. Onto either side of the base brick coursing had been laid leaving a central gap measuring 0.45m which contained brick rubble which appeared to have been deliberately mortared together. Within the brick rubble was a clay tobacco pipe which was dated to 1660-1710. It was constructed of reused early post-medieval red brick and peg tile with a light yellowish brown mortar. The combination of brick, mortar and rubble backfill give the structure a spot date of 1500-1700+, although given its stratigraphic relationship with the earlier Housekeeper's Wing footings it likely dates to well into the 18th century. The coursings on either side of the rubble packing were irregular and inconsistent with one another. This could have been required in order to level the wall or to give each side a different appearance. It is likely that this wall represents a boundary wall

separating the stable yard and the gardens of the north lawn.

- 7.8.18 Located towards the southeastern end of the former Housekeepers Wing in Trench 168, a barrel-lined storage pit was observed. A circular cut [2375] was observed truncating earlier plough soil [2480]. It displayed near vertical sides showing a change in slope to 45° then changing back to near vertical. The base was flat. The cut measured approximately 0.74m NE-SW by 0.96m NW-SE into the LOE on both the north and south sides, by 0.65m in depth. It was observed at 3.38m OD. The primary fill consisted of a loose dark brown clayey silt [2374] containing moderate flecks of charcoal, glass, four iron nails and generic clay tobacco pipe stems. The fill, which was 0.27m thick, was highly organic in nature suggesting it represents the decayed remains of the barrel. The metal coop was observed still *in situ* along the outer edge of the fill. The upper fill comprised of a loose mid greyish brown silty sand containing moderate amounts of charcoal, chalk and mortar flecks, snail shells, occasional oyster shell, flint stone, clinker, glass, CBM, clay tobacco pipe, animal bone, iron nails, a lead hole reinforcement, a copper alloy pin and pottery dated to 1630-1700. The fill was 0.27m thick. It is likely that the barrel was utilised for the storage of items at cool temperatures and was subsequently filled with rubbish after falling out of use.

Curving Boundary Wall and Freestanding Garden Wall (Figures 52 & 59, Section 201)

- 7.8.19 The construction cut, [1136], foundations, [1135] and footings, [1134] of the extant curving boundary wall were revealed in Trench 67 and as [1114] in Trench 72 overlying earlier foundations [1115]. These foundations [2218] and footings [2217] were seen again in Trench 163.
- 7.8.20 To the south, within Trench 72, was a northwest-southeast orientated wall, [1115]. It was constructed of red and grey brick and laid in regular courses bonded by a creamy pale brown sandy mortar. As seen it measured 0.34m in length x 0.36m in width at 3.59m OD. The same piece of brickwork was observed in Trench 164 [2225] where a brick sample revealed it to be constructed of narrow 18th-century post-Great Fire brick. A continuation of these foundations was also seen in Trench 184 (Figure 52). A construction cut was observed at 3.41m OD which was linear with fairly steep regular sides, measuring 4.12m NE-SW by 0.62m NW-SE. Within the cut [2648] was a 3.80m long brick foundation [2647] which was 0.43m wide and stood at least 0.33m high from the base of the trench. The total depth is not known as the feature was not fully excavated. The wall was roughly NE-SW aligned and an apparent return was observed further to the south of the trench [2650]. This was formed of the same fabric, observed at 3.40m OD and measured 0.45m NE-SW by 0.26m NW-SE. It appeared to be NW-SE orientated but was truncated on the southeastern edge. The construction cut [2648] was backfilled with a soft dark brownish grey clayey silt [2645] & [2646]. Its total depth is unknown due to not being fully excavated. It was observed at 3.41m-3.47m OD. It is likely that these older foundations [1114], [2647] & [2650] represent a freestanding garden wall as depicted on the Leadbetter plan (Figure 4).

Demolition of the State Wing (Figure 53)

- 7.8.21 It is known from Leadbetter's Survey that the State wing had been demolished by 1762 and the Fulham Palace Conservation Management Plan states that it was demolished in 1715. Evidence for this was found in the form of demolition layers and the backfilling of the cess pit [202] in Trench 9. This backfill, [359], included many complete pots dated to 1580-1700, CBM dating to 1630-1800 and a complete brass thimble dated to the late 16th to early 17th centuries, (sf 57) and a stone hone of a similar date (sf 58).
- 7.8.22 Demolition layers were encountered in Trench 168 [2362] & [2369] along with a robber cut [2482] seen in the southwest facing section of the trench. Layer [2362] was observed at 3.70m OD and contained pottery dated to the 17th-19th centuries and clay tobacco pipe stems dated to 1580-1910. Robber cut [2482] was recorded at 3.90m OD and contained three fills [2492], [2493] and [2494]. It was not fully excavated. The primary fill was a firm mid yellowish brown silty gravelly sand [2492] which was 0.22m thick (into the basal LOE). This was overlain with a 0.28m thick fine mid yellowish brown sandy silt containing occasional CBM flecks and mortar, which was in turn overlaid with a loosely compact mid greyish brown silty sand containing frequent mortar fragments, CBM, charcoal and occasional flint pebbles. The upper fill was 0.12m thick and was sealed by demolition layer [2369].

East & West Courtyard Area and Bishop Sherlock's Dining Room (Figure 54)

- 7.8.23 In the northwestern corner of the West Courtyard in Trench 26M a brick-lined N-S aligned drain [552] was encountered. It consisted of a tile base with brick sides and measured 0.40m wide. This may have fed a circular cistern/soakaway [394] to the southeast. Another N-S aligned drain [1324] constructed from bricks dated 1600-1800 fed the soakaway from the north. To the southeast in Trench 26G a circular cistern [490] measuring 0.80m in diameter was revealed. It was constructed from bricks dating to 1664-1700 and appeared to have a clay base which might suggest that it was designed to hold water. In the northeast corner of the courtyard in Trench 26H a remnant of wall was revealed butting but not tied into the main Palace wall (Figure 59, Sections 108 & 109). It was constructed from red, bricks dating to 1664-1700 and aligned parallel to the east wall of the Palace and measured 1.70m in length as seen by 0.38m in height. It may have served the purpose of protecting the main Palace wall from water damage or have been part of the drainage system. In Trench 36 within the Palace itself a possible 18th/19th century rebuild of the Palace wall [532] constructed on Tudor foundations [533] was revealed in section (Fig. 24 Section 110). In Bishop Sherlock's Dining Room an 18th-century brick sill course [665] was present on all four walls.
- 7.8.24 Evidence of modifications made to an earlier Tudor foundation in the East Courtyard were observed in Trench 6.

Area south of Palace (Figure 55)

- 7.8.25 A sub-circular pit [1378] measuring at least 1.90m x 0.90m x 0.82m deep was revealed in Trench 85 to the south of the Palace buildings. It contained two similar sandy silt fills [1376] and [1377] but could not be securely dated as no pottery or clay tobacco pipe was recovered from the pit.

The Walled Garden and surrounding area

- 7.8.26 Trench 101 revealed a subsoil that was heavily truncated by two cut features (Figures 56 & 59, Section 256). The earliest of these were cuts [1556] and [1524] which were located towards the southern limits of the trench. Feature [1556] was only partially exposed within the base of later cut [1526] to an extent of 0.33m x 0.30m x 0.15m depth. The shape of the cut in plan remains unknown, the edge, however, was curved with vertical sides and a flat base recorded at 2.96m OD. The upper limits of [1556] were encountered at 3.12m OD and the feature was filled in its entirety by firm, dark grey brown, sandy silty clay, with inclusions of CBM and sub-angular pebbles, denoted as [1555]. No dating materials were recovered from this context. Feature [1524] lay to the south of the former cut and extended 0.25m x 0.55m x 0.37m in depth from 3.27m OD and extended beyond the southeastern limit of excavation. This feature exhibited a curved edge, vertical sides and a gently southward sloping base recorded at 2.93m OD; the southern limits had been truncated by later cut [1522]. The fill [1523] comprised firm, grey-brown clay and silty sand with occasional small sub-angular pebbles, burnt flint and CBM, this contained ceramics which date from between 1700 to 1900. Features [1556] and [1524] are likely to be post-medieval garden bedding trenches. The clay-rich nature of the infilling deposit, which contrasted noticeably with a very sandy natural soil of the site, may indicate an attempt to retain moisture within the area of the root system.
- 7.8.27 In Trench 105 an east-west orientated cut [1640] was exposed, which was defined at its eastern end by a rounded terminus (Figures 56 & 59, Section 266). Although the cut was only partly revealed within the trench, it is believed to represent an elongated pit rather than a ditch terminus. The cut was 0.30m deep, had a variable side profile with a flat base. The base had a surface level of 2.83m OD. The single fill [1639] comprised a compacted mid grey silty sand containing struck flint, CBM and ceramics with a 1480-1900 date range, whilst the CBM included residual fragments of Roman tile. Also of interest was a Urbs Roma/Wolf and Twins Roman coin (sf 82) dating to AD 335. A second cut [1667] was partly revealed within the northeast side of the trench extension and appeared as a northwest-southeast truncation. As seen the cut measured 0.60m deep and had a steep, straight side profile with a flat base. The base had a surface level of 2.88m OD. The single fill (context [1666]) comprised a compacted mid brown silty sand. It is believed that this cut represents the southern edge of substantial bedding trench, and its location slightly beneath, but

parallel with the line of gravel path [1570] may indicate the existence of an earlier, now absent pathway.

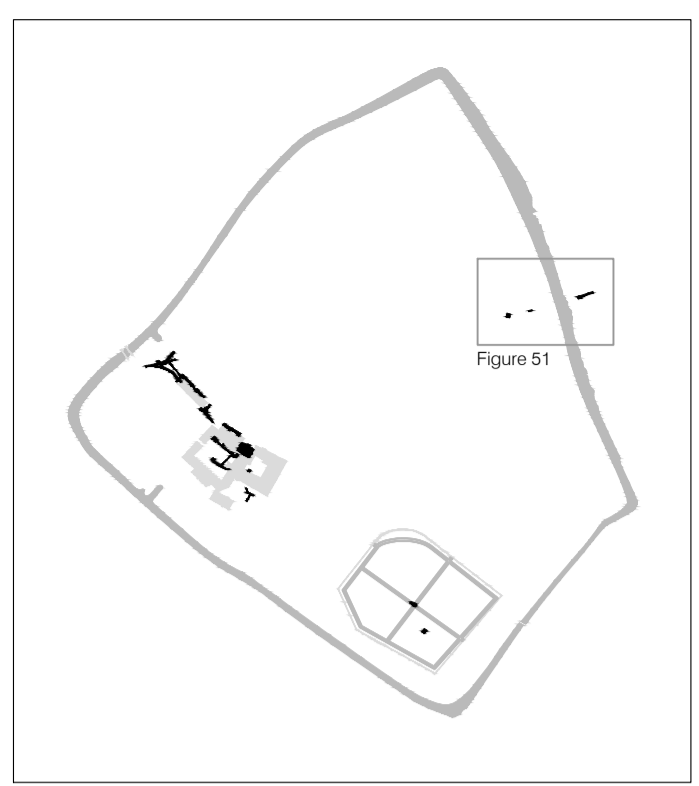
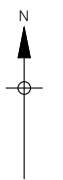
- 7.8.28 To the north of the Walled Garden at least four large, rectangular pits were observed (Figure 57; Plate 11) cut into a layer of redeposited natural sand [2187] that has been tentatively dated to the late medieval to Tudor period on the basis of its stratigraphic relationship to features of this date and later. The four pits encountered were pit [2175] & [2449] in Trenches 158 and 169 respectively (the same feature); pit [2383] in Trench 169; pit [2385] & [2530] in Trenches 169 and 174 respectively (once again the same feature) and pit [2532] in Trench 174. The most complete pit encountered was pit [2384] which measured 3.82m NE-SW by 1.51m NW-SE. The pits were vertically sided with flat bases and measured a maximum of 0.82m in depth and recorded at 3.58m OD at the highest point. They were filled with a soft mid greyish brown silty sand [2181], [2182], [2382], [2384], [2448], [2531] & [2533] which contained occasional flint pebbles, chalk flecks, small fragments of CBM, clay tobacco pipe dated to 1680-1710, and pottery dated to between the 17th and 19th centuries including one piece solidly dated to 1700-1720. The precise purpose of these pits is unknown although they are too deep and not arranged neatly enough to represent planting beds. One interpretation is that they represent evidence of sand quarrying, potentially in advance of the construction of the walled garden. Similar late post-medieval quarry activity has been noted elsewhere, specifically at The Longhouse on Kingston Hill where the pits were similarly sized and laid out in the same manner (Butler 1996).

Pits, linears and other cut garden features

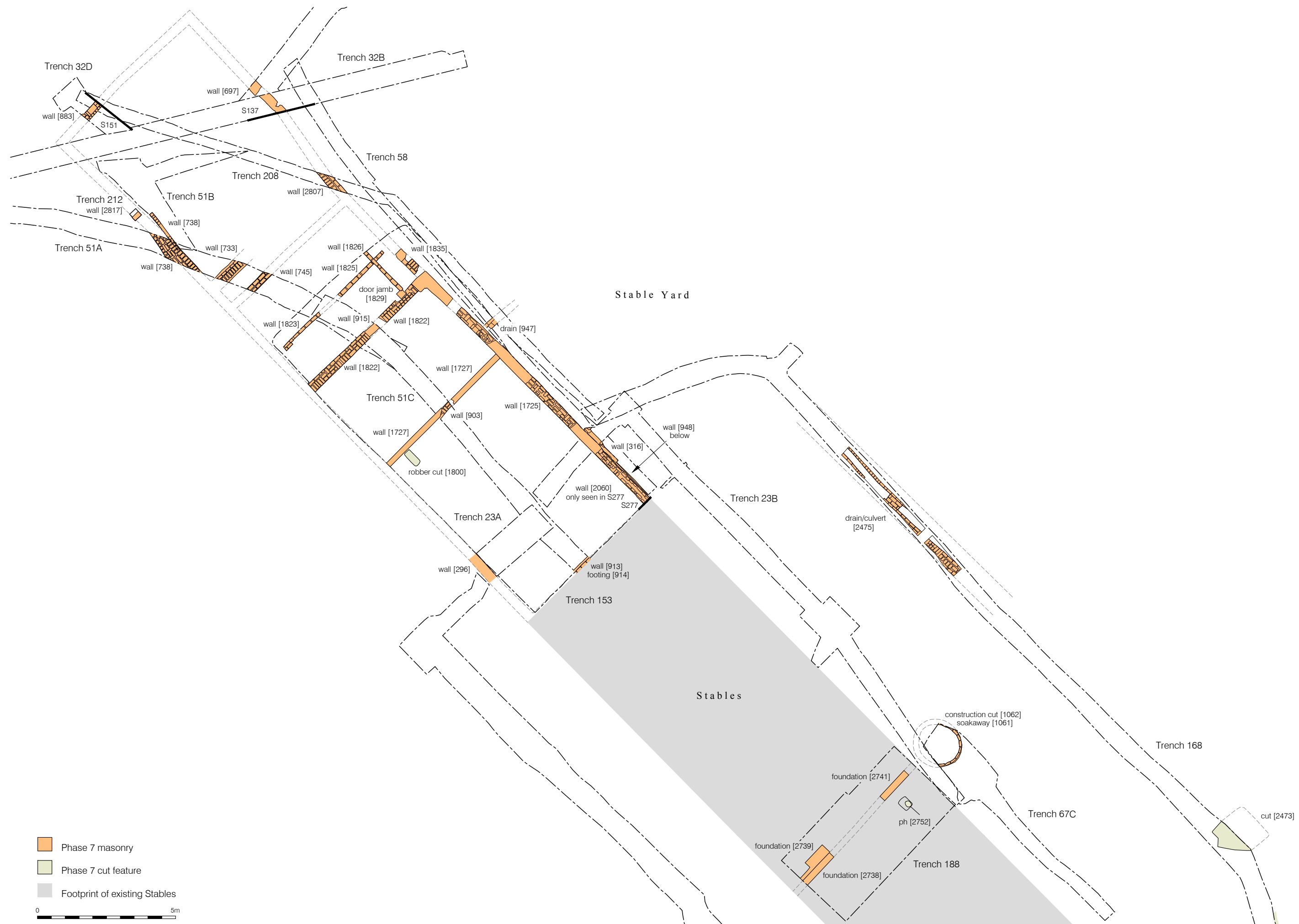
- 7.8.29 A number of seemingly isolated cut features were observed in Trenches on the North and East Lawns and in the stable yard which date to this period.
- 7.8.30 On the East Lawn robber cut [2332] for a 17th- to 18th-century brick-lined planting bed [2339] was observed in Trench 165 (Figure 58a).
- 7.8.31 A round edged pit [2334] was also observed, further southeast of robber cut [2332] (Figure 58b). The pit was not fully excavated, extended into the southern LOE of the trench and was truncated by a modern manhole. It had steep sides that became more gradual towards the base. It measured 2.05m NW-SE by 0.30m NE-SW into the LOE by at least 1.00m in depth to the basal LOE. It was observed at 3.89m OD and contained two fills. The primary fill [2335] consisted of a soft yellowish grey silty sand which was 0.20m thick and contained occasional small flint pebbles, flecks of charcoal, CBM fragments, three fragments of copper alloy pins, pottery dated to 1550-1900 and clay tobacco pipe dated to the 17th-18th centuries. The upper fill comprised a soft mottled light yellowish brownish grey sandy silt [2336] which was 0.80m thick and contained occasional small flint pebbles and flecks of charcoal and CBM. This feature could represent a planting pit.
- 7.8.32 A seemingly linear cut [2306] was observed towards the eastern end of Trench 165 (Figure 58c). The sides were concave with a sharp to gradual break of slope to the base. It

measured 0.94m NE-SW (into the LOE) by 0.99m NW-SE by 0.63m in depth at 3.76m OD. It was filled with a soft, mid brownish grey silty sand [2307] which contained occasional charcoal and CBM flecks and frequent roots and rootlets. Given the presence of the latter inclusion, it seems likely that this feature either represents a planting bed or tree bole/tree throw. It has been phased to this period based on its stratigraphic location, although it could feasibly relate to 19th-century horticultural activity also.

- 7.8.33 The remains of a possible brick structure were observed in Trenches 329 & 330 (Figure 58c), which were two abandoned postholes for modern signage measuring 0.40m x 0.40m. The brickwork [2959] was observed at the base of the the abandoned trenches at c.3.81m OD and comprised of red fabric brick dated to the 18th century. Due to the small size of the trenches within which they were recorded it is not possible to discern the size or nature of the masonry although given its location it could feasibly represent the remains of a brick lined flower bed.
- 7.8.34 On the North Lawn, in Trench 168, a linear cut [2503] was encountered truncating an earlier make-up layer [2480] (Figure 52). It was recorded at 3.45m OD and displayed gradually sloping sides and a gently concave base measuring 0.75m N-S by 0.65m E-W by 0.20m in depth. It was filled by a soft mid brownish grey sandy silt which contained occasional small flecks of CBM and mortar. This linear feature has been interpreted as a planting bed.
- 7.8.35 An irregular/square shaped cut [2473] was observed truncating a layer of post-medieval horticultural soil [2490] in the stable yard area in Trench 168 (Figure 49). It was observed at 3.62m OD and displayed very steep, near vertical, sides with a slightly concave base. It measured 0.80m NE-SW (into the LOE) by 1.48m (NW-SE) with a depth of 1.50m. This truncation was filled with a friable dark greyish brown clayey silty sand [2472] which contained fragments of CBM, moderate animal bone, occasional glass, clay tobacco pipe dated to 1580-1910 and pottery dated to 17th-19th centuries. This feature could represent either a rubbish pit or a small part of a larger truncation associated with the demolition of a nearby unknown structure.
- 7.8.36 Two further, smaller pits were observed 2m-8m to the south of pit [2473], both observed in section and both truncating an 18th-century make-up layer [2517]. Pit [2519], which may have been circular, had gradually sloping sides with an uneven base. It measured 1.70m NW-SE by 0.18m in depth at 4.05m OD. It was filled with a compacted mid brownish grey sandy silt [2518] which contained frequent flecks of CBM, mortar, charcoal and flint pebbles. This feature could represent a tree bole. Pit [2514], which is truncated by robber cut [2512], had near vertical sides with a flat base sloping towards the northwest. It measured 0.63m NW-SE by 0.37m in depth at 3.84m OD. It contained a soft mid greyish brown sandy silt [2515] with occasion flecks of CBM, mortar, charcoal and flint pebbles.



Footprint of existing Palace, Stables, Moat Bridge & Walled Garden
 0 20m
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- Phase 7 masonry
- Phase 7 cut feature
- Footprint of existing Stables

0 5m
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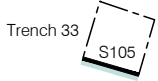
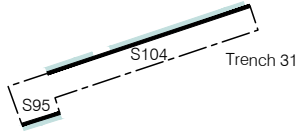
Figure 49
Phase 7: 18th Century features
The Stables & Stable Yard
1:125 at A4



Figure 50
Phase 7: 18th Century features
Moat Bridge & Granary
1:125 at A4



THE MOAT



Phase 7 waterlain deposits/possible moat deposits seen in section

Moat outline from 1865 Ordnance Survey



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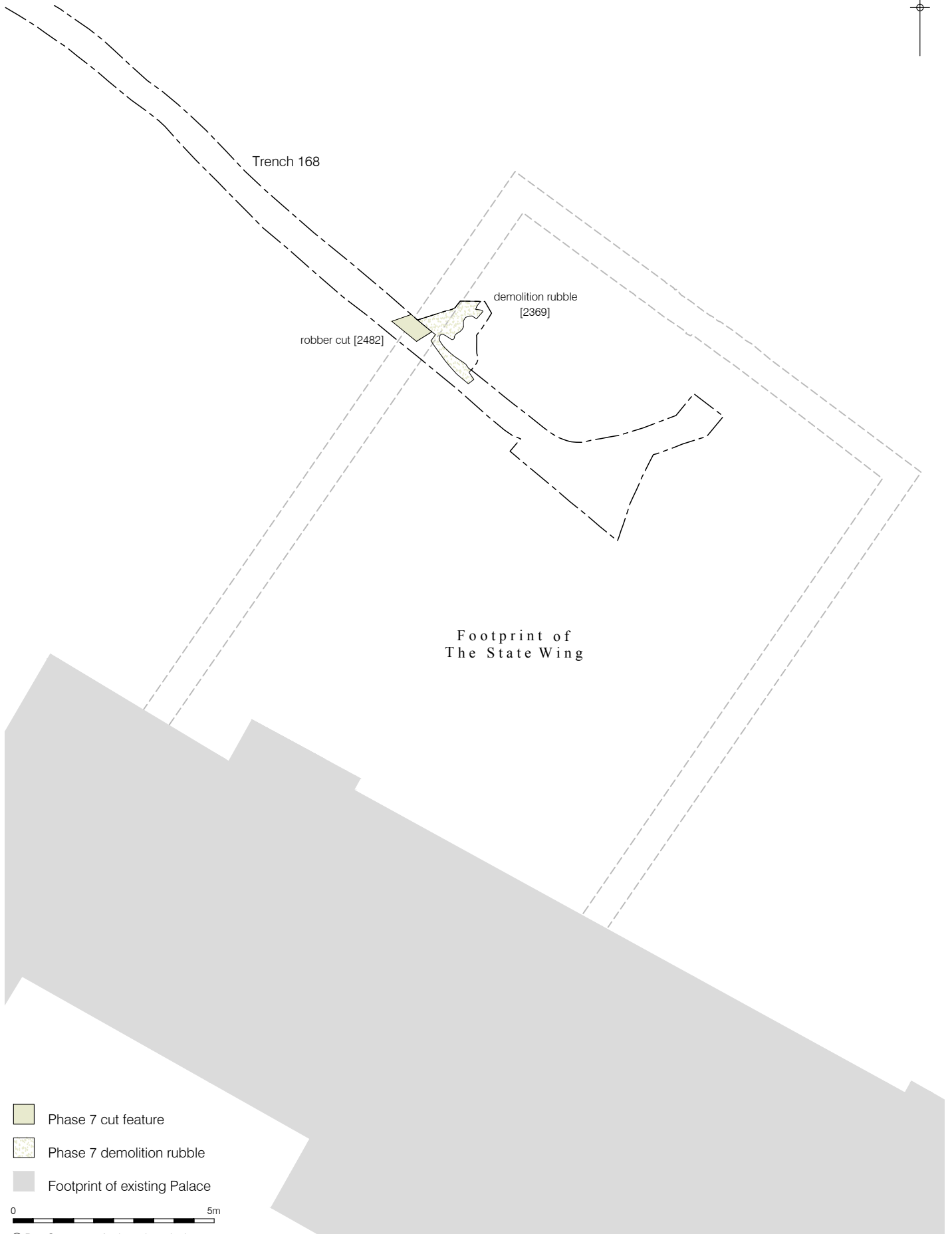
Figure 51
Phase 7: 18th Century features
Location of Moat Trenches
1:400 at A4






- Phase 7 masonry
- Phase 7 cut feature
- Footprint of existing Palace & Stables

0 5m
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Figure 52
 Phase 7: 18th Century features
 Housekeeper's Wing, Curved Boundary Wall & Garden Wall
 1:125 at A4

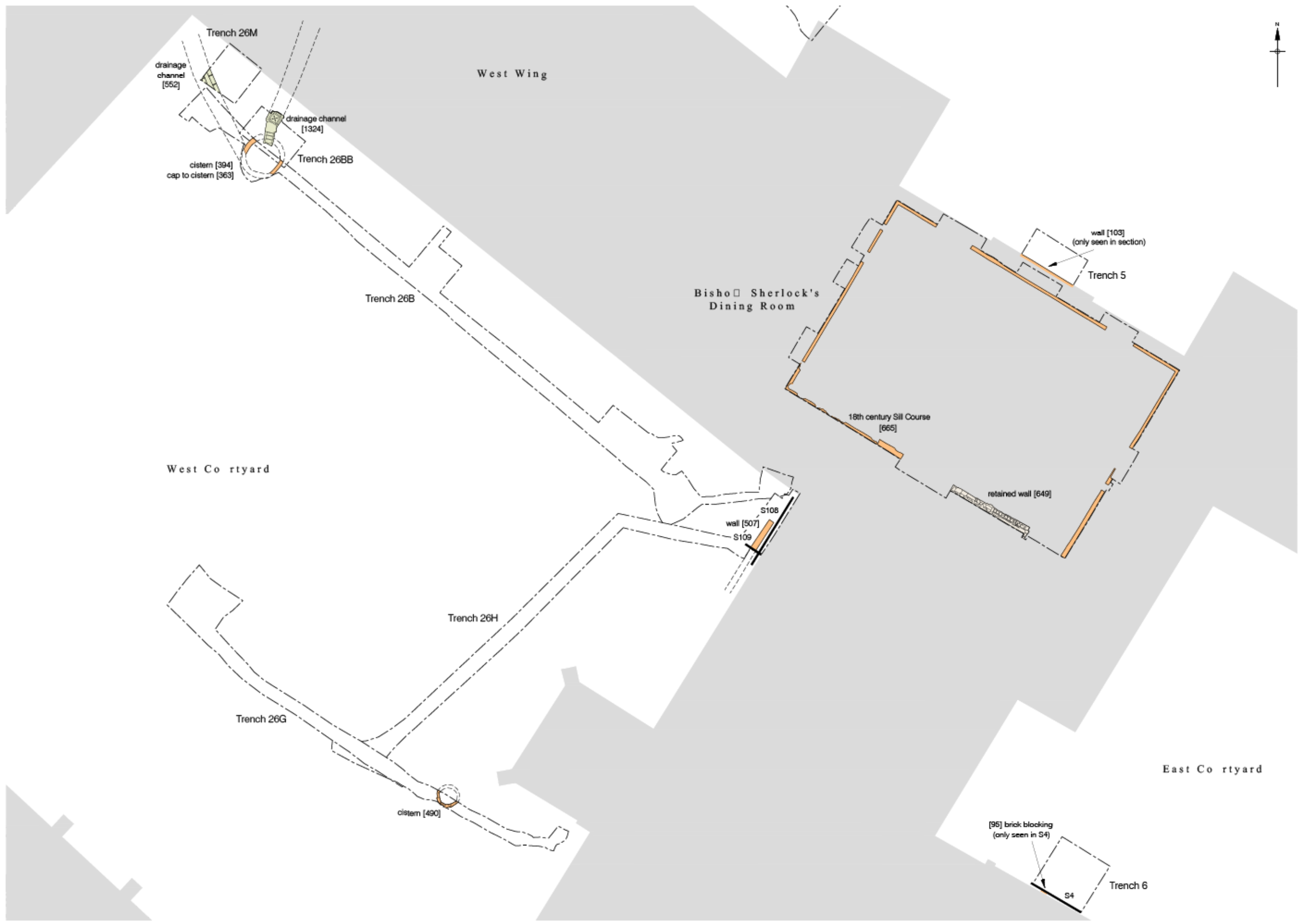


-  Phase 7 cut feature
-  Phase 7 demolition rubble
-  Footprint of existing Palace

0 5m

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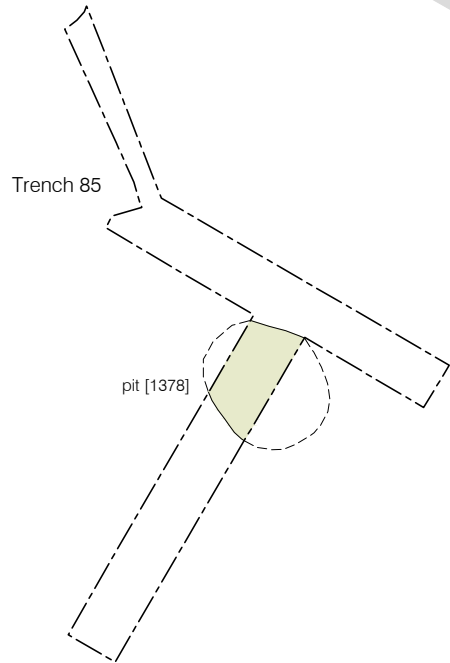
Figure 53
Phase 7: 18th Century features
The State Wing
1:125 at A4





- Phase 7 masonry
- Phase 7 cut feature
- Retained features
- Footprint of existing Palace

0 5m
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Figure 54
 Phase 7: 18th Century features
 East & West Courtyard & Bishop Sherlock's Dining Room
 1:125 at A3

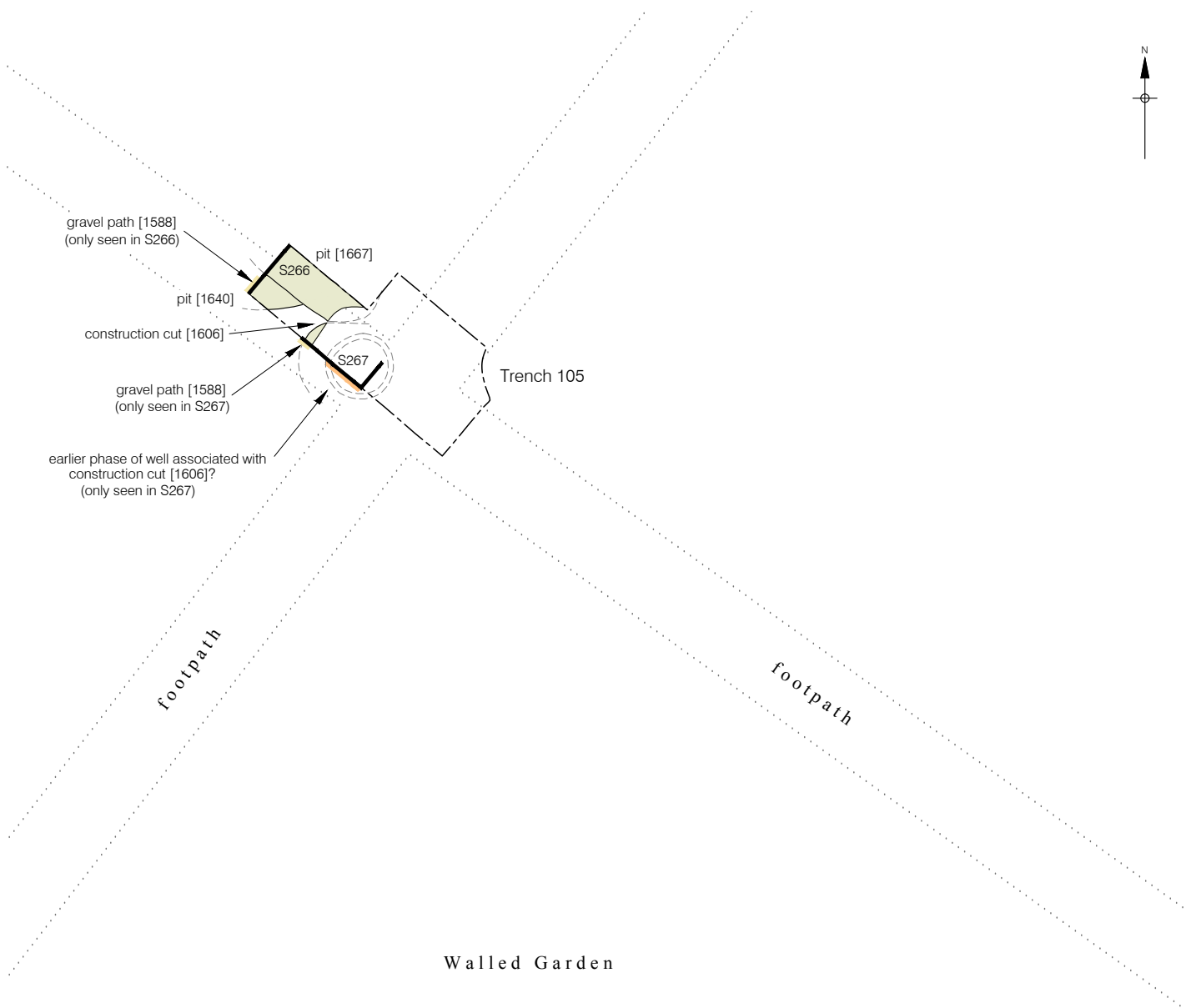


-  Phase 7 cut feature
-  Footprint of existing Palace



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Figure 55
Phase 7: 18th Century features
Area South of Palace
1:125 at A4



- Phase 7 masonry
- Phase 7 surface
- Phase 7 cut feature

..... Footpath outline from 1865 Ordnance Survey



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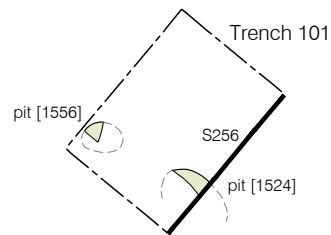
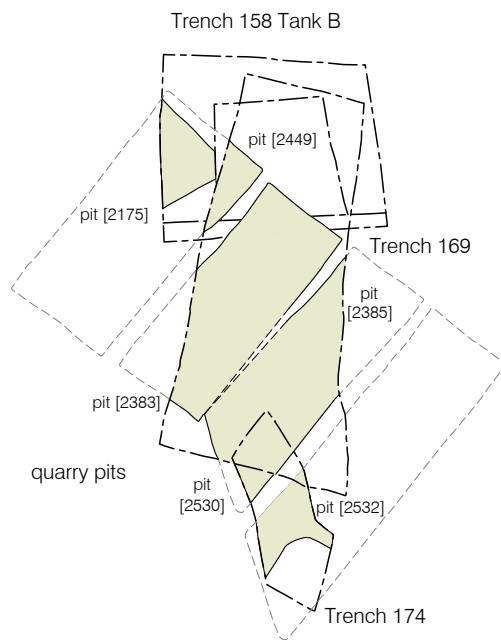





Figure 56
Phase 7: 18th Century features
Walled Garden
1:125 at A4



Garden

Walled Garden

-  Phase 7 cut feature
-  Footprint of existing Walled Garden
-  Footpath outline from 1865 Ordnance Survey

0 5m

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Figure 57
Phase 7: 18th Century features
Area North of Walled Garden
1:125 at A4

Figure 58a

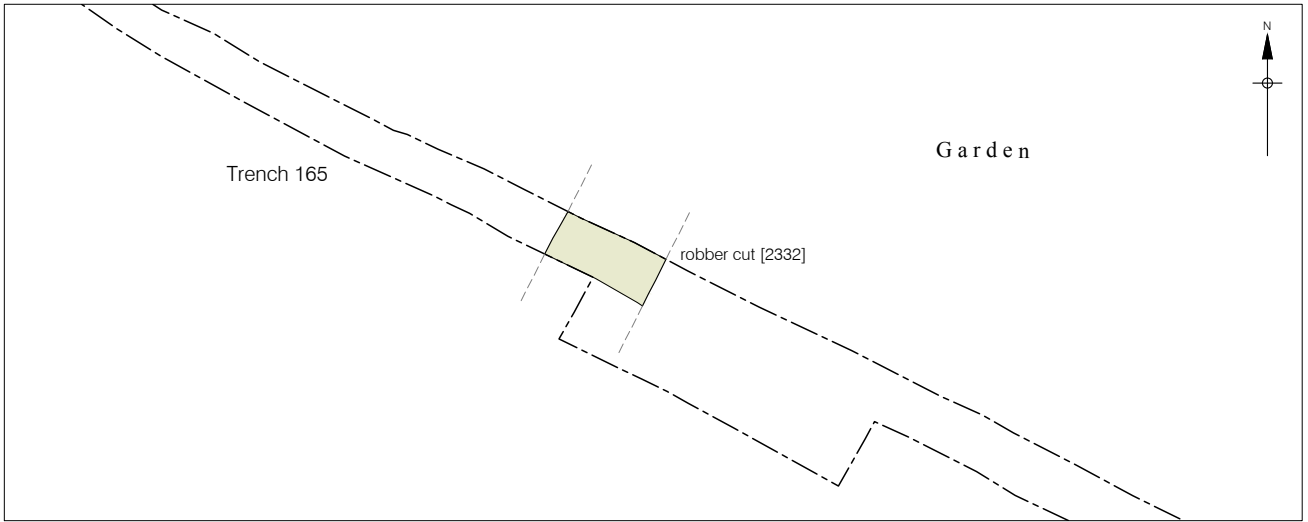


Figure 58b

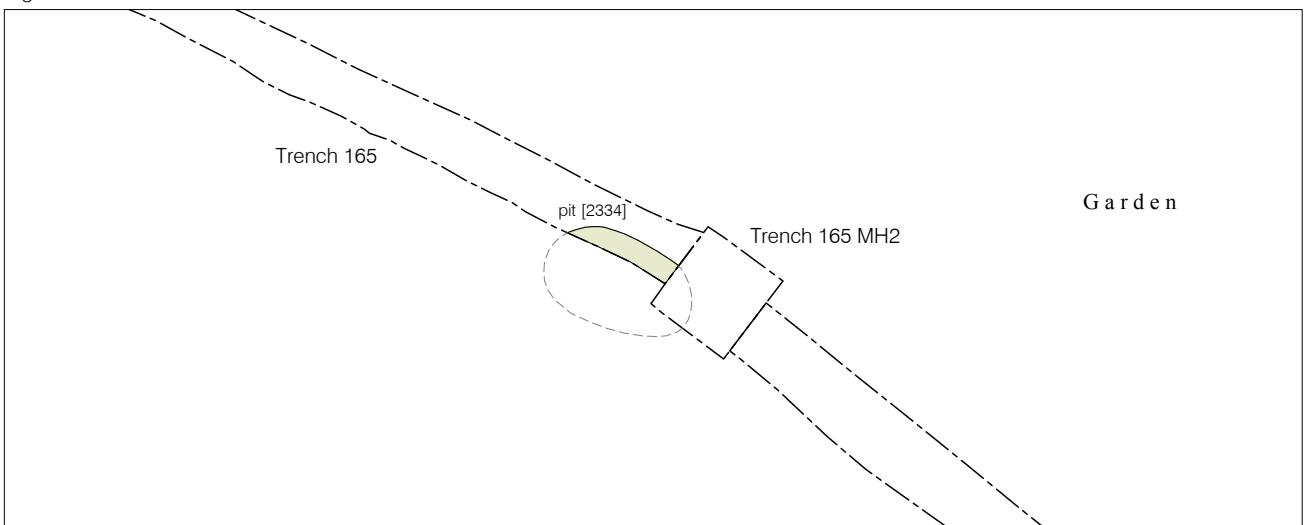
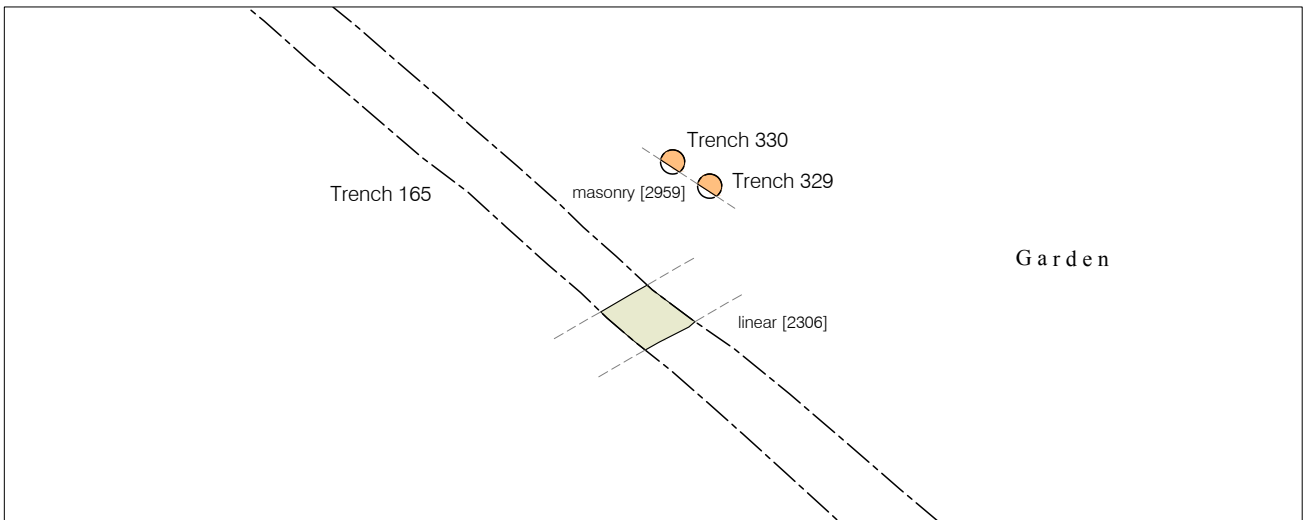
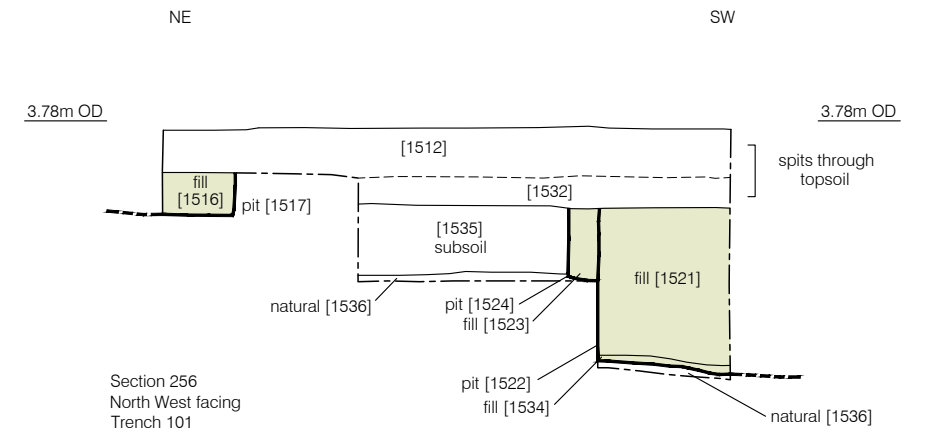
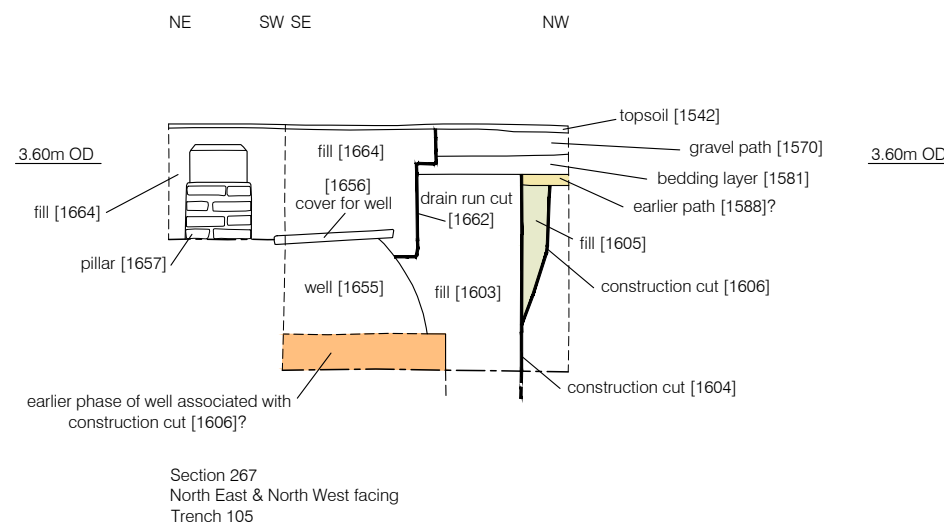
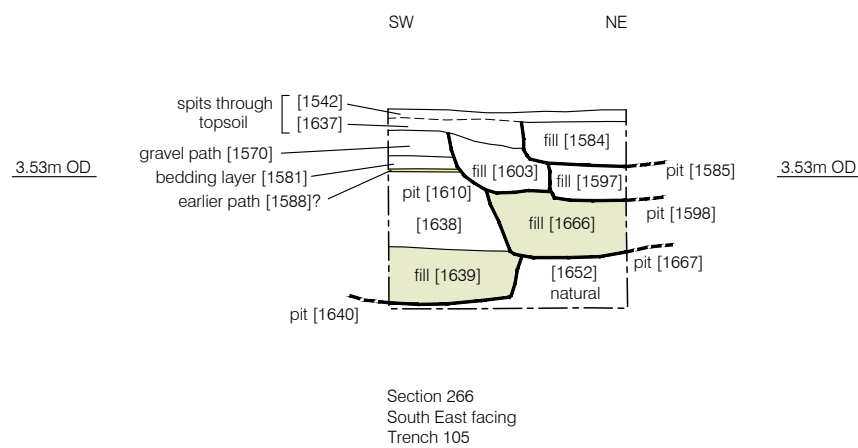
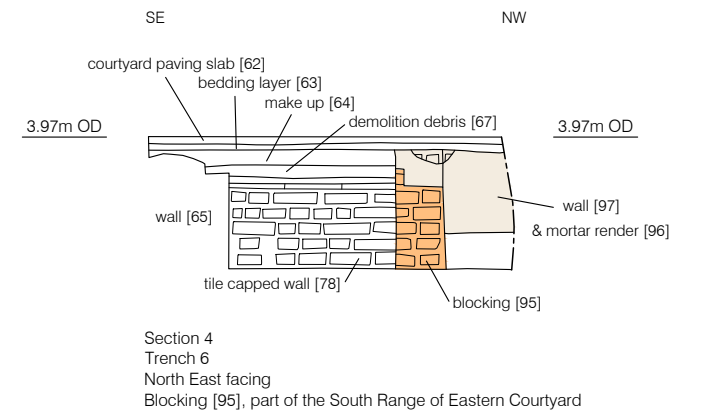
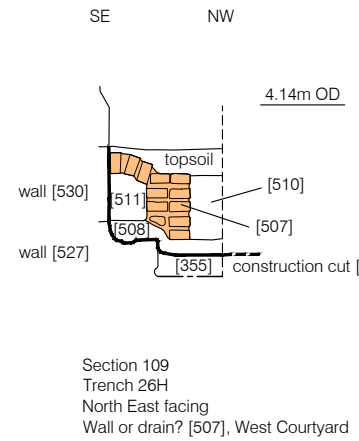
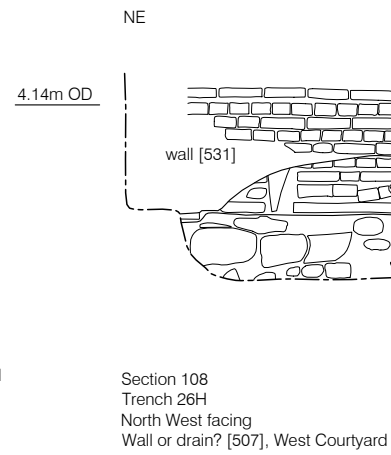
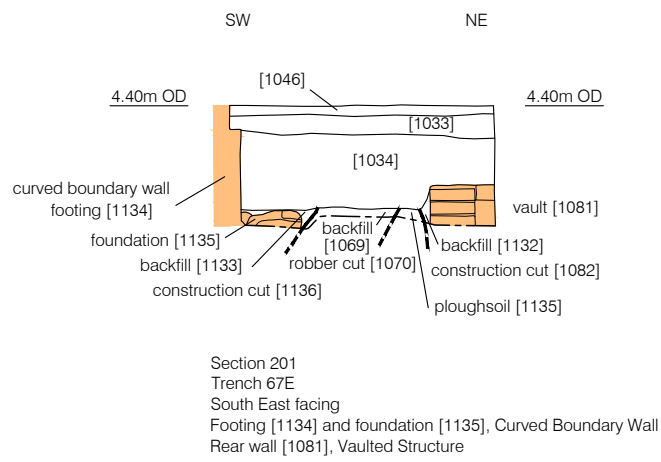
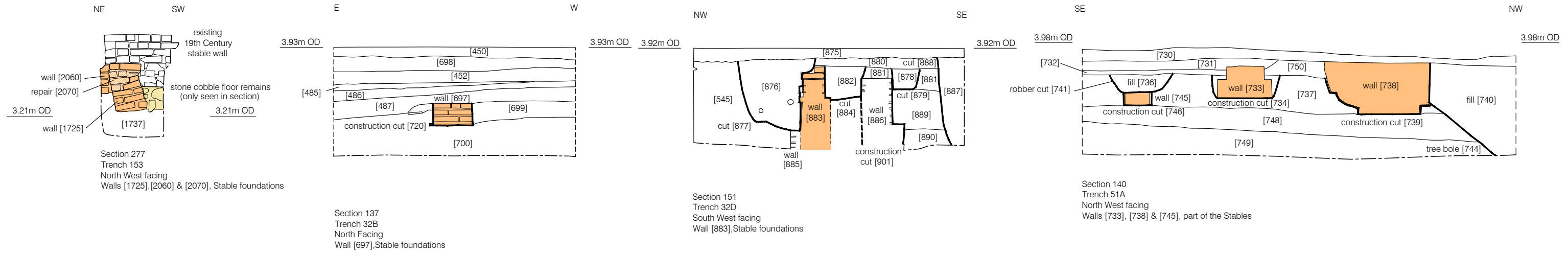


Figure 58c



- Phase 7 masonry
- Phase 7 cut feature

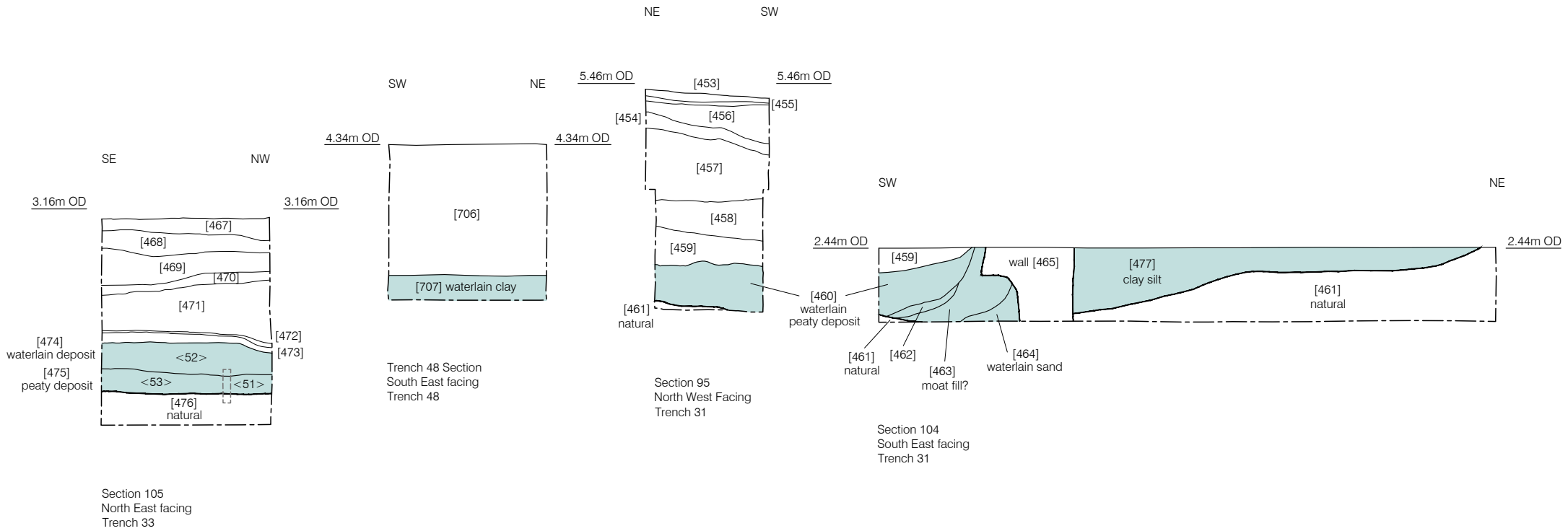




- Phase 7 masonry
- Phase 7 surface
- Phase 7 cut feature
- Retained features



Figure 59
Phase 7: 18th Century
Sections 4, 108, 109, 137, 140, 151, 201, 256, 266, 267 & 277
1:40 at A3



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Figure 60
Phase 7: 18th Century
Sections 95, 104, 105 & Trench 48 Section
1:100 at A4

7.9 Phase 8: 19th Century

7.9.1 A significant amount of archaeological features dating to the 19th century were encountered across the site including in the Moat, the Barn, the Gothick Lodge, Coachman's Lodge, Stable yard & building, east & west courtyards, North and East Lawns, Bishop Sherlock's Dining Room, the kitchens, the walled garden and the vinery and bothies (Figure 61).

The Moat (Figure 62)

7.9.2 Evidence of 19th-century structures alongside fills within the moat attributed to this period were encountered in Trenches 100, 155, 186, 203, 204 and 205, window samples WS5, WS6, WS7, WS10, WS10A, WS12A, WS13, WS15 and WS15A and in boreholes BH1, BH2, BH10, BH11 and BH16.

7.9.3 Trench 100, designed to investigate the historic sluice (Figures 62 & 78, Sections/Elevations 250, 251, 252, 253, 254 & 255) situated near the west corner of the moat, measured 2m x 3m x 1.50m (depth). A NW-SE aligned brick wall was the earliest stratigraphic unit encountered [1504], which formed the (lower) level of the retaining wall around the sluice structure. It was constructed with a variety of different sized bricks (brick types 3032-3034) bonded with a grey lime mortar. The highest remaining part of this wall was 3.67m OD. The lowest observed level was 3.28m OD. The age range of the wall has been estimated at somewhere between 1780 and 1850. This wall is considered to represent the 1842 rebuild of the sluice.

7.9.4 A substantial piece of yellow-brick masonry [1505] (brick type 3035) supporting the cast-iron winding mechanism [1510] overlay this earlier wall. The highest level of the brickwork was 4.70m OD, while the lowest level was at 3.67m OD where it met earlier wall [1504]. The [1505] brickwork was capped in places with white Portland stone. One of the wings of this brickwork, extending diagonally into the moat, was observed near the base of the excavation on the western side of the sluice. The opposite wing was not observed due to presence of the tree root ball. Wall [1505] was bonded with a Portland cement mortar and is thought to date to between 1820 and 1895. Details of this brickwork [1505] and the cast-iron mechanism [1510] can be observed in detail in historic photographs. Pottery from deposits [1506] and [1507] abutting the western face of the wall, and representing in-filling within the embankment, supports a late 19th-century date for the [1505] brickwork which is probably contemporary with the large scale remodelling of the Thames foreshore c.1890. Two large near vertical cracks caused by root action were observed on the southwest face of the [1505] brickwork. The metre-long section of sluice wall between these cracks would be unsupported if the tree roots were removed from behind it. Any plan to re-instate the sluice should take these factors into consideration. The upper gear wheels of the cast iron sluice mechanism no longer survive although a photograph taken by Keith Whitehouse in the 1970s shows one small gear extant on the riverward side. The rack (the upper toothed part of the paddle arm) and the arched body of the sluice mechanism survive in good order

although some of the bolts that secured the top of the frame to the uprights are missing.

- 7.9.5 The earliest soft deposits encountered in Trench 100 were those abutting walls [1504] and [1505] on the southwestern side of the sluice. [1507] was a soft greyish-brown sandy-silt. The top of this layer was 4.03m OD. Overlying this layer was [1506], a loose greyish-brown sandy-silt rather similar to [1507] but less affected by root activity. The highest level of this layer was 4.78m OD. Both [1506] and [1507] contain fragments of late 19th-century pottery. Deposit [1506] also contained a pottery sherd with a maker's stamp "Bailey", which refers to C.I.C Bailey who worked in Fulham between 1864 and 1888. These deposits are thought to be construction cut backfill for [1505], the most recent phase of the sluice. On the northeastern side of the sluice the earliest deposit encountered was [1509], demolition rubble with a sandy-silt matrix. This represents the 1921-24 infilling of the moat. The boundary between this layer and overlying layer [1508] was rather unclear due to the high concentration of root activity. The highest point of [1509] was recorded at approximately 4.35m OD. Layer [1508] was of recent formation and contains an abundance of plastic children's toys and modern litter, but also a sherd of pottery dating from 1170-1350. This layer represents dumped ground associated with the construction of the children's play facility to the east of the sluice. The top of this deposit was 5.15m OD. Overlying [1508] and [1507] was a layer of humic leaf-litter and bark-chippings [1511]: this layer forms the current ground surface which slopes broadly northeast to southwest from 5.29m OD to 4.90m OD.
- 7.9.6 Restoration of the moat during the Phase II works revealed parts of the Moat Bridge that had been buried under the ground since the moat was backfilled in the 1920s (Figure 62). On the south side of the bridge, in Trench 155, a brick abutment [2854] was observed on the northwest edge. It was constructed out of a combination of frogged red post-Great Fire brick, large reused 17th- to 18th-century red brick and Portland stone. They were bonded with a combination of Roman cement and lime mortar and appeared to be constructed around the base of the bridge, adding credence to the view that this masonry is contemporary with it and does not represent the remains of an earlier structure. The surviving brick and stone work measured 1.14m NE-SW by 0.50m (into the LOE) NW-SE by 1.80m in height at 3.54m OD. There was no evidence of any surviving abutment present on the southeastern bank, although it is possible it exists below the LOE of the trench which penetrated no further than the 1920s backfill.
- 7.9.7 Remains of the brick wing walls were observed on the northern side of the bridge (Trench 186), their shape designed to protect the base of the bridge from water erosion whenever the moat was drained. A detailed record of the wall on the southeastern bank reveal two distinct brick types as was the case with the abutment on the southern side of the bridge. The lower courses [2724] was comprised of reused 18th-century unfrogged red brick with Portland cement suggesting a 19th-century date. This portion of the masonry measured 1.84m E-W by 0.39m N-S by 0.22m in height at 1.74m OD. The upper courses [2725] of brickwork consisted of chopped up red post-Great Fire brick bonded with Portland cement,

measuring 1.62m E-W by 0.54m N-S by 0.73m in height at 2.32m OD.

- 7.9.8 Further masonry, in the form of the remains of a retaining wall [2676] on the southeast bank were also observed in Trench 186 (Figures 62 & 79, Section 334). It was comprised of three red bricks and bonded Portland cement which continued beyond the LOE of the trench. The original construction cut [2675] which truncated a 19th-century fill of the moat [2671] measured 1.05m NE-SW by 0.50m NW-SE and was recorded at 2.43m OD. It was filled by a soft/loose mid brownish grey silty sand [2677] which contained moderate amounts of small flint pebbles and small flakes of CBM. Its depth exceeded 0.30m where it met the LOE of the trench.
- 7.9.9 A small portion of brickwork [2800] was observed in Trench 206 which was located at the top of the bridge on the southwestern bank into the cobbled pathway that extends across its length. The brickwork which comprised full, half and part red brick with Portland cement and extended beyond the LOE of the 0.35m cubed trench, likely formed part of the brick surface of the brick which was subsequently covered with a bedding layer [2801] consisting of soft mid greyish brown sandy silt upon which the cobbles were laid.
- 7.9.10 Fills identified as dating to the 19th century were observed across the entire profile of the moat, stratigraphically below the later 1920s backfill (Figure 79, Sections 333-335). The fills [2852], [2654], [2655], [2656], [2668], [2671], [2672], [2673], [2678], [2680], [2680], [2682], [2683], [2684], [2685], [2686], [2689], [2691], [2794], [2795], [2796], [2550], [2551], [2518], [2168], [2546], [2551], [2578], [2160], [2161], [2168], [2546] varied in nature across the length of the moat although most were generally described as soft/loose yellowish, greyish brown, sandy silt with clay and gravel. It was observed at 4.40m OD at its highest point on the northwestern bank and 1.29m OD at the lowest towards the centre of the moat. Inclusions comprised glass, small pieces of metal, CBM, pottery dated to mid-late 19th century and clay tobacco pipe dated to 1820-1870. Exploratory Trench 186 revealed a sequence of three distinct 19th-century fills towards the centre/base of the moat. The earliest fill [2686] was relatively compacted dark brownish grey clayey silt thought to represent the 19th-century clay lining of the moat. It contained frequent small sub-angular stones, occasional small flecks of CBM and charcoal, occasional glass fragments, a number of metal finds including an iron horse shoe, a copper alloy lace-chape and a lead collar. It also included pottery dated to the late 19th century and generic clay tobacco pipe stems. This fill was 0.40m thick at 1.29m OD and appeared to seal the late medieval to Tudor period timbers suggesting that the moat had been dredged many times since the timber bridge went out of use, most recently in the late 19th century. Overlying this was a 0.08m thick layer of loose mid orangey brown sandy clayey silt [2684] at 1.38m OD which contained a high concentration of molluscs. Also included within the fill were fragments of glass, CBM, marble, a copper alloy twisted wire, a lead fill/reinforcement strip, an iron nail, clay tobacco pipe dated to 1820-1860 and late 19th-century pottery. Assessment of the mollusca identified at least two species that are commonly associated with moving water,

indicating that the sluice was still in operation at this time. The uppermost fill [2673], observed at 1.90m OD consisted of a loose mid brownish orange gravelly sand. It was 0.25m thick and contained animal bone, 19th-century pottery and a bone gaming piece (sf. 186). This layer can be interpreted as hoggin, laid down in a later bid to prevent the retention of water. It is possible that this layer was deposited in the early 20th century, perhaps prior to the backfilling of the moat in the 1920s.

The Barn (Figures 63 & 80, Sections 164, 178, 179 & 206)

- 7.9.11 Up until the 19th century there had been no evidence of development within the area to the south of the current Gardener's Cottage. Within Trench 59 a plough soil dating to the 16th or 17th century or earlier had been recorded. During the 19th century a barn was constructed within this area and its walls and floor make up layers were identified within Trenches 4, 59, 70 and 75.
- 7.9.12 Trench 4 sought to investigate the southeastern wall of the barn. The earliest deposit encountered was a layer of grey brown silt sand [93] containing fragments of mortar and charcoal. Unfortunately this deposit was only seen in a small sondage and no artefacts were recovered from it. It was, however, clear that this material formed a bedding layer for a brick floor [85] comprising bricks of fabric 3035 laid on edge. The floor occupied the northeastern part of the trench and was edged in the southwest by an open gutter and drain. The floor appeared to have a camber falling from 3.27m OD in the northeast to 3.19m in the southwest. The gutter, however, appeared to fall from the drain in the southeast to the northwest. For this reason the exposed gutter was thought to be part of continuous feature with drains placed regularly along its length.
- 7.9.13 To the southwest of the brick floor a subsurface, concrete cased drain [91] was recorded. This drain was exposed in a small sondage and because of the restricted conditions it was not possible to determine the relationship between the construction cut for the drain and that of the brick floor with any certainty. It was thought, however, that the cut for the drain truncated the bedding for the brick floor although it was unclear as to whether the bedding layer was intentionally laid for the floor or whether the floor was merely laid on an existing deposit. The top of the drain was encountered at 3.15m OD and the cut for it, backfilled with pale yellow brown silt sand [90].
- 7.9.14 The backfill of the drain was sealed by a compacted gravel surface [87]. This deposit abutted the brick floor and extended beyond the limit of excavation in all other directions. The surface was encountered at 3.20m OD and closely resembled the surface seen in Trench 3 and the fragments found in Trench 2. The gravel surface was obscured in places by a trample layer of dark grey silty charcoal [86] which produced pottery dated to the 19th century.
- 7.9.15 A foundation for the barn walls was recorded within Trench 75 as [1176], the south wall of the barn was identified in Trenches 75 and 59 as [1175] and [1009] respectively and the

north wall was revealed within Trench 59 as [1015].

- 7.9.16 A number of floor makeup and levelling layers were recorded within Trenches 59 and 75 over which drainage was installed in Trench 59 as pipes [1019], [967] and [985] and a brick manhole [1005]. The cuts for two soakaway pits were also recorded within Trench 59 as [973] and [975]. The brick floor of the barn was recorded within Trench 75 overlying a bedding layer as [1170] and overlying the service pipe [1019] within Trenches 59C and 59G as [960]. Overlying the remaining services was a gravel surface, [966] in Trench 59 and [1099] in Trench 70. A tile/surface path [2965] located a short distance to the south of the barn building was observed in Trench 333.
- 7.9.17 Also present within the stable yard area to the south of the barn were garden walls [219] and [205] in Trenches 11 and 12 and footpath [217].

Gothick Lodge (Figures 64 & 81, Sections 115, 143, 151, 197, 198, 238, 239 & 240)

- 7.9.18 The 'Porter's Lodge' was built c.1815 in then fashionable Gothick style for Bishop Howley (Poliakoff 2013) and its walls and foundations were exposed and recorded as [883] & [885] in Trench 32D, [478] in Trench 35 (also as [2798] in Trench 205), [543] in Trench 37, [1075], [816] in Trench 55, in Trench 56B, [1078] in Trench 69 (which was built upon an earlier foundation relating to the previously standing Granary building), [1419] in Trench 99 (later [2756] in Trench 195), [1433] in Trench 98 (then [2762] in Trench 193), [2726] in Trench 189, [2759] in Trench 196, [2772] in Trench 194 and [2791] in Trench 202.
- 7.9.19 Observed within Trench 98 was the construction cut [1432] for wall of the existing Gothick Lodge [1433] & [2762]. Northwest-southeast orientated wall foundation [1433] & [2762] was constructed of red brick laid in English bond pattern and bonded in a light greyish-white lime mortar. Only the northwest face of the wall was revealed within the trench, where the lowest course of brickwork was seen to step out from the face of the remaining wall foundation by 0.06m. The foundation was six courses in height, or 0.63m, at which point it decreased in width by a further 0.06m and became the existing external wall of the Gothick Lodge. The wall foundation appeared to slope down towards the southwest, dropping by approximately 0.02m over the 1.00m of wall face exposed. The lowest base level was recorded at 3.28m OD. Abutting the face of wall [1433] a remnant of the original construction cut backfill [1431] was recorded. This comprised mid brown silty sand containing occasional mortar fragments. The extent of surviving masonry measured 2.91m NE-SW x 0.20m NW-SE x 0.20m thick with a surface level of 3.50m OD. It continued in Trench 194 around the northern turret of the building as foundation [2772], recorded at 4.37m OD, measuring 0.92m in height. The foundation of the turret itself was reinforced with a concrete plinth [2775] which, where protruding, measured 1.50m NW-SE by 0.10m NE-SW by 0.60m in depth to the basal LOE at 3.09m OD. A continuation of the brick foundation was identified in Trench 99 & Trench 195. The top of cut [1421] was recorded at 3.55m OD. Six courses of red brick formed the foundation wall [1419] & [2756]. The top of this brickwork was recorded at 3.70m OD. The

construction cut for the brick foundation was backfilled with a brown silty-gravel [1420]. The top of this layer was 3.80m OD. A linear cut for an iron service pipe [1423] truncated layer [1420]. The top of this cut was 3.81m OD. The foundation of the lodge was encountered again in Trench 196 on the northwest side of the entrance porch. Foundation [2759] was recorded at 4.00m OD and measured 1.54m NW-SE before turning and measuring 1.36m NE-SW. It was 0.60m in width and 0.47m in height. In Trench 202 the foundation [2791] was exposed to the south of the porch at 4.38m OD and continued around the edge of the building for 11.88m until reaching the LOE of the trench. Foundations [2726] were also observed in Trench 189 against the northeasternmost face of the building. They measured 5.74m NW-SE, continuing around the edge of the building, by 0.30 NE-SW at the thickest point by 0.60-0.97m in height at 3.73m OD. A concrete padstone [2730] was seen supporting the northern corner of the lodge, at 4.02m OD, measuring 0.94m NW-SE by 0.45m NE-SW. Its depth is unknown as it fell beyond the basal LOE of the trench.

- 7.9.20 Within the northwest half of the Trench 98 a cut [1429] contained a brick and tile drain [1430] that was retained in-situ. It measured 0.62m NE-SW x 0.62m NW-SE x 0.34m deep with levels between 3.46m and 3.84m OD. A brick drain [1430] lay within comprising two parallel rows of red bricks lain in stretcher bond, infilled with a curved roof tile, serving as the base and capped with a more substantial square floor tiles. The structure was bonded with a light greyish white mortar and was truncated to the southeast by later modern service cut [1427] whilst the northeast extent continued beyond the limit of excavation. This cut was only partly excavated but was seen to contain a stoneware drain set into a concrete bedding. The stoneware pipe also incorporated a "Y" junction that serviced an exposed storm water drain. The dimensions of this cut were approximately 0.96m NE-SW x 0.74m NW-SE x 0.43m deep with a base level of 3.40m OD. Also recorded was the existing concrete surface [1425] surrounding the Gothick Lodge. This comprised a 0.75m wide concrete apron that directly abutted the wall of the Gothick Lodge and a surface of limestone paving which continued beyond the concrete apron. This surface was approximately 0.10m thick and had a surface level of between 3.84m and 3.95m OD.
- 7.9.21 In Trench 277 located towards the north of the Gothick Lodge and south of the moat, a 19th-century ceramic drainage pipe [2896] was observed within cut [2895] running in a NE-SW alignment for c.10.80m. It was approximately 150mm in diameter and fed from drains located on the northwestern side of the lodge. The cut was observed at 3.74m OD and was backfilled with a friable medium brownish grey sandy silt [2897] which contained frequent small sub-rounded to sub-angular pebbles and occasional small CBM flecks and fragments. The pipe itself was recorded at 3.60m OD. It led to a soakaway [2908] located c.4.00m north of the building. The soakaway was not fully exposed within the trench but appeared to be rectangular in plan with vertical sides measuring 1.25m NE-SW by 1.10m NW-SE at 3.51m OD. It was not lined and its depth was recorded as a maximum of 0.85m.
- 7.9.22 Built against the west side of wall [883], which was on the line of south wall of the lodge and

likely a reused foundation of the earlier stable block, was a brick skin lining, [885], of a probable pit. This was also constructed of bricks in fabric 3035, 230mm x 105mm x 55mm in size, laid in courses of headers and stretchers. The lining measured 0.70 in length, 0.11m in width and 0.77m in height at 3.59m OD. The wall is possibly the same as, or contemporary with a wall recorded within Trench 37 as [543].

- 7.9.23 The remains of an external brick path were observed in Trench 185 adjacent to the southwest side of the southeast extension to the lodge. The fabric comprised of frogged London stock brick measuring 210-220mm x 100-110mm x 60-70mm bonded with a light yellowish grey mortar. As observed it measured 0.54m NE-SW by 0.42m NE-SE by 0.07m thick at 3.86m OD. It was located directly below the later concrete slab.

Coachman's Lodge (Figure 65)

- 7.9.24 Footings and make-up layers pertaining to the Coachman's Lodge, designed by William Butterfield in 1893 (L.B. Hammersmith & Fulham Environmental Dept. 1999, 28) to replace the lodge built by Bishop Jackson in 1872 at the northern end of Bishop's Avenue (Poliakoff 2013) were encountered in Trenches 252, 276 and 285.
- 7.9.25 In Trench 252 a 0.20m thick consolidation layer comprised of demolition rubble [2867] was observed at 3.55m OD. Truncating this was the construction cut [2870] for the foundation of the Coachman's Lodge, which was seen in section (Figure 65, Section 352). The cut was recorded at 3.75m OD at the highest point and contained a bedding/trample layer [2866] consisting of a 0.10m thick soft dark greyish brown sandy silt. Above this were the 0.70m high foundations of the lodge [2865] which were constructed out of red and yellow brick measuring 230mm x 100mm x 70mm in a random header and stretcher combination and bonded with a yellowish white sandy mortar with flint inclusions. The foundations continued to present day ground level which was recorded at 3.75m OD. Extending NW-SE from the rear entrance to the lodge were two brick footings [2873] & [2874], two to three courses high, which comprised red and yellow brick bonded with a yellowish white sandy mortar. They were recorded at 3.57m OD and 3.69m OD respectively and could either represent the remains of a porch or relate to the ceramic drainage pipes observed within the trench [2872] & [2928]. A cast iron pipe [2918] was observed in Trench 286 to the rear of the building running in an NW-SE orientation.
- 7.9.26 Foundations were also encountered in Trench 285 on the northern side of the lodge, in the form of a concrete slab [2916] which measured 0.50m x 0.26m within the LOE of the trench and was recorded at 3.60m OD. A gas pipe was observed within cut [2912] at 3.72m OD. These features were overlain with a 0.23m thick layer of made ground [2914] within which a brass gaming piece (sf 193) was recovered.
- 7.9.27 Several make up layers [2888], [2887], [2886], [2885], [2884] were observed underneath the Yorkstone floor [2883] within the rear room of the lodge, overlying horticultural soil [2889] from which pottery dated to 1820-1900 was recovered. The Yorkstone floor was recorded at

4.03m OD and the top of the horticultural soil at 3.48m OD.

- 7.9.28 Some distance to the southwest of the Coachman's Lodge, in Trench 151 (Figure 66), the partial remains of a brick-lined garden path [1709] were observed at 3.16m OD. It measured 10.00m NE-SW by 2.00m NW-SE and was one course thick, constructed of machine frogged Victorian red and yellow stock brick bonded with Portland cement.

Stable yard (Figures 67 & 82, Sections 68, 69, 140 & 277)

- 7.9.29 A number of layers across the stable yard probably date to the 19th century and consist of made ground. The northwestern end of the block was partially demolished sometime between the late 18th-early 19th centuries, possibly to provide room for the Gothick Lodge building, part of which appears to have been built upon the older stable block foundations [883]. The stables were rebuilt in 1873 following fire damage (Brown 2009b), evidence for which was found as a number of demolition layers.
- 7.9.30 The remains of a brick surface [1720] seemingly constructed prior to the fire were observed in Trench 153. It was built of a mixture of machined, frogged yellow stock M STAMP brick, reused Tudor brick and narrow frogged post-Great Fire brick which combined provides a spot date of 1850-1925. A base constructed of early concrete [1796] was observed also observed just over 2.00m to the northeast of the brick surface at 3.50m OD. A rectangular space was observed within the centre of the concrete which likely contained a wooden or metal upright which suggests its use as the base of a winch of some kind.
- 7.9.31 The aforementioned made ground layers were overlaid by cobbled surface [315] in Trench 23 which was the same as [942] in Trench 58 and [1047] in Trench 67A. The surface was also observed as [1836] in Trench 153, [2483] in Trench 168 and [2844] in Trench 221. It was recorded between 3.71m OD and 3.96m OD. The partial remains of a herringbone floor surface were observed outside the front of the northwest end of the stable block (Plate 12). It is believed to be of 18th- to 19th-century date.
- 7.9.32 Trench 188, located within the central room of the existing stable block building, revealed a number of below ground features including culverts [2720], [2722] & [2723] a stone step [2717], a column base [2746], a soakaway [2740], a brick foundation [2742], a brick surface [2714] and a posthole [2719]. The stone step [2717] was observed at 3.99m OD and was made of Portland stone measuring 890-1150mm x 240mm x 110-170mm. It lay to the northeastern end of a brick surface which was constructed out of deeply frogged machine made post-Great Fire brick and yellow stock brick with a light brownish grey sandy mortar, dated to 1850-1900. It measured 3.20m NW-SE by 2.88m NE-SW and was one course thick at 3.98m OD. The brick column base [2746], built from yellow stock brick, measured 0.91m NW-SE by 0.73m NE-SW by 0.21m in height at 3.49m OD. Towards the northeastern end of the room was the soakaway [2740] which measured approximately 0.90m in diameter, was constructed out of unfrogged and frogged post-Great Fire and yellow brick dated to 1850-1900 and was recorded at 3.47m OD. The brick foundation [2742] located below the

entrance to the stable building, was made of reused early post-medieval brick bonded with 19th-century mortar. It measured 2.24m NW-SE by 0.22m NE-SW by 0.65m in height at 3.60m OD and extended beyond the LOE. Posthole [2719] was sub-rectangular in plan with vertical sides and a flat base, measuring 0.22m NE-SW by 0.19m NW-SE by 0.27m deep at 3.63m OD. It contained the decayed remnants of a wooden post. The culverts [2720], [2722] & [2723] were observed at 3.94m OD, 3.76m OD and 3.77m OD respectively.

- 7.9.33 To the north of the stable building, in Trench 156, a brick pathway [2071] and an oval shaped brick-lined water feature [2074] were encountered. The pathway [2071] was made of red paving brick which has a wide date range of 1690-1900. It was laid onto made ground [2072] containing pottery that dated from 1890 onward. Where it survived it measured 1.20m NW-SE by 0.40m NE-SW into the LOE at 3.82m OD. The water feature [2074] was constructed of frogged thick red post-Great Fire brick with a light yellowish brown sandy mortar and a concrete base. Oval in shape it was 2.00m N-S by 1.64m E-W by 0.31m in height to the basal LOE. A 20mm thick layer of concrete rendering was observed on both sides of the brickwork and a small hole, approximately 100mm in diameter, was situated at the centre of the concrete base. This feature, recorded at 4.04m OD, closely resembles a number of similarly constructed features located across the palace grounds, notably near the rockery and within the Walled Garden.

South End of Stables and West of West Courtyard (Figure 68)

- 7.9.34 The south end of the stable block saw activity during the 19th century with the construction of a new toilet block alongside a number of cut features/rubbish pits within the immediate vicinity. These features were observed in Trenches 25, 39, 67, 68, 74, 154, 163, 168 and 170.
- 7.9.35 During the 19th century the ground was made up by a series of deposits dumped over the area of the previous Housekeeper's Wing in Trench 67D and two rubbish pits were dug. Pit [1068] measured 0.80m E-W x 0.2m N-S x 0.50m in depth at 3.90m OD, although the feature was not fully exposed, and was filled by [1067] a dark brown sandy silt 0.28m in thickness at 3.69m OD and [1066] a loose light greyish beige mixture of rubble, sand and silt, 0.21m in thickness at 3.89m OD. A sawn piece of animal bone, either butchering or craft waste, (sf 68), was recovered from [1066]. Pit [1065] measured 0.80m E-W x 0.25m N-S x 0.53m in depth at 3.92m OD as seen. It was filled by [1064], a loose dark grey silty sand. Another rubbish pit [2508] was observed in section within Trench 168, truncating an 18th-century robber cut [2512]. It had gradually sloping sides with an irregular base and measured 1.70m NW-SE by 0.60m in depth. It was observed at 3.70m OD and contained a loose dark brownish grey sandy silty rubble [2509]. Further south two further rubbish pits were recorded in Trench 170. Pit [2418] was circular in plan with near vertical sides and a flat base, measuring 0.94m NE-SW by 0.62m NW-SE (into the LOE) by 0.39m deep at 3.65m OD. It contained a firmly compacted mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional

CBM, mortar and chalk flecks and occasional clinker, glass, a copper alloy mount/rivet and clay tobacco pipe dated to the 19th century. Within 1.5m to the south another pit [2423] was seen extending into the southern and eastern LOEs of the same trench. It appeared to be sub-circular in plan with gradual sides and a flat base. It measured 0.60m NE-SW (into the LOE) by 0.80m NW-SE (into the LOE) by 0.08m in depth at 3.69m OD. It was filled with a friable yellowish light brown with orangey brown mottling sandy silt [2424]. This shallow pit was truncated by posthole [2464] which was recorded at 3.84m OD and measured 160mm x 160mm x 300mm in depth. It was square in plan and contained remnants of decayed wood. It is likely this represents an old fence post. To the south of these features in Trench 168 pit [2501] was observed in the southwest facing section. It had gradually sloping sides and a flat base and measured 1.30m E-W by 0.25m deep at 3.68m OD. It was filled by a loosely compacted brownish grey silt which contained frequent dumps of brick, tile, mortar and plaster.

- 7.9.36 Part of a soakaway, likely associated with the stable block toilets [1056], was exposed within construction cut [1057], in Trench 67B together with a series of layers, including [1055], a possible compacted gravel surface, 0.06m in thickness at 3.60m OD, overlain by two thin layers of sandy silt [1054] and [1053] of unknown purpose. The same soakaway was encountered again in Trench 154 as context [1768]. This enabled a total circumference of 1.40m to be ascertained. It was constructed from machine made frogged post-Great Fire brick dated 1850-1900. It was subsequently connected to what appears to be a modified part of the cellar of the old Housekeeper's Wing [1858] by a vaulted roof [607] & [1754], in order to create a makeshift sewer. Where encountered *in situ* the roof extended for 2.60m NE-SW by 1.56m NW-SE at 4.10m OD and was constructed with frogged and unfrogged red post-Great Fire brick dated to 1780-1900. Additional masonry [1857] was added around the soakaway which combined with walls [1739], [1752], [1806] and [1807] formed part of the later drainage system for the toilets. The backfill of the sewer cess pit [1751] contained pottery dated to 1850-1900 and a partial fragment of a human skull (see Appendix 13).
- 7.9.37 The foundations of the toilet block itself were observed initially within Trench 68. It consisted of a NE-SW aligned wall [1092] with a NW-SE return [1090], both constructed from yellow stock bricks with a mortar surface representing the remains of an internal floor [1087]. This masonry was exposed further in Trench 154 where it was revealed as a sewer cap [1740] located within the toilet block structure, recorded at 4.26m OD along with brickwork [1741] and [1742]. Wall [1743] represented the southern limit of the toilet block, recorded at 4.38m OD with walls [1744], [1746], [1748], [1771] & [1772] denoting internal divisions. The northeastern end of the toilets were observed as wall [1770] which returned in a NW-SE orientation.
- 7.9.38 A wall, [606], and vaulted roof, [607], could be seen in the southern edge of Trench 39A (Figure 83, Section 126). These were originally thought to belong to a basement within the Housekeeper's Wing however the spot date for the brick from [607] dates this structure to

the 19th century.

- 7.9.39 Nineteenth-century rebuilds of the Tudor wall foundations were recorded within Trench 74 as [1155], [1161], and [1142] (Figure 83, Sections 202, 203 and 204).
- 7.9.40 Trench 25 provided evidence for probable rebuilding of a Tudor wall and bedding layers for a series of robbed out surfaces (Figure 83, Section 70). Cut [330], measuring 0.65m NW-SE x 0.14m in depth at 3.40m OD, and filled by [329], a mid yellowish brown silty sand, was thought to be associated with the rebuilding of Tudor wall foundation [344]. Overlying this cut and fill were four layers, [328], [327], [339] and [326], ranging in thickness from 0.03m to 0.40m, thought to represent bedding layers for a robbed out surface. There were no closely dateable finds from these layers but they are thought to be 19th century in date.
- 7.9.41 A brick culvert was exposed in Trench 39 as [602] and in Trench 22 as [314] (Figure 68). The culvert was constructed of stock bricks laid in stretchers and bonded by cement. The walls were vertical and the roof varied between being vaulted and flat stone slabs. A ceramic drain pipe [2244] was observed in Trench 163 within cut [2243]. It was NW-SE orientated and likely feeds to/from the toilet block. Another pipe was observed in cut [2207] to the southwest, along with associated masonry [2212], observed in section only. Structure [2197] which was built with frogged Voussoir Victorian red brick dated to 1800-1925 with concrete footings [2209] may relate to the drainage and represent a part of a brick inspection chamber.
- 7.9.42 Nineteenth-century footings of the extant curved boundary wall were exposed as [1141] in Trench 74 as was brick drain, [1153], constructed of red unfrogged bricks, laid in alternate courses of headers and stretchers.
- 7.9.43 A previous floor surface was exposed within Trench 24. The floor, [308], consisted of roughly cut green sandstone paving, laid randomly at 3.49m OD. Associated with this floor surface was a brick step, [310], constructed from reused bricks measuring 55mm x 107mm x 230mm and bonded with a white chalky sand.

West Courtyard (Figure 69)

- 7.9.44 The work within the main area of the western courtyard revealed numerous 19th-century drainage features.
- 7.9.45 Features revealed along the northeast edge of the courtyard within Trench 26B consisted of a soakaway cap, [363] to 18th-century cistern [394], tile and brick drainage gullies, [1305] and [1306] and a wall, [425], of which too little was exposed to identify its use.
- 7.9.46 Along the southeastern edge of the courtyard within Trench 26H was brick drain [496] which may have continued as brick drain [1312] within Trench 26Y to the east. A remnant of the 19th-century courtyard surface [1313] was uncovered in the latter trench consisting of a sandstone paving slab. Trench 26G contained a soakaway [493], and two possibly associated drains [501] and [502]. Spot dates for the tiles used within drain [502] suggest a Phase 6 date however when these features were recorded on site they were thought to

relate to each other, it is therefore possible that the tiles within drain [502] were reused. Another soakaway, [490], was also revealed within this trench to the northwest. The backfill, [491], of this soakaway contained two pieces of an iron bar and an S-shaped iron structural or decorative fitting (sf 62)

- 7.9.47 Towards the southeast corner of the courtyard in Trench 26J was soakaway [514].
- 7.9.48 Within the centre of the courtyard in Trench 26CC well head [1326] was revealed with a brick culvert, [367], thought to run into the well found to the southwest in Trench 26C. The brick culvert included an internal pump mechanism attached to the culvert floor and worked by a wooden handle.
- 7.9.49 To the south of the western courtyard in Trench 27 a silty sand bedding layer, [385], 0.06m in thickness, at 2.96m OD and the remnants of tile surface [384], at 3.02m OD, survived as a single course under a step.

North of the Palace and the East Lawn

- 7.9.50 To the north of the West Courtyard further drainage was installed and consisted of a brick-built vaulted drain [626] which may have fed a brick soakaway, [676], in Trenches 42 and 46 respectively (Figure 70).
- 7.9.51 Overlying these a layer of subsoil was recorded in Trenches 41 [596], 47 [694], 42 [655], 46 [674] and 49 [751]. Cutting through which in Trench 41 were two further brick soakaways [614] and [618].
- 7.9.52 A number of planting furrows were observed on the East Lawn, north of the walled garden, in Trench 165 (Figure 71). A total of eight furrows were observed [2295], [2301], [2303], [2320], [2322], [2326], [2328] & [2330] three of which were excavated and recorded in plan, the remainder were seen in section only. Where excavated they measured a maximum of 2.30m NE-SW (into the LOE) by 0.40m NW-SE by 0.13m-0.28m in depth between 3.96m OD and 4.08m OD. They were filled with a soft mid greyish brown silty sand [2296], [2302], [2304], [2321], [2323], [2327], [2329] & [2331] with moderate small to medium sub-angular to angular flint pebbles, occasional charcoal and CBM fragments, concrete, post-medieval peg tile and pottery dated between the late 17th to late 19th centuries. A number of small metal items were also recovered including a copper alloy pin and six incomplete nails from [2296], a cable type copper-alloy pin and an iron 'tag' (sf 261) from [2302] and three incomplete iron nails from [2304]. It is likely that the tag would have once identified the contents of at least one of the planting furrows. One of the furrows [2303] appears to truncate an earlier oval-shaped pit [2316] which had gradual sides and a concave base, measuring 0.50m NE-SW by 0.70m NW-SE by 0.17m in depth at 4.00m OD. It was filled with a soft slightly yellowish grey gravelly silty sand [2317] which contained occasional charcoal and CBM flecks and one copper alloy mount/rivet (sf 251). Further towards the northwest tree root activity [2324] was observed which aside from the tree roots contained a soft mid greyish brown silty sand [2325] which included charcoal flecks, CBM, clay tobacco

pipe stems and pottery dated to the late 17th-18th centuries. It was recorded at 3.79m OD.

Bishop Sherlock's Dining Room (Figures 70, 72 & 84, Sections 132, 135, 136 & 139)

- 7.9.53 In 1808 a new fireplace was installed in Bishop Sherlock's 18th-century Dining Room and shortly after, sometime around 1816 the room was converted into a kitchen. During substantial works within this room to restore it back to its 18th-century style many of the features within this kitchen were revealed.
- 7.9.54 Evidence for the construction of a new fireplace was revealed as the infilling of the original 1750 fireplace with [647] and [648] around a new hearth [648].
- 7.9.55 This fireplace was later replaced by [639]/[712] constructed in front of the replacement hearth. This new fireplace is possibly that shown on an 1813 plan of the room. The fireplace was constructed of a mixture of red, yellow and purple unfrogged bricks measuring 222mm x 97mm x 60-65mm. It consisted of two piers and an E-W wall which were built up against the infill/blocking [647] and hearth [648] and were free standing apart from the lower course of a three course footing that was within a shallow construction cut.
- 7.9.56 Ground make up layers were deposited as [645] and [710]/[711] above which was constructed the kitchen floor, [668], and range, [666]. The floor was built of full size and half size red and purple unfrogged bricks, 220mm x 110mm x 65-70mm, laid on bed at 2.89m OD. The floor butted up to the fireplace. The range was built on top of the floor and consisted of red frogged brick, 220-230mm x 100mm x 60mm, laid mostly as headers with the occasional stretcher.
- 7.9.57 At a later date, possibly around 1814, a flue was added which ran to the fireplace, [637]. Further made ground was found overlying the floor.
- 7.9.58 The next major developments included the construction of a brick culvert, [621], and the rebuilding of the west pier of the fireplace, range and retaining wall.
- 7.9.59 Three postholes were excavated that are thought to be associated with scaffolding used during the refurbishment of the ceiling.

East Courtyard (Figures 73 & 85, Sections 4, 209, 210 & 219)

- 7.9.60 Although the Palace originated around the area of the current Eastern Courtyard the works carried within this area largely revealed 19th- and 20th-century features.
- 7.9.61 Approximately 0.60m to the north of the courtyard wall in Trench 6, a small yellow brick retaining wall [99] was recorded. This was partially constructed of bricks of the same type as the blocking described above and had been truncated to 3.23m OD. This wall was constructed in a steep sided cut [100] which truncated the mottled sand. To the south of the wall a tile floor was recorded between 3.27m OD and 3.23m OD. The tiles were imported from the Low Countries and date to the 17th and 18th centuries. Here they were thought to be reused. The wall and tile floor were thought to represent a light well.
- 7.9.62 The light well was cut through in the east by the construction cut for a later wall of yellow

brick [65] dating to the 19th century. This wall was truncated to immediately below the current paved floor of the courtyard at 3.85m OD. This wall measured 0.37m wide and extended 0.88m north from the southern courtyard wall where it was bonded to an east-west return which ran beyond the eastern limit of excavation and protruded 0.22m beyond the north-south stretch. The construction cut was filled with a dark grey brown silt sand [101]. The wall was observed again during later work in Trench 77 where it was revealed to be the foundation for a pre-1873 lean to. Here it was seen to consist of walls [1230] and [1257] against the south wall and walls [1210], [1212], [1213], [1233], [1247], [1249] and a blocking of arch [1214] adjacent to the southern part of the east wall.

- 7.9.63 This wall was abutted to the south by a short brick structure [78] capped with reused Flemish floor tiles similar to those seen in base of the light well onto which it was built. The capping was encountered at 3.75m OD and the structure dated to the early 19th century. When exposed further in Trench 77 it was seen to extend alongside the southern wall of the courtyard in a southeast direction for 10.60m and was subsequently interpreted as a service duct [1225].
- 7.9.64 Trench 76A revealed the foundations [1228] and [1227] of the western wall of the courtyard (Figure 85, Section 209). Within the construction of [1227] some of the bricks appeared to be reused Tudor bricks. The foundations of the northern wall were exposed within Trench 76B as [1229] (Figure 85, Section 210). Above the foundations two E-W walls were recorded within Trench 76A as [1188] and [1189] with a N-S wall, [1192], between. To the north a further fragment of wall, [1190], was revealed.
- 7.9.65 Bedding layers [1185], [1186], [1187], [1191] and [1193], possibly all the same layer, were exposed overlying these walls.
- 7.9.66 The foundations of the courtyard walls were also exposed in Trenches 76A, 76B, 77A, 77B and 77C as [1268] west, [1224] south, [1272] east and [1229] north.
- 7.9.67 The remains of a breather gap was observed along the eastern, southern and northern walls of the courtyard. It consisted to the north of the eastern courtyard wall of a 0.24m wide by 0.07m high brick wall, [1194], located 0.60m from the courtyard wall. This gap was laid with two rows of floor tiles [1200]. It continued to the south as wall [1216] and tiled floor [1218]. Against the southern wall the majority of this masonry had been removed by a later robber cut [1258], however a small remnant remained to the west as wall [1261] and tiles [1260]. A small fragment of the same feature was revealed adjacent to the western wall as wall [1231] and mortar bedding [1266] for the tiled surface which had been robbed by cuts [1264] and [1271].
- 7.9.68 The foundations of the 19th-century toilet block were encountered in Trench 117 as walls [1677], [1679], [1681], [1684], [1687] and [1688] between 3.61m OD and 3.72m OD. A later concrete encased drain [1686] truncates wall [1688] at 3.72m OD.
- 7.9.69 The base of a stairwell [1689] & [1690] were observed in the northeast corner of the courtyard in Trench 117. The base was constructed out of frogged stock brick measuring

210-220mm x 100-110mm x 60-70mm bonded with a yellowish brown mortar. This masonry was observed at 4.05m OD.

7.9.70 A variety of drainage features were observed within the courtyard consisting of manholes [1238], [1239] and [1253] together with associated drainage runs. A rectangular brick soakaway [1207] was also revealed within Trench 77C.

7.9.71 The wall footing of the east wall of the Great Hall was revealed within Trench 78 and showed a 19th-century rebuild, [1287], to the earlier Tudor wall.

Kitchen and Area south of the Palace (Figures 74 & 75)

7.9.72 A NW-SE aligned wall [1120] was constructed adjacent to earlier fireplace wall [1121] in Trench 73B (Figure 74). It was constructed from yellow and red bricks probably dating to the 19th century and was roughly built to support the earlier wall.

7.9.73 Immediately to the east in Trench 80 adjacent to the outside wall of the Palace was an E-W wall brick wall [1393] which represents the remains of the footings of a lean-to structure annotated as 'Brush Room' on the 1873 plan of the Palace.

7.9.74 To the east in Trench 81 two brick culverts [1332] and [1333] were observed, the latter of which was capped with stone slabs.

7.9.75 To the west in Trench 86 (Figure 75) a cobbled surface [1397] was revealed to the northwest whilst a brick culvert [1388] and a E-W aligned brick wall [1387] was traced for a length of 3.30m within the trench. The wall was constructed from red brick and was 0.46m wide and appeared to be on a different alignment to the main Palace buildings.

The Walled Garden (Figures 76 & 86)

7.9.76 Trenches 101-116 were all excavated as part of an evaluation in the walled garden and provided evidence of horticultural activity related to the 18th- to 19th-century working kitchen garden in the form of planting pits, beds and holes, pathways and a water pump located at the centre of the garden. In addition, Trench 190 was excavated along the lines of the 18th-19th-century garden pathways so as to enable their restoration, exposing the original gravel surface in the process.

7.9.77 A total of nine pits, likely representing planting pits for the most part, were observed in Trenches 101, 104, 105 and 107. The details of the pits are tabulated below;

| Trench No. | Context No. | Type | Description | Length (m) | Width (m) | Depth (m) | High (mOD) | Low (mOD) |
|------------|-------------|------|---------------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| 101 | 1516 | Fill | Fill of [1517] | 0.60 | 0.38 | 0.09 | 3.46 | 3.46 |
| 101 | 1517 | Cut | Cut of pit | 0.60 | 0.38 | 0.09 | 3.46 | 3.37 |
| 101 | 1521 | Fill | Fill of [1522] | 1.60 | 0.78 | 0.84 | 3.25 | N/A |
| 101 | 1534 | Fill | Primary fill of [1522] | 0.70 | 0.60 | 0.05 | 2.54 | 2.37 |
| 101 | 1522 | Cut | Cut of pit/garden feature | 1.60 | 0.78 | 0.89 | 3.25 | 2.37 |
| 101 | 1525 | Fill | Fill of [1526] | 0.72 | 0.36 | 0.11 | 2.23 | N/A |

| | | | | | | | | |
|------------|-------------|------------|----------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 101 | 1526 | Cut | Cut of pit/garden feature | 0.72 | 0.36 | 0.11 | 2.23 | 2.10 |
| 104 | 1611 | Fill | Fill of [1612] | 1.80 | 0.60 | 0.22 | 3.39 | N/A |
| 104 | 1612 | Cut | Cut of pit | 1.80 | 0.60 | 0.22 | 3.39 | 3.22 |
| 105 | 1584 | Fill | Fill of [1585] | 1.00 | 0.56 | 0.19 | 3.39 | N/A |
| 105 | 1585 | Cut | Cut of pit | 1.00 | 0.56 | 0.19 | 3.58 | 3.39 |
| 105 | 1597 | Fill | Fill of [1598] | 1.08 | 0.46 | 0.24 | 3.45 | 3.44 |
| 105 | 1598 | Cut | Cut of pit/garden feature | 1.08 | 0.46 | 0.24 | 3.46 | 3.22 |
| 105 | 1609 | Fill | Fill of [1610] | 0.90 | 0.54 | 0.32 | 3.75 | N/A |
| 105 | 1610 | Cut | Cut of pit | 0.90 | 0.54 | 0.32 | 3.75 | 3.43 |
| 107 | 1557 | Fill | Fill of [1558] | 2.15 | 1.50 | 0.18 | 3.79 | 3.77 |
| 107 | 1558 | Cut | Cut of pit/garden feature | 2.15 | 1.50 | 0.18 | 3.77 | 3.61 |
| 107 | 1560 | Fill | Fill of [1561] | 1.76 | 0.46 | NFE | 3.67 | 3.61 |
| 107 | 1561 | Cut | Cut of pit | 1.76 | 0.46 | 0.27 | 3.67 | 3.36 |
| 107 | 1568 | Fill | Fill of [1569] | 2.00 | 0.62 | NFE | 3.61 | 3.61 |
| 107 | 1569 | Cut | Cut of possible pit | 2.00 | 0.62 | NFE | 3.61 | 3.61 |

Table 6: Data relating to 19th-century planting pits

7.9.78 The fills of the pits varied between yellow, brown, grey, silty, clayey sand and contained a collection of cultural material comprising residual medieval and post-medieval pottery, residual Roman and post-medieval CBM, glass, metal, charcoal, bone, struck flint and pebbles.

7.9.79 Five linear planting beds were observed within Trenches 102, 103 & 104, details of which are presented below;

| Trench No. | Context No. | Type | Description | Length (m) | Width (m) | Depth (m) | High (mOD) | Low (mOD) |
|------------|-------------|------------|-------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 102 | 1564 | Fill | Upper fill of [1577] | 2.20 | 1.70 | 0.09 | 3.73 | 3.73 |
| 102 | 1571 | Fill | Lower fill of [1577] | 2.20 | 1.70 | 0.22 | 3.67 | N/A |
| 102 | 1577 | Cut | Horticultural bedding trench | 2.20 | 1.70 | 0.40 | 3.84 | 3.41 |
| 102 | 1572 | Fill | Upper fill of [1573] | 1.60 | 1.04 | 0.24 | 3.61 | 3.59 |
| 102 | 1586 | Fill | Lower fill of [1573] | 0.98 | 0.60 | 0.37 | 3.29 | N/A |
| 102 | 1573 | Cut | Horticultural bedding trench | 1.60 | 1.04 | 0.59 | 3.49 | 2.92 |
| 102 | 1574 | Fill | Fill of [1575] | 0.88 | 0.42 | 0.27 | 3.50 | N/A |
| 102 | 1575 | Cut | Horticultural bedding trench | 0.98 | 0.60 | 0.27 | 3.50 | 3.18 |
| 103 | 1622 | Fill | Fill of [1623] | 2.20 | 1.00 | 0.15 | 3.90 | 3.87 |
| 103 | 1623 | Cut | Horticultural bedding trench | 2.20 | 1.00 | 0.15 | 3.90 | 3.75 |
| 104 | 1613 | Fill | Fill of [1614] | 3.50 | 1.04 | 0.40 | 3.47 | 3.43 |
| 104 | 1614 | Cut | Horticultural bedding trench | 3.50 | 1.04 | 0.40 | 3.47 | 3.21 |

Table 7: Data relating to 19th-century linear planting beds

7.9.80 Mostly the fills of these linear planting beds comprised a dark grey black fine sandy silt or clay containing post-medieval pottery and CBM, shell, animal bone and pebbles.

7.9.81 Three small circular cut features interpreted as postholes, but which could also feasibly

represent smaller tree/shrub planting holes or be for support frames, were encountered in Trenches 101 and 107;

| Trench No. | Context No. | Type | Description | Length (m) | Width (m) | Depth (m) | High (mOD) | Low (mOD) |
|------------|-------------|------|--------------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| 101 | 1527 | Fill | Fill of [1528] | 0.24 | 0.20 | 0.13 | 3.24 | 3.05 |
| 101 | 1528 | Cut | Cut of planting/posthole | 0.24 | 0.20 | 0.13 | 3.24 | 3.05 |
| 101 | 1529 | Fill | Fill of [1530] | 0.24 | 0.18 | 0.16 | 3.24 | 3.05 |
| 101 | 1530 | Cut | Cut of planting/posthole | 0.24 | 0.18 | 0.16 | 3.25 | 3.09 |
| 107 | 1565 | Fill | Fill of [1566] | 0.18 | 0.16 | 0.19 | 3.80 | N/A |
| 107 | 1566 | Cut | Cut of planting/posthole | 0.18 | 0.16 | 0.19 | 3.80 | 3.61 |

Table 8: Data relating to 19th-century planting/postholes

7.9.82 The fills were comparable, consisting of a firm brownish grey silty sand and clay containing occasional fragments of CBM, burnt flint, mortar and bone. The CBM was all dated to the post-medieval period (15th century to 19th century).

7.9.83 Four of the trenches also encountered part of the original 18th/19th-century gravel pathway (Plate 13). The paths were comprised of compacted yellow-brown, coarse sandy gravel, which were sealed on each occasion by a loose, mottled dark blackish-grey and mid yellow silty sand with occasional small pebbles. This layer is believed to represent deliberate levelling deposits associated with the construction of the overlying gravel surface. Further details concerning the pathways as encountered in the trenches are presented in the table below;

| Trench No. | Context No. | Type | Description | Length (m) | Width (m) | Depth (m) | High (mOD) | Low (mOD) |
|------------|-------------|---------|----------------------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| 102 | 1533 | Deposit | Gravel pathway | 2.20 | 1.40 | 0.13 | 3.77 | 3.61 |
| 102 | 1594 | Layer | Levelling for gravel path (1533) | 2.20 | 1.73 | 0.11 | 3.72 | 3.50 |
| 105 | 1570 | Deposit | Gravel pathway | 3.60 | 1.04 | 0.16 | 3.83 | 3.77 |
| 105 | 1581 | Layer | Bedding layer for pathway (1570) | 0.50 | 1.90 | 0.10 | 3.62 | 3.60 |
| 116 | 1669 | Deposit | Gravel pathway | 0.90 | 0.82 | 0.10 | 3.85 | N/A |
| 116 | 1670 | Layer | Bedding layer for pathway (1669) | 0.35 | N/A | 0.08 | 3.76 | 3.65 |
| 190 | 2731 | Deposit | Gravel pathway | - | 1.00-0.60 | 0.15 | 3.87 | 3.82 |
| 190 | 2734 | Layer | Bedding layer for pathway (2731) | - | - | 0.08 | 3.67 | N/A |

Table 9: Data relating to late 18th/early 19th-century gravel paths

7.9.84 Uncovered in Trench 105, was evidence for the garden's water source, in the form of a central brick well [1655]. This structure at some point appears to have undergone alterations, possibly with the addition of a pumping mechanism and perhaps an open trough which allowed waste water to be recycled as evidenced by a series of construction cuts.

7.9.85 The earliest cut [1606] was observed in an extension to the trench and appeared as a 0.54m long curving edge of a heavily truncated cut. Its southwest extent continued beyond the limit

of excavation, whilst its southeastern extent was defined by truncation from cut [1604]. The cut had a steep to vertical side profile and survived to a depth of 0.76m. The lowest surviving level of the cut was at 2.71m OD, although this was not the base of the cut, which was not seen. The single fill [1605] comprised a loose mid greyish-yellow silty sand containing no artefactual evidence. It is believed that this cut represents a small remnant of a construction cut for the first phase of structure [1655], which it is believed has undergone substantial alterations associated with construction cuts [1604] and [1662]. (Figures 76b & 86, Section 267).

- 7.9.86 Overlying what remained of cut [1604] and extending westwards through the remainder of the trench was a 0.05m thick layer of loose light yellowish-brown gravel (context [1588]). Both its southwest and northwest extent continued beyond the excavation limits, whilst its northeast extent was defined by an untruncated edge. As with the previously discussed feature its southeastern extent was defined by truncation from cut [1604]. As seen the deposit measured 0.60m NE-SW x 1.60m NW-SE and had a surface level of 3.56m OD. This deposit is believed to represent a truncated remnant of an earlier pathway, contemporary with construction cut [1604]. (Figure 86, Sections 266 and 267).
- 7.9.87 The northern and western edge of cut [1604] was revealed within the trench extension and appeared as a 1.30m long, NE-SW orientated curved cut, which extended across the whole width of the trench. The associated structures in the cut extended southeastwards within the trench for around 1.70m, but clearly continued beyond the limit of excavation. The cut had a vertical, straight side profile and was excavated to a depth of 1.05m, or to a level of 2.50m OD, although this was not the base of the cut, which was not seen. The cut itself clearly represents a construction cut for all or part of brick structure [1655] and is likely to be roughly circular with a diameter of around 3.40m. (Figures 76b & 86, Section 267).
- 7.9.88 The main feature within cut [1604] was structure [1655] which comprised what is likely to be a circular construction of which around $\frac{1}{8}$ of its diameter was revealed within the trench. As seen the structure measured 0.90m NE-SW x 1.00m NW-SE x 1.20m in height. The whole structure comprised two distinct elements, the first of which was a brick base, the top of which had a level of 2.70m OD. It was constructed of red bricks lain horizontally with headers facing outwards, forming an even curved face to the structure. Only the exterior face of this was revealed and as seen the bricks measured 100mm wide x 60mm thick, bonded with a light greyish white mortar. Three courses of this brickwork were revealed, but it clearly continued beyond the excavated depth. (Figures 76b & 86, Section 267).
- 7.9.89 Lain directly onto the previously discussed brickwork was a brick dome, also context [1655]. This comprised a mixture of mainly red, with a few yellow bricks that measured 180mm long x 50mm thick, lain with stretchers facing outwards and bonded with a light greyish white mortar. Only the exterior face of this was revealed, which formed an even curve that gradually decreased in diameter with height. This dome survived to a height of 0.50m or 3.20m OD, which equates to around nine courses of bricks, at which point a capstone was

laid, context [1656]. (Figures 76b & 86, Section 267).

- 7.9.90 The possible presence of the two construction cuts ([1604] and [1606]) associated with this structure may indicate that structure [1655] could represent two distinct phases of construction, possibly with the lower part of the structure originally continuing above the existing ground surface and forming an open well. If this hypothesis was correct the domed covering seen topping the structure is likely to represent the same phase of construction as the subsequently discussed structural elements [1656] and [1657].
- 7.9.91 Capstone [1656] comprised a 0.04m thick rectangular stone slab measuring 0.60m E-W x 0.72m N-S lain directly onto the domed top of structure [1655] at a level of 3.25m OD. The stone was bonded to [1655] with light grey mortar and located on the western side of structure [1655], adjacent to structure [1657], (Figures 76b & 86, Section 267).
- 7.9.92 Structure [1657] was located roughly centrally above structure [1655] and comprised a square brick pillar measuring 0.35m NW-SE x 0.35m NE-SW x 0.32m high, which comprised four courses of red bricks each measuring around 210mm x 120mm x 50mm bonded with a light greyish white mortar. This was capped with a well dressed limestone block, with the four top edges bevelled at around 45°. The block was bonded to the underlying brickwork using the same light greyish white mortar and measured 0.35m NW-SE x 0.32m NE-SW x 0.19m high and a top level of 3.70m OD. Of particular interest was the presence of a 0.14m-circular hole located centrally within the top face of this stone. This was sealed with an iron cap or dowel, which had clearly once accommodated an additional structural element, probably an above ground water pump. (Figures 76b & 86, Section 267).
- 7.9.93 Fill deposit [1603] represents the final context within construction cut [1604] and was a 1.03m thick mid greyish-yellow silty sand with a surface level of 3.55m OD. This clearly represents the deliberate infilling of the cut undertaken as the final phase of the construction process. This was partly truncated both by later pit cutting as well as being overlain by gravel surfacing [1570]. (Figure 86, Section 267).
- 7.9.94 A well was observed in Trench 110. The feature, as observed, comprised of a construction cut [1630] and circular brick structure [1629]. Cut [1630] appeared sub-circular in plan and extended 0.60m x 0.55m x 0.18m in depth, continuing beyond the limit of excavation at 3.55m OD. The sides of the cut were vertical and exhibited a sharp break of slope at top, recorded at 3.61m OD. This feature was lined by brick structure [1629]. The highest level for this brick structure was also 3.61m OD and was constructed using purple and yellow shallow-frogged bricks sized 220mm x 110mm x 65mm arranged in random coursing. This structure was clearly of post-medieval date and interpreted as a well or soakaway, with associated construction cut. A projected alignment of this structure gives an internal diameter of approximately 0.80m (Figures 77, Section 264).

The Vinery & Bothies (Figure 77)

- 7.9.95 The Vinery and Bothy buildings were constructed in the northwest corner of the walled

- garden in 1821 (Brown 2009b). During restoration works a number of structural elements of both buildings were observed in Trenches 157, 158, 159, 166, 197, 198, 200 and 209.
- 7.9.96 Two postholes [2199] & [2201] were observed in Trench 159 which likely relate to the construction of the building during the early 19th century. They ranged in diameter between 0.56m and 0.76m respectively between 2.88m OD and 2.90m OD. They were observed truncating a layer of soft yellowish orange sand [2305] and were filled with a soft dark greyish brown silty sand containing animal bone and 19th-century brick fragments. They measured 0.17m and 0.31m in depth respectively although it is possible they were cut from higher in the sequence.
- 7.9.97 The vinery building consists of one central bay with two flanking bays. The inside of the building, which at the time of the archaeological monitoring had become derelict, was filled with a loose dark greyish brown sandy silt [1708] which contained frequent amounts of demolition rubble. Within this fill a large number of metal objects were recovered which relate to the cultivation of the garden and the vineries (see Appendix 6).
- 7.9.98 Revealed within the vinery itself, in Trench 157, were the partial remains of the original brick lined planting beds [2112], [2114], [2133] & [2135] which were constructed from frogged yellow stock and fletton like flower border brick measuring 230mm x 110mm x 60mm. They were observed between 4.29m OD and 4.59m OD. Adjacent to the planting beds, the remains of the original York stone paved surface were observed and recorded [2111] & [2113] at 4.36m OD.
- 7.9.99 Further investigation into the vinery revealed subterranean features which represent a 'hypocaust system' comprised of a series of large brick flues measuring a maximum diameter of 1.75m. They were designed to keep the vine roots warm and dry and similar examples have been seen in contemporary vineries elsewhere in the country such as at Culzean Castle in Ayrshire (Turner 1999). At 3.64m OD what appears to be a base or surface [2134] within the hypocaust system was encountered which was constructed out of specialist tiles, each measuring 300mm x 152mm x 52mm with a semi-circular incision measuring approximately 115mm. They were stamped

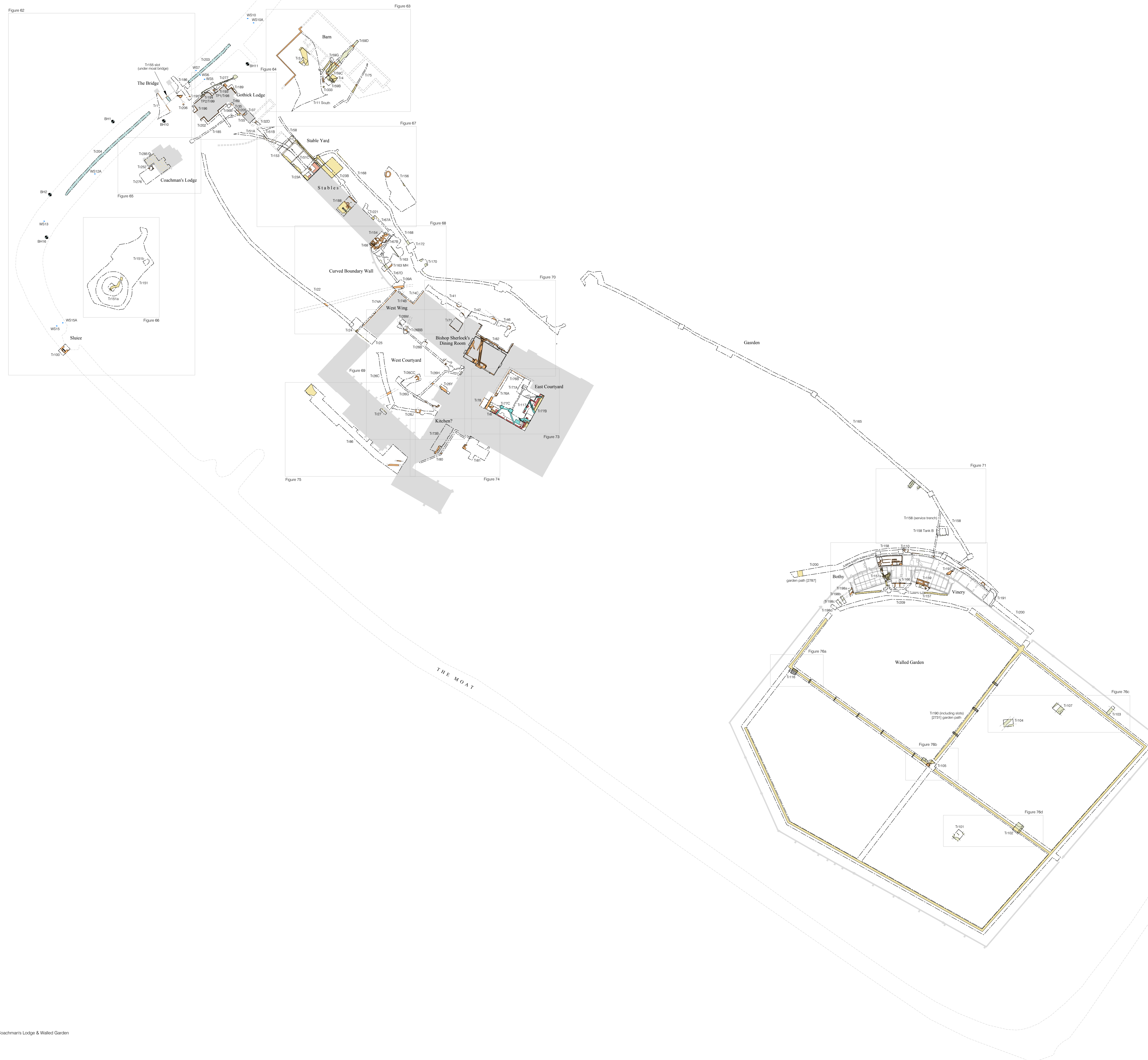
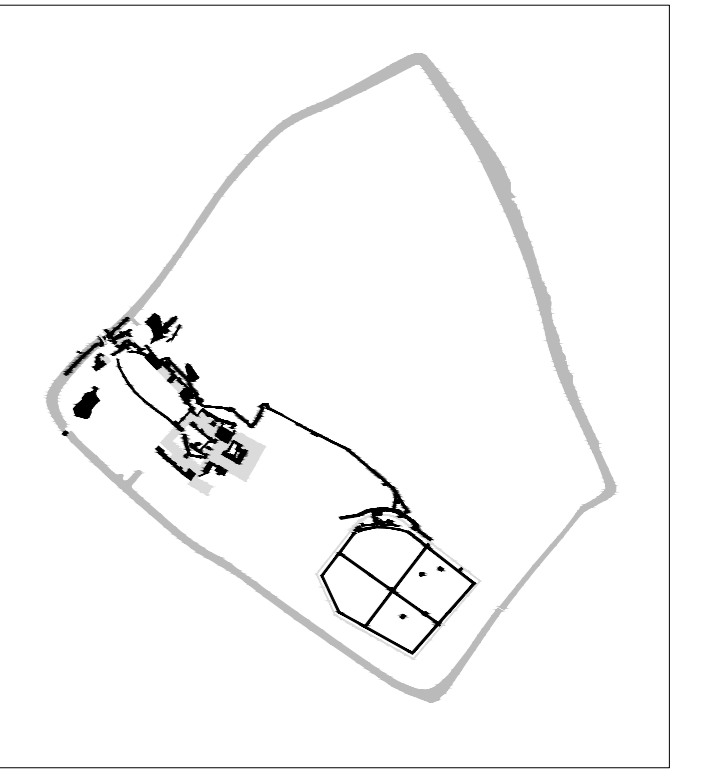
*REGISTERED 23RD OCT 1848
BY JOHN ROBERTS
34 EASTCHEAP LONDON*

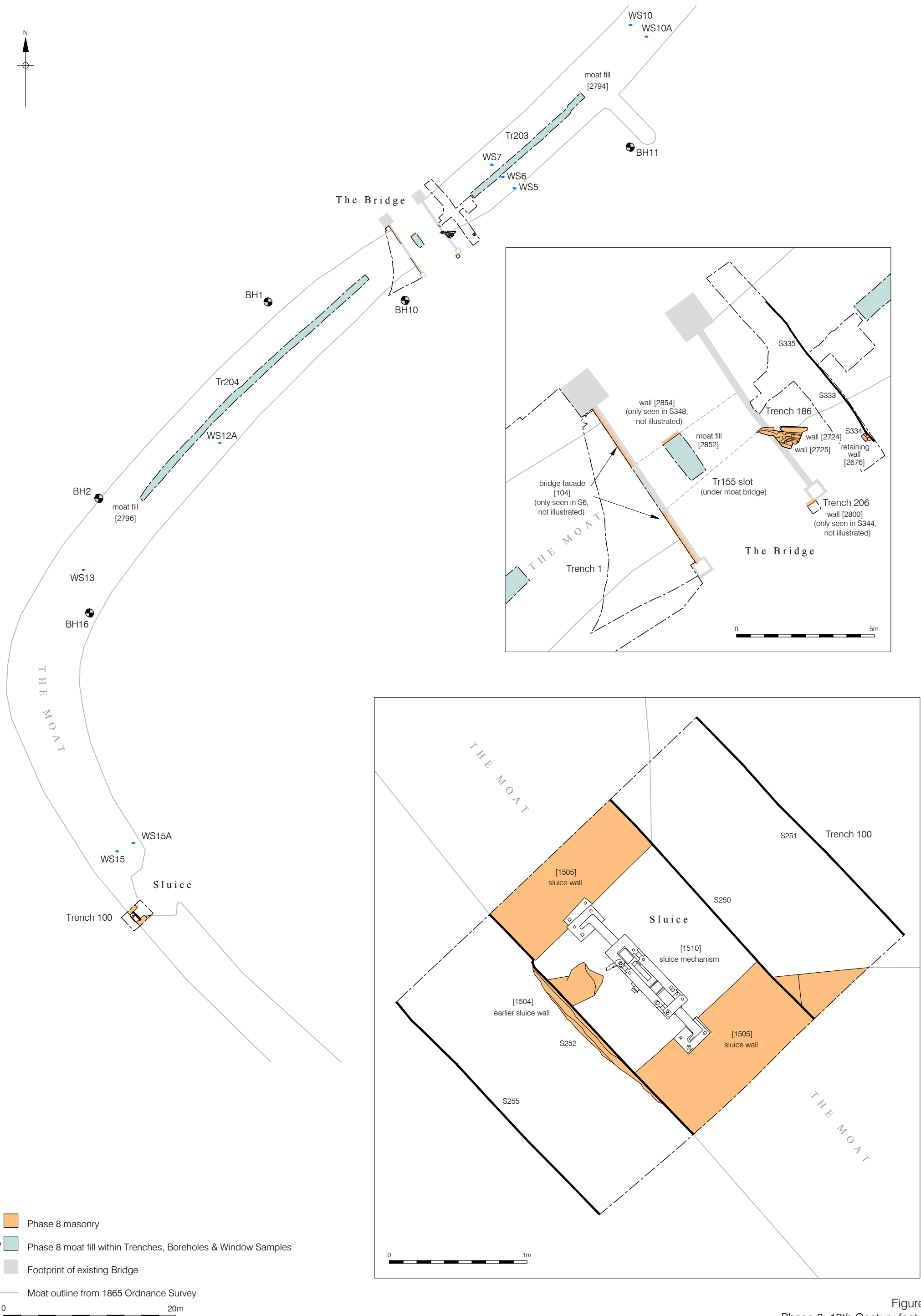
In Trench 159 located alongside the outer wall of the vinery and adjacent to the arches from which the flues extend from the interior (Figure 77, Section 282), a 0.20m thick layer of cattle bone [2156] was observed at 3.71m OD. It is likely this was utilised to create bone manure which, according to contemporary sources, would have been deposited along the vine borders to assist with its cultivation (Loudon 1871). A combination of brickwork [2776] & [2779] and robber cuts [2778] & [2780] observed in Trench 198 and which extend southwest from the vinery building, may relate to the hypocaust system.

- 7.9.100 A gravel pathway [2099] was observed on the eastern exterior to the vinery in Trench 157 at 3.74m OD, and seen again [2142] in Trench 159 overlying the layer of cattle bone. A brick plinth [2143] was observed sitting on top of the gravel surface measuring 0.48m NW-SE by 0.26m NE-SW at 3.92m OD. The plinth would appear to be the base of an unknown garden feature. At the exterior of the western side of the building a brick and stone surface/path [2092] was recorded at 3.28m OD. It comprised complete and complete fragments of frogged and unfrogged post-Great Fire and yellow stock brick (providing a date of 1850-1900) with fragments of York stone paving. Part of the gravel path [2737] that extends from the walled garden into the knot garden was observed in Trench 209 at 3.90m OD.
- 7.9.101 Trench 166 revealed the original location of the entrance to the vinery, located towards the centre of the building (Plate 14). A threshold was encountered at 4.16m OD measuring 1.60m E-W by 0.26m N-S by approximately 0.20m thick and made from Portland stone. It contained two recesses at either end which presumably supported the door jamb. Extending from the front of the building were two instances of brickwork [2350] & [2351], each one course high, measuring 0.90m N-S by 0.20m E-W by 0.06m thick and 1.10m N-S by 0.20m E-W by 0.06m thick respectively. They were recorded between 3.96m OD and 3.97m OD and were built from frogged yellow stock brick bonded with a whitish grey mortar. This masonry likely represents the remains of a porch which originally fronted the main entrance to the vinery.
- 7.9.102 The range of garden storage, accommodation and other ancillary buildings, otherwise known as the bothy, was built to the north side of the vinery. The buildings follow the extramural curve of the garden wall and consist of three bays and two bays separated by a planting bed. Excavation of the planting bed as part of Trench 158 revealed more evidence of the hypocaust system, also in use on the bothy side of the garden wall. Although no direct evidence that this is linked to the system encountered in the vinery was encountered during the archaeological monitoring, it would be reasonable to assume that this is the case. Brickwork [2230] comprised a central brick-lined channel, a portion of which contained narrow perpendicular brickwork bays within, which was generally E-W orientated, curving towards the southwestern corner. It was constructed out of red and yellow brick with shallow frogs along with red tile bonded with a light orange/grey mortar. In its entirety the masonry measured 7.30m E-W by 1.00m N-W. The structure appears to link a boiler which was located behind the eastern wall of the bay and a fireplace located behind the western wall. A construction cut [2231] for the masonry was observed at 4.05m OD and it was sealed with a 0.05m thin layer of loose mid brownish grey mortar silt [2232] contained frequent fragments of CBM, mortar, charcoal and flint pebbles. Part of a large arched culvert/flue [2768] & [2769] was observed in Trench 197, located towards the eastern end of the bothy beneath the brick floor surface [2765]. It was constructed of the same fabric as the flue observed in the vinery (Trench 159) and was observed between 4.18m OD and 4.21m OD. The exact dimensions could not be ascertained as the feature was not fully exposed within the LOE of

the trench. The floor was recorded at 4.29m OD.

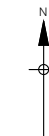
- 7.9.103 In Trench 158 a number of brick structures related to the bothy buildings were recorded. Wall [2137] which measured 2.20m E-W by 0.20m N-S by 0.70m in height was located within cut [2215] at 3.96m OD. It was constructed of frogged Victorian red brick bonded with a hard white mortar containing occasional flecks of charcoal. This wall represents the external wall of the coal bunker located within the building immediately to the south. A brick-lined well/soakaway [2125] in Trench 158 (also recorded as [1629] in Trench 110 – see Figure 77, Section 264). Circular in plan it measured 1.12m in diameter at 3.73m OD and was built with wide frogged machined bricks with no mortar. The well/soakaway was built within cut [2125] and was later infilled with a loose dark brown silty sand [2131] contained frequent fragments of slag, mortar and plaster. It was truncated by a later water pipe. A fragment of another soakaway [2312] in cut [2313] was observed closer to the front of the bothy building. It was built with frogged Victorian red brick with no mortar and where seen measured 0.50m E-W with a depth exceeding 0.65m beyond its LOE. It was recorded at 4.04m OD. The infill of the soakaway contained pottery dated to the 17th-19th centuries along with generic clay tobacco pipe stems. Elsewhere around the exterior of the bothy buildings the remains of brick-lined drains were also observed [2126] & [2136] at 3.38m OD and 4.07m OD respectively. Both fed out of the bothy towards the eastern end.
- 7.9.104 A number of cut features were observed in the soil outside the bothy that likely relate to its construction, in the form of postholes and linear truncations; [2141], [2202], [2224] and [2246]. They were observed between 3.91m OD and 4.06m OD in or immediately adjacent to the building itself. In addition two cut features which may be tree related/planting pits or beds [2173] & [2235] were observed further to the north of the building between 3.33m OD and 4.01m OD.
- 7.9.105 A portion of a gravel path was observed in Trench 200 to the west of the bothy buildings. The path [2787] was 1.86m NE-SW by 1.90, NW-SE and aligned in a NW-SE direction towards the western gate to the walled garden. Observed at 3.81m OD the path contained fragments of slate, mortar, CBM and pottery dated to 1760-1830.





- Phase 8 masonry
 - Phase 8 moat fill within Trenches, Boreholes & Window Samples
 - Footprint of existing Bridge
 - Moat outline from 1865 Ordnance Survey
- 0 20m
- © Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2013
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Figure 62
Phase 8: 19th Century features
The Moat
showing details of The Bridge & Sluice
Overview 1:400; The Bridge 1:125 & Sluice 1:25 at A3



- Phase 8 masonry
- Phase 8 surface
- Phase 8 cut feature

0 5m
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Figure 63
Phase 8: 19th Century features
The Barn
1:125 at A3

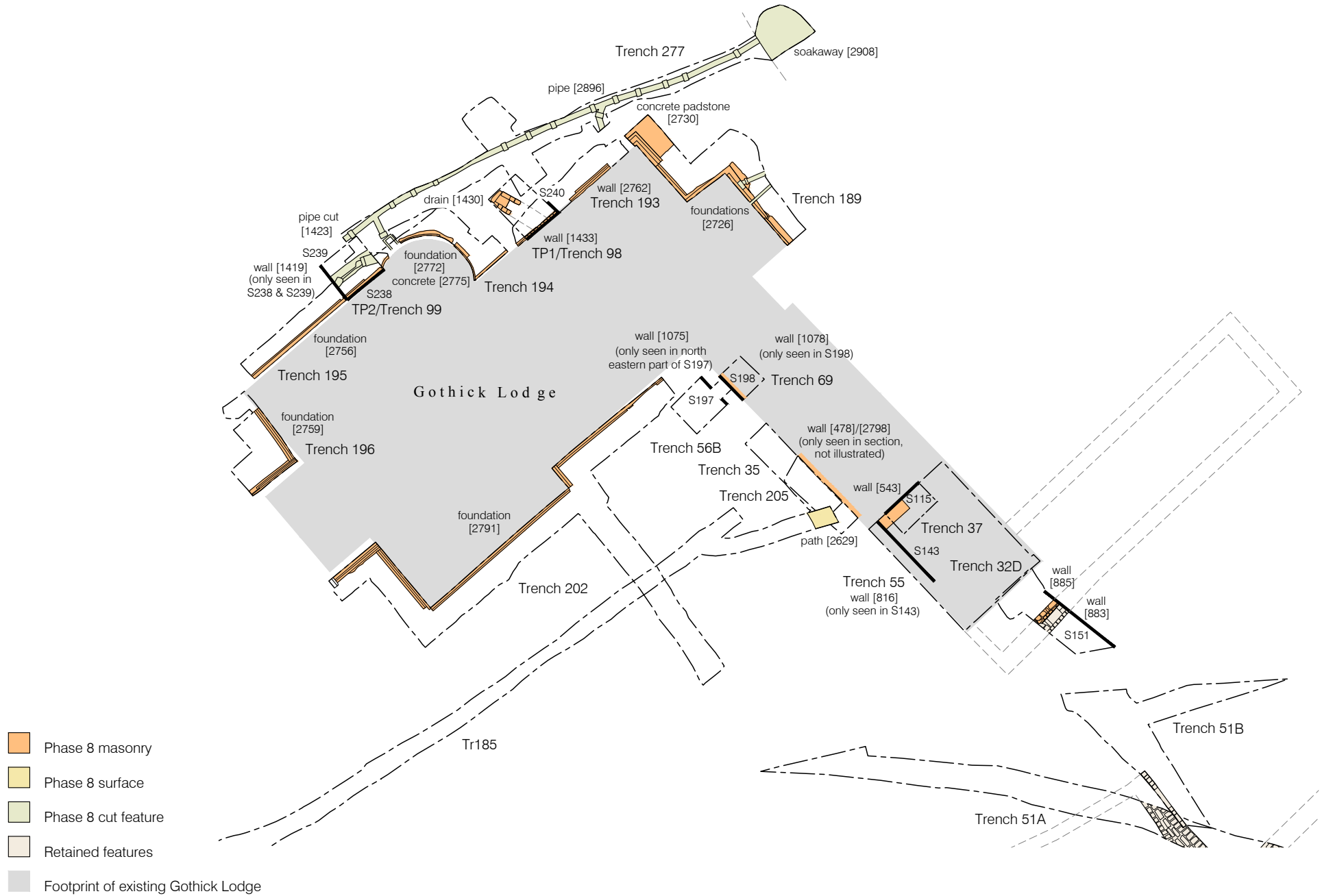
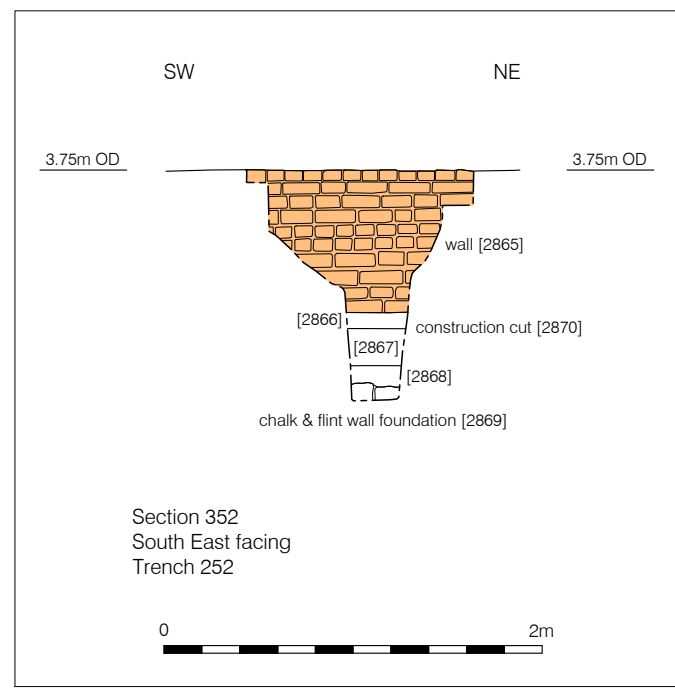
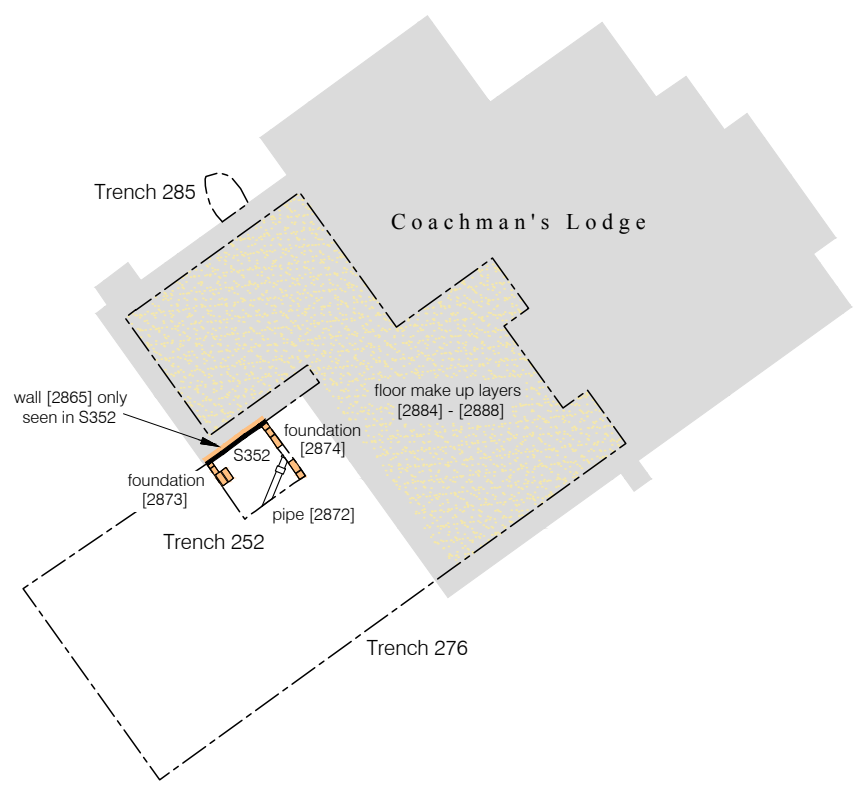





Figure 64
Phase 8: 19th Century features
Gothick Lodge
1:125 at A3




-  Phase 8 masonry
-  Phase 8 floor make up layers
-  Footprint of existing Coachman's Lodge



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Figure 65
Phase 8: 19th Century features
Coachman's Lodge
1:125 at A4

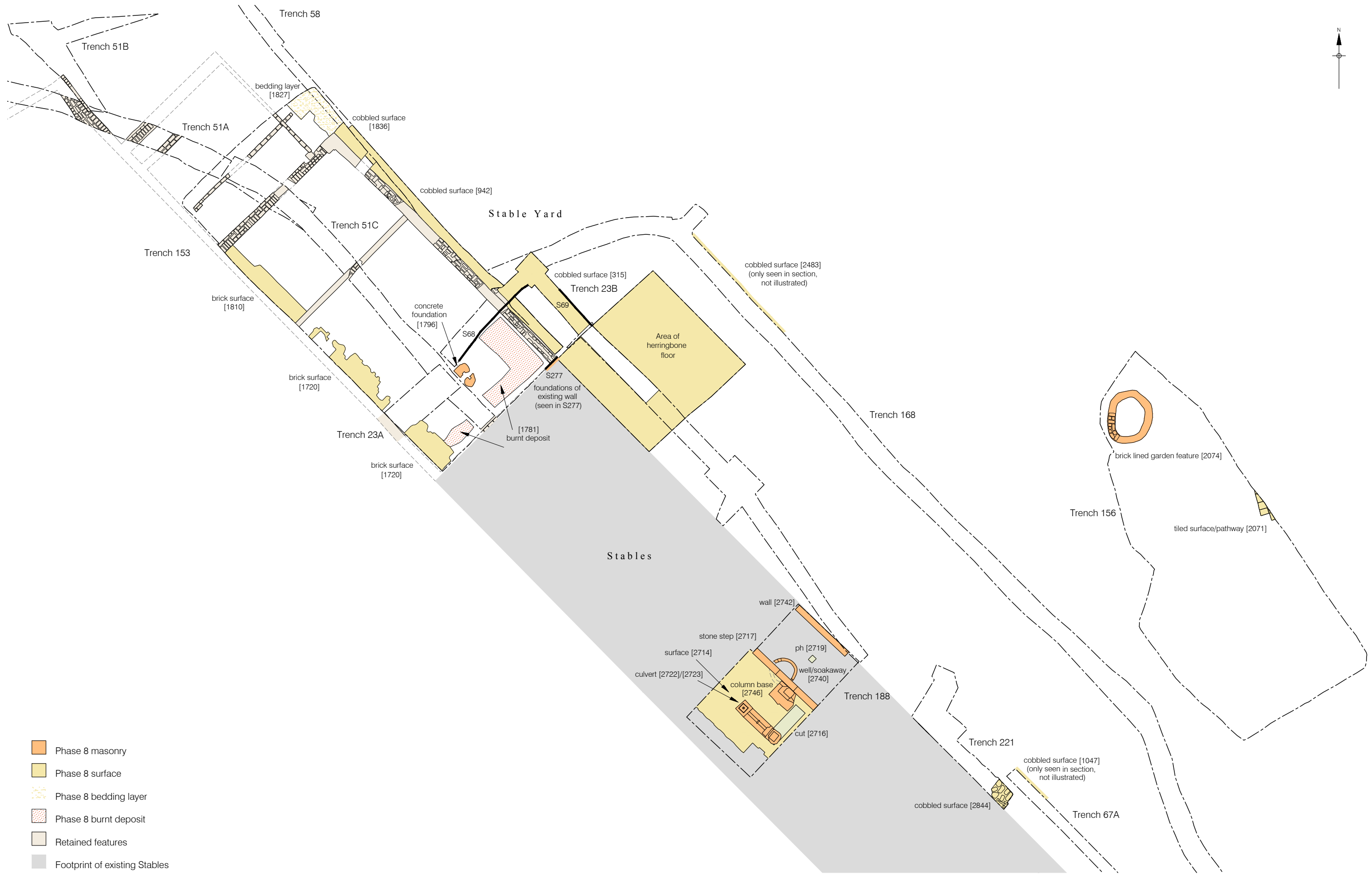


 Phase 8 surface



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Figure 66
Phase 8; 19th Century features
Garden path south of Coachman's Lodge
1:125 at A4



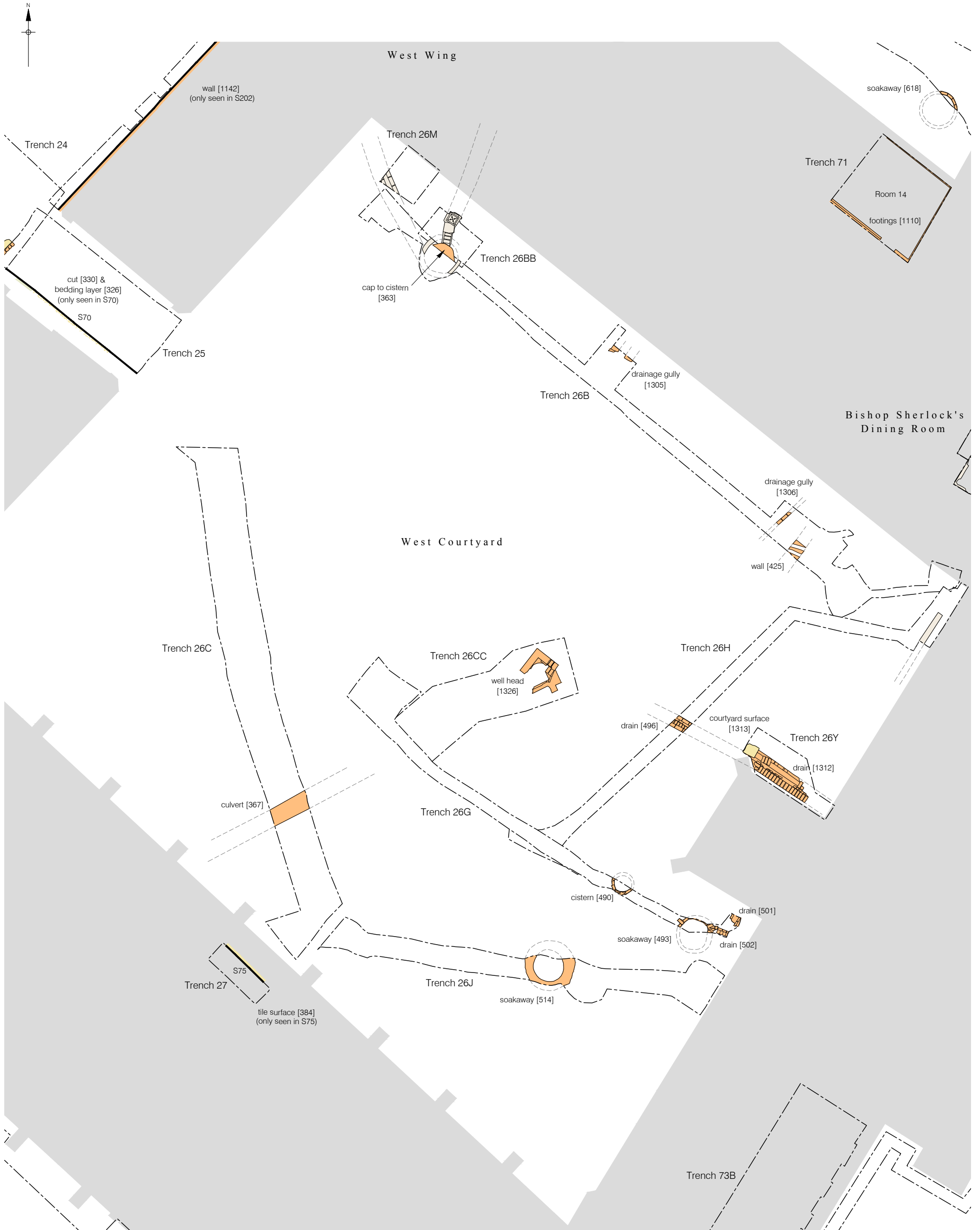
- Phase 8 masonry
- Phase 8 surface
- Phase 8 bedding layer
- Phase 8 burnt deposit
- Retained features
- Footprint of existing Stables



Figure 67
Phase 8: 19th Century features
The Stables
1:125 at A3



Figure 68
Phase 8: 19th Century features
South End of Stables & West of West Courtyard
1:125 at A3



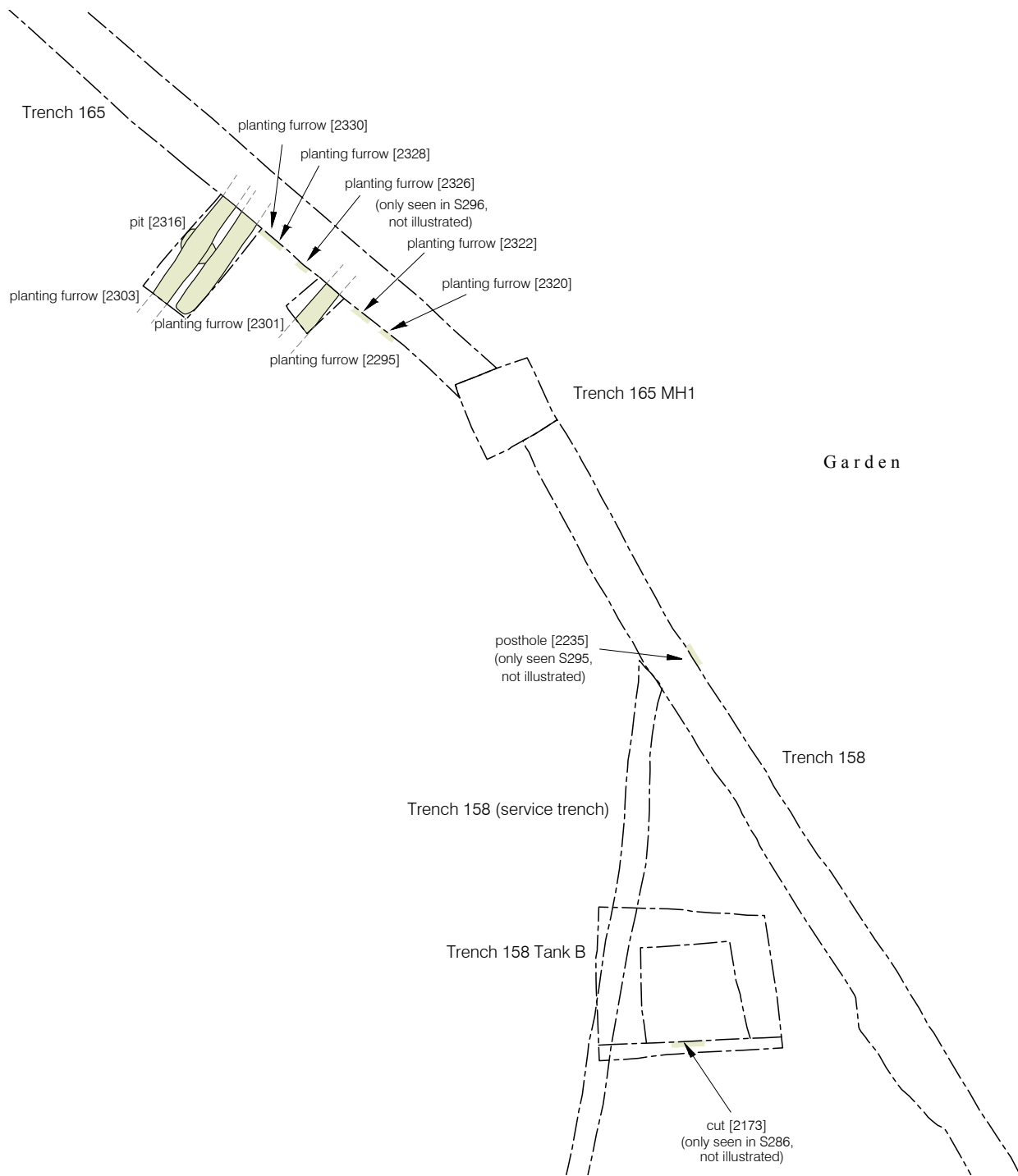
Phase 8 masonry
 Phase 8 cut feature
 Retained features
 Footprint of existing Palace

0 5m
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Figure 69
 Phase 8: 19th Century features
 West Courtyard
 1:125 at A3



Figure 70
 Phase 8: 19th Century features
 Bishop Sherlock's Dining Room & Area North of Palace
 1:125 at A3

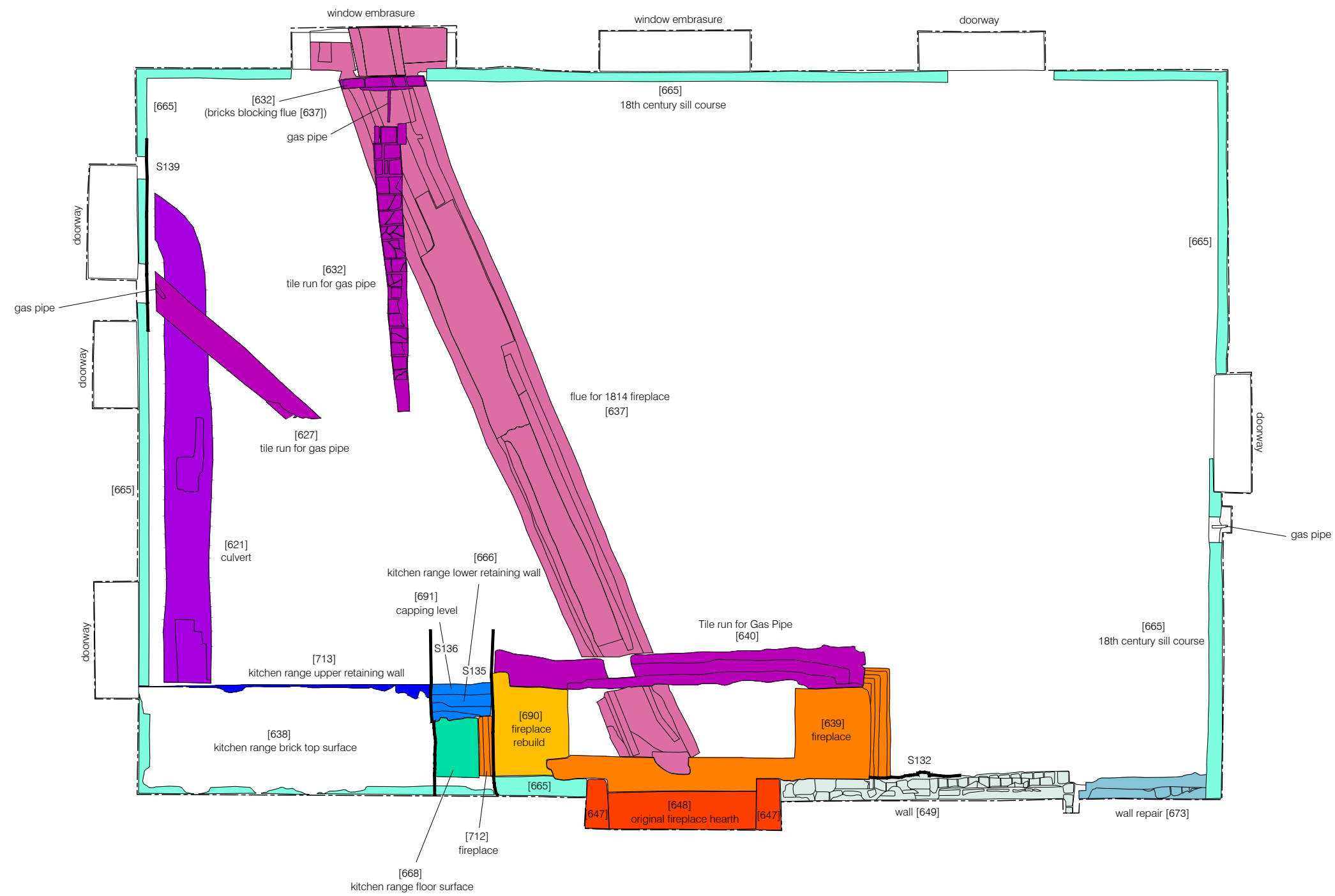
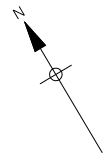


Phase 8 cut feature

0 5m

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Figure 71
Phase 8: 19th Century features
Area North of the Walled Garden
1:125 at A4



Key

- Phase 5 wall
- Phase 7 (18th Century) Sill Course
- Phase 8 wall repair
- Phase 8, pre 1869 lower retaining wall
- Phase 8, pre 1869 upper retaining wall
- Phase 8, pre 1869 range base surface

- Phase 8, 1809 fireplace
- Phase 8, 1814 fireplace
- Phase 8, rebuild of 1814 fireplace

- Phase 8, 1814 flue
- Phase 8, early to mid 19th century culvert
- Phase 8, pre 1869 gas pipe tile runs



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Figure 72
Phase 8: 19th Century features
Phased plan of Bishop Sherlock's Dining Room
1:50 at A3



- Phase 8 masonry (post 1818)
- Phase 8 floor surface (post 1818)
- Phase 8 masonry (pre 1873)
- Phase 8 drainage features (post 1873)

0 5m
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Figure 73
 Phase 8: 19th Century features
 East Courtyard
 1:125 at A3

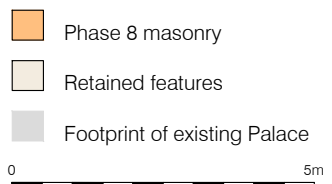
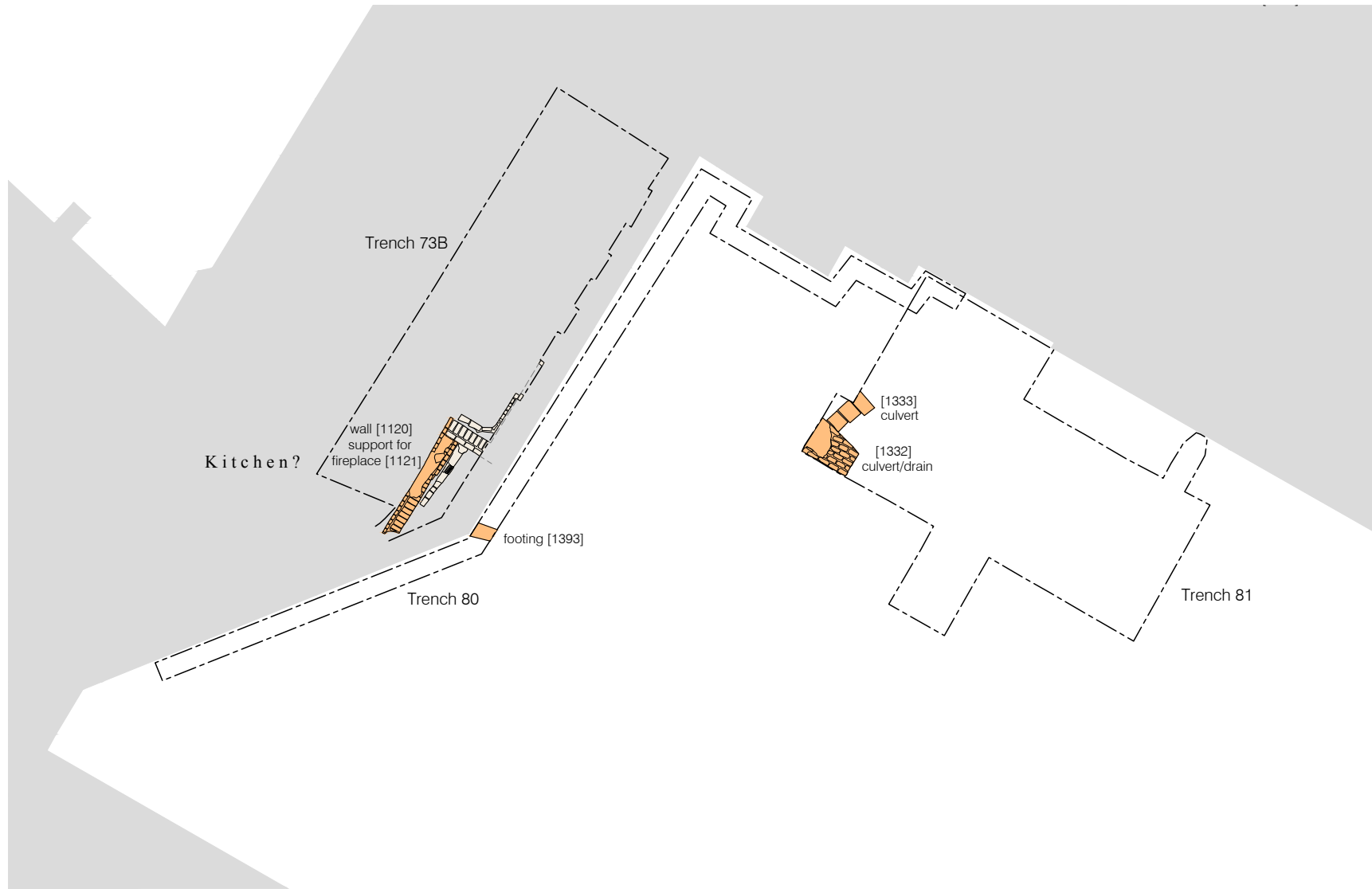


Figure 74
Phase 8: 19th Century features
Kitchen & Area South of Palace
1:125 at A3



- Phase 8 masonry
- Phase 8 surface
- Footprint of existing Palace

0
0
5m

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Figure 75
Phase 8: 19th Century features
Area South of West Courtyard
1:125 at A3

Figure 76a

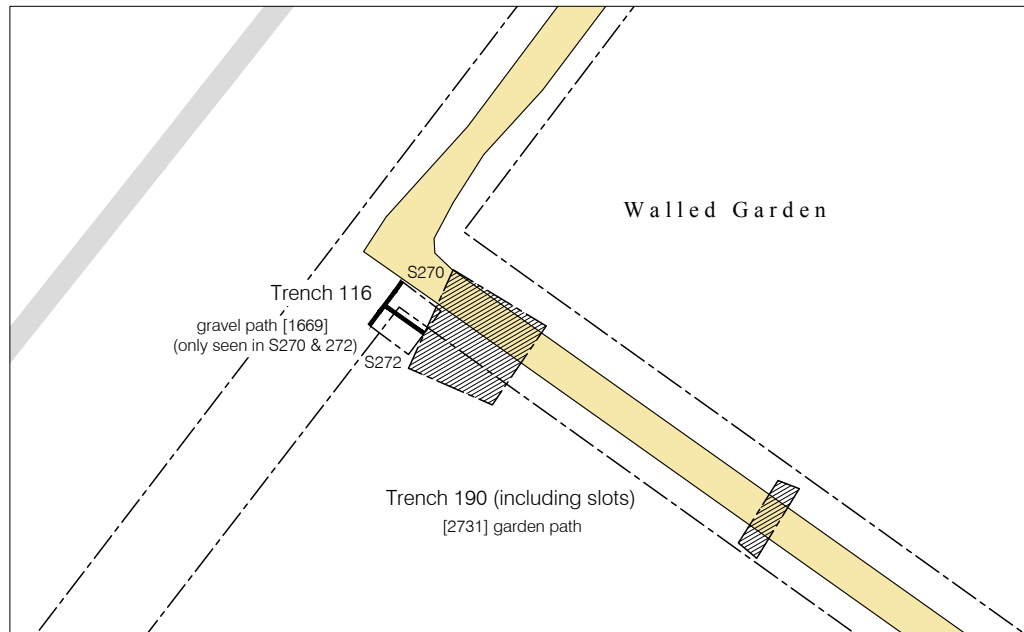


Figure 76b

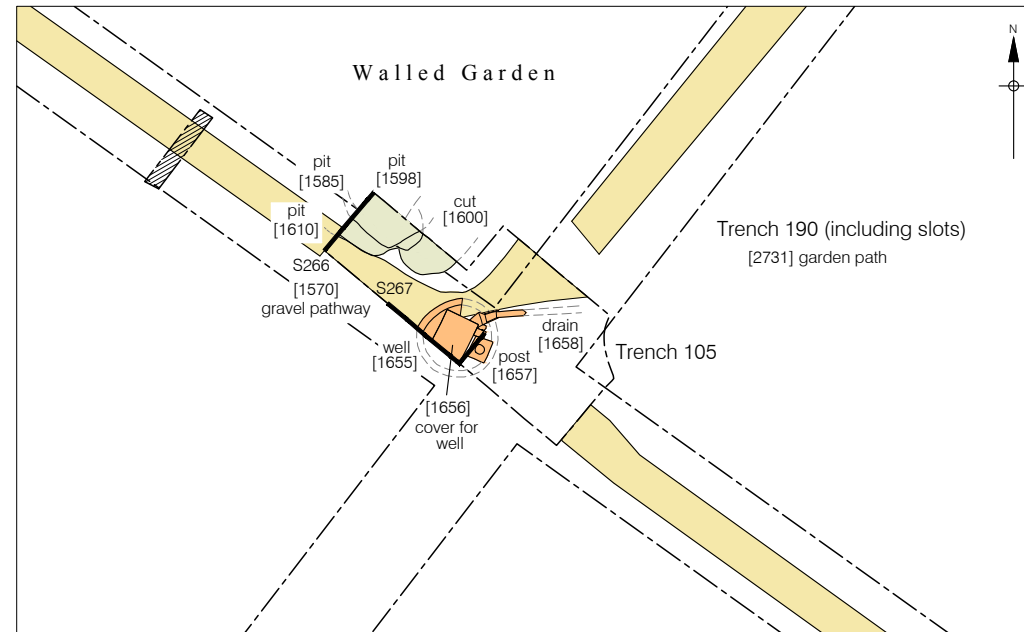
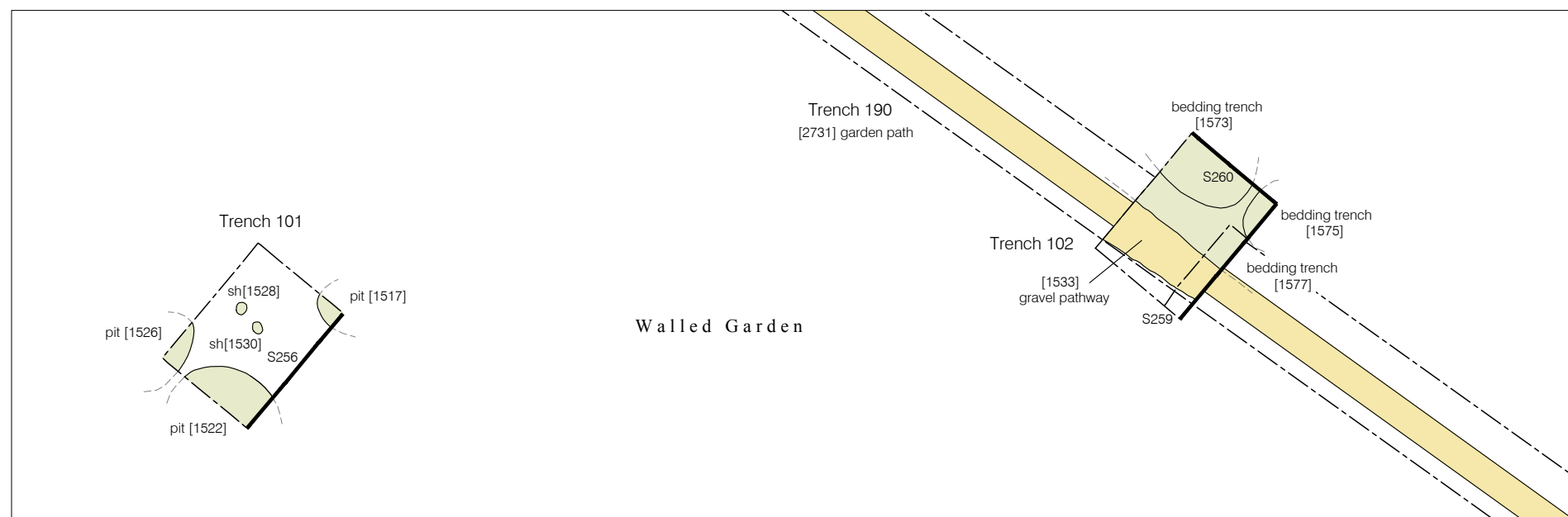
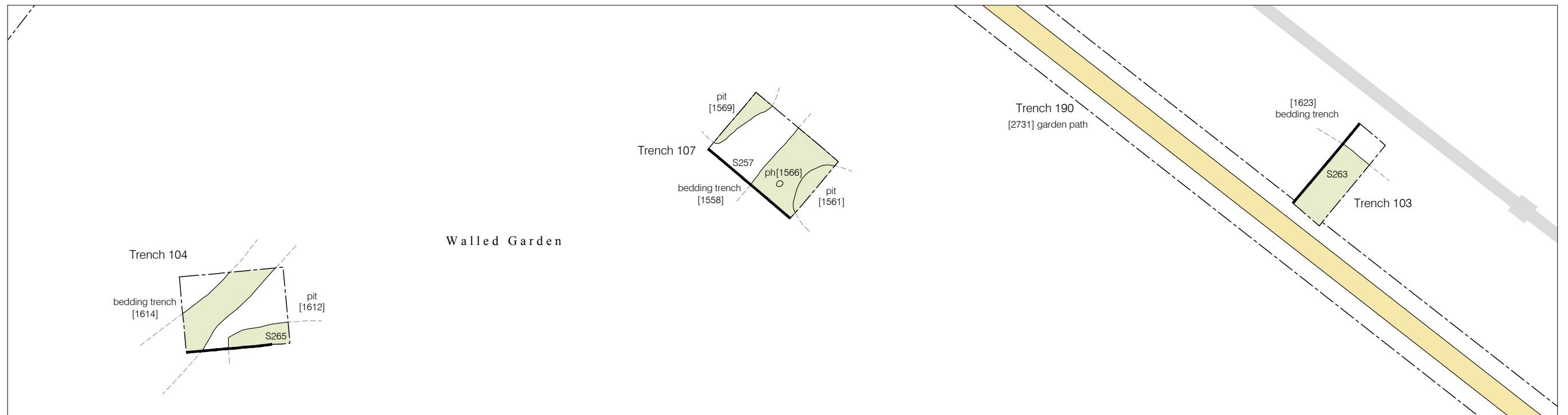


Figure 76c



- Phase 8 masonry
- Phase 8 surface
- Phase 8 cut feature
- Slot through Trench 190
- Footprint of existing Walled Garden

0 5m

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Figure 76d

Figure 76
Phase 8: 19th Century features
Walled Garden
1:125 at A3

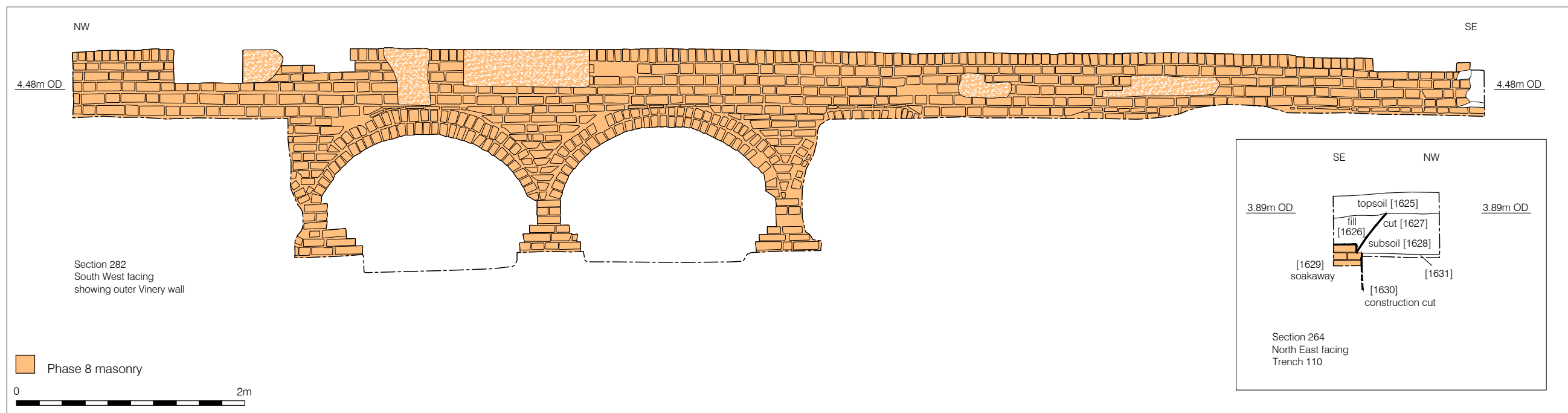
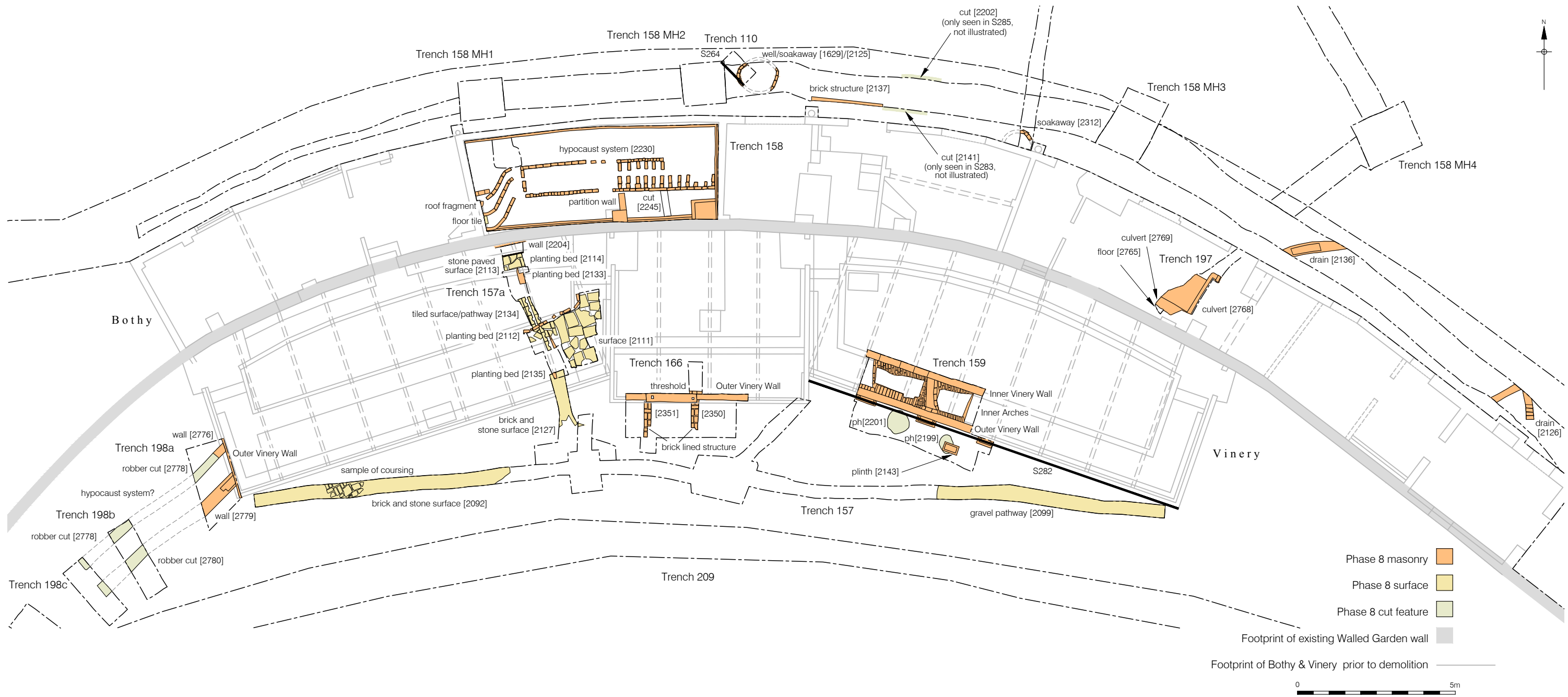
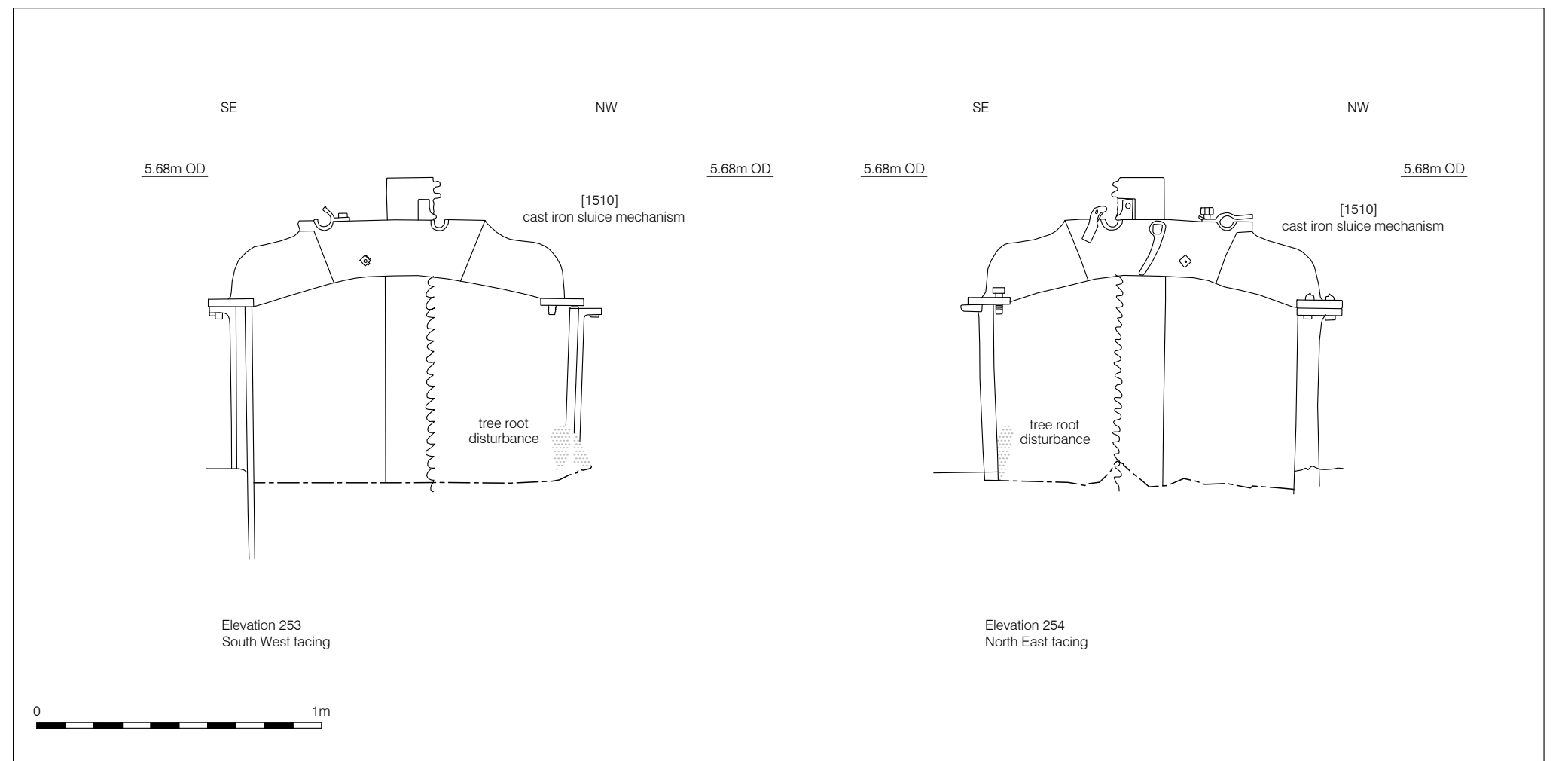
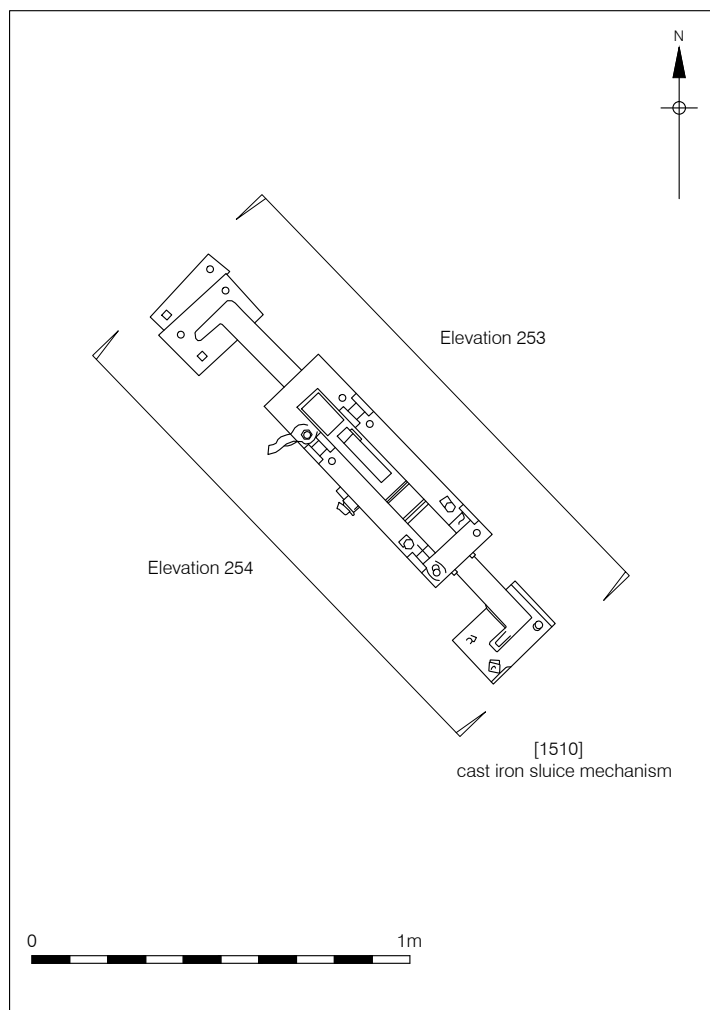
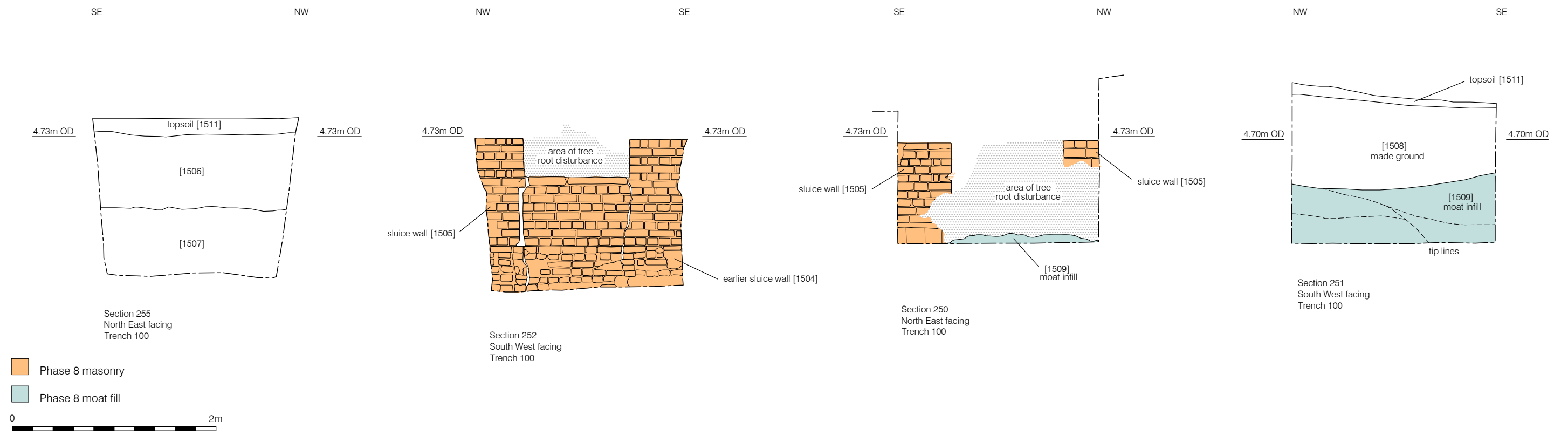
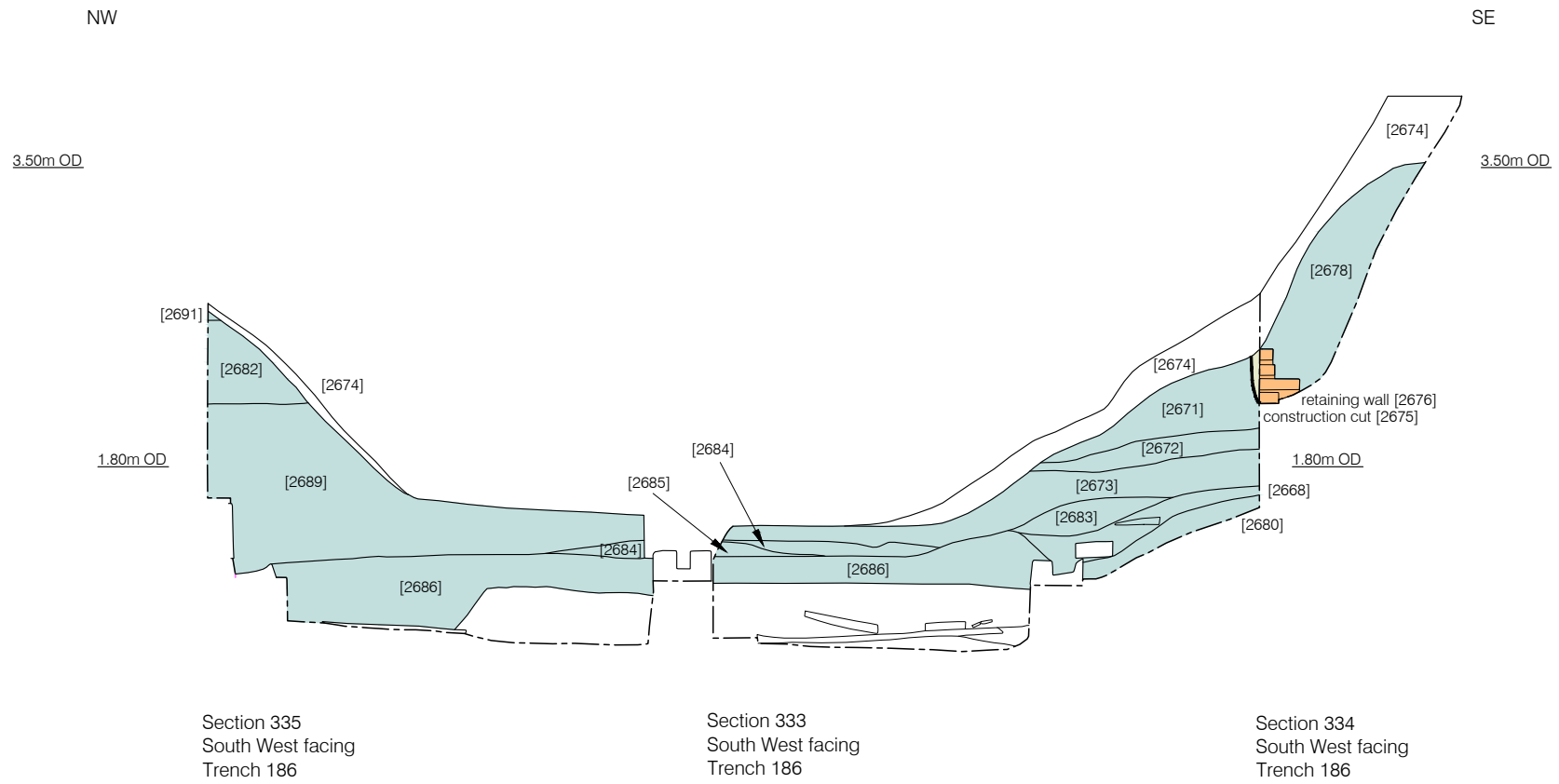


Figure 77
Phase 8: 19th Century features
Bothy & Vinery
Plan 1:125 & Sections 1:40 at A3



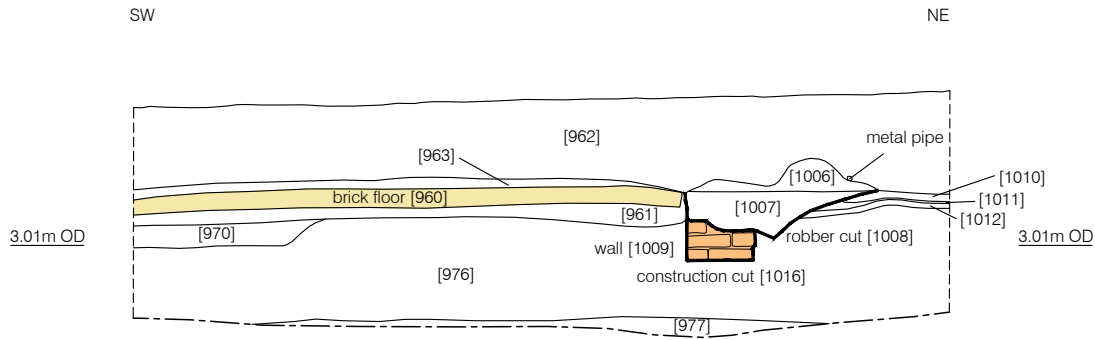


- Phase 8 masonry
- Phase 8 cut feature
- Phase 8 moat fill

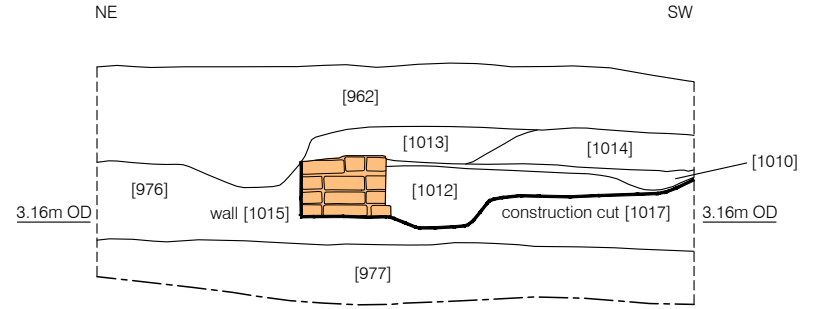


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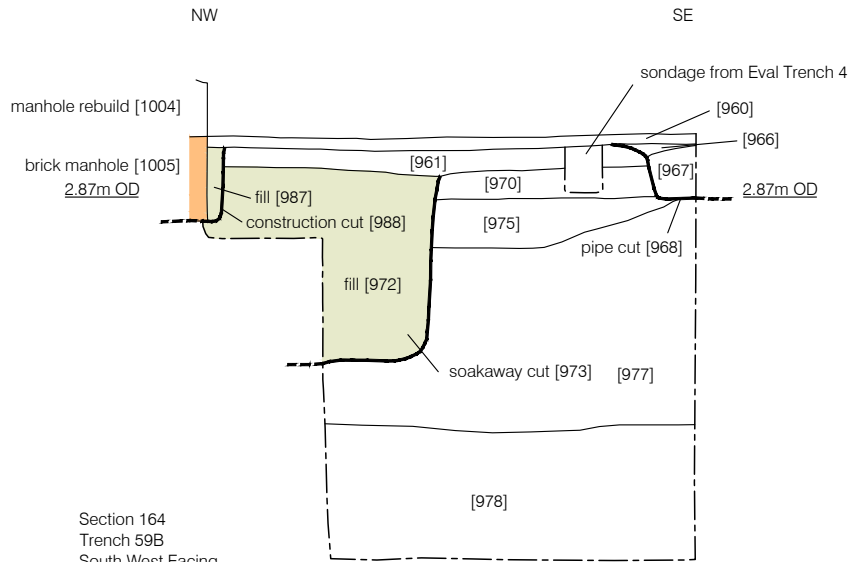
Figure 79
Phase 8: 19th Century
The Moat: Sections 333-335
1:40 at A4



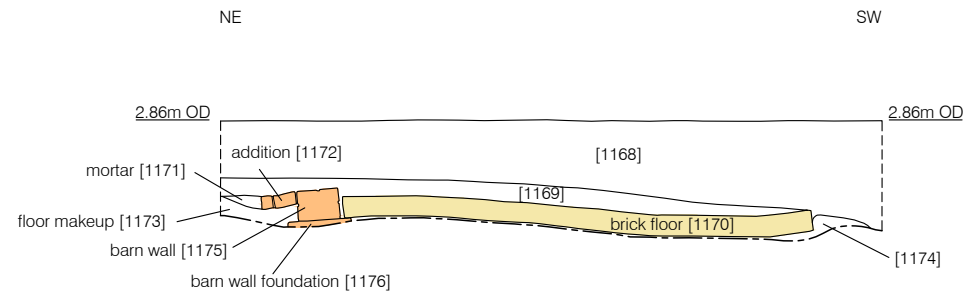
Section 178
Trench 59D
South East Facing
Wall [1009], part of the Barn



Section 179
Trench 59D
North West Facing
Wall [1015], part of the Barn



Section 164
Trench 59B
South West Facing

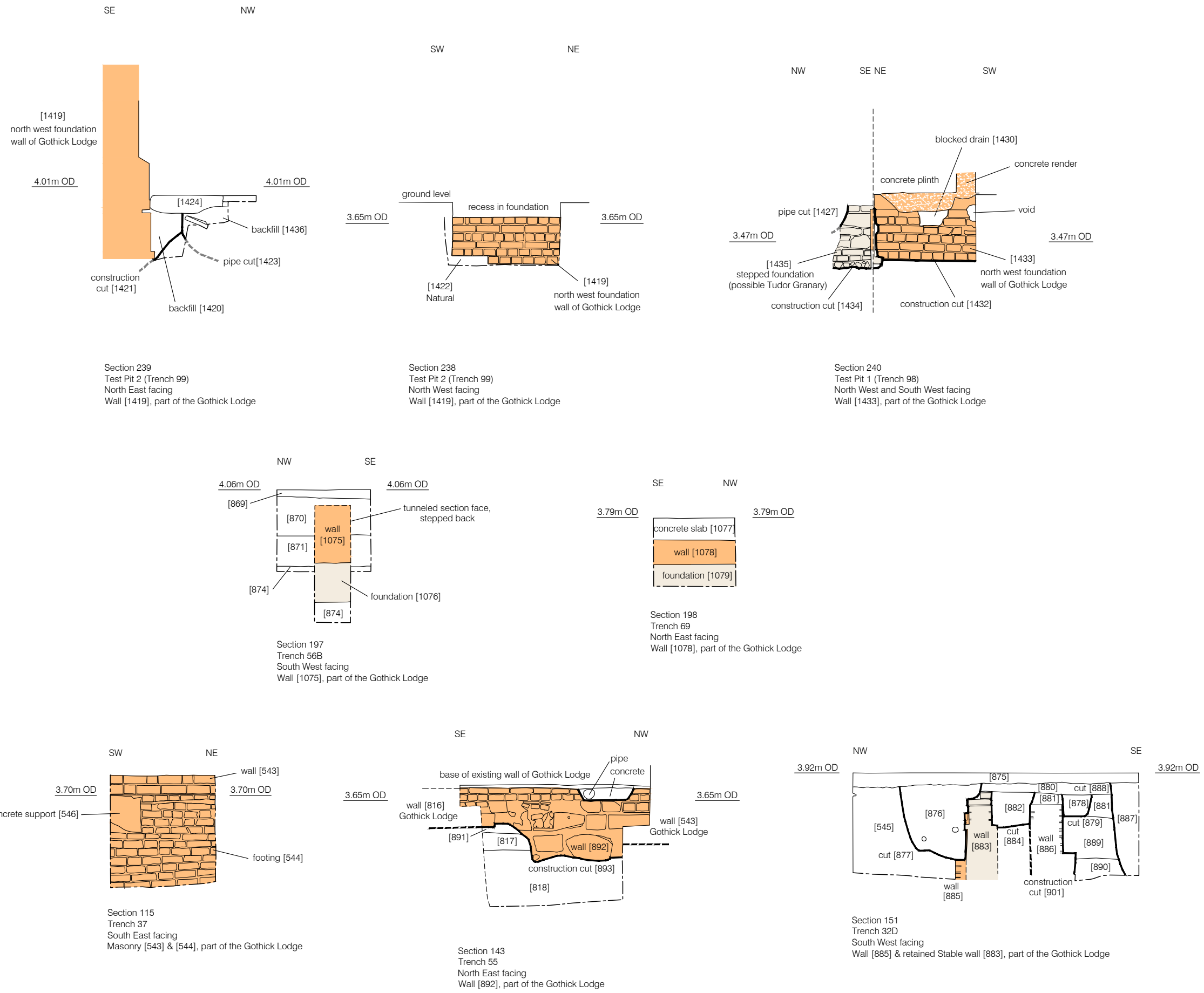


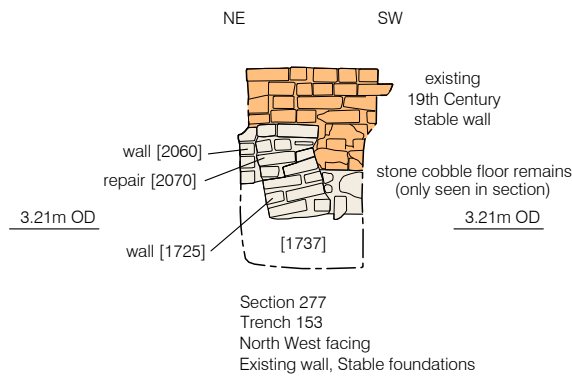
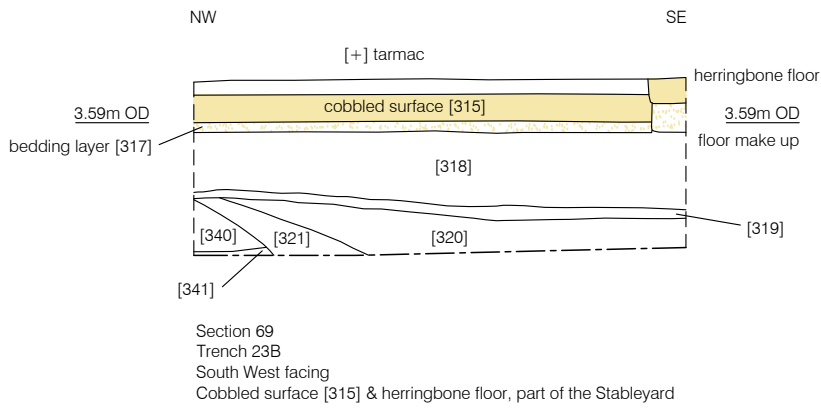
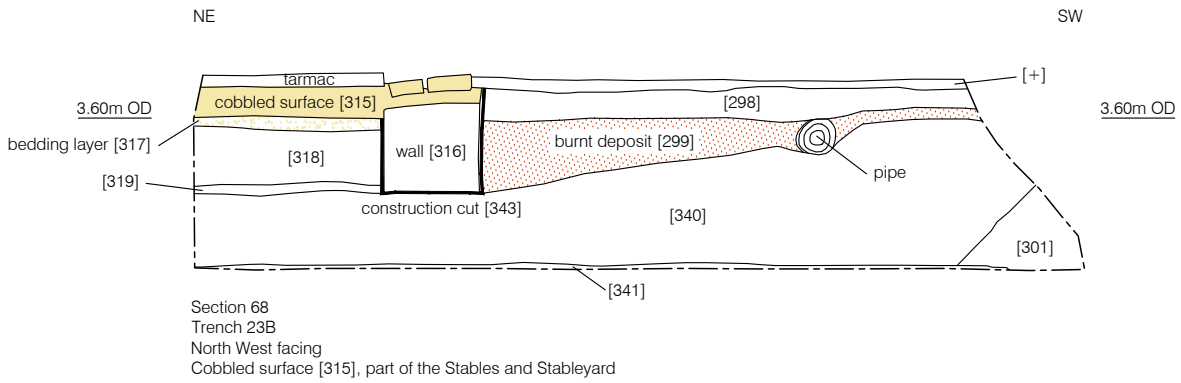
Section 206
Trench 75
North West Facing
Masonry [1175] & [1176], southern wall of Barn






- Phase 8 masonry
- Phase 8 surface
- Phase 8 cut feature



Figure 80
Phase 8: 19th century
The Barn: Sections 164, 178, 179 & 206
1:40 at A4



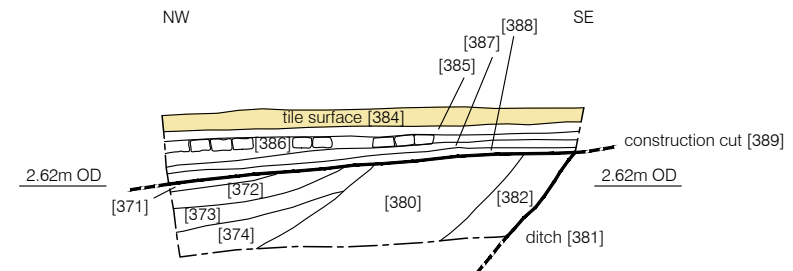
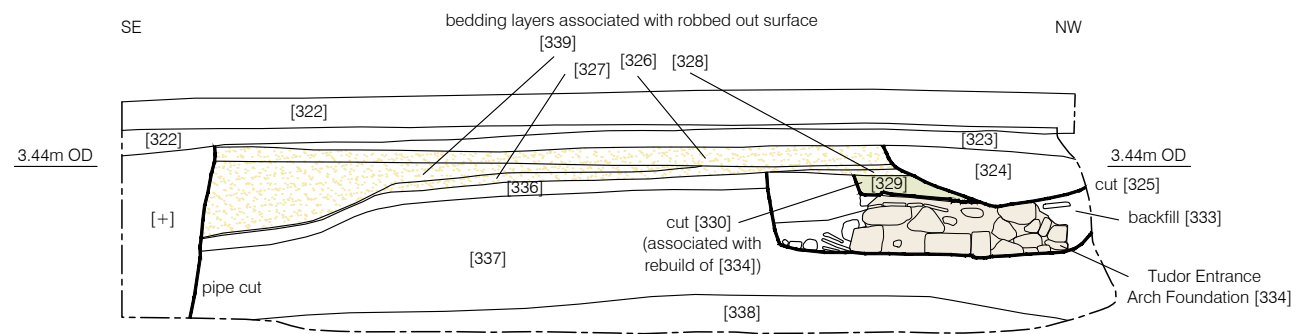
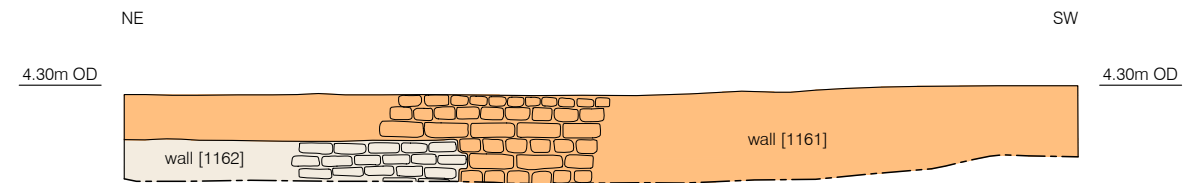
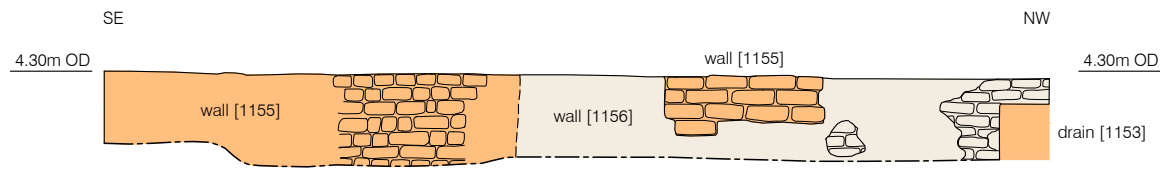
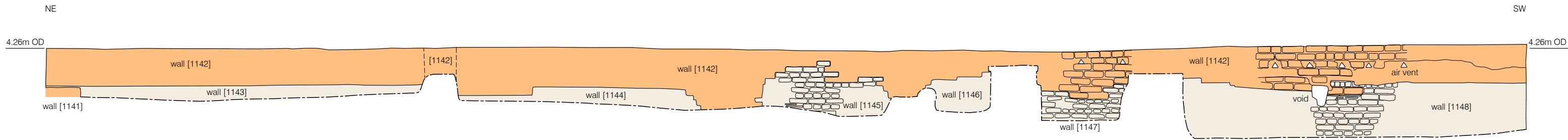
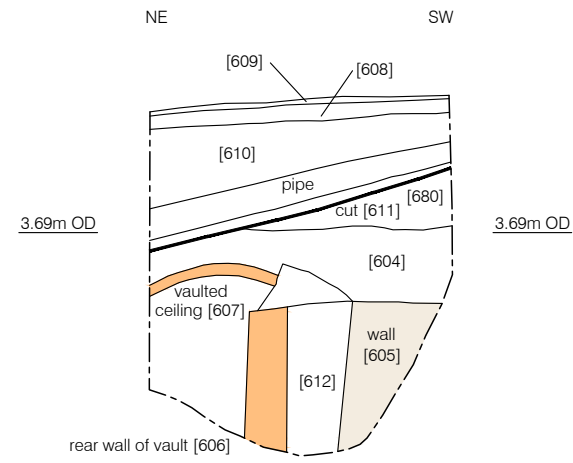
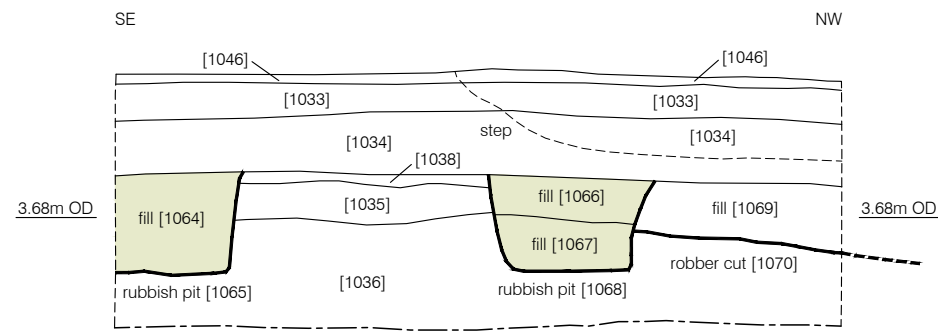


-  Phase 8 masonry
-  Phase 8 Stableyard floor surface
-  Phase 8 bedding layer
-  Phase 8 burnt deposit
-  Retained features



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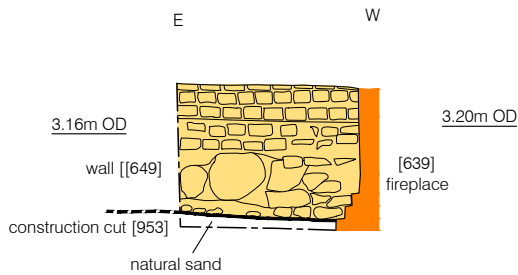
Figure 82
Phase 8: 19th Century
The Stables: Sections 68, 69 & 277
1:40 at A4



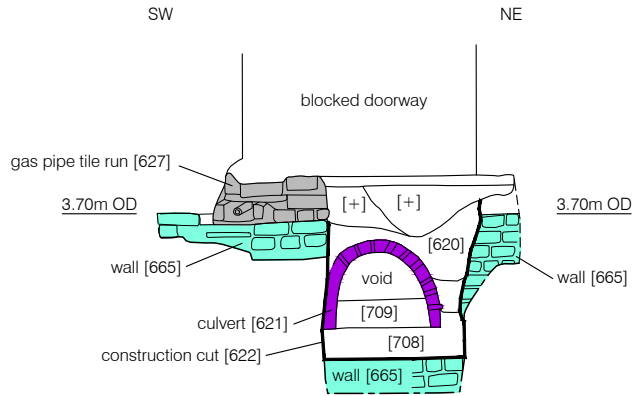
- Phase 8 masonry
- Phase 8 surface
- Phase 8 cut feature
- Phase 8 bedding layer
- Retained features



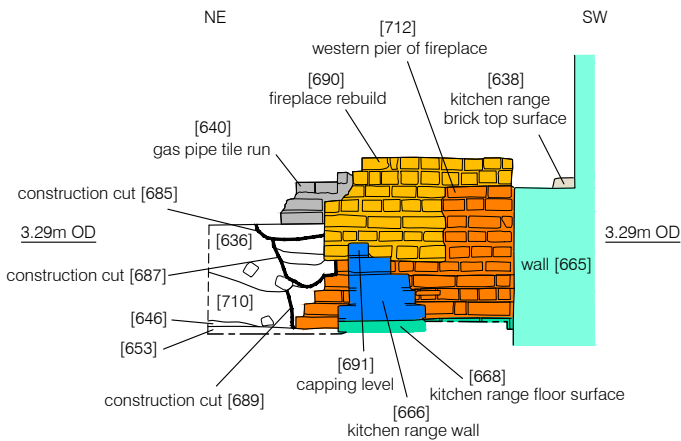
Figure 83
Phase 8: 19th Century
South End of Stables & West Courtyard: Sections 70, 75, 126, 191, 202, 203 & 204
1:40 at A3



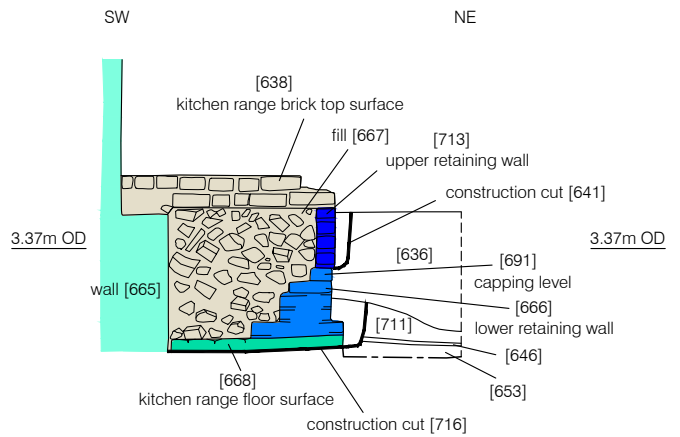
Section 132
Bishop Sherlock's Dining Room
North East facing



Section 139
Bishop Sherlock's Dining Room
South East facing



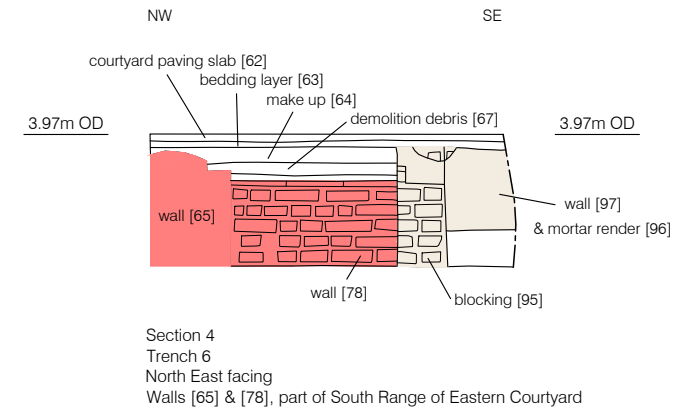
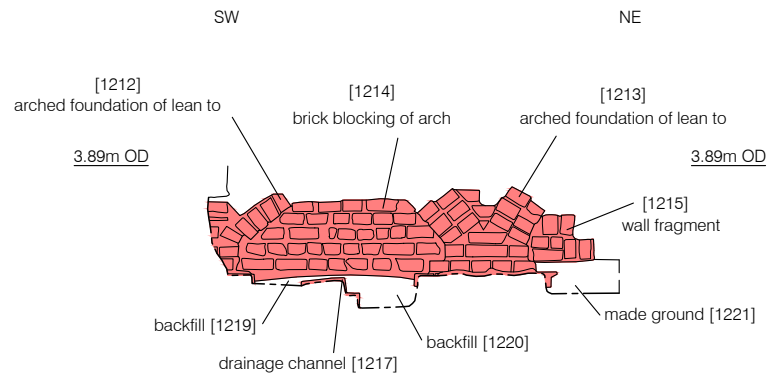
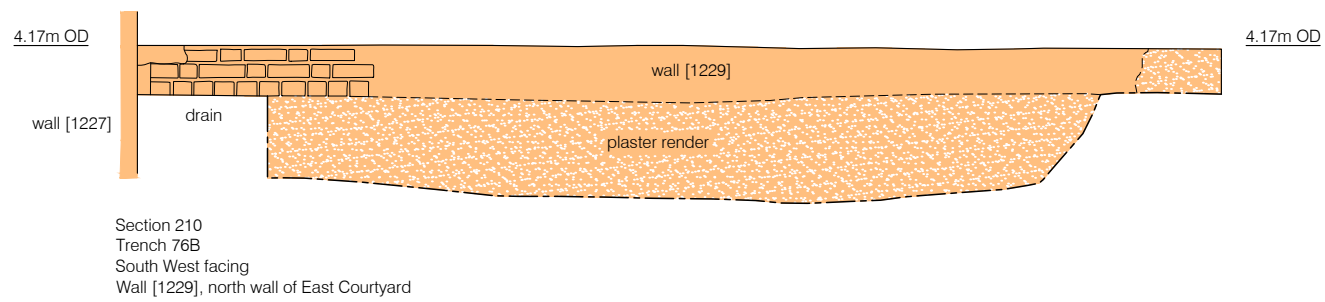
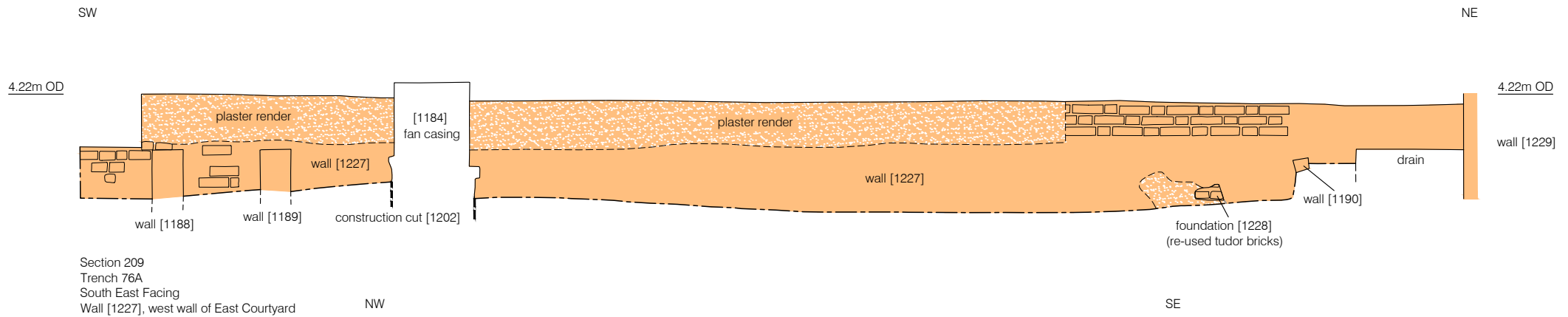
Section 135
Bishop Sherlock's Dining Room
North West Facing



Section 136
Bishop Sherlock's Dining Room
South East facing

- Phase 5 wall
- Phase 7(18th century) sill course
- Phase 8 pre 1869 kitchen range base surface
- Phase 8 pre 1869 kitchen range lower retaining wall
- Phase 8 pre 1869 kitchen range upper retaining wall
- Phase 8 pre 1869 kitchen range brick top surface and associated fill
- Phase 8 1814 fireplace
- Phase 8 rebuild of 1814 fireplace
- Phase 8 early to mid 19th century culvert
- Phase 8 pre 1869 gas pipe tile runs

0 2m

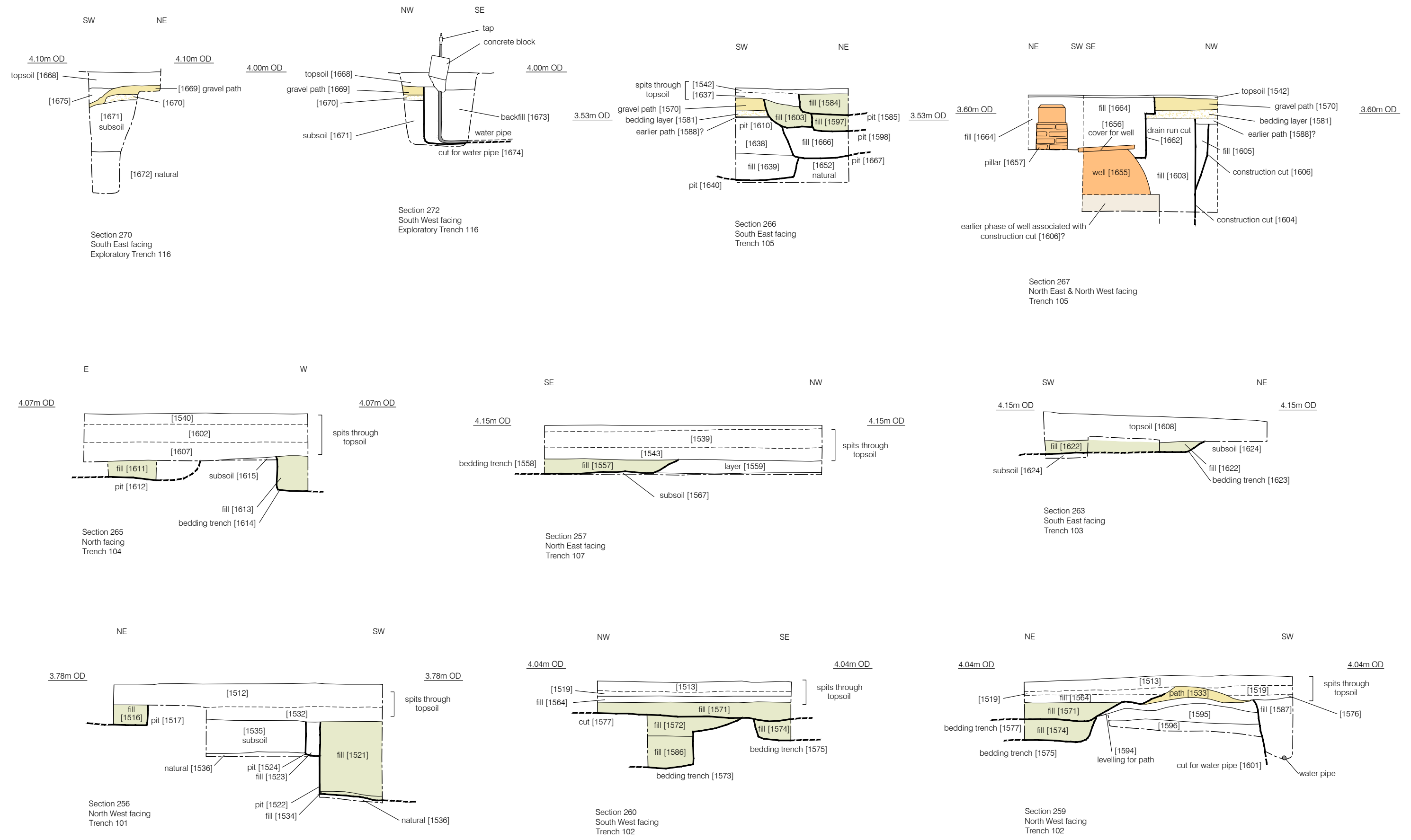


- Phase 8 masonry (post 1818)
- Phase 8 masonry (pre 1873)
- Earlier masonry



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Figure 85
Phase 8: 19th Century
East Courtyard: Sections 4, 209, 210 & 219
1:40 at A4



- Phase 8 masonry
- Phase 8 surface
- Phase 8 bedding layer
- Retained features



Figure 86
Phase 8: 19th Century
Walled Garden: Sections 256, 257, 259, 260, 263, 265, 266, 267, 270 & 272
1:40 at A3

7.10 Phase 9: 20th Century/Modern

- 7.10.1 A majority of 20th-century features and deposits consisted of modern service runs, layers of made ground and topsoil and existing surfaces such as tarmac and concrete.
- 7.10.2 A significant exception to this is the backfill within the moat which was deposited between 1921 and 1924.
- 7.10.3 The backfill comprised of bands of sandy silt mixed with rubble, most of which could be described as early 20th-century builders' waste. A sizeable quantity of glass and ceramic objects were recovered from the backfill along with a small number of metal objects (including signage items) some of which date to the late 19th century.
- 7.10.4 The moat backfill was observed in Trenches 1, 100, 173, 178, 183, 186, 269-275, 277, Window Samples 1 & 3-9 and Boreholes 2, 10 & 16.
- 7.10.5 The remains of the concrete base for a water feature/foundation [1710] were observed in Trench 151 in the vicinity of the children's playground (not illustrated). It measured 10.00m by 10.00m with a thickness of 0.55m-0.60m at 3.65m OD. Adjoining the base to the northeast was a concrete and brick pit [1711] measuring 5.00m NE-SW by 4.50m NW-SE by 0.50m thick at 3.66m OD. These features represent the remains of a 1970s fountain/water feature and sand pit which fell out of use in the late 20th century and was sealed with tarmac.



Plate 1: Southwest facing shot of Roman Ditch (with recut) in Trench 165



Plate 2: Southeast facing shot of medieval & Tudor Moat Timbers in Trench 186



Plate 3: Southwest facing shot of medieval and Tudor walls in Trench 172



Plate 4: Southwest view of masonry related to the Tudor and 17th-century phases of the Housekeeper's Wing (including the reused Tudor lintel) in Trench 154



Plate 5: North facing view of Tudor and 17th-century walls related to Housekeeper's Wing truncated by an 18th-century rubble packed Garden Wall in Trench 170



Plate 6: Southwest facing shot of Tudor and 17th-century masonry related to the State Wing in Trench 9



Plate 7: North facing view of masonry related to the State Wing in Trench 168



Plate 8: Northeast view of Late medieval to Tudor chalk and flint rubble foundation in Trench 253



Plate 9: Southeast facing shot of Tudor, 18th- & 19th-century masonry encompassing the stables in Trench 153



Plate 10: Northeast shot of 18th-century brickwork beneath the 19th-century gate pier in Trench 280



Plate 11: Southwest view of 18th-century Quarry pits in Trench 169



Plate 12: Southwest facing shot of the 18th- to 19th-century Herringbone floor exposed in the Stable Yard



Plate 13: Northeast shot of 18th- to 19th-century Walled Garden paths being exposed in Trench 190



Plate 14: Northeast facing view showing remains of 19th-century entrance to Vinery in Trench 166



Plate 15: Northeast facing shot of arches related to the 19th-century 'hypocaust' system in Vinery Trench 159 being recorded



Plate 16: Southwest view of the 19th-century masonry connected with the hypocaust in Bothy Trench 158

8 Research Objectives

8.1 Original Aims and Objectives of the Investigation

8.1.1 The investigation's aims and objectives, as defined prior to the fieldwork (Butler 2003; Emery & Butler 2005; Mayo 2008; Hawkins 2009; Emery & Mayo 2009; Emery & Sadarangani 2009; Mayo 2010) are presented here along with responses based upon the data and analysis provided and undertaken as part of the project.

- **To define further the site's natural topography and hydrology**

Only minimal additional information was gained concerning the original topography of the site. This was in many ways due to the nature of the watching brief, which was mainly concerned with the monitoring of groundworks such as service trenches and strip foundations to their required depths and as a consequence precluded the total excavation of the stratigraphic sequence in a large number of trenches. Consideration must also be given to the fact that a majority of the trenches are located towards the south and southwest of the moated enclosure and as such does not allow for a comprehensive understanding of the sites original topography to be achieved. Despite this a very general picture of the underlying topography can be hypothesised through an examination of the level at which the natural sands and gravels were encountered. These appear to indicate that the underlying topography does slope gradually down from the centre of the enclosure towards the south, the closer it gets to the River Thames. For instance natural was encountered at 3.51m OD in Trench 34 in the centre of 'The Warren', whereas it dropped to 2.31m OD in Trench 101 which is located in the southern quadrant of the Walled Garden. Further detailed analysis is clearly required to understand confidently the buried topography of the site. The hydrology of the site could not be fully assessed due to the depths of investigation rarely extending down into the level of the water table. The presence of soakaways and wells across the site demonstrate that hydrology was considered and utilised during the post-medieval period, however the nature of the interventions did not allow the full extent of these features to be investigated. Evidence of a well complete with its own pump mechanism was observed within the Walled Garden along with an open trough which possibly allowed for the recycling of waste water. The hydrology of the moat is considered in the research questions related to said feature.

- **To characterise the nature of occupation of the site from prehistoric times**
- **To establish the presence, nature, location, extent and date of any archaeological deposits from the prehistoric to post-medieval periods and to interpret their relationship with the layout of the site as it evolved through these periods**

The nature of the works carried out during this phase resulted in limited exposure of any

archaeological remains. This has limited the interpretation and dating of some of these remains. However, evidence for archaeological activity dating from the prehistoric period through to the modern day was revealed.

The earliest prehistoric and Roman evidence for activity was focused to the north and east of the current Palace building. Previous excavations by FARG also identified Roman activity within this area, suggesting that there was good survival of these remains within this area, away from the main focus of medieval and post-medieval building. Larger brick fragments made from the later 2nd- to 3rd-century 2459b and 2459c sandy fabric may relate to a masonry building or a timber and framed wattle and daub structure with oven hearths.

Evidence of medieval activity was found to survive to the southwest of the Palace, within the stable yard, beneath the current western courtyard and to the north of the western courtyard. Features were identified that were associated with the earlier homestead moat and the earliest phase of the medieval Palace within the eastern courtyard. No evidence of this earlier range of buildings was identified however. In addition to this timbers believed to have originated from a bridge were encountered within the moat which dated to the medieval period. Dendrochronology was undertaken on the timbers which produced a mid-late 13th-century date, effectively pushing the known date of the moat back a further one hundred years.

Tudor foundations were found to survive below the western range of buildings, the Great Hall and the entrance arch as were structural elements of the Granary, Housekeeper's Wing and the State Wing. Foundations for a precursor the 18th-century Stable building were also recorded along with a chalk and flint rubble foundation observed within the old Palace enclosure. A later phase of timbers believed to date to this period were also encountered within the moat indicative of the presence of a timber trestle bridge.

Other post-medieval elements that were exposed consisted of stable wall foundations and surfaces dating from the 17th century through to the 19th century, the construction of the vinery and bothies and cultivation with the walled garden alongside numerous services and drainage features dating to the 19th century across the site.

The 20th century is represented by the backfilling of the moat and the construction of a water foundation and sand pit in the children's play area towards the end of the century.

- **To examine prehistoric riverside enclosures in the region such as Uphall Camp, Ilford (pers. comm. Pamela Greenwood), that may be parallels for the complex of earthworks believed to exist in and around the moated enclosure, to investigate**

the possibility of prehistoric (Iron Age) origins

- **To explore the archaeological potential of Roman-period deposits at the site, in particular investigating any evidence for settlement and roads associated with the putative crossing of the Thames**

Only limited data has been collected during the investigations pertaining to the prehistoric and Roman periods. None of the investigations associated with this project produced any evidence relating to the origins of the moat. Logistical constraints prevented the full outline of the moat from being excavated within the exploratory trench, for risk of undermining the Gothick Lodge on the southeast bank and the public pathway on the northwest side. Further research and on-site investigation of the moat is required to address the questions surrounding its origin and any parallels with similar such earthworks.

Roman deposits encountered during the investigations primarily took the form of pits and ditches, with no features suggestive of structural activity observed. It should be noted, however, that Roman occupation within the enclosed site appeared to be widespread with artefacts, deposits and features encountered to the extreme north in the Moat Garden, towards the north of the East Lawn and within the Walled Garden towards the southeast of the site. Further onsite investigation would be required, ideally concentrated in these areas of known Roman activity. In addition further analysis of the artefacts that have been recovered should be undertaken as part of any future publication work, to verify the nature of the Roman presence at Fulham Palace.

- **Examine and record the nature and depth of the moat fills.**
- **Examine and record the nature of the moat and associated ramp and any modifications to it over time.**
- **To determine the origins of the Moat and associated earthworks, and to understand its construction, development and maintenance over time**
- **Establish the profile of the moat and in particular the nature of the profile of the slope to Bishop's Avenue.**

Two auger transects had been made across the moat to the northwest of the Palace during the Phase Ia evaluation along with a separate auger transect which had been monitored across the Warren and within an area of the Moat Gardens (Sayer & Emery 2004). Subsequently trenches excavated in the moat area during the Phase Ib investigations in Trenches 31, 33 and 48 did reveal possible waterlain deposits at a highest level of 1.94m OD and a lowest of 1.69m OD and maximum thickness of 0.68m over a width of at least c.75m. The waterlain material to the east in header Trench 31 contained pottery dated to 1550-1700. Within Trench 31 there were signs of either a re-cut or tip lines which contained material dating apparently from the late 18th century to the 20th century and may represent

backfilling of the moat. The depth of the 18th/19th-century fills recorded within Trench 31 was 2.26m and the 20th-century backfilling of the moat was found to range between 3.86m in Trench 31, 2.30m in Trench 48 and 2.55m in Trench 33. The trenches excavated within the moat to the north of the site revealed a range in depth between 3.17m and 3.85m in depth based on the level of natural sandy gravel compared to the current ground level.

The waterlain deposits encountered in the three trenches over a distance of 75m are comparable with the results of the auger transect in the same area which recorded a feature cutting through the natural sandy gravel at least 70.90m wide filled at its base with waterlain deposits. The auger transect along the western element of the moat would suggest a feature 9-10m in width which accords with the moat as depicted on the Ordnance Survey Map of 1866 for the eastern side. It has been suggested that the eastern part of the moat was originally a natural stream channel that ran into the Thames, and it is possible that this wide feature (c.70m+) filled with waterlain material represents the remains of such a channel, which was subsequently remodelled to form the eastern part of the moat. It is possible that this part of the moat had to have continual maintenance work because of its waterlain nature. The archaeological trenches on the eastern side of the moat were not over the c.10m wide moat as depicted on the 1866 Ordnance Survey Map, Trenches 33 and 48 lay 34m and 15m to the west respectively and Trench 31 lay 15m to the east. It is known that the moat was largely infilled between 1921-4 with building rubble brought in by local contractors, and the fills of both the western part of the moat adjacent to the bridge and the top fills of the trenches to the east show evidence of such activity. However, the fact that the moat is only depicted as being 10m wide in 1866 and the 18th-century pottery and clay tobacco pipe from the lower fills might suggest that backfilling and remodelling of the much wider moat was occurring at a much earlier date on the east side, unless of course the pottery was residual.

Following this a further auger transect was undertaken during Phase IIa in order to provide information for the design brief detailing the restoration of the moat around the area of the Moat Bridge. The auger window samples permitted the construction of extrapolated cross-sections of moat fill deposits and established the profile of the west corner of the moat (i.e. between Gothick Lodge and the historic sluice gate). Generally this exercise showed the moat to conform to a series of phased events, which were summarised as follows:

- I. Natural strata
- II. Subsoil
- III. Moat cut / channelisation
- IV. Moat lining
- V. Erosional processes
- VI. Moat cleaning/dredging
- VII. Deliberate infilling (1921-4)
- VIII. Landscaping (20th century)

Investigations during the Phase IIe works largely conformed to this, in particular within the Borehole surveys undertaken within the moat and on its adjacent banks. The exploratory trench excavated to the northeast side of the moat bridge could not attain the full profile of the moat due to aforementioned logistical constraints, although deposits underlying the 1920s backfill were encountered on either bank; they did not appear to pre-date the 19th century. The base of the moat produced fills which dated as far back as the medieval period. A natural deposit was perceived to have been located by excavation of a small sondage at the base of the exploratory trench, although this context was heavy in organic matter and its nature could not be verified. The presence of and risk to the medieval timbers prevented further investigation.

- **Establish whether, and how, it was lined and revetted.**

No evidence of revetting was revealed within the trenches excavated save for a small portion of 19th-century masonry interpreted as the remains of a retaining wall, seen on the southeast bank to the north side of the bridge. It should be noted that these results are affected by the limited nature of excavations carried out within the moat and that further investigations would be necessary to establish the presence (or lack) of any substantial revetment along its length. Auger transects and boreholes appear to have encountered the clay lining towards the basal region of the moat.

- **To obtain environmental samples from the fills of the ditch to inform on the nature of the surrounding environment and whether the moat was free flowing or stagnant by diatom analysis.**

Samples taken from the moat fills have shown the surrounding environment to consist of both wet/marshy habitats and disturbed or cultivated ground. The samples are thought to include remains that originated from the Palace garden and included within them were a number of unidentified taxa. It is possible that some of these might originate from non-native species introduced into the garden during the 18th century.

An environmental assessment of the mollusca present within one of the moat fills identified species common in larger bodies of slow flowing or still water and river floodplains, suggesting that the flow of water within this part of the moat at least was either slow flowing or stagnant. It is also noted that it is unlikely the sluice was used to allow ingress of water at high tide as the salinity of the incoming tidal water would have been sufficiently high to prevent survival of the freshwater molluscs.

- **Investigate and record the sluice gate mechanism.**

The Phase IIa investigation revealed the working of the cast-iron sluice mechanism and associated brickwork, thought to date to the 1890s when the Thames foreshore was extensively remodelled. An earlier phase of sluice wall was identified. The age range of this wall was estimated at somewhere between 1780 and 1850, which is consistent with the known date of a rebuild in 1842, possibly reusing some earlier bricks. The elevations of the sluice structure on its northeastern face can be reconciled with historic photographs (c.1900) depicting the moat prior to its backfilling.

Two large near vertical cracks caused by root action were observed on the southwest face of the 1890-sluice brickwork. The metre long section of sluice wall between these cracks would be unsupported if the tree root ball were removed from behind it. Any plan to re-instate the sluice should take this factor into consideration. The earlier phase of brickwork was unaffected by root activity.

The gearing of the cast-iron sluice mechanism no longer survives. However, the rack (the upper, toothed, part of the paddle arm) and the arched frame of the sluice mechanism survive in remarkably good condition.

- **To seek archaeological evidence which corroborates the putative occupation of the site by a Danish army in 879-880 AD attested by the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle**

No archaeological evidence was recovered from any phase of the watching brief that corroborates the occupation of the site by the Danish army during the late 9th century. It should be noted, however, that only a limited amount of groundworks were monitored within the earlier enclosure particularly to a depth that would be expected to produce any such evidence from this period. As such further on-site work would have to be undertaken in this vicinity before any firm assertions could be made to accept or reject the theory.

- **To investigate the late Saxon episcopal palace and the area within the Homestead Moat**
- **To locate if possible the earliest medieval remains of the original manor house.**

Evidence of the original medieval double ditched rectangular enclosure of the 'homestead moat' to the west of the Palace's current position was recorded during the watching brief, in the form of ditch sections. No remains of the original manor house within this area were revealed. A chalk and flint foundation observed within the 'homestead moat' could relate to an ancillary building connected to the earlier palace building. However, comparisons of its form and structure with similar Tudor foundations encountered elsewhere on site along with

its stratigraphic relationship with the underlying soil have tentatively seen this feature phased to the latter period.

- **To establish the economic status of the site's inhabitants over time**

The Roman ceramics represent a relatively small assemblage, which precludes any wide ranging assessment of the site's status during the Roman period. The frequent presence of CBM may indicate the existence of a fully Romanised settlement during the Roman period.

Analysis of the pottery, glass and animal bone and fish bone from the medieval and post-medieval periods can help to determine the economic status of the inhabitants. As the site was a Bishop's Palace it is to be expected that certain ceramics and glassware are present that exhibit signs of high status. However, there are also more utilitarian vessels which are more likely to have been used by servants. The animal bone and especially the fish bone assemblages do exhibit signs of high status especially with regard to the high proportion of the best meat parts and evidence of the consumption of veal and pike. In addition a single turkey wing bone from the Walled Garden is a certain indication of high status as this species was not introduced into this country until the 16th century. However, evidence of cat skinning and the lack of choice cuts among the animal bones together with the preponderance of herring bones suggest lower status consumption. Thus it would appear that both high and low economic status groups were present within the Place perhaps reflecting the Bishop and his retainers on one hand, and the servants on the other.

- **To establish the trading links of the site's inhabitants with special note of the immediate access to the River Thames**

Analysis of the pottery and glass may enable the trading links of the Palace to be determined. This would be expected to undertaken as part of any future publication work.

- **To evaluate artefact distribution, density, residuality and contamination in the topsoil across the Scheduled Monument, thereby maximising the information value of redeposited material to the understanding of early occupation**

Data exists to enable sufficient analysis of artefact distribution across the site. It is possible that through the use a Geographic Information System (GIS), information could be extrapolated to maximise the value of redeposited artefacts and develop an understanding of early occupation as part of research for a monograph.

- **To examine any evidence (e.g. inscribed metal tree tags and other horticultural paraphernalia) of the historic layout and planting schemes within the formal**

gardens, in particular the Walled Garden

Evidence of horticultural activity associated with the Walled Garden is preserved extensively throughout the area excavated during the Phase IIb evaluation in the form of bedding trenches or planting pits. The recognition of any formal layout of the planting beds was not fully attainable within the confines of the evaluation trenches, although this was more fruitfully obtained during a separate public archaeology dig (FPW12) undertaken on the site between June-August 2012 (Bright 2013). The exception to the inconclusive evidence is the 'hard' features, i.e. the pathways and brick structures. These do provide a basic ground plan for the Walled Garden with centrally placed cross pathways providing the main access both across the garden and to the garden's water source, in the form of a central brick well. This structure at some point appears to have undergone alterations, possibly with the addition of pumping mechanism and perhaps an open trough which allowed waste water to be recycled. The original configuration of the paths was also encountered and utilised for the purposes of their restoration as part of the Phase IIe Watching Brief.

- **To examine and record any exposed structural elements of the Bishop's Palace especially those relating to earlier phases of construction.**
- **To chart the development of Fulham Palace and its grounds through the medieval, Tudor and post-medieval periods**
- **To add to the holistic understanding of the historical development of the Fulham Palace building complex and associated grounds.**

The archaeological investigations that were undertaken over the course of the project have enabled us to build a more detailed picture of the historical development of the Fulham Palace complex as a whole.

The medieval period saw the construction of the 'homestead moat', evidence for which was encountered in the form of the enclosure ditches that would have surrounded the original palace complex. A number of ancillary structures were located outside the early palace enclosure to the north. Two phases of plough soil were encountered at various points within the area of medieval occupation attesting to reasonably extensive agricultural activity taking place at the time. Documentary sources indicate that the house was rebuilt during the 13th century to the east of the homestead enclosure. This coincides with evidence for an early timber bridge that would have crossed the moat on its northwest side, close to the position of the presently standing 19th-century construction.

A number of redevelopments to the palace complex and the grounds were undertaken during the late medieval and Tudor periods. These included elements of the Great Hall, the

East Courtyard range of buildings, the Western range of Palace buildings, the Housekeeper's Wing, the State Wing, the Tudor Entrance Arch, the Granary Building and the Stable Yard. A timber trestle bridge was also constructed over the moat north of and adjacent to the present day crossing.

The 17th-18th centuries saw modifications to the Housekeeper's Wing, development of the stable yard, backfilling of the state wing basement and the construction of a cess pit, backfilling of enclosure ditch, the construction of a lean-to structure within the western courtyard and repairs, in the form of buttressing, to the northwest corner of the western range of Tudor buildings. Formal planting arrangements were starting to come into existence during this period towards the north and eastern sides of the palace buildings.

This continued into the 18th century particularly with the development of the Walled Garden. Other activity during this period includes modifications to the stable building as part of Leadbetter's improvements to the palace complex alongside the demolition of the Tudor State wing, the Housekeeper's Wing and the Granary.

The 19th century saw a number of additions and modifications made to the site and the palace building itself. The moat was regularly drenched during this period and a sluice mechanism was constructed on the southwest corner of the moat. The moat bridge that still stands today was also constructed along with the neighbouring Coachman's Lodge and Gothick Lodge and a nearby Barn located close to where the Gardener's Cottage currently stands. Further modifications were made to the Stable building as a result of a fire along with the construction of a toilet block towards the southeast end of the building. Refurbishment and drainage work was undertaken in the West Courtyard, Bishop Sherlock's Dining Room, the East Courtyard, the Kitchen and area south of the Palace. The vinery and bothies were constructed in the north corner of the Walled Garden which also saw further development and cultivation.

Between 1921 and 1924 the moat was backfilled with builders' waste. During the 1970s the southwest corner of the site was redeveloped as a children's play centre.

- **To characterise and understand the historical development particularly of multi-phase structures such as the Walled Garden and Stable Block**

Collectively, all elements of archaeological investigation undertaken during the restoration and refurbishment project have enabled us to characterise individual phases of activity in relation to several structures encountered across the site. These include the main Palace building itself, the Granary, the Stable Building, the Housekeeper's Wing, the State Wing,

the Walled Garden and the Moat Bridge in its various forms. Further analysis of the data supplemented by documentary research will enable us to more fully understand the background to these different stages of construction and redevelopment.

- **To record historic fabric prior to renovation and restoration, both to serve as a point-in-time record of the structures and to identify features of significance for retention**
- **To inform design decisions for restoration of the Walled Garden, vinery and bothies, Stable Block, Gothick Lodge and Moat Bridge.**

During the course of works undertaken on site, archaeological monitoring and recording of significant features and aspects of the Walled Garden, the vinery, bothies, the Stable Block, the Gothick Lodge and the Moat Bridge enabled the design team to make informed decisions in regard to their restoration. Information was provided on site via the archaeological consultant which enabled design plans to be developed, altered and enhanced to enable the buildings in their restored state to pay due respect to their original forms. All of the above structures were recorded in accordance with the guidelines laid out within the assessment of significance and mitigation strategy for built heritage at Fulham Palace document which was prepared prior to the Phase IIe works (Brown 2009b).

- **Ensure compliance with the Scheduled Monument Consent.**

During the course of the various sub-phases of the restoration and revitalisation project undertaken at Fulham Palace, archaeological monitoring ensured all works that took place complied strictly with the SMC guidelines.

- **Further refine our understanding of the construction of the Moat Bridge.**

The restoration of the moat which involved the excavation of the 1920s backfill which had previously left a majority of the Moat Bridge buried below ground enabled a closer inspection and record to be made of its construction, its foundations and of associated abutments and wing walls. These investigations revealed that this manifestation of the bridge had been constructed in the 19th century. Although some of the lowest courses of brickwork indicated an 18th-century provenance, an analysis of the mortar demonstrated that they had been reused. Earlier manifestations of a bridge crossing the moat were also seen within this vicinity and consist of the remains of mid 13th-century timbers, sill beams related to a 14th- to 15th-century timber trestle bridge and brickwork dated to the 17th- to 18th century on the southeast side of the current bridge which may constitute the remains of an earlier abutment. Eighteenth-century brickwork was also observed at the base of the 19th-century gate piers, although it is feasible this is reused brick. The abutments and wing

walls built around the 19th-century bridge date to the same period.

- **Investigate the sub-surface stratigraphy of the site from the North Lawn to the Walled Garden.**

Services trenches were excavated along the northern edge of the East Lawn, from the bothies leading to the North Lawn and beyond into the Stable Yard. Long sections were drawn along these trenches which have collected data concerning the sub-surface stratigraphy of the site in these areas, noting levels of features, layers and deposits. It would be possible to utilise this data to provide an analysis of the topography of the site during its various stages of development as part of any future publication work.

- **Establish the nature of the contemporary environment for each period of occupation at the site.**

The analysis of environmental samples taken over the course of the project has been undertaken and is reported on in detail in the appendices of this report (Appendix 14). A majority of the samples were taken from moist deposits as opposed to those that are waterlogged. This combined with indications that a number of the samples were subject to alternating dry and wet phases has led to a generally poor preservation of material. Overall evidence for diet is scarce and evidence for cereal crops, cultivated fruits and herbs that were recovered are regularly found in large quantities in Roman, medieval and post-medieval London and as such offer no specific insight with regard to the site itself. A simple hemp seed recovered from the fill of the moat may attest to industrial activity being carried out in the vicinity. Evidence for weed flora was slightly greater and may have some potential to reveal information about the vegetation in the surrounding area. A similar range of taxa was found in samples across all periods, giving no clear indication of any change in trends of fuel use over time.

- **Address the recommendations resulting from initial Built Heritage Recording in the vinery and bothy in 2009 by Gifford**

The recommendations included in the initial Built Heritage Recording in the vinery and bothies were addressed by further recording work undertaken during the Phase II archaeological watching brief. The results of the work undertaken is included within the appendices of this report (Appendix 17).

- **Refine and, where possible, reinterpret conclusions made following the Phase I fieldwork.**

As this report seeks to collate data from all phases of fieldwork undertaken as part of the Restoration and Revitalisation project (under site code FLB03), it is presented here in unified form. This has enable features encountered in each phase of work, whether they be related to or independent of each other, to be reassessed, reinterpreted and in some cases rephrased. However, on the whole a large proportion of the investigations undertaken during the Phase II fieldwork supported the results and conclusions of the earlier phase of work.

8.2 Additional Research Questions

- How do the prehistoric finds compare with other assemblages found both within the moated enclosure and within the vicinity of Fulham and the River Thames?
- How do the Roman features exposed to the north of the Palace relate to those revealed during the FARG excavations in the adjacent area and also other investigations within the Palace grounds especially those over the Moat and within the walled garden?
- Can analysis of the previous geophysical surveys undertaken within the Palace grounds help to determine the extent of Roman and medieval features found in the present investigations, especially the location of the double ditched sub-moat 'homestead' enclosure?
- How do the remains exposed during this work relate to structures shown on historic maps and plans of the Palace?
- Can determination of the layout of the Tudor Palace be improved upon by the results of these investigations?
- Can the history of the Palace and its ancillary buildings, their modifications and additions be determined with greater accuracy based on the findings of the present works?
- Can the profile and extent of the moat be further improved upon by the study of both previous investigations and cartographic and documentary sources?
- What can analysis of the finds tell us about the status of the people who worked and lived in the Palace?
- What can the environmental samples from the moat tell us about the non-native species of plant present within the gardens during the post-medieval period?
- To what extent can the phasing of the site be further sub-divided within each individual period?

9 Importance of the Results, Further Work and Publication Outline

9.1 Importance of the Results

- 9.1.1 The recent archaeological investigations at Fulham Palace which were undertaken as a result of the restoration and revival of the palace complex, including the buildings and the grounds, have been the largest archaeological works undertaken within the moated enclosure. Whilst the scale of new excavation and intervention was kept to a minimum in keeping with the site's standing as a Scheduled Monument and a Grade 1 listed building, the monitoring of all construction work provided a unique opportunity to record archaeological deposits and historic fabric across the Palace and its grounds. Whilst a majority of the works monitored were extremely limited, such as the replacing of old services with new services within existing trenches or the digging of fence postholes, they still provided useful sections through stratified archaeological deposits and acted as an opportunity to collect as much material culture as possible to broaden the collection already available.
- 9.1.2 The positioning of many of the new trenches through previously undisturbed ground was deliberately targeted in areas in which the geophysical survey (Heard 2005) had suggested that no archaeological remains, especially masonry, might lie. This methodology however was not infallible, and some significant archaeological features were encountered, such as the sub-moat ditches. This demonstrates the significance of the buried archaeological remains within the Scheduled moated area.
- 9.1.3 The archaeological investigation revealed evidence of activity on site from the prehistoric to the present day. A possible prehistoric pit and residual Bronze Age pottery and Mesolithic or Early Neolithic struck flint hints at prehistoric occupation of the site. Evidence of Roman activity found to the north of the Palace and within the Walled Garden adds to the remains found in the same area (Whitehouse pers. comm.) and within the moat area to the south (Arthur & Whitehouse 1978). This would suggest widespread occupation of the moated area as residual Roman finds were also found to the northeast in the Bishop's Park Moat Garden.
- 9.1.4 The remains of the double ditched sub-moat in the southwest corner of the site is a major discovery and helps to pinpoint its location and its date of backfilling only suggested previously from documentary sources and geophysical surveys. Whilst no obvious traces of the earliest medieval buildings which occupied this sub-moated enclosure were revealed (although the chalk and flint foundation observed in Trenches 252 and 253 may represent evidence of this) other ditches and structural remains were encountered outside this area which might suggest further subdivision of the area. The hearth and apparently associated structure represented by the surrounding postholes might be part of an ancillary structure to the main medieval buildings, which were located in the area of the East Courtyard once they moved from the homestead enclosure in the 13th century, or might even be a temporary structure associated with the construction of the new buildings. A fragment of chalk

foundation to the south of the Palace and a ragstone foundation in the stable yard may represent the scant remains of buildings associated with the medieval structures. The timber remains encountered within the moat effectively push the known date of this earthwork back at least one hundred years to the 13th century (the earliest documentary source relating to the 14th century). It is generally accepted, however, that the enclosure is likely even more ancient in date.

- 9.1.5 It became obvious from the monitoring of work both within the existing Palace buildings and adjacent to their external walls that significant elements of both the late medieval and Tudor Palace survived often as foundations and cellars beneath later walls. The evaluation in 2003 revealed the presence of Tudor walls/cellars beneath Bishop Sherlock's Dining Room and the southern part of the East Courtyard, and the present investigations revealed further early walls in Bishop Sherlock's Dining Room, the southeastern corner of the West Courtyard range of buildings (together with the arched entrance) and the northwest part of the West Courtyard. Perhaps the most significant remains were those of the State Wing which were revealed to the north of the East Courtyard. Elsewhere the remains of the Housekeeper's Wing, parts of the stables and the Granary were observed. The remains of what is believed to have been a timber trestle bridge dating to this period were also observed within the moat providing further insight to one of the (likely) many precursors to the present day crossing.
- 9.1.6 The remodelling of the main Palace buildings and the ancillary buildings such as the stables and barn were revealed between the 17th and 19th centuries with the State Wing and Housekeeper's Wing being demolished in the 18th century. Extensive late drainage runs and soakaways from this period were encountered across the site. Whilst precise dating was lacking for many of the modifications a comparison with 18th and 19th centuries maps such as the Leadbetter Surveys of 1762-4 and the 1813 Ground Plan of the Palace have allowed an archaeological and building sequence to be attempted. Evidence for 18th-century quarrying which mirrors a form seen on contemporary sites, such as The Longhouse in Kingston (Butler 1996), was observed immediately north of the Walled Garden. Information was gathered and a record made regarding the nature and fabric of the vinery, bothies, Stable building, Gothick Lodge and Moat Bridge. Of particular significance to the vinery and bothies were the discovery and investigation of the hypocaust system, the remains of which were observed during refurbishment works. Data was also obtained related to planting arrangements within the Walled Garden, along with evidence of its hydrology and the excavation of the original pathways to assist in their restoration.
- 9.1.7 Investigations of the western part of the moat in the evaluation of 2003 (in the vicinity of the moat bridge) and that section buried beneath the Moat Garden recorded in the auger transect survey in 2004 have allowed significant information about the feature to be learnt. Further insights were gained in 2009 during investigation of the west corner of the moat. The cross-section recorded through the moat at the west corner of the circuit contrasts markedly with that under the Moat Garden, the latter apparently reflecting canalisation of a natural

stream channel measuring up to 70m wide. The restoration of the western corner of the moat allowed for some investigation into the profile and although the exploratory trench could not verify the true profile for logistical reasons, a slice of what remained beneath the 1920s infill and hoggin layer was revealed.

- 9.1.8 Whilst the limited nature of the archaeological investigation precluded the excavation of many new undisturbed areas of land, and thus severely reduced the number of finds that were recovered from the site, those that were recovered will help to determine the diet and lifestyle of the inhabitants of the Palace.

9.2 Further Work

- 9.2.1 The archaeological results from Phases I and II of the restoration and revival project should be incorporated with those results of other archaeological works that have been undertaken by PCA and other archaeological units (including FARG) where possible. All finds from this investigation will be considered together with artefacts recovered from other phases of works. Thorough data analysis combined with sufficient documentary research would enable the additional research questions listed above to be addressed.
- 9.2.2 In relation to the archaeological data obtained from this excavation; listed below are the recommendations of further work as identified in the specialist assessments (see appendices);

Prehistoric & Roman Pottery

It is recommended that the two flint-tempered sherds are seen by a Prehistoric pottery specialist, in order to refine the dating. It is suggested that a small number of the diagnostic sherds are drawn (no more than five or six) to demonstrate the range of vessels represented in the assemblage, with particular reference to the Late Roman component.

Post Roman Pottery

A pottery report is required for the publication of the site, but should include material from the archaeological work on the walled garden area (FPW12). Up to 20 illustrations and/or photographs would be required to supplement the text. The unidentified fabrics require showing to other local specialists.

Clay Tobacco Pipes

A publication report should be written for the clay tobacco pipes from the site. eleven bowls need illustrating to supplement the text.

Building Material

At publication stage a standard section on the building materials from each major period would be sufficient with perhaps greater emphasis on: the two stone moulds (the carved

Tudor spandrel in Reigate stone with graffiti and the unique 19th-century Taynton stone breastplate); the hundreds of plaster moulds recovered from the demolition of Bishop Sherlock's mid 18th-century Dining Room (incorporating a comparative analysis of the entire decorative scheme from this group); the 19th century specialist manufacture of garden ceramic flower borders and garden drainage-tiles; and the Roman millstone grit quern.

Small and Metal Finds

A selection should include significant finds from the earlier Phases 4–7, such as the medieval lead net sinker; the late medieval/Tudor period dress accessories, brass thimble and lead stylus or plumb-bob; the two 17th-century knives/tools and the lead bird feeder; and the small group of 18th-century dress accessories and household-related objects. For the later phases, the assemblage of garden-related finds is of significance; here, the finds need to be integrated with the metal and small finds recovered from the 2012 investigations within the Walled Garden. Personal belongings recovered have a great social history interest, and would require a brief analysis and overview. For the purpose of publication some 20 objects will require further x-ray or cleaning to aid identification.

Historic Waterlogged Woodwork

Following the collation of the finds, environmental and historical evidence relating to the moat and its bridges an updated fully referenced analysis/publication text, with perhaps four draft explanatory figures, could be produced. The draft figures would include a tentative draft reconstruction of the later timber bridge. This work might also be useful for any further public interpretation intended for the much visited site.

Glass

It is recommended that a publication report is undertaken on the glass assemblage. At least ten items require illustration. The Roman, medieval and decorated window glass should be written up by a specialist in these areas. Documentary research on the Bishop's Palace wine cellar is recommended as this could complement the evidence of the post-medieval wine bottles.

Lithics

Due to its size and lack of secure contextual associations, this report is all that is required of the material for the purposes of the archive and no further analytical work is proposed. It is recommended that it is recorded with the local Historic Environment Record and a short description of both the prehistoric and historic material is included in any published accounts of the fieldwork. It may also be beneficial to plot the location of the prehistoric struck flint as this may elucidate the approximate location of any flint working areas.

Animal Bone

It is recommended that any further work should prioritise the 'status' aspects of the various assemblages, adding the fish bones as well as the later age, sex and size data to the general conclusions. A major part of this study will entail a comparison of these assemblages to similar and/or contemporary collections elsewhere in London, with particular emphasis on the information available from the nearby site of Fulham Island.

Fish Bone

The fish bones assemblage will be published and together with the animal bone will contribute to a discussion of the diet and status of the inhabitants of the site.

Human Bone

No further work is recommended on the disarticulated material.

Environmental Samples

Samples from a waterlain/peaty deposits have some potential to investigate the character of the vegetation that contributed to their formation. As these deposits may contain non-native plants brought to the palace during the development of the gardens in the 18th century it is recommended that historical literature documenting the gardens and any possible botanical imports is consulted prior to analysis. Significant quantities of further charcoal material for analysis is available from a number of samples and identification of the remaining fragments from them would provide further information on fuel selection and woody vegetation at the site. There is some limited potential for radiocarbon dating on a small number of samples, the strengths and limitations of which are discussed within the environmental assessment contained with the appendices of this report.

Slag

The present assemblage requires no further work.

Roman Coins

The coins should be published alongside the coins from FPW12 and a statistical analysis undertaken for all of the Roman coin finds from Fulham Palace.

Historic Buildings

It is recommended that the results of the building recording exercise, and further analysis, be included as part of any publication of the archaeological investigations undertaken as part of the Fulham Palace Renovation Project.

9.3 Publication Outline

9.3.1 It is proposed that all the archaeological investigations that have taken place within Fulham Palace and its grounds to date and those anticipated during the forthcoming Phase III improvements should be published as a multi-period narrative in an appropriate journal or monograph format. The published report should explore the early origins of the site as reflected by the growing evidence of prehistoric and Roman occupation and, reconciling new archaeological insights with documentary evidence, provide an updated interpretation of the evolution of the Palace within its moated enclosure. Suitable journals to be considered would include LAMAS and the Antiquaries Journal. Whilst the scope of the publication, and thus the justification for a monograph, depend on the extent to which seminal work by FARG and Warwick Rodwell can be effectively integrated, the following, broadly chronological, themes would at least be addressed:

- Prehistoric activity on the site as suggested by residual pottery and lithics.
- Roman activity on the site. It is apparent from both the present work and previous archaeological investigations by FARG that Roman occupation was present within the moated enclosure.
- Medieval activity on site including the evidence of the sub-moat, other ditches and the hearth and associated structure to the north of the Palace.
- The late medieval and Tudor Palace including the remains of the main buildings of the Palace which can be dated to that period such as the State Wing and the ancillary structures such as the Housekeeper's Wing and the Granary.
- Later rebuilding and modifications of the Palace within the 17th and 18th centuries including the Bishop Sherlock's Dining Room and the Stables.
- Nineteenth-century rebuilding and modification of the Palace within both the East and West Courtyards, the remodelling of Bishop Sherlock's Dining Room to become a kitchen and modification of ancillary buildings including the Barn.
- The evidence for the moat, its dating and apparent different characteristics on the eastern and western sides.
- Any garden features that are encountered.

9.3.2 The results of previous work within the moated enclosure, where accessible, will be incorporated, if possible, into the analysis in order to provide a comprehensive as possible overview of the development of the site of the moated enclosure from prehistoric times to the present day. Of considerable importance is the need to further sub-divide the phasing of the site, to enable greater understanding of its development with all periods. The monograph will be illustrated with a range of phased AutoCAD figures, historic maps and views of the Palace and photographs of both the Palace and the archaeological remains. The finds assemblages and the results of environmental analysis will be reported upon both within the

main text and within specialist chapters. It is not anticipated that work on any such publication will begin until after fieldwork relating to Phase III works at Fulham Palace has been completed. This is projected to take place in 2015.

- 9.3.3 The entire site archive will be deposited at the Fulham Palace Museum (within the standards applied by the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC)) under site code FLB03. PCA will provide a copy of the present report to the local studies library, to the Greater London Historic Environment Record and the Archaeology Advisor of the London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham.

10 Contents of the Archive

10.1 The contents of the archive are:

10.1.1 The paper archive:

| | Scale | Drawings | Sheets |
|-----------------------|-----------|----------|---------------|
| Context Sheets | n/a | n/a | 2965 |
| Plans | 1:20/1:50 | 739 | c.950 sheets |
| Sections | 1:10 | 367 | c. 500 sheets |

10.1.2 The photographic archive:

| | |
|---|------------|
| Black and White Negative Film (35mm) | 117 |
| Colour Transparency Film (35mm) | 117 |
| Digital Format | 2152 shots |

10.1.3 The finds archive:

| | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|
| Pot | 51 boxes |
| CBM | 63 boxes + 9 crates |
| CTP | 3 boxes |
| Bone | 26½ boxes |
| Glass | 13 boxes |
| Plaster | 9 boxes |
| Stone | 7 boxes + 3 crates |
| Metal/ Small Finds | 16 boxes |
| Lithics | 2½ boxes |

(Box – standard archive box = 0.46m x 0.19m x 0.13m)

(Crate- standard size = 0.65 x 0.55m x 0.19)

10.1.4 The environmental archive:

| | |
|----------------------|----|
| Total Samples | 81 |
|----------------------|----|

11 Acknowledgements

- 11.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank the following contractors for commissioning the work and for their assistance during the two phases of the project; Mansell Construction Services Ltd (Phase Ib); and Vinci Construction UK Ltd (Phase IIe). We also extend our thanks to the London Borough of Hammersmith of Fulham and subsequently the Fulham Palace Trust from 2011, who were the ultimate client for the project. Our sincere thanks and gratitude go to Dr Scott Cooper for his direction of the restoration project and to and Sian Harrington who carried on his work.
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Appendix 1: Context Index

| Context | Works sub phase | Trench | Plan | Section / Elevation | Type | Description | Phase Period | Phase |
|---------|-----------------|---------|------|---------------------|----------|---------------------------------|---------------------|-------|
| 1 | la | BH1 - 8 | - | - | Layer | Topsoil | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 2 | la | BH5 | - | - | Layer | Deposit Within Borehole | n/a | n/a |
| 3 | la | BH5 | - | - | Layer | Deposit Within Borehole | n/a | n/a |
| 4 | la | BH5 | - | - | Layer | Deposit Within Borehole | n/a | n/a |
| 5 | la | TR1 | 5 | | Layer | Forest Soil | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 6 | la | TR1 | 6 | | Layer | Dump | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 7 | la | TR1 | - | | Fill | Fill of possible tree bole | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 8 | la | TR1 | 8 | | Cut | Possible tree bole | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 9 | la | TR1 | 9 | | Layer | Dump | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 10 | la | TR1 | 10 | | Layer | Dump | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 11 | la | TR1 | 11 | | Cut/Fill | Post 1921 ceramic drain | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 12 | la | TR2 | 12 | | Layer | Topsoil | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 13 | la | TR2 | 13 | | Layer | Make-up | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 14 | la | TR1 | 14 | | Layer | Dump | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 15 | la | TR2 | 15 | | Cut | Rubbish Pit | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 16 | la | TR2 | | | Fill | Fill of pit 15 | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 17 | la | TR1 | 17 | | Fill | Fill of Moat | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 18 | la | TR1 | 18 | | Masonry | Butress of Bridge | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 19 | la | TR1 | 19 | | Layer | Fill of Moat | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 20 | la | TR3 | 20 | | Layer | Topsoil | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 21 | la | TR3 | 21 | | Layer | Make-up for Topsoil | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 22 | la | TR3 | 22 | | Masonry | Footpath | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 23 | la | TR3 | 23 | | Layer | Gravel Yard Surface | 19th Century | 8 |
| 24 | la | TR3 | 22 | | Cut | Construction Cut for 22 | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 25 | la | TR3 | 22 | | Layer | Backfill of Construction Cut 24 | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 26 | la | TR1 | 26 | | Fill | Dumped Moat Fill | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 27 | la | TR1 | 27 | | Fill | Dumped Moat Fill | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |

| Context | Works sub phase | Trench | Plan | Section / Elevation | Type | Description | Phase Period | Phase |
|---------|-----------------|--------|------|---------------------|---------|----------------------------------|------------------------|-------|
| 28 | 1a | TR2 | 28 | | Layer | Redeposited Gravel Surface | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 29 | 1a | TR1 | 29 | | Fill | Dumped Moat Fill | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 30 | 1a | TR2 | 30 | | Layer | Dump | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 31 | 1a | TR1 | 31 | | Layer | Dumped Moat Fill | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 32 | 1a | TR3 | 32 | | Cut | Cut for Flower Bed | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 33 | 1a | TR3 | 32 | | Cut | Cut for Flower Bed | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 34 | 1a | TR3 | 32 | | Masonry | Decorative Flower Bed Edging | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 35 | 1a | TR3 | 32 | | Masonry | Decorative Flower Bed Edging | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 36 | 1a | TR3 | 32 | | Fill | Flower Bed | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 37 | 1a | TR3 | 32 | | Fill | Flower Bed | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 38 | 1a | TR2 | 38 | | Layer | Make-up | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 39 | 1a | TR2 | | | Fill | Fill of Rubbish Pit 40 | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 40 | 1a | TR2 | 40 | | Cut | Rubbish Pit/Tree Bole | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 41 | 1a | TR2 | | | Fill | Fill of Linear Cut 42 | 17th Century | 6 |
| 42 | 1a | TR2 | 42 | | Cut | Linear Terrace Cut/Landscaping ? | 17th Century | 6 |
| 43 | 1a | TR1 | 43 | | Fill | Dumped Moat Fill | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 44 | 1a | TR1 | 44 | | Fill | Dumped Moat Fill | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 45 | 1a | TR2 | 45 | | Fill | Fill of Pit 46 | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 46 | 1a | TR2 | 49 | | Cut | Pit | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 47 | 1a | TR2 | 49 | | Fill | Fill of Ditch 48 | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 48 | 1a | TR2 | 49 | | Cut | Possible Post-medieval Ditch | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 49 | 1a | TR2 | 49 | | Layer | Redeposited Sand/Natural | Medieval | 4 |
| 50 | 1a | TR5 | | | Fill | Fill of French Drain | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 51 | 1a | TR5 | 51 | | Cut | French Drain | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 52 | 1a | TR5 | 52 | | Layer | Make-up for Topsoil | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 53 | 1a | TR7 | 53 | | Layer | Topsoil | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 54 | 1a | TR7 | 54 | | Layer | Possible Yard Surface | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 55 | 1a | TR5 | 55 | | Layer | Modern Make-up | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 56 | 1a | TR5 | | | Fill | Fill of Modern Intrusion 57 | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |

| Context | Works sub phase | Trench | Plan | Section / Elevation | Type | Description | Phase Period | Phase |
|---------|-----------------|--------|------|---------------------|---------|---------------------------------------|------------------------|-------|
| 57 | la | TR5 | 57 | | Layer | Modern Intrusion | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 58 | la | TR5 | | | Fill | Fill of Modern Intrusion 57 | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 59 | la | TR5 | 59 | | Layer | Modern Make-up | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 60 | la | TR5 | | | Fill | Fill of Modern Intrusion 71 | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 61 | la | TR7 | 61 | | Layer | Modern Yard Surface | 19th Century | 8 |
| 62 | la | TR6 | | 4 | Masonry | Concrete Paving Slabs | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 63 | la | TR6 | | 4 | Layer | Sand and Cement Bedding for 62 | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 64 | la | TR6 | | 4 | Layer | Make-up for 63 | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 65 | la | TR6 | 65 | 4 | Masonry | N-S Brick Wall | 19th Century | 8 |
| 66 | la | TR6 | 66 | | Masonry | 4" Ceramic Drain and Concrete Bedding | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 67 | la | TR6 | | 4 | Layer | Modern Dump | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 68 | la | TR7 | | 2 | Fill | Construction Cut Backfill of 69 | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 69 | la | TR7 | 69 | 2 | Cut | Construction Cut for Pipe 66 | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 70 | la | TR7 | 70 | | Layer | Dump | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 71 | la | TR5 | 71 | | Cut | Modern Intrusion | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 72 | la | TR5 | 72 | | Layer | Dump | 19th Century | 8 |
| 73 | la | TR5 | | | Fill | Fill of Modern Intrusion 74 | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 74 | la | TR5 | 74 | | Cut | Modern Intrusion | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 75 | la | TR5 | 75 | | Layer | Possible 15th-century Trample | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 76 | la | TR1 | | | Masonry | Core of bridge | 19th Century | 8 |
| 77 | la | TR5 | 77 | | Layer | Redeposited Sand | Medieval | 4 |
| 78 | la | TR6 | 78 | 4 | Masonry | E-W Tile Capped Brick Wall | 19th Century | 8 |
| 79 | la | TR6 | | | Layer | Demolition Debris/ Bomb Damage | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 80 | la | TR1 | | 6 | Layer | Topsoil Over East Bank of Moat | 19th Century | 8 |
| 81 | la | TR5 | 81 | 1 | Masonry | Tudor Brick Wall | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 82 | la | TR5 | | 1 | Cut | Construction Cut for Wall 81 | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 83 | la | TR4 | 83 | 3 | Layer | Topsoil | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 84 | la | TR4 | 84 | 3 | Layer | Make-up/Demolition Debris | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 85 | la | TR4 | 85 | | Layer | Brick Floor | 19th Century | 8 |

| Context | Works sub phase | Trench | Plan | Section / Elevation | Type | Description | Phase Period | Phase |
|---------|-----------------|--------|-------------|---------------------|---------|--|------------------------|-------|
| 86 | 1a | TR4 | 85 | | Layer | Trample over Yard Surface 87 | 19th Century | 8 |
| 87 | 1a | TR4 | 85 | | Layer | Gravel Yard Surface | 19th Century | 8 |
| 88 | 1a | TR5 | 88 | | Layer | Turbated Natural Sand | Natural | 1 |
| 89 | 1a | TR7 | 89 | 2 | Layer | Possible Burried Topsoil | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 90 | 1a | TR4 | | | Fill | Backfill of Construction Cut 92 | 19th Century | 8 |
| 91 | 1a | TR4 | 85 | | Fill | Concrete Casing of Drain | 19th Century | 8 |
| 92 | 1a | TR4 | 85 | | Cut | Cut for Concrete Cased Drain | 19th Century | 8 |
| 93 | 1a | TR4 | | | Layer | Possible Make-up for Floor 85 | 19th Century | 8 |
| 94 | 1a | TR6 | | | Layer | Redeposited Sand | Medieval | 4 |
| 95 | 1a | TR6 | | 4 | Masonry | Brick Blocking of Tudor Opening in Wall 97 | 18th Century | 7 |
| 96 | 1a | TR6 | | 4 | Masonry | Roman Cement | 18th Century | 7 |
| 97 | 1a | TR6 | | 4 | Masonry | Tudor Brick Wall | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 98 | 1a | TR6 | 98 | 4 | Masonry | Flemish Floor Tile Floor of Light Well | 19th Century | 8 |
| 99 | 1a | TR6 | 99 | | Masonry | Truncated Wall of Light Well | 19th Century | 8 |
| 100 | 1a | TR6 | | | Cut | Construction Cut for Light Well 99 / 98 | 19th Century | 8 |
| 101 | 1a | TR6 | | | Fill | Construction Cut Backfill of 102 | 19th Century | 8 |
| 102 | 1a | TR6 | | | Cut | Construction Cut for Wall 65 | 19th Century | 8 |
| 103 | 1a | TR5 | | | Masonry | Georgian Wall of Palace | 18th Century | 7 |
| 104 | 1a | TR1 | | 6 | Masonry | Victorian Façade of Bridge | 19th Century | 8 |
| 105 | 1a | TR1 | 80 | 6 | Masonry | Capping Stones of Channel Revetment | 19th Century | 8 |
| 106 | 1a | BH17 | | | Layer | Natural Sand and Gravel | Natural | 1 |
| 107 | 1b | BH17 | | | Layer | Silt Deposit in Base of Moat | 19th Century | 8 |
| 108-199 | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | VOID | n/a | n/a |
| 200 | 1b | 9 | | 53, 82 | Layer | Topsoil And Turf | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 201 | 1b | 9 | 201, Mid-Ex | 77, 84 | Masonry | Wall Of Chaplain's Room | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 202 | 1b | 9 | 202, Mid-Ex | 81, 89, 90 | Masonry | Cess Pit Wall | 17th Century | 6 |
| 203 | 1b | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | VOID | n/a | n/a |
| 204 | 1b | 9 | Tr 9 | 53 | Layer | Re-Recorded As 358, See That No | 17th Century | 6 |
| 205 | 1b | 11 | 205 | | Masonry | Barn Or Garden Wall | 19th Century | 8 |

| Context | Works sub phase | Trench | Plan | Section / Elevation | Type | Description | Phase Period | Phase |
|---------|-----------------|---------|-------------------|---------------------|---------|---------------------------------|------------------------|-------|
| 206 | lb | 9 | Tr 9 | | Fill | Fill Of 207 | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 207 | lb | 9 | 207, Tr 9, Mid-Ex | 53, 77, 84, 91 | Cut | Pipe Cut | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 208 | lb | 9 | | 53 | Layer | Re-Recorded As 350, See That No | 18th Century | 7 |
| 209 | lb | 10 | | 50 | Layer | Makeup Or Old Road Surface | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 210 | lb | 10 | | 50 | Layer | Horticultural Soil? | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 211 | lb | 11, 12 | | 51, 52 | Layer | Topsoil And Turf | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 212 | lb | 11, 12 | Tr 11 | 51, 52 | Layer | Demolition Material | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 213 | lb | 11, 12 | Tr 11 | 51, 52 | Layer | Ash Layer | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 214 | lb | 11 | Tr 11 | 51 | Layer | Made Gnd Deposit | 19th Century | 8 |
| 215 | lb | 11 | Tr 11 | | Layer | Made Gnd Or Horticultural Soil | 17th Century | 6 |
| 216 | lb | 11 | Tr 11 | | Layer | Horticultural Soil? | 19th Century | 8 |
| 217 | lb | 11 | Tr 11 | | Masonry | External Bng Footpath | 19th Century | 8 |
| 218 | lb | 12 | Tr 12 | 52 | Layer | Made Gnd Ballast | 19th Century | 8 |
| 219 | lb | 12 | Tr 12 | 52 | Masonry | Garden Wall | 19th Century | 8 |
| 220 | lb | 11 | Tr 11 | | Layer | Demolition Material | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 221 | lb | 11 | Tr 11 | | Layer | Subsoil | 19th Century | 8 |
| 222 | lb | 13 | Tr 13 | | Layer | Topsoil | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 223 | lb | 13 | Tr 13 | | Layer | Demolition Material | 19th Century | 8 |
| 224 | lb | 13 | Tr 13 | | Layer | Subsoil | 18th Century | 7 |
| 225 | lb | 13 | Tr 13 | | Layer | Subsoil | 18th Century | 7 |
| 226 | lb | 13 | Tr 13 | | Layer | Demolition Material | 19th Century | 8 |
| 227 | lb | 13 | Tr 13 | | Layer | Clay Layer, Levelling | 19th Century | 8 |
| 228 | lb | 14 | | 54 | Layer | Topsoil | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 229 | lb | 14, 18b | | 54, 62 | Layer | Subsoil | 18th Century | 7 |
| 230 | lb | 14, 18b | Tr 18b | 54, 62 | Layer | Fill Of Ditch 242 | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 231 | lb | 14 | Tr 18b | 54, 59, 62 | Layer | Fill Of Ditch 242 | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 232 | lb | 14 | 232 | 54, 59 | Fill | Fill Of Ditch 242 | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 233 | lb | 14, 18b | 243, Tr 18b | 54, 59, 62 | Fill | Fill Of Ditch 243 | Medieval | 4 |
| 234 | lb | 14, 18b | 234, Tr 18b | 54, 59 | Natural | Gravels And Sands | Natural | 1 |

| Context | Works sub phase | Trench | Plan | Section / Elevation | Type | Description | Phase Period | Phase |
|---------|-----------------|------------|-------------|---------------------|---------|-------------------------------------|------------------------|-------|
| 235 | lb | 15, 16, 18 | | 55, 56, 58, 62 | Layer | Topsoil | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 236 | lb | 15, 16, 18 | | 55, 56, 58, 62 | Layer | Clay Layer, Levelling | 19th Century | 8 |
| 237 | lb | 15, 16, 18 | | 55, 56, 58, 62 | Layer | Old Topsoil Horizon | 19th Century | 8 |
| 238 | lb | 15, 16 | | 55, 56 | Layer | In-Filling Or Made Gnd? | Medieval | 4 |
| 239 | lb | 15, 16 | | 55, 56 | Layer | Transition Between 238 And 240 | Medieval | 4 |
| 240 | lb | 15, 16 | | 55, 56 | Natural | Gravels And Sands | Natural | 1 |
| 241 | lb | 14 | | 59 | Fill | Fill Of Ditch 242 | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 242 | lb | 14, 18b | 242, Tr 18b | 54, 59, 62 | Cut | N-S Ditch | Medieval | 4 |
| 243 | lb | 14, 18b | 243, Tr 18b | 54, 59, 62 | Cut | N-S Ditch | Medieval | 4 |
| 244 | lb | 17 | | 57 | Surface | Tarmac | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 245 | lb | 17 | | 57 | Surface | Cobbles | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 246 | lb | 17 | | 57 | Layer | Bedding Sand For 245 | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 247 | lb | 17 | | 57 | Layer | Levelling Or Made Gnd | 19th Century | 8 |
| 248 | lb | 14 | | 59 | Fill | Fill Of Ditch 242 | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 249 | lb | 14 | | 59 | Fill | Fill Of Ditch 243 | Medieval | 4 |
| 250 | lb | 18 | Tr 18 | 58 | Fill | Fill Of 252 | 18th Century | 7 |
| 251 | lb | 18 | Tr 18 | 58 | Fill | Primary Fill Of 252 | Medieval | 4 |
| 252 | lb | 18 | Tr 18a | 58 | Cut | N-S Ditch | Medieval | 4 |
| 253 | lb | VOID | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| 254 | lb | 19 | Tr 19 | 60 | Layer | Topsoil | 19th Century | 8 |
| 255 | lb | 19 | | 60 | Surface | Rammed Gravel | 18th Century | 7 |
| 256 | lb | 19 | | 60 | Layer | Levelling Or Made Gnd? | 18th Century | 7 |
| 257 | lb | 19 | | 60 | Layer | Demolition Material | 18th Century | 7 |
| 258 | lb | 19 | | 60 | Layer | Levelling Or Made Gnd Or Hort Soil? | 18th Century | 7 |
| 259 | lb | 19 | | 60 | Layer | Levelling Or Made Gnd Or Hort Soil? | 18th Century | 7 |
| 260 | lb | 19 | Tr 19 | 60 | Layer | Horticultural Soil? | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 261 | lb | 20 | | 61 | Layer | Topsoil | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 262 | lb | 20 | | 61 | Layer | Subsoil | 19th Century | 8 |
| 263 | lb | VOID | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |

| Context | Works sub phase | Trench | Plan | Section / Elevation | Type | Description | Phase Period | Phase |
|---------|-----------------|---------|--------|---------------------|---------|--|------------------------|-------|
| 264 | lb | 20 | Tr 20 | 61 | Layer | Horticultural Soil? | Medieval | 4 |
| 265 | lb | 18 | | 62 | Layer | In-Filling Or Made Gnd? | Medieval | 4 |
| 266 | lb | 14, 18b | Tr 18b | 54, 62 | Layer | Fill Of Ditch 242 | 18th Century | 7 |
| 267 | lb | 18 | Tr 18b | 62 | Layer | Made Ground | Medieval | 4 |
| 268 | lb | 20 | | 61 | Natural | Gravels And Sands | Natural | 1 |
| 269 | lb | 21 | | 63 | Layer | Topsoil | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 270 | lb | 21 | Tr 20 | 63 | Layer | Horticultural Soil? | Medieval | 4 |
| 271 | lb | 21 | | 63 | Layer | Transition Between 270 And 272 | Natural | 1 |
| 272 | lb | 21 | Tr 21 | 63 | Natural | Gravels And Sands | Natural | 1 |
| 273 | lb | 14 | | 54 | Layer | Old Topsoil Horizon | 19th Century | 8 |
| 274 | lb | 9 | | 91 | Fill | Fill Of 275 | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 275 | lb | 9 | 275 | 91 | Cut | Maybe Service Cut? | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 276 | lb | 9 | 276 | 82, 91 | Layer | Basement Fill? | 18th Century | 7 |
| 277 | lb | 9 | | | Fill | Fill Of 278 | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 278 | lb | 9 | 278 | | Cut | Posthole | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 279 | lb | 13 | Tr 13 | | Surface | Cobbles | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 280 | lb | 21 | Tr 21 | 63 | Fill | Fill Of 281 | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 281 | lb | 21 | Tr 21 | 63 | Cut | Pipe Cut | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 282 | lb | 21 | Tr 21 | 63 | Layer | Sub-Soil | 19th Century | 8 |
| 283 | lb | 22 | 291 | 64 | Layer | Gravels And Sands | 19th Century | 8 |
| 284 | lb | 18 | | 58 | Fill | Fill Of Ditch [252] | 17th Century | 6 |
| 285 | lb | 18 | Tr 18a | 58 | Fill | Rubble Dumping | 17th Century | 6 |
| 286 | lb | 18 | | 58 | Fill | Thin Dump Layer | 17th Century | 6 |
| 287 | lb | 18 | | 58 | Fill | Fill Formed By Tidal Silting | 17th Century | 6 |
| 288 | lb | 18 | Tr 18a | 58 | Layer | Upper Gravel Layer SE Of 252 | Medieval | 4 |
| 289 | lb | 22 | | 64, 66 | Layer | Makeup Or Old Road Surface | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 290 | lb | 22 | 291 | 64, 66 | Layer | Possible Horticultural Soil | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 291 | lb | 22 | 291 | 64 | Cut | E-W Construction Cut For C19th Culvert 314 | 19th Century | 8 |
| 292 | lb | 18 | Tr 18a | 58 | Layer | Upper Gravel Layer NW Of 252 | Medieval | 4 |

| Context | Works sub phase | Trench | Plan | Section / Elevation | Type | Description | Phase Period | Phase |
|---------|-----------------|--------|--------|---------------------|---------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|-------|
| 293 | lb | 18 | | 58 | Layer | Made Ground W Of 252 | Medieval | 4 |
| 294 | lb | 18 | | 58 | Layer | Gravel Layer/ Possible Made Ground | Medieval | 4 |
| 295 | lb | 23 | | 65 | Fill | Construction Backfill Of 297 | 18th Century | 7 |
| 296 | lb | 23 | Tr 23a | | Masonry | Boundary Wall | 18th Century | 7 |
| 297 | lb | 23 | | 65 | Cut | Construction Cut For Wall 296 | 18th Century | 7 |
| 298 | lb | 23 | | 65 | Layer | Bedding Sand | 19th Century | 8 |
| 299 | lb | 23 | | 65, 68 | Layer | Demolition/Ash Layer | 19th Century | 8 |
| 300 | lb | 23 | | 65 | Layer | Horticultural Soil?/ Subsoil? | 17th Century | 6 |
| 301 | lb | 23 | Tr 23a | 65, 68 | Layer | Redeposited Sandy Horticultural Soil | Medieval | 4 |
| 302 | lb | 9 | | 82 | Fill | Demolition Backfill In Cut 303 | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 303 | lb | 9 | 303 | 82 | Cut | Cc For Rebuild? | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 304 | lb | 22 | Tr 22 | 66 | Fill | Demolition Backfill In Soakaway 305 | 19th Century | 8 |
| 305 | lb | 22 | Tr 22 | 66 | Cut | Cut Of Soakaway | 19th Century | 8 |
| 306 | lb | 24 | | 67 | Surface | Courtyard Cobbles | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 307 | lb | 24 | | 67 | Layer | Make-Up/Bedding Layer | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 308 | lb | 24 | 310 | | Surface | Stone Floor | 19th Century | 8 |
| 309 | lb | 24 | 310 | 67 | Layer | Make-Up/Bedding Layer | 19th Century | 8 |
| 310 | lb | 24 | 310 | | Surface | Brick Step | 19th Century | 8 |
| 311 | lb | 24 | 310 | 67 | Cut | Cc For 310 | 19th Century | 8 |
| 312 | lb | 24 | 310 | 67 | Layer | Horticultural Soil Horizon | 19th Century | 8 |
| 313 | lb | 24 | 313 | 67 | Layer | Horticultural Soil Horizon | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 314 | lb | 22 | Tr 22 | 64 | Masonry | C19th Brick Barrel Vaulted Culvert | 19th Century | 8 |
| 315 | lb | 23 | 315 | 68, 69 | Surface | Cobbled Surface | 19th Century | 8 |
| 316 | lb | 23 | 315 | 68 | Masonry | Northern Wall Of Former Stable Block | 18th Century | 7 |
| 317 | lb | 23 | | 68, 69 | Layer | Sand Bedding For 315 | 19th Century | 8 |
| 318 | lb | 23 | | 68, 69, 71 | Layer | Made Ground | 19th Century | 8 |
| 319 | lb | 23 | | 68, 69, 71 | Layer | Charcoal Layer | 19th Century | 8 |
| 320 | lb | 23 | Tr 23b | 69, 71 | Layer | Demolition Rubble | 19th Century | 8 |
| 321 | lb | 23 | Tr 23b | 69 | Layer | Gravel-Sand | 19th Century | 8 |

| Context | Works sub phase | Trench | Plan | Section / Elevation | Type | Description | Phase Period | Phase |
|---------|-----------------|--------|--------------------------------|---------------------|---------|---------------------------------------|------------------------|-------|
| 322 | lb | 25 | | 70 | Surface | Cobbled Surface | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 323 | lb | 25 | | 70 | Layer | Bedding For 322 | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 324 | lb | 25 | | 70 | Fill | Fill Of 325 | 19th Century | 8 |
| 325 | lb | 25 | | 70 | Cut | Foundation Robbing Or Rebuild Cc? | 19th Century | 8 |
| 326 | lb | 25 | | 70 | Layer | Bedding For Robbed Surface? | 19th Century | 8 |
| 327 | lb | 25 | | 70 | Layer | Bedding For Robbed Surface? | 19th Century | 8 |
| 328 | lb | 25 | | 70 | Layer | Levelling For 327? | 19th Century | 8 |
| 329 | lb | 25 | | 70 | Fill | Fill Of 330 | 19th Century | 8 |
| 330 | lb | 25 | | 70 | Cut | Construction Cut For Rebuild Of 334? | 19th Century | 8 |
| 331 | lb | 25 | | 70 | Fill | Fill Of 335 | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 332 | lb | 25 | | 70 | Fill | Fill Of 335 | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 333 | lb | 25 | Tr 25 | 70 | Fill | Fill Of 335 | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 334 | lb | 25 | Tr 25 | 70 | Masonry | Foundation Of Tudor Arch | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 335 | lb | 25 | Tr 25 | 70 | Cut | Construction Cut For 334 | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 336 | lb | 25 | | 70 | Layer | Bedding For Robbed Surface? | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 337 | lb | 25 | Tr 25 | 70 | Layer | Plough / Horticultural Soil | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 338 | lb | 25 | Tr 25 | 70 | Layer | Plough / Horticultural Soil | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 339 | lb | 25 | | 70 | Layer | Made Ground / Levelling | 19th Century | 8 |
| 340 | lb | 23 | | 68, 69 | Layer | Horticultural Soil | 17th Century | 6 |
| 341 | lb | 23 | Tr 23b | 68, 69 | Natural | Natural Sand | Natural | 1 |
| 342 | lb | 25 | | 70 | Layer | Mortar Blinding Or Bedding | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 343 | lb | 23 | | 68 | Cut | Construction Cut For Trench Built 316 | 18th Century | 7 |
| 344 | lb | 26 | Tr26ff | 72, 85 | Layer | Topsoil | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 345 | lb | 26 | | 72, 85 | Layer | Levelling For Existing WCY Surface | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 346 | lb | 26 | Tr26ff | 72 | Layer | Buried Topsoil Horizon? | Medieval | 4 |
| 347 | lb | 26 | Tr 26a, Tr 26b, Tr26bb, Tr26ff | 72, 85 | Layer | Horticultural Soil? | Medieval | 4 |
| 348 | lb | VOID | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| 349 | lb | 24 | | 70 | Layer | Bedding For Surface 308? | 19th Century | 8 |
| 350 | lb | 9 | 350 | | Layer | Demo Rubble, Backfill Of Basement? | 18th Century | 7 |

| Context | Works sub phase | Trench | Plan | Section / Elevation | Type | Description | Phase Period | Phase |
|---------|-----------------|--------|------------------------|---------------------------------|---------|---------------------------------------|---------------------|-------|
| 351 | lb | 26 | | 73, 78, 79, 94, 96, 97, 98, 99 | Surface | Tarmac In WCY | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 352 | lb | 26 | | 73, 78, 79, 94, 96, 97, 98, 99 | Layer | Makeup For 351 | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 353 | lb | 26 | Tr26cc, Tr26ee, Tr26ff | 73, 78, 79, 94, 96, 97 | Layer | Demolition Rubble | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 354 | lb | 26 | Tr26ff | 73, 94 | Layer | Subsoil? | 19th Century | 8 |
| 355 | lb | 26 | Tr 26a, Tr 26k | 73, 78, 79, 94, 97, 98, 99, 100 | Layer | Horticultural Soil | Medieval | 4 |
| 356 | lb | 9 | | 82 | Fill | Fill Of 357 | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 357 | lb | 9 | 357 | 82 | Cut | Pit | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 358 | lb | 9 | 358 | 91 | Layer | Backfill Of Basement | 18th Century | 7 |
| 359 | lb | 9 | 359, Pre-Ex, Mid-Ex | 77 | Fill | Backfill Of Cess Pit | 18th Century | 7 |
| 360 | lb | 9 | 360 | 91 | Layer | Made Ground? | 18th Century | 7 |
| 361 | lb | 9 | | | Fill | Fill Of 362 | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 362 | lb | 9 | 362 | 77, 84 | Cut | Pipe Cut | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 363 | lb | 26 | Tr 26b, Tr26bb | | Masonry | Cap To Cistern 394 | 19th Century | 8 |
| 364 | lb | 26 | Tr 26b, Tr26bb | | Cut | Construction Cut For Trench Built 363 | 19th Century | 8 |
| 365 | lb | 26 | Tr 26b | | Fill | Fill Of 366 | 19th Century | 8 |
| 366 | lb | 26 | Tr 26b | | Cut | Soakpit | 19th Century | 8 |
| 367 | lb | 26 | Tr 26c, Tr26dd, Tr26ee | 78 | Masonry | Brick Culvert Inc Mechanism | 19th Century | 8 |
| 368 | lb | 26 | Tr26c | 78 | Cut | Construction Cut For 367 | 19th Century | 8 |
| 369 | lb | 26 | Tr26c | | Fill | Fill Of Cut 370 | n/a | ? |
| 370 | lb | 26 | Tr26c | | Cut | Uncertain Cut Filled With 369 | n/a | ? |
| 371 | lb | 27 | | 74 | Fill | Upper Fill Of Cut 381 | Medieval | 4 |
| 372 | lb | 27 | | 74, 75 | Fill | Fill Of Cut 381 | Medieval | 4 |
| 373 | lb | 27 | | 74, 75 | Fill | Fill Of Cut 381 | Medieval | 4 |
| 374 | lb | 27 | 381 | 74, 75 | Fill | Fill Of Cut 381 | Medieval | 4 |
| 375 | lb | 26 | Tr 26c | | Fill | Fill Of 379 | Medieval | 4 |
| 376 | lb | 26 | Tr 26c | | Fill | Fill Of 379 | Medieval | 4 |
| 377 | lb | 26 | Tr 26c | 76 | Fill | Fill Of 379 | Medieval | 4 |
| 378 | lb | 26 | Tr 26c | 76 | Fill | Fill Of 379 | Medieval | 4 |
| 379 | lb | 26 | Tr 26c | 76 | Cut | Large Pit Or Poss Ditch? | Medieval | 4 |

| Context | Works sub phase | Trench | Plan | Section / Elevation | Type | Description | Phase Period | Phase |
|---------|-----------------|--------|----------------|---------------------|---------|---|--------------|-------|
| 380 | lb | 27 | 381 | 74, 75 | Fill | Fill Of Cut 381 | Medieval | 4 |
| 381 | lb | 27 | 381 | 74, 75 | Cut | Large Pit/Ditch Filled With 371, 372, 373, 374, 380 & 382 | Medieval | 4 |
| 382 | lb | 27 | 381 | 74, 75 | Fill | Fill Of Cut 381 | Medieval | 4 |
| 383 | lb | 26 | Tr26dd, Tr26ff | 76 | Fill | Made Ground? | 19th Century | 8 |
| 384 | lb | 27 | | 75 | Masonry | Remains Of Tile Surface | 19th Century | 8 |
| 385 | lb | 27 | | 75 | Layer | Bedding Layer For 384 | 19th Century | 8 |
| 386 | lb | 27 | | 75 | Masonry | Brick Foundation | 17th Century | 6 |
| 387 | lb | 27 | | 75 | Fill | Chalk Rubble Consolidation For 386 | 17th Century | 6 |
| 388 | lb | 27 | | 75 | Fill | Brick Dust & Rubble Fill Of Cut 389 | 17th Century | 6 |
| 389 | lb | 27 | 389 | 75 | Cut | Construction Cut For Wall 386 & Fills 387, 388 | 17th Century | 6 |
| 390 | lb | 27 | | 74, 75 | Layer | Natural Gravel Or Made Ground | Natural | 1 |
| 391 | lb | 9 | | 89 | Masonry | Western Wall Of Cess Pit | 17th Century | 6 |
| 392 | lb | 9 | 392, Mid-Ex | 89 | Masonry | Blocking Wall At West Of Cess Pit | 17th Century | 6 |
| 393 | lb | 9 | 393, Mid-Ex | 89, 91 | Masonry | Rubble Wall, Rebuild On Line Of 201? | 17th Century | 6 |
| 394 | lb | 26 | | | Masonry | Walls Of Cistern | 19th Century | 8 |
| 395 | lb | 9 | 395, Mid-Ex | | Masonry | Drain Into Cess Pit 391 | 17th Century | 6 |
| 396 | lb | 26 | | 78 | Fill | Fill Of 368 | 19th Century | 8 |
| 397 | lb | 26 | | 78 | Fill | Fill Of 398 | 19th Century | 8 |
| 398 | lb | 26 | | 78 | Cut | Demolition / Robber Cut? | 19th Century | 8 |
| 399 | lb | 26 | | 78 | Fill | Fill Of 400 | 19th Century | 8 |
| 400 | lb | 26 | | 78 | Cut | Demolition / Robber Cut? | 19th Century | 8 |
| 401 | lb | 26 | | 78 | Fill | Fill Of 405 | 19th Century | 8 |
| 402 | lb | 26 | | 78 | Fill | Fill Of 405 | 18th Century | 7 |
| 403 | lb | 26 | | 78 | Fill | Fill Of 405 | 18th Century | 7 |
| 404 | lb | 26 | | 78 | Fill | Fill Of 405 | 18th Century | 7 |
| 405 | lb | 26 | | 78 | Masonry | Brick Cess Or Soak Pit | 17th Century | 6 |
| 406 | lb | 26 | | 78 | Fill | Fill Of 409 | 17th Century | 6 |
| 407 | lb | 26 | | 78 | Fill | Fill Of 409 | 17th Century | 6 |
| 408 | lb | 26 | | 78 | Fill | Fill Of 409 | 17th Century | 6 |

| Context | Works sub phase | Trench | Plan | Section / Elevation | Type | Description | Phase Period | Phase |
|---------|-----------------|--------|------------------------------|---------------------|---------|---------------------------------------|------------------------|-------|
| 409 | lb | 26 | | 78 | Cut | Construction Cut For 405 | 17th Century | 6 |
| 410 | lb | 26 | | 78, 79 | Layer | Horticultural Soil | Medieval | 4 |
| 411 | lb | 9 | 411 | 77 | Natural | Natural Sand | Natural | 1 |
| 412 | lb | 9 | 214 | 81 | Layer | Backfill Of Basement | 17th Century | 6 |
| 413 | lb | 9 | 413 | 81 | Layer | Backfill Of Basement | 17th Century | 6 |
| 414 | lb | 9 | 414 | 81 | Layer | Backfill Of Basement | 17th Century | 6 |
| 415 | lb | 9 | 415 | 81 | Layer | Mortar Floor Bedding | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 416 | lb | 23 | | 71 | Layer | Lens Of Sand, Made Ground | 19th Century | 8 |
| 417 | lb | 23 | | 71 | Layer | Silt Layer, Made Ground | 19th Century | 8 |
| 418 | lb | 26 | Tr 26c | 76 | Layer | Horticultural Soil?? | Medieval | 4 |
| 419 | lb | 29 | | 80 | Fill | Fill Of 420 | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 420 | lb | 29 | | 80 | Cut | Pipe Trench Filled With 419 | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 421 | lb | 29 | | 80, 87 | Layer | Ploughsoil | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 422 | lb | 29 | | 80, 87 | Layer | Natural Sand | Natural | 1 |
| 423 | lb | 26 | | 76 | Layer | Topsoil Around Verges In WCY | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 424 | lb | 28 | | 83 | Layer | Horticultural Soil | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 425 | lb | 26 | Tr 26b | | Masonry | Unidentified Wall | 19th Century | 8 |
| 426 | lb | 26 | Tr 26b | | Cut | Construction Cut For Trench Built 425 | 19th Century | 8 |
| 427 | lb | 9 | 427, Mid-Ex | 86 | Layer | Plough / Horticultural Soil | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 428 | lb | 9 | | 86 | Fill | Fill Of 429 | Roman | 3 |
| 429 | lb | 9 | | 86 | Cut | Pit Or Ditch? | Roman | 3 |
| 430 | lb | 9 | | 86 | Fill | Fill Of 431 | Roman | 3 |
| 431 | lb | 9 | | 86 | Cut | Pit Or Ditch? | Roman | 3 |
| 432 | lb | 9 | 432 | 86 | Natural | Natural Sand | Natural | 1 |
| 433 | lb | 9 | 433 | 77, 84, 86 | Cut | Construction Cut For 201 | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 434 | lb | 26 | Tr 26e, Tr26x, Tr26z, Tr26ff | 222 | Layer | Horticultural Soil | 17th Century | 6 |
| 435 | lb | 26 | Tr 26e, Tr26x, Tr26z | | Layer | Topsoil | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 436 | lb | 9 | 437 | | Fill | Fill Of 437 | 18th Century | 7 |
| 437 | lb | 9 | 437 | | Cut | Possible Robber Cut For 201? | 18th Century | 7 |

| Context | Works sub phase | Trench | Plan | Section / Elevation | Type | Description | Phase Period | Phase |
|---------|-----------------|--------|------|---------------------|---------|--|------------------------|-------|
| 438 | lb | 9 | 439 | 91 | Fill | Backfill Of Basement (Fo 439) | 18th Century | 7 |
| 439 | lb | 9 | 439 | 91 | Cut | Possible Cut For Backfill Of Basement 201? | 18th Century | 7 |
| 440 | lb | 9 | 440 | 77 | Layer | Plough / Horticultural Soil | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 441 | lb | 29 | | 87 | Layer | Natural Sandy Gravel | Natural | 1 |
| 442 | lb | 30 | | 88 | Layer | Subsoil | 19th Century | 8 |
| 443 | lb | 30 | | 88 | Layer | Horticultural Soil | 17th Century | 6 |
| 444 | lb | 29 | | 80, 87 | Layer | Topsoil | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 445 | lb | 29 | | 87 | Layer | Natural Sandy Gravel | Natural | 1 |
| 446 | lb | 9 | 446 | | Layer | Plough / Horticultural Soil | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 447 | lb | 26 | | | Layer | Made Ground - Clay | 19th Century | 8 |
| 448 | lb | 9 | | 91 | Fill | Fill Of 449 W Lead Pipe | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 449 | lb | 9 | | 91 | Cut | Cut For Lead Pipe | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 450 | lb | 32 | | 93 | Layer | Tarmac | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 451 | lb | 32 | | 93 | Layer | Make-Up For Tarmac 450 | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 452 | lb | 32 | | 93 | Layer | Clinker Layer | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 453 | lb | 31 | | 95 | Layer | Topsoil | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 454 | lb | 31 | | 95 | Layer | Subsoil | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 455 | lb | 31 | | 95 | Layer | Demolition Layer | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 456 | lb | 31 | | 95 | Layer | Made Ground | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 457 | lb | 31 | | 95 | Layer | Made Ground | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 458 | lb | 31 | | 95 | Layer | Made Ground | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 459 | lb | 31 | | 95 | Layer | Demolition Rubble | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 460 | lb | 31 | | 95 | Layer | Waterlain Peaty Deposit | 19th Century | 8 |
| 461 | lb | 31 | | 95 | Natural | Natural Sandy Gravel | Natural | 1 |
| 462 | lb | 31 | | 104 | Layer | Demolition Debris | 19th Century | 8 |
| 463 | lb | 31 | | 104 | Layer | Moat Fill Or Alluvial Layer | 19th Century | 8 |
| 464 | lb | 31 | | 104 | Layer | Waterlain Deposit | 18th Century | 7 |
| 465 | lb | 31 | | 104 | Masonry | Concretfoundation | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 466 | lb | 31 | | 104 | Cut | Cut For 465 | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |

| Context | Works sub phase | Trench | Plan | Section / Elevation | Type | Description | Phase Period | Phase |
|---------|-----------------|--------|--------|---------------------|---------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|-------|
| 467 | lb | 33 | | 105 | Layer | Topsoil | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 468 | lb | 33 | | 105 | Layer | Made Ground | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 469 | lb | 33 | | 105 | Layer | Demolition Debris/ Made Ground | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 470 | lb | 33 | | 105 | Layer | Made Ground | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 471 | lb | 33 | | 105 | Layer | Made Ground | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 472 | lb | 33 | | 105 | Layer | Made Ground | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 473 | lb | 33 | | 105 | Layer | Horticultural Soil | 19th Century | 8 |
| 474 | lb | 33 | | 105 | Layer | Waterlain Deposit | 18th Century | 7 |
| 475 | lb | 33 | | 105 | Layer | Peaty Deposit | 18th Century | 7 |
| 476 | lb | 33 | | 105 | Layer | Natural Sands | Natural | 1 |
| 477 | lb | 31 | | 104 | Layer | Fill Of Natural Stream Or Moat | 19th Century | 8 |
| 478 | lb | 35 | Tr35 | | Masonry | Brick Foundation Of Gothick Lodge | 19th Century | 8 |
| 479 | lb | 35 | | | Cut | Construction Cut For Wall 478 | 19th Century | 8 |
| 480 | lb | 35 | Tr35 | | Layer | Topsoil | 19th Century | 8 |
| 481 | lb | 11 | | 92 | Layer | Made Ground | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 482 | lb | 11 | | 92 | Layer | Ash Layer | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 483 | lb | 11 | | 92 | Layer | Made Ground | 19th Century | 8 |
| 484 | lb | 11 | | 92 | Layer | Demolition Material | 19th Century | 8 |
| 485 | lb | 32 | | 93 | Layer | Made Ground | 19th Century | 8 |
| 486 | lb | 32 | Tr32h | 93 | Layer | Made Ground | 18th Century | 7 |
| 487 | lb | 32 | Tr32a | 93 | Layer | Demolition Layer | 18th Century | 7 |
| 488 | lb | 26 | Tr 26k | 97, 112 | Fill | Fill Of 489 | Medieval | 4 |
| 489 | lb | 26 | Tr 26k | 97, 112 | Cut | Poss N-S Ditch | Medieval | 4 |
| 490 | lb | 26 | 490 | 98, 99 | Masonry | Brick Cistern | 18th Century | 7 |
| 491 | lb | 26 | | 98, 99 | Fill | Fill Of 490 | 18th Century | 7 |
| 492 | lb | 26 | | 98, 99 | Fill | Fill Of 490 | 18th Century | 7 |
| 493 | lb | 26 | 493 | 100 | Masonry | Soakaway Or Cistern | 19th Century | 8 |
| 494 | lb | 26 | | 96 | Fill | Demolition Backfill Of 496 | 19th Century | 8 |
| 495 | lb | 26 | | 96 | Fill | Fill Of 496 | 19th Century | 8 |

| Context | Works sub phase | Trench | Plan | Section / Elevation | Type | Description | Phase Period | Phase |
|---------|-----------------|--------|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------|---------------------------------------|------------------------|-------|
| 496 | lb | 26 | Tr 26h | 96 | Masonry | Brick Drain | 19th Century | 8 |
| 497 | lb | 26 | | 96 | Cut | Construction Cut For Trench Built 496 | 19th Century | 8 |
| 498 | lb | 26 | Tr 26h | 96 | Layer | Transition To Natural? | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 499 | lb | 26 | Tr 26g, Tr26x, Tr26ff | 98, 99, 100, 107 | Layer | Subsoil | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 500 | lb | 26 | | 97 | Layer | Made Ground | Medieval | 4 |
| 501 | lb | 26 | 501 | | Masonry | Brick And Tile Drain | 19th Century | 8 |
| 502 | lb | 26 | 502 | 100 | Masonry | Brick And Tile Drain | 18th Century | 7 |
| 503 | lb | 26 | 503 | 99 | Cut | Construction Cut For Trench Built 490 | 18th Century | 7 |
| 504 | lb | 26 | | | Fill | Fill Of Soakaway 493 | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 505 | lb | 26 | | 100 | Cut | Construction Cut For 493 | 19th Century | 8 |
| 506 | lb | 26 | 506, Tr26z | 101, 103, 222 | Masonry | NW-SE Brick Wall | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 507 | lb | 26 | Tr26h | 102, 108, 109, 222 | Masonry | NE-SW Brick Wall | 18th Century | 7 |
| 508 | lb | 26 | | 102, 108, 109 | Fill | Fill Of Cut 509 | 18th Century | 7 |
| 509 | lb | 26 | | 102 | Cut | Construction Cut For Wall 507 | 18th Century | 7 |
| 510 | lb | 26 | Tr26y | 103, 109, 222 | Fill | Fill Of Cut 509 | 18th Century | 7 |
| 511 | lb | 26 | | 102, 109 | Fill | Fill Between Wall 507 & Wall 530 | 18th Century | 7 |
| 512 | lb | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | VOID | n/a | n/a |
| 513 | lb | 26 | | 102, 103 | Cut | Construction Cut For Wall 506 | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 514 | lb | 26 | Tr26j | 107 | Masonry | Sandstone Soakaway | 19th Century | 8 |
| 515 | lb | 26 | Tr26j | 107 | Cut | Construction Cut For 4514 | 19th Century | 8 |
| 516 | lb | 26 | | 107 | Layer | Made Ground / Garden Soil | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 517 | lb | 26 | | | Structure | West Courtyard Range Of Buildings | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 518 | lb | 26 | | | Structure | East Courtyard Range Of Buildings | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 519 | lb | 26 | 519 | 106 | Masonry | Brick Drainage Gully | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 520 | lb | 26 | | 106 | Cut | Construction Cut For 519 | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 521 | lb | 26 | | 106 | Fill | Second Fill Of Drain 519 | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 522 | lb | 26 | | 106 | Fill | Fill Of Drain 519 | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 523 | lb | 26 | | 106 | Fill | Fill Of Cut 520 | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 524 | lb | 26 | Tr26aa, Tr26ff | 106 | Layer | Old Topsoil Layer | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |

| Context | Works sub phase | Trench | Plan | Section / Elevation | Type | Description | Phase Period | Phase |
|---------|-----------------|--------|------------|---------------------|---------|-----------------------------------|------------------------|-------|
| 525 | lb | 26 | | 106 | Layer | Made Ground | 19th Century | 8 |
| 526 | lb | 26 | | 106 | Layer | Old Garden Soil | 19th Century | 8 |
| 527 | lb | 26 | Tr26h, 527 | 108, 109 | Masonry | Ragstone & Chalk Foundation | Medieval | 4 |
| 528 | lb | 9 | 528 | | Cut | Construction Cut For 202 | 17th Century | 6 |
| 529 | lb | 35 | Tr35 | | Layer | Subsoil | 18th Century | 7 |
| 530 | lb | 26 | 527 | 108, 109 | Masonry | Brick Footing Of Tudor Great Hall | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 531 | lb | 26 | | 108, 109 | Masonry | Brick Rebuild Of Footing 530 | 18th Century | 7 |
| 532 | lb | 36 | | 110 | Masonry | Brick Rebuilt Footing | 18th Century | 7 |
| 533 | lb | 36 | | 110 | Masonry | NW-SE Brick Wall | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 534 | lb | 36 | | 111 | Layer | Demolition Rubble | 19th Century | 8 |
| 535 | lb | 36 | Tr36 | 111 | Layer | Horticultural Subsoil | Medieval | 4 |
| 536 | lb | 36 | | | Cut | Construction Cut For Wall 533 | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 537 | lb | 26 | | 113 | Layer | Garden Soil | 19th Century | 8 |
| 538 | lb | 26 | | 114 | Layer | Garden Soil / Make-Up | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 539 | lb | 26 | | 114 | Fill | Fill Of Cut 540 | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 540 | lb | 26 | | 114 | Cut | Construction Cut For Wall 550 | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 541 | lb | 26 | | 114 | Fill | Fill Of Cut 542 | 19th Century | 8 |
| 542 | lb | 26 | | 114 | Cut | Planting Cut Filled With 541 | 19th Century | 8 |
| 543 | lb | 37 | | 115 | Masonry | SE-Facing External Wall Of GL | 19th Century | 8 |
| 544 | lb | 37 | | 115 | Masonry | Footing Of 543 | 19th Century | 8 |
| 545 | lb | 37 | Tr 37 | 115, 151 | Fill | Fill Of ?Soak Pit | 19th Century | 8 |
| 546 | lb | 37 | | 115 | Fill | Concrete Support For 543 | 19th Century | 8 |
| 547 | lb | 26 | | 114 | Layer | Ground Make-Up | Medieval | 4 |
| 548 | lb | 26 | Tr26m | 114 | Layer | Ground Make-Up | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 549 | lb | 26 | Tr26m | 114 | Layer | Ground Make-Up | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 550 | lb | 26 | | 114, 116 | Masonry | Brick Footing Of NE Range Of 517 | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 551 | lb | 26 | | 114, 116 | Masonry | Footing Rebuild | 19th Century | 8 |
| 552 | lb | 26 | Tr26m | | Masonry | Brick & Tile Drainage Channel | 18th Century | 7 |
| 553 | lb | 37 | | | Layer | Modern Tarmac Driveway | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |

| Context | Works sub phase | Trench | Plan | Section / Elevation | Type | Description | Phase Period | Phase |
|---------|-----------------|--------|-------|---------------------|---------|-----------------------------------|------------------------|-------|
| 554 | lb | 34 | | 117 | Layer | Topsoil | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 555 | lb | 34 | | 117 | Layer | Subsoil | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 556 | lb | 34 | | 117 | Layer | Natural? Brickearth | Natural | 1 |
| 557 | lb | 34 | | 117 | Layer | Natural Sand | Natural | 1 |
| 558 | lb | 34 | | 117 | Layer | Natural; Sand | Natural | 1 |
| 559 | lb | 34 | | 117 | Layer | Natural Sandy Gravel | Natural | 1 |
| 560 | lb | 26 | Tr26n | 118 | Layer | Made Ground | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 561 | lb | 26 | Tr26n | | Masonry | Chalk Foundation | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 562 | lb | 26 | Tr26p | | Masonry | Brick Soakaway | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 563 | lb | 26 | Tr26p | | Fill | Fill Of Soakaway 562 | 19th Century | 8 |
| 564 | lb | 26 | Tr26n | 118 | Layer | Made Ground | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 565 | lb | 38 | | 119, 121 | Layer | Modern Tarmac Pavement | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 566 | lb | 38 | | 119, 120 | Layer | Makeup For 565 | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 567 | lb | 38 | | 119 | Cut | Construction Cut For 568 | 19th Century | 8 |
| 568 | lb | 38 | Tr 38 | 119 | Masonry | Curved Boundary Wall | 19th Century | 8 |
| 569 | lb | 38 | Tr 38 | 119 | Masonry | Buttress At N Corner Of Palace | 17th Century | 6 |
| 570 | lb | 38 | | 119, 120, 121 | Layer | Made Ground | 19th Century | 8 |
| 571 | lb | 38 | Tr 38 | 119 | Fill | Backfill Of Construction Cut 574 | 17th Century | 6 |
| 572 | lb | 38 | Tr 38 | 119 | Fill | Backfill Of Construction Cut 574 | 17th Century | 6 |
| 573 | lb | 38 | | 119 | Masonry | Buttress At N Corner Of Palace | 17th Century | 6 |
| 574 | lb | 38 | Tr 38 | 119 | Cut | Construction Cut For 569 And 573 | 17th Century | 6 |
| 575 | lb | 38 | Tr 38 | 119, 120, 121 | Layer | Horticultural Or Plough Soil | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 576 | lb | 38 | Tr 38 | 119 | Layer | Upper Stages Of Natural Sands | Natural | 1 |
| 577 | lb | 38 | | 120 | Layer | Topsoil | 19th Century | 8 |
| 578 | lb | 38 | | 120 | Fill | Fill Of Robbed Out Footing In 579 | 18th Century | 7 |
| 579 | lb | 38 | Tr 38 | 120 | Cut | Robbed Out Construction Cut | 18th Century | 7 |
| 580 | lb | 39 | | 126, 127 | Layer | Made Ground | 19th Century | 8 |
| 581 | lb | 39 | Tr 39 | | Fill | Backfill Of Pipe Cut 582 | 19th Century | 8 |
| 582 | lb | 39 | Tr 39 | | Cut | Pipe Trench | 19th Century | 8 |

| Context | Works sub phase | Trench | Plan | Section / Elevation | Type | Description | Phase Period | Phase |
|---------|-----------------|--------|----------------|---------------------|---------|---------------------------------------|------------------------|-------|
| 583 | lb | 39 | Tr 39 | | Fill | Concrete Buttress | 19th Century | 8 |
| 584 | lb | 39 | Tr 39 | | Fill | Backfill Of Cut 603 | 19th Century | 8 |
| 585 | lb | 39 | | | Masonry | Brick Wall | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 586 | lb | 39 | | | Layer | Subsoil Or Ploughsoil | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 587 | lb | 26 | Tr26ff, Tr26gg | 124 | Layer | Made Ground | 19th Century | 8 |
| 588 | lb | 41 | | 125 | Layer | Tarmac Surface | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 589 | lb | 41 | | 125 | Layer | Makeup For 588 | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 590 | lb | 41 | Tr 40 | 125 | Layer | Made Ground | 19th Century | 8 |
| 591 | lb | 41 | | 125 | Layer | Horticultural Or Plough Soil | Medieval | 4 |
| 592 | lb | 42 | Tr 40 | 125 | Layer | Horticultural Or Plough Soil | Medieval | 4 |
| 593 | lb | BSDR | | | Fill | Fill Of Cut 594 | 19th Century | 8 |
| 594 | lb | BSDR | 594 | | Cut | Pit Filled With Plaster & 593 | 19th Century | 8 |
| 595 | lb | BSDR | 595 | 161, 162 | Layer | Bedding Layer For Concrete Floor | 19th Century | 8 |
| 596 | lb | 41 | | 128 | Layer | Subsoil | 19th Century | 8 |
| 597 | lb | 41 | Tr 41 | 128 | Fill | Fill Of Cut 598 | 18th Century | 7 |
| 598 | lb | 41 | Tr 41 | 128 | Cut | Cut Of Unidentified Form And Function | 18th Century | 7 |
| 599 | lb | 41 | Tr 41 | 128, 129 | Layer | Ploughsoil | Medieval | 4 |
| 600 | lb | 41 | Tr 41 | 128, 129 | Natural | Natural Sands | Natural | 1 |
| 601 | lb | 39 | | 127 | Fill | Backfill Of Construction Cut 603 | 19th Century | 8 |
| 602 | lb | 39 | 602 | 127 | Masonry | Brick Culvert | 19th Century | 8 |
| 603 | lb | 39 | 602 | 127 | Cut | Construction Cut For 602 | 19th Century | 8 |
| 604 | lb | 39 | | 126, 127 | Layer | Made Ground | 19th Century | 8 |
| 605 | lb | 39 | 605 | 126, 127 | Masonry | Brick Wall | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 606 | lb | 39 | 606 | 126 | Masonry | Brick Wall | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 607 | lb | 39 | | 126, 127 | Masonry | Barrel-Vaulted Brick Roof | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 608 | lb | 39 | | 126 | Layer | Surface Makeup | 19th Century | 8 |
| 609 | lb | 39 | | 126, 127 | Layer | Tarmac Surface | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 610 | lb | 39 | Tr 39 | 126, 127 | Fill | Fill Of Pipe Cut 611 | 19th Century | 8 |
| 611 | lb | 39 | Tr 39 | 126, 127 | Cut | Pipe Cut | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |

| Context | Works sub phase | Trench | Plan | Section / Elevation | Type | Description | Phase Period | Phase |
|---------|-----------------|--------|--------|---------------------|---------|--|------------------------|-------|
| 612 | lb | 39 | | 126 | Fill | Backfill Between Walls 605 & 606 | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 613 | lb | 39 | Tr 39 | 127 | Layer | Upper Natural Or Transition Zone | Natural | 1 |
| 614 | lb | 41 | Tr 41 | 129 | Masonry | Brick-Built Soakaway | 19th Century | 8 |
| 615 | lb | BSDR | | | Layer | Dump Of Plaster Within 595 | 19th Century | 8 |
| 616 | lb | 41 | | 129 | Fill | Backfill Around 614 | 19th Century | 8 |
| 617 | lb | 41 | Tr 41 | 129 | Cut | Construction Cut For 614 | 19th Century | 8 |
| 618 | lb | 41 | Tr 41 | | Masonry | Brick-Built Soakaway | 19th Century | 8 |
| 619 | lb | 41 | Tr 41 | | Cut | Construction Cut For 618 | 19th Century | 8 |
| 620 | lb | BSDR | 622 | 139 | Fill | Fill Of Cut 622 | 19th Century | 8 |
| 621 | lb | BSDR | 621 | 139 | Masonry | Brick Culvert | 19th Century | 8 |
| 622 | lb | BSDR | 622 | | Cut | Construction Cut For 621 Filled With 620 | 19th Century | 8 |
| 623 | lb | 42 | | 131 | Fill | Fill Of Ditch 624 | Medieval | 4 |
| 624 | lb | 42 | 624 | 131 | Cut | Linear Ditch | Medieval | 4 |
| 625 | lb | 42 | Tr 42B | 130 | Masonry | Chalk-Built Well | Medieval | 4 |
| 626 | lb | 42 | Tr 42B | 130 | Masonry | Brick-Built Vaulted Drain | 19th Century | 8 |
| 627 | lb | BSDR | 627 | | Masonry | Tile Base To Gas? Conduit | 19th Century | 8 |
| 628 | lb | BSDR | | | Fill | Fill Of Cut 629 | 19th Century | 8 |
| 629 | lb | BSDR | 629 | | Cut | Posthole For Scaffolding Filled With 628 | 19th Century | 8 |
| 630 | lb | BSDR | | | Fill | Fill Of Cut 631 | 19th Century | 8 |
| 631 | lb | BSDR | 631 | | Cut | Posthole For Scaffolding Filled With 630 | 19th Century | 8 |
| 632 | lb | BSDR | 632 | | Masonry | Tile Base To Gas? Conduit | 19th Century | 8 |
| 633 | lb | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | VOID | n/a | n/a |
| 634 | lb | BSDR | | | Fill | Fill Of 635 | 19th Century | 8 |
| 635 | lb | BSDR | 631 | | Cut | Pit Filled With Building Debris 634 | 19th Century | 8 |
| 636 | lb | BSDR | 636 | 161 | Layer | Levelling Layer For Suspended Floor | 19th Century | 8 |
| 637 | lb | BSDR | 637 | | Masonry | N-S Brick Flue | 19th Century | 8 |
| 638 | lb | BSDR | 637 | | Masonry | Brick Top Surface For Kitchen Range | 19th Century | 8 |
| 639 | lb | BSDR | 637 | | Masonry | Brick Fireplace | 19th Century | 8 |
| 640 | lb | BSDR | 637 | 135 | Masonry | Brick Conduit For Gas Pipe | 19th Century | 8 |

| Context | Works sub phase | Trench | Plan | Section / Elevation | Type | Description | Phase Period | Phase |
|---------|-----------------|--------|----------|---------------------|---------|---|------------------------|-------|
| 641 | lb | BSDR | 637 | 136 | Cut | Cut For 713 | 19th Century | 8 |
| 642 | lb | 43 | | | Layer | Tarmac Surface And Makeup | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 643 | lb | 43 | Tr 43 | | Layer | Made Ground | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 644 | lb | BSDR | | | Layer | Levelling Layer For Suspended Floor | 19th Century | 8 |
| 645 | lb | BSDR | | | Layer | Demolition Dump Layer | 19th Century | 8 |
| 646 | lb | BSDR | | | Layer | Burnt Deposit | 19th Century | 8 |
| 647 | lb | BSDR | 637 | | Masonry | Infilling Around Fireplace 639 | 19th Century | 8 |
| 648 | lb | BSDR | 637 | | Masonry | Fireplace Hearth | 19th Century | 8 |
| 649 | lb | BSDR | 637 | 132 | Masonry | Brick Wall On Chalk Ragstone Base | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 650 | lb | 42 | Tr 42B | 130 | Fill | Fill Of Well 625 | Medieval | 4 |
| 651 | lb | 42 | 651 | 130 | Fill | Backfill Of Well Construction Cut 652 | Medieval | 4 |
| 652 | lb | 42 | Tr 42B | 130 | Cut | Construction Cut For Well 625 | Medieval | 4 |
| 653 | lb | BSDR | 639, 682 | 132 | Layer | Sand Layer | Natural | 1 |
| 654 | lb | BSDR | | | Cut | Construction Cut For Fireplace 639, 712 | 19th Century | 8 |
| 655 | lb | 42 | | 130, 131 | Layer | Subsoil | 19th Century | 8 |
| 656 | lb | 42 | | 130, 131 | Layer | Ploughsoil | Medieval | 4 |
| 657 | lb | 42 | | 130, 131 | Natural | Natural Sands | Natural | 1 |
| 658 | lb | 45 | | | Layer | Surfaces | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 659 | lb | 45 | Tr 45 | | Fill | Backfill Of Construction Cut 660 | Medieval | 4 |
| 660 | lb | 45 | Tr 45 | | Cut | Construction Cut For Well 625 | Medieval | 4 |
| 661 | lb | 45 | Tr 45 | | Layer | Ploughsoil | Medieval | 4 |
| 662 | lb | 45 | | | Layer | Made Ground | 19th Century | 8 |
| 663 | lb | 42 | | 130 | Cut | Construction Cut For Drain 626 | 19th Century | 8 |
| 664 | lb | 42 | | 130 | Fill | Primary Fill Of 663, Beneath 626 | 19th Century | 8 |
| 665 | lb | BSDR | 637 | 135, 136 | Masonry | Brick Wall | 18th Century | 7 |
| 666 | lb | BSDR | 637 | 135 | Masonry | Kitchen Range Wall | 19th Century | 8 |
| 667 | lb | BSDR | | | Fill | Fill Of 638 | 19th Century | 8 |
| 668 | lb | BSDR | 639 | 135, 136 | Masonry | Brick Floor | 19th Century | 8 |
| 669 | lb | 44 | | 133 | Layer | Tarmac Surface | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |

| Context | Works sub phase | Trench | Plan | Section / Elevation | Type | Description | Phase Period | Phase |
|---------|-----------------|--------|-------|---------------------|---------|--|------------------------|-------|
| 670 | lb | 44 | | 133 | Layer | Make-Up For 669 | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 671 | lb | 44 | | 133 | Layer | Horticultural Or Plough Soil | 17th Century | 6 |
| 672 | lb | 44 | | 133 | Layer | Horticultural Or Plough Soil | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 673 | lb | BSDR | 637 | | Masonry | Wall Repair In Se Corner | 19th Century | 8 |
| 674 | lb | 46 | Tr 46 | 134 | Layer | Subsoil | 19th Century | 8 |
| 675 | lb | 46 | Tr 46 | 134 | Fill | Backfill Over 676 | 19th Century | 8 |
| 676 | lb | 46 | Tr 46 | | Masonry | Brick-Built Soakaway | 19th Century | 8 |
| 677 | lb | 46 | Tr 46 | 134 | Cut | Construction Cut For 676 | 19th Century | 8 |
| 678 | lb | 46 | Tr 46 | | Fill | Fill Of Ditch 679 | Medieval | 4 |
| 679 | lb | 46 | 679 | 134 | Cut | Linear Ditch | Medieval | 4 |
| 680 | lb | 46 | Tr 46 | 134 | Layer | Ploughsoil | Medieval | 4 |
| 681 | lb | 46 | Tr 46 | 134 | Natural | Natural Sands | Natural | 1 |
| 682 | lb | BSDR | 683 | | Masonry | Brick & Ragstone Wall | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 683 | lb | BSDR | 683 | | Cut | Construction Cut For Wall 682 | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 684 | lb | BSDR | | 135 | Fill | Fill Of Cut 685 | 19th Century | 8 |
| 685 | lb | BSDR | | 135 | Cut | Cut For Foundation 640 Filled With 684 | 19th Century | 8 |
| 686 | lb | BSDR | | 135 | Fill | Fill Of Cut 687 | 19th Century | 8 |
| 687 | lb | BSDR | | 135 | Cut | Cut For Rebuild 690 Filled With 686 | 19th Century | 8 |
| 688 | lb | BSDR | | 135 | Fill | Fill Of 689 | 19th Century | 8 |
| 689 | lb | BSDR | | 135 | Cut | Cut For Range Wall 666 | 19th Century | 8 |
| 690 | lb | BSDR | 637 | 135 | Masonry | Rebuild Of Fireplace | 19th Century | 8 |
| 691 | lb | BSDR | 637 | 135 | Masonry | Capping Level Of Kitchen Range | 19th Century | 8 |
| 692 | lb | BSDR | | 135 | Fill | Fill Of Rebuild 690 | 19th Century | 8 |
| 693 | lb | BSDR | | 135 | Fill | Fill Or Rebuild 690 Cut | 19th Century | 8 |
| 694 | lb | 47 | Tr 47 | | Layer | Subsoil | 19th Century | 8 |
| 695 | lb | 44 | Tr 44 | | Layer | Topsoil | 19th Century | 8 |
| 696 | lb | 44 | Tr 44 | | Layer | Subsoil | 18th Century | 7 |
| 697 | lb | 32 | Tr32b | 137 | Masonry | NW-SE Brick Wall | 17th Century | 6 |
| 698 | lb | 32 | Tr32b | 137 | Layer | Made Ground | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |

| Context | Works sub phase | Trench | Plan | Section / Elevation | Type | Description | Phase Period | Phase |
|---------|-----------------|--------|--------------|---------------------|---------|----------------------------------|------------------------|-------|
| 699 | lb | 32 | Tr32b, Tr32e | 137 | Layer | Made Ground | 17th Century | 6 |
| 700 | lb | 32 | Tr32b, Tr32f | 137 | Layer | Ploughsoil / Horticultural Soil | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 701 | lb | 32 | Tr32b, Tr32e | 138 | Layer | Made Ground | 18th Century | 7 |
| 702 | lb | 32 | Tr32b | 138 | Layer | Burnt Horizon | 18th Century | 7 |
| 703 | lb | 32 | Tr32b, Tr32e | 138 | Layer | Made Ground | 18th Century | 7 |
| 704 | lb | 32 | Tr32b | 138 | Layer | Ploughsoil | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 705 | lb | 32 | Tr32b | 138 | Layer | Natural Sand | Natural | 1 |
| 706 | lb | 48 | | | Layer | Made Ground | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 707 | lb | 48 | | | Layer | Clay Layer | 18th Century | 7 |
| 708 | lb | BSDR | | 139 | Fill | Fill Of 622 | 19th Century | 8 |
| 709 | lb | BSDR | | 139 | Fill | Fill Of Culvert 621? | 19th Century | 8 |
| 710 | lb | BSDR | | 135 | Layer | Dump Layer | 19th Century | 8 |
| 711 | lb | BSDR | | 136 | Layer | Dump Layer | 19th Century | 8 |
| 712 | lb | BSDR | | 135 | Masonry | Original Brick Western Pier | 19th Century | 8 |
| 713 | lb | BSDR | | 136 | Masonry | Retaining Wall For Kitchen Range | 19th Century | 8 |
| 714 | lb | BSDR | | 136 | Fill | Fill Of Cut 641 | 19th Century | 8 |
| 715 | lb | BSDR | | 136 | Fill | Fill Of Cut 716 | 19th Century | 8 |
| 716 | lb | BSDR | | 136 | Cut | Cut For 666 & 668 | 19th Century | 8 |
| 717 | lb | BSDR | 683 | | Fill | Basement Backfill? | 19th Century | 8 |
| 718 | lb | 49 | | 141 | Fill | Fill Of Ditch 719 | Medieval | 4 |
| 719 | lb | 49 | 719 | 141 | Cut | Cut Of Ditch | Medieval | 4 |
| 720 | lb | 32 | Tr32b | 137 | Cut | Construction Cut For Wall 697 | 17th Century | 6 |
| 721 | lb | 50 | Tr 50 | | Layer | Topsoil | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 722 | lb | 50 | Tr 50 | | Masonry | Brick-Built Culvert | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 723 | lb | 50 | Tr 50 | | Fill | Backfill Of Construction Cut 724 | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 724 | lb | 50 | Tr 50 | | Cut | Construction Cut For 722 | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 725 | lb | 50 | Tr 50 | | Layer | Made Ground Of Demo Rubble | 18th Century | 7 |
| 726 | lb | 50 | Tr 50 | | Masonry | Brick-Built Culvert | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 727 | lb | 50 | Tr 50 | | Fill | Backfill Of Construction Cut 728 | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |

| Context | Works sub phase | Trench | Plan | Section / Elevation | Type | Description | Phase Period | Phase |
|---------|-----------------|--------|-------------|---------------------|---------|---|------------------------|-------|
| 728 | lb | 50 | Tr 50 | | Cut | Construction Cut For 726 | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 729 | lb | 50 | Tr 50 | | Fill | Backfill Of Modern Pipe Trench | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 730 | lb | 51 | | 140, 155 | Layer | Topsoil Around Edge Of Drive | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 731 | lb | 51 | | 140 | Layer | Demo/Fire Layer | 19th Century | 8 |
| 732 | lb | 51 | | 140 | Layer | Floor Surface Within Stable Block | 19th Century | 8 |
| 733 | lb | 51 | Tr 51A | 140 | Masonry | Brick Wall | 18th Century | 7 |
| 734 | lb | 51 | | 140 | Fill | Backfill Of Construction Cut 735 | 18th Century | 7 |
| 735 | lb | 51 | | 140 | Cut | Construction Cut For 733 | 18th Century | 7 |
| 736 | lb | 51 | | 140 | Fill | Fill Of Robber/Demo Cut 741 | 19th Century | 8 |
| 737 | lb | 51 | Tr 51A & B | 140, 152, 155, 156 | Layer | Ploughsoil | 17th Century | 6 |
| 738 | lb | 51 | Tr 51 A & B | 140, 152 | Masonry | Southern Wall Of Stable Block | 18th Century | 7 |
| 739 | lb | 51 | | 140, 152 | Cut | Construction Cut For 738 | 18th Century | 7 |
| 740 | lb | 51 | Tr 51A | 140 | Fill | Fill Of Cut 744 | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 741 | lb | 51 | | 140 | Cut | Robber Cut For Demo Of Wall 745 | 19th Century | 8 |
| 742 | lb | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | VOID | n/a | n/a |
| 743 | lb | 52 | Tr 52 | 142 | Masonry | Chalk Wall Foundation | Medieval | 4 |
| 744 | lb | 51 | | 140 | Cut | Tree Bole? | Medieval | 4 |
| 745 | lb | 51 | Tr 51A | 140 | Masonry | Brick Wall | 18th Century | 7 |
| 746 | lb | 51 | | 140 | Cut | Construction Cut For 745 | 18th Century | 7 |
| 747 | lb | 52 | | 142 | Masonry | Very Roughly-Built Chalk And Flint Wall | 18th Century | 7 |
| 748 | lb | 51 | | 140 | Layer | Gravel Layer | 17th Century | 6 |
| 749 | lb | 51 | Tr 51A | 140, 155, 156 | Layer | Upper Reaches Of Natural | Natural | 1 |
| 750 | lb | 51 | | 140 | Layer | Levelling Deposit | 19th Century | 8 |
| 751 | lb | 49 | | 141 | Layer | Topsoil | 19th Century | 8 |
| 752 | lb | 49 | Tr 49 | 141 | Layer | Ploughsoil | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 753 | lb | 49 | Tr 49 | 141 | Natural | Natural Sands | Natural | 1 |
| 754 | lb | 52 | | 142 | Masonry | Roughly-Built Brick & Ragstone Wall | 17th Century | 6 |
| 755 | lb | 52 | | 142 | Masonry | Brick-Built Basement Wall Rebuild | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 756 | lb | 52 | Tr 52 | 142 | Masonry | Brick-Built Basement Wall | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |

| Context | Works sub phase | Trench | Plan | Section / Elevation | Type | Description | Phase Period | Phase |
|---------|-----------------|--------|--------|---------------------|---------|---|------------------------|-------|
| 757 | lb | 52 | | 142 | Masonry | Roughly-Built Flint And Ragstone Wall | 17th Century | 6 |
| 758 | lb | 52 | | 142 | Layer | Path Makeup | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 759 | lb | 52 | | 142 | Layer | Topsoil | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 760 | lb | 52 | | 142 | Fill | Fill Of Water Main Cut 761 | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 761 | lb | 52 | | 142 | Cut | Pipe Trench For Water Main | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 762 | lb | 52 | | 142 | Layer | Made Ground | 18th Century | 7 |
| 763 | lb | 52 | | 142 | Fill | Rubble Fill Of Cut 764 | 18th Century | 7 |
| 764 | lb | 52 | | 142 | Cut | Cut Of Pit Or Ditch | 18th Century | 7 |
| 765 | lb | 52 | | 142 | Layer | Made Ground | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 766 | lb | 52 | | 142 | Layer | Made Ground | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 767 | lb | 52 | | 142 | Layer | Thin Made Ground Or Trample Layer | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 768 | lb | 52 | | 142 | Fill | Backfill Of Construction Cut 773 | 18th Century | 7 |
| 769 | lb | 52 | | 142 | Fill | Burning Residue In Construction Cut 773 | 18th Century | 7 |
| 770 | lb | 52 | | 142 | Fill | Backfill Of Construction Cut 772? | 17th Century | 6 |
| 771 | lb | 52 | | 142 | Fill | Backfill Of Construction Cut 772 | 17th Century | 6 |
| 772 | lb | 52 | | 142 | Cut | Construction Cut For Wall 747 | 18th Century | 7 |
| 773 | lb | 52 | | 142 | Cut | Construction Cut For Wall 754 | 17th Century | 6 |
| 774 | lb | 52 | | 142 | Cut | Construction Cut For Wall 743 | Medieval | 4 |
| 775 | lb | 52 | | 142 | Cut | Construction Cut For Wall 757 | 17th Century | 6 |
| 776 | lb | 52 | | 142 | Fill | Backfill Of Construction Cut 778 | 17th Century | 6 |
| 777 | lb | 52 | | 142 | Fill | Backfill Of Construction Cut 778 | 17th Century | 6 |
| 778 | lb | 52 | | 142 | Cut | Construction Cut For Wall 755 | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 779 | lb | 52 | | 142 | Cut | Construction Cut For Wall 756 | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 780 | lb | 52 | | 142 | Layer | Ploughsoil | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 781 | lb | 52 | Tr 52 | 142 | Natural | Natural Sands | Natural | 1 |
| 782 | lb | 52 | | | Fill | Backfill Of Pipe Cut 783 | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 783 | lb | 52 | Tr 52 | | Cut | Pipe Trench | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 784 | lb | 54 | Tr 54A | | Fill | Fill Of Pit 785 | Medieval | 4 |
| 785 | lb | 54 | Tr 54A | | Cut | Cut Of Pit | Medieval | 4 |

| Context | Works sub phase | Trench | Plan | Section / Elevation | Type | Description | Phase Period | Phase |
|---------|-----------------|--------|-------------------|---------------------|---------|--------------------------------------|---------------------|-------|
| 786 | lb | 52 | | 142 | Fill | Fill Of Cut 793 | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 787 | lb | 52 | | 142 | Layer | Made Ground | 18th Century | 7 |
| 788 | lb | 52 | | 142 | Layer | Made Ground | 18th Century | 7 |
| 789 | lb | 52 | | 142 | Layer | Made Ground Within Tudor Basement | 17th Century | 6 |
| 790 | lb | 52 | | 142 | Layer | Made Ground Within Tudor Basement | 17th Century | 6 |
| 791 | lb | 52 | | 142 | Layer | Made Ground Within Tudor Basement | 17th Century | 6 |
| 792 | lb | 52 | | 142 | Layer | Made Ground Within Tudor Basement | 17th Century | 6 |
| 793 | lb | 52 | | 142 | Cut | Robbed Out Pipe Trench? | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 794 | lb | 54 | | | Fill | Fill Of Pit 795 | Medieval | 4 |
| 795 | lb | 54 | Tr 54 Multi & 795 | | Cut | Rubbish Pit? | Medieval | 4 |
| 796 | lb | 54 | | 147 | Fill | Backfill Of Pipe Trench 798 | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 797 | lb | 54 | Tr 54 Multi | 147 | Metal | Cast Iron Water Pipe | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 798 | lb | 54 | Tr 54 Multi | 147 | Cut | Water Pipe Trench | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 799 | lb | 54 | | | Fill | Fill Of Posthole 800 | Medieval | 4 |
| 800 | lb | 54 | 800 | | Cut | Posthole? | Medieval | 4 |
| 801 | lb | 54 | | | Fill | Fill Of Cut 802 | Medieval | 4 |
| 802 | lb | 54 | Tr 54 | | Cut | Posthole? | Medieval | 4 |
| 803 | lb | 54 | | | Fill | Fill Of Cut 804 | Medieval | 4 |
| 804 | lb | 54 | Tr 54 Multi | | Cut | Posthole | Medieval | 4 |
| 805 | lb | 54 | Tr 54 Multi | 146, 147, 148, 149 | Layer | Horticultural Soil Layer | 17th Century | 6 |
| 806 | lb | 54 | Tr 54 | 146 | Layer | Ploughsoil | Medieval | 4 |
| 807 | lb | 54 | Tr 54 | | Masonry | Repair To Pitched Tile Hearth 808 | Medieval | 4 |
| 808 | lb | 54 | Tr 54 | | Masonry | Pitched Tile Hearth | Medieval | 4 |
| 809 | lb | 54 | | 146 | Layer | Possible Remnant Of Mortar Surface | Medieval | 4 |
| 810 | lb | 54 | Tr 54 | 146 | Masonry | Ragstone And Rubble Surround For 808 | Medieval | 4 |
| 811 | lb | 54 | | 146 | Layer | Clay Bedding For Hearth Surround 810 | Medieval | 4 |
| 812 | lb | 54 | | | Layer | Disturbed Soil Layer Over Hearth 808 | Medieval | 4 |
| 813 | lb | 54 | Tr 54 | 146 | Natural | Natural Sands | Natural | 1 |
| 814 | lb | 52 | Tr 52 | | Fill | Fill Of Ditch 815 | Roman | 3 |

| Context | Works sub phase | Trench | Plan | Section / Elevation | Type | Description | Phase Period | Phase |
|---------|-----------------|--------|-------------|---------------------|---------|--|------------------------|-------|
| 815 | lb | 52 | Tr 52 | | Cut | Ditch | Roman | 3 |
| 816 | lb | 55 | | 143 | Masonry | Footing For GL Lean-To Ext. Wall | 18th Century | 7 |
| 817 | lb | 55 | | 143 | Layer | Made Ground | 18th Century | 7 |
| 818 | lb | 55 | Tr 55 | 143, 144 | Layer | Ploughsoil? | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 819 | lb | 55 | Tr 55 | 144 | Layer | Bedding For Concrete Floor Of GL Lean-To | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 820 | lb | 55 | | 144 | Layer | Made Ground | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 821 | lb | 32 | | 145 | Layer | Gravel Layer, Metalled Surface? | 17th Century | 6 |
| 822 | lb | 32 | | 145 | Layer | Topsoil | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 823 | lb | 54 | Tr 54B | 146 | Layer | Ploughsoil | Medieval | 4 |
| 824 | lb | 54 | | | Fill | Combined Context For 803 And 828 | Medieval | 4 |
| 825 | lb | 54 | Tr 54A & B | | Masonry | Ragstone Surround For Hearth 808 | Medieval | 4 |
| 826 | lb | 54 | Tr 54A & B | | Cut | Construction Cut For Hearth 808 | Medieval | 4 |
| 827 | lb | 54 | | | Fill | Fill Of Post Pipe In Posthole 800 | Medieval | 4 |
| 828 | lb | 54 | Tr 54 Multi | | Fill | Fill Of Posthole 829 | Medieval | 4 |
| 829 | lb | 54 | Tr 54A & B | | Cut | Posthole | Medieval | 4 |
| 830 | lb | 54 | | | Fill | Fill Of Posthole 831 | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 831 | lb | 54 | Tr 54B | | Cut | Posthole | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 832 | lb | 54 | | | Fill | Fill Of Posthole 833 | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 833 | lb | 54 | Tr 54B | | Cut | Posthole | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 834 | lb | 54 | | | Fill | Fill Of Posthole 835 | Medieval | 4 |
| 835 | lb | 54 | Tr 54B | | Cut | Posthole | Medieval | 4 |
| 836 | lb | 54 | | | Fill | Fill Of Posthole 837 | Medieval | 4 |
| 837 | lb | 54 | Tr 54B | | Cut | Posthole | Medieval | 4 |
| 838 | lb | 54 | | 147 | Fill | Fill Of Posthole 829 | Medieval | 4 |
| 839 | lb | 54 | Tr 54 | 147 | Cut | Posthole | Medieval | 4 |
| 840 | lb | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | VOID | n/a | n/a |
| 841 | lb | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | VOID | n/a | n/a |
| 842 | lb | 54 | | | Fill | Fill Of Posthole 843 | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 843 | lb | 54 | Tr 54B | | Cut | Posthole | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |

| Context | Works sub phase | Trench | Plan | Section / Elevation | Type | Description | Phase Period | Phase |
|---------|-----------------|--------|-------------|---------------------|---------|----------------------------------|---------------------|-------|
| 844 | lb | 54 | | | Fill | Fill Of Posthole 845 | Medieval | 4 |
| 845 | lb | 54 | Tr 54 Multi | | Cut | Posthole | Medieval | 4 |
| 846 | lb | 54 | | | Fill | Fill Of Posthole 847 | Medieval | 4 |
| 847 | lb | 54 | Tr 54B | 146 | Cut | Posthole | Medieval | 4 |
| 848 | lb | 54 | | | Fill | Fill Of Posthole | Medieval | 4 |
| 849 | lb | 54 | Tr 54B | | Cut | Posthole | Medieval | 4 |
| 850 | lb | 54 | | 146 | Cut | Construction Cut For Hearth 808 | Medieval | 4 |
| 851 | lb | 54 | | 146 | Layer | Disturbed Soil Layer | Medieval | 4 |
| 852 | lb | 54 | | 146 | Layer | Reddened Silt Layer | Medieval | 4 |
| 853 | lb | 54 | | 148, 149 | Fill | Backfill Of Rubbish Pit 854 | Medieval | 4 |
| 854 | lb | 54 | 854 | 148, 149 | Cut | Rubbish Pit | Medieval | 4 |
| 855 | lb | 54 | | 148, 149 | Fill | Primary Fill Of Rubbish Pit 854 | Medieval | 4 |
| 856 | lb | 54 | | 148 | Fill | Fill Of Cut 857 | Medieval | 4 |
| 857 | lb | 54 | 857 | 148 | Cut | Butt End Of Ditch Or Rubbish Pit | Medieval | 4 |
| 858 | lb | 54 | Tr 54B | 147, 148, 149 | Layer | Horticultural Soil | Medieval | 4 |
| 859 | lb | 54 | | | Fill | Fill Of Posthole 860 | Roman | 3 |
| 860 | lb | 54 | 860 | | Cut | Posthole | Roman | 3 |
| 861 | lb | 54 | 861 | | Natural | Natural Sands | Natural | 1 |
| 862 | lb | 54 | | 148, 149 | Fill | Fill Of Slot 863 | Medieval | 4 |
| 863 | lb | 54 | 863 | 148, 149 | Cut | Linear Slot | Medieval | 4 |
| 864 | lb | 54 | | 148, 149 | Fill | Fill Of Cut 865 | Medieval | 4 |
| 865 | lb | 54 | 865 | 148, 149 | Cut | Linear Ditch Or Pit | Medieval | 4 |
| 866 | lb | 54 | | 149 | Fill | Fill Of Pit 867 | Prehistoric | 2 |
| 867 | lb | 54 | 867 | 149 | Cut | Pit | Prehistoric | 2 |
| 868 | lb | 54 | | 149 | Fill | Primary Fill Of Pit 867 | Prehistoric | 2 |
| 869 | lb | 56 | | 150 | Layer | Concrete Path Around GL | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 870 | lb | 56 | | 150 | Layer | Topsoil | 19th Century | 8 |
| 871 | lb | 56 | | 150 | Layer | Made Ground | 17th Century | 6 |
| 872 | lb | 56 | | 150 | Layer | Gravel Surface | 17th Century | 6 |

| Context | Works sub phase | Trench | Plan | Section / Elevation | Type | Description | Phase Period | Phase |
|---------|-----------------|--------|--------|---------------------|---------|------------------------------------|------------------------|-------|
| 873 | lb | 56 | Tr 56 | 150 | Masonry | Very Truncated Wall Footing | 17th Century | 6 |
| 874 | lb | 56 | Tr 56 | 150 | Layer | Ploughsoil | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 875 | lb | 32 | | 151 | Layer | Tarmac & Gravel Bedding | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 876 | lb | 32 | | 151 | Fill | Fill Of Pipe Cut 877 | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 877 | lb | 32 | | 151 | Cut | Pipe Cut Filled With 876 | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 878 | lb | 32 | | 151 | Fill | Fill Of Pipe Cut 879 | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 879 | lb | 32 | | 151 | Cut | Pipe Cut Filled With 878 | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 880 | lb | 32 | | 151 | Layer | Made Ground | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 881 | lb | 32 | | 151 | Layer | Made Ground | 18th Century | 7 |
| 882 | lb | 32 | Tr32d | 151 | Fill | Backfill Of Cut 884 | 18th Century | 7 |
| 883 | lb | 32 | Tr32d | 151 | Masonry | Brick Internal Wall Of Stables | 18th Century | 7 |
| 884 | lb | 32 | Tr32d | 151 | Cut | Construction Cut For Wall 883 | 18th Century | 7 |
| 885 | lb | 32 | Tr32d | 151 | Masonry | Brick Skin Of Pit (Soakaway) | 19th Century | 8 |
| 886 | lb | 32 | Tr32d | 151, 154 | Masonry | N-S Brick Wall, Tudor Stable | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 887 | lb | 32 | | 151 | Fill | Fill Of Pipe Cut 888 | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 888 | lb | 32 | | 151 | Cut | Pipe Cut Filled With 887 | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 889 | lb | 32 | | 151 | Layer | Made Ground | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 890 | lb | 32 | Tr32d | 151, 154 | Layer | Horticultural Soil | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 891 | lb | 55 | | 143 | Layer | Gravel Metalling For Road Or Yard? | 18th Century | 7 |
| 892 | lb | 55 | | | Fill | Backfill Of Construction Cut 893 | 18th Century | 7 |
| 893 | lb | 55 | | 143 | Cut | Construction Cut For Wall 816 | 18th Century | 7 |
| 894 | lb | 51 | | 152 | Fill | Backfill Of Construction Cut 596 | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 895 | lb | 51 | Tr 51B | 152 | Fill | Concrete Buttress | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 896 | lb | 51 | | 152 | Cut | Construction Cut For 895 | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 897 | lb | 51 | | 152, 153 | Layer | Tarmac Surface With Gravel Bedding | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 898 | lb | 51 | | 153 | Layer | Made Ground | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 899 | lb | 51 | | 153 | Layer | Made Ground | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 900 | lb | 51 | | 153 | Layer | Made Ground | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 901 | lb | 32 | Tr32d | 151, 154 | Cut | Construction Cut For Wall 886 | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |

| Context | Works sub phase | Trench | Plan | Section / Elevation | Type | Description | Phase Period | Phase |
|---------|-----------------|--------|--------|---------------------|---------|--|------------------------|-------|
| 902 | lb | 32 | Tr32e | | Layer | Topsoil | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 903 | lb | 51 | Tr 51C | 155 | Masonry | Brick Wall | 18th Century | 7 |
| 904 | lb | 51 | | 155 | Cut | Construction Cut For 903 | 18th Century | 7 |
| 905 | lb | 51 | | 155 | Layer | Demo Layer | 19th Century | 8 |
| 906 | lb | 51 | Tr 51C | 155 | Layer | Floor Makeup In Stable Block | 18th Century | 7 |
| 907 | lb | 51 | | 155 | Fill | Fill Of Pipe Cut 908 | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 908 | lb | 51 | | 155 | Cut | Pipe Trench | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 909 | lb | 51 | | 155 | Layer | Made Ground | 19th Century | 8 |
| 910 | lb | 51 | | 156 | Layer | Gravel And Concrete Surface | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 911 | lb | 51 | | 156 | Fill | Backfill Of Construction Cut 912 | 18th Century | 7 |
| 912 | lb | 51 | | 156 | Cut | Construction Cut For Wall Footings 913 & 914 | 18th Century | 7 |
| 913 | lb | 51 | Tr 51C | 156 | Masonry | Brick Footing For Extant Stable W Wall | 18th Century | 7 |
| 914 | lb | 51 | Tr 51C | 156 | Masonry | Footing For Footing 913 | 18th Century | 7 |
| 915 | lb | 51 | Tr 51C | | Masonry | Brick Wall | 18th Century | 7 |
| 916 | lb | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | VOID | n/a | n/a |
| 917 | lb | 56 | Tr 56 | 157 | Fill | Fill Of Pipe Trench | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 918 | lb | 56 | Tr 56 | 157 | Cut | Pipe Trench | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 919 | lb | 56 | Tr 56 | 157 | Fill | Fill Of Pipe Trench | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 920 | lb | 56 | Tr 56 | 157 | Cut | Pipe Trench | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 921 | lb | 56 | Tr 56 | 157 | Fill | Fill Of Pipe Trench | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 922 | lb | 56 | Tr 56 | 157 | Cut | Pipe Trench | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 923 | lb | 56 | | 157 | Layer | Tarmac Surface | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 924 | lb | 56 | | 157 | Fill | Rubble Fill Of 927 | 17th Century | 6 |
| 925 | lb | 56 | | 157 | Fill | Clay Fill Of 927 | 17th Century | 6 |
| 926 | lb | 56 | | 157 | Fill | Primary Fill Of 927 | 17th Century | 6 |
| 927 | lb | 56 | 927 | 157 | Cut | Entrance carriageway | 17th Century | 6 |
| 928 | lb | 56 | | 157 | Layer | Gravel Surface? | 17th Century | 6 |
| 929 | lb | 57 | | 158, 159 | Layer | Topsoil | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 930 | lb | 57 | | 158, 159 | Layer | Ploughsoil | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |

| Context | Works sub phase | Trench | Plan | Section / Elevation | Type | Description | Phase Period | Phase |
|---------|-----------------|--------|-------|---------------------|---------|---------------------------------------|------------------------|-------|
| 931 | lb | 57 | Tr 57 | 158, 159 | Natural | Natural Sands | Natural | 1 |
| 932 | lb | 56 | | | Layer | Gravel Makeup For Tarmac 923 | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 933 | lb | 58 | | 160 | Layer | Tarmac Surface | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 934 | lb | 58 | | 160 | Layer | Made Ground, Possibly Bedding For 933 | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 935 | lb | 58 | | | Layer | Burnt Layer | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 936 | lb | 58 | | 160 | Layer | Yard Surface And Bedding For 942 | 19th Century | 8 |
| 937 | lb | 58 | | 160 | Layer | Rubble Made Ground | 19th Century | 8 |
| 938 | lb | 58 | | 160 | Layer | Gravel Surface | 17th Century | 6 |
| 939 | lb | 58 | Tr 58 | 160 | Layer | Ploughsoil | 17th Century | 6 |
| 940 | lb | 58 | | 160 | Layer | Made Ground | 18th Century | 7 |
| 941 | lb | 58 | | | Layer | Bedding For Cobbles 942 | 19th Century | 8 |
| 942 | lb | 58 | 942 | 160 | Layer | Cobbled Surface | 19th Century | 8 |
| 943 | lb | 58 | Tr 58 | 160 | Fill | Concrete Fill Of Pipe Trench 944 | 19th Century | 8 |
| 944 | lb | 58 | Tr 58 | 160 | Cut | Pipe Trench | 19th Century | 8 |
| 945 | lb | 58 | Tr 58 | 160 | Fill | Fill Of Pipe Trench 946 | 19th Century | 8 |
| 946 | lb | 58 | Tr 58 | 160 | Cut | Pipe Trench | 19th Century | 8 |
| 947 | lb | 58 | Tr 58 | 160 | Masonry | Brick-Built Drain | 18th Century | 7 |
| 948 | lb | 58 | Tr 58 | | Masonry | Wall Of Stable Block | 18th Century | 7 |
| 949 | lb | 32 | Tr32f | | Masonry | Brick Drain | 17th Century | 6 |
| 950 | lb | 32 | Tr32f | | Cut | Construction Cut For 949 | 17th Century | 6 |
| 951 | lb | 58 | | | Cut | Construction Cut For Wall 948 | 18th Century | 7 |
| 952 | lb | 32 | Tr32h | | Layer | Made Ground/ Horticultural Soil | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 953 | lb | BSDR | | 132 | Cut | Cut For Wall649 | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 954 | lb | 60 | | 163 | Layer | Topsoil On North Lawn | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 955 | lb | 60 | Tr 60 | 163 | Layer | Ploughsoil | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 956 | lb | 60 | Tr 60 | 163 | Natural | Natural Sands | Natural | 1 |
| 957 | lb | 62 | | | Layer | Flagstone Floor | n/a | n/a |
| 958 | lb | 62 | | | Layer | Made Ground | n/a | n/a |
| 959 | lb | 62 | Tr62 | | Layer | Made Ground | n/a | n/a |

| Context | Works sub phase | Trench | Plan | Section / Elevation | Type | Description | Phase Period | Phase |
|---------|-----------------|--------|--------------|---------------------|---------|-------------------------------------|------------------------|-------|
| 960 | lb | 59 | Tr59b | 164 | Masonry | Brick Floor | 19th Century | 8 |
| 961 | lb | 59 | | 164 | Layer | Bedding Layer For 960 | 19th Century | 8 |
| 962 | lb | 59 | | 165 | Layer | Topsoil And Turf | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 963 | lb | 59 | | 165 | Layer | Made Ground | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 964 | lb | 59 | | 165 | Layer | Made Ground | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 965 | lb | 59 | | 165 | Layer | Ashy Layer | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 966 | lb | 59 | | 165 | Layer | Gravel Surface | 19th Century | 8 |
| 967 | lb | 59 | Tr59g | 164, 165 | Fill | Ceramic Pipe With Concrete Surround | 19th Century | 8 |
| 968 | lb | 59 | Tr59b, Tr59g | 164, 165 | Cut | Cut For Pipe 967 | 19th Century | 8 |
| 969 | lb | 59 | | 165 | Layer | Levelling Layer | 19th Century | 8 |
| 970 | lb | 59 | | 164, 165 | Layer | Made Ground | 19th Century | 8 |
| 971 | lb | 59 | | 165 | Layer | Gravel Surface | 17th Century | 6 |
| 972 | lb | 59 | Tr58b | 164 | Fill | Fill Of Cut 973 | 19th Century | 8 |
| 973 | lb | 59 | Tr59b | 164 | Cut | Cut For Soakaway Filled With 972 | 19th Century | 8 |
| 974 | lb | 59 | Tr59b | | Fill | Fill Of Soakaway Pit 975 | 19th Century | 8 |
| 975 | lb | 59 | Tr59b | | Cut | Doakaway Pit Filled With 974 | 19th Century | 8 |
| 976 | lb | 59 | | 164 | Layer | Ploughsoil | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 977 | lb | 59 | Tr 59B, C, D | 164, 165 | Natural | Natural Sands | Natural | 1 |
| 978 | lb | 59 | | 164, 165 | Natural | Natural Ballast | Natural | 1 |
| 979 | lb | 59 | Tr 59B | 164, 165 | Natural | Natural Sands | Natural | 1 |
| 980 | lb | 63 | | 166 | Layer | Topsoil | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 981 | lb | 63 | Tr63 | 166 | Layer | Subsoil | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 982 | lb | 63 | | 166 | Layer | Ploughsoil | 17th Century | 6 |
| 983 | lb | 63 | Tr63 | 166 | Layer | Natural Sand | Natural | 1 |
| 984 | lb | 63 | Tr63 | 166 | Layer | Natural Sandy Gravel | Natural | 1 |
| 985 | lb | 59 | | 165 | Fill | Ceramic Pipe With Concrete Surround | 19th Century | 8 |
| 986 | lb | 59 | | 165 | Cut | Pipe Trench | 19th Century | 8 |
| 987 | lb | 59 | Tr59b | 164 | Fill | Fill Of Manhole Cut 988 | 19th Century | 8 |
| 988 | lb | 59 | Tr59b | 164 | Cut | Construction Cut For Manhole 1005 | 19th Century | 8 |

| Context | Works sub phase | Trench | Plan | Section / Elevation | Type | Description | Phase Period | Phase |
|---------|-----------------|--------|-------|---|---------|--|---------------------|-------|
| 989 | lb | 61 | | 167, 168, 169, 170, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177 | Layer | Topsoil | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 990 | lb | 61 | Tr61a | 167, 168, 169, 170, 173, 174, 176, 177 | Layer | Subsoil | 19th Century | 8 |
| 991 | lb | 61 | Tr61 | 168, 169, 170, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177 | Layer | Made Ground | 19th Century | 8 |
| 992 | lb | 61 | | 169 | Layer | Flagstone Paving | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 993 | lb | 61 | | 170 | Layer | Tarmac | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 994 | lb | 61 | | 170 | Layer | Old Tarmac | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 995 | lb | 64 | | 171 | Layer | Topsoil | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 996 | lb | 64 | | 171 | Layer | Subsoil | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 997 | lb | 64 | | 171 | Layer | Ploughsoil | 19th Century | 8 |
| 998 | lb | 64 | Tr64 | 171 | Layer | Natural Sand | Natural | 1 |
| 999 | lb | 65 | | 172 | Layer | Topsoil | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1000 | lb | 65 | | 172 | Layer | Subsoil | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1001 | lb | 65 | | 172 | Layer | Ploughsoil | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1002 | lb | 65 | Tr65 | 172 | Layer | Natural Sand | Natural | 1 |
| 1003 | lb | 61 | Tr61d | 177 | Layer | Old Horticultural Soil | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1004 | lb | 59 | Tr59b | 164 | Masonry | Manhole Rebuild | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1005 | lb | 59 | Tr59c | 164 | Masonry | Brick Manhole | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1006 | lb | 59 | Tr59c | 178 | Layer | Concrete Encased Pipe | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1007 | lb | 59 | Tr59c | 178 | Fill | Fill Of Robber Cut 1008 | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1008 | lb | 59 | Tr59c | 178 | Cut | Cut Robbing Wall 1009 Filled With 1007 | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1009 | lb | 59 | Tr59c | 178 | Masonry | South Wall Of Barn | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1010 | lb | 59 | Tr59c | 178, 179 | Layer | Floor Make Up Layer | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1011 | lb | 59 | | 178 | Layer | Floor Make Up Layer | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1012 | lb | 59 | | 178, 179 | Layer | Mortar Gravel Deposit | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1013 | lb | 59 | | 179 | Layer | Rubble Layer | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1014 | lb | 59 | | 179 | Layer | Made Ground | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1015 | lb | 59 | Tr59d | 179 | Masonry | North Wall Of Barn | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1016 | lb | 59 | | 178 | Cut | Construction Cut For Wall 1009 | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1017 | lb | 59 | | 179 | Cut | Construction Cut For Wall 1015 | 19th Century | 8 |

| Context | Works sub phase | Trench | Plan | Section / Elevation | Type | Description | Phase Period | Phase |
|---------|-----------------|--------|--------------|-----------------------------------|---------|--|------------------------|-------|
| 1018 | lb | 59 | | | Fill | Fill Of Pipe Cut | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1019 | lb | 59 | Tr59c, Tr59d | | Cut | Cut For Pipe | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1020 | lb | 66 | 66a | 181, 182, 183 | Layer | Tarmac | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1021 | lb | 66 | | 181, 182 | Layer | Clinker Layer | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1022 | lb | 66 | | 181, 182 | Layer | Gravel Make Up Layer | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1023 | lb | 66 | | 180, 181, 182, 183 | Layer | Clinker Layer | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1024 | lb | 66 | | 181, 182, 183 | Layer | Made Ground | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1025 | lb | 66 | | 180, 181, 182, 183 | Layer | Made Ground | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1026 | lb | 66 | Tr66a | 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185 | Layer | Demolition Deposit/ Made Ground | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1027 | lb | 66 | Tr66a | 180 | Layer | Topsoil | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1028 | lb | 66 | | 180 | Layer | Made Ground | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1029 | lb | 66 | | 184, 185 | Layer | Brick Paving | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1030 | lb | 66 | | 184, 185 | Layer | Concrete Bedding For Paving 1029 | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1031 | lb | 66 | Tr66a, Tr66b | 184, 185 | Layer | Ploughsoil | 17th Century | 6 |
| 1032 | lb | 66 | | 185 | Layer | Burnt Layer | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1033 | lb | 67 | | 186, 187, 188, 191, 192 | Layer | Made Ground | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1034 | lb | 67 | | 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192 | Layer | Made Ground | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1035 | lb | 67 | | 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192 | Layer | Ploughsoil | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1036 | lb | 67 | | 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192 | Layer | Ploughsoil | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1037 | lb | 67 | Tr67a | 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 192 | Layer | Interface Ploughsoil & Natural | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1038 | lb | 67 | | 186, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192 | Layer | Demolition Layer | 18th Century | 7 |
| 1039 | lb | 67 | | 187 | Fill | Backfill Of Cut 1041 | 18th Century | 7 |
| 1040 | lb | 67 | Tr67a | 187 | Masonry | Brick Soakaway | 18th Century | 7 |
| 1041 | lb | 67 | Tr67a | 187 | Cut | Construction Cut For 1040 Filled With 1039 | 18th Century | 7 |
| 1042 | lb | 67 | Tr67a | 187 | Fill | Fill Of Cut 1043 | 18th Century | 7 |
| 1043 | lb | 67 | Tr67a | 187 | Cut | Robber Cut Filled With 1042 | 18th Century | 7 |
| 1044 | lb | 67 | Tr67a | 187 | Masonry | N-S Brick Wall | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1045 | lb | 67 | | 187 | Cut | Construction Cut For Wall 1044 | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1046 | lb | 67 | | 187, 191, 192 | Layer | Tarmac | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |

| Context | Works sub phase | Trench | Plan | Section / Elevation | Type | Description | Phase Period | Phase |
|---------|-----------------|--------|-------|---------------------|---------|------------------------------------|------------------------|-------|
| 1047 | lb | 67 | | 187 | Layer | Cobble Surface Of Stable Yard | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1048 | lb | 67 | | 187 | Layer | Demolition Rubble | 18th Century | 7 |
| 1049 | lb | 67 | | 187 | Layer | Bedding Layer | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1050 | lb | 67 | Tr67b | 188 | Masonry | E-W Brick Wall | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1051 | lb | 67 | | 188 | Cut | Construction Cut For Wall 1050 | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1052 | lb | 67 | | 188 | Layer | Mortar Construction Surface | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1053 | lb | 67 | | 188 | Layer | Thin Deposit | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1054 | lb | 67 | | 188 | Layer | Thin Deposit | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1055 | lb | 67 | | 188 | Layer | Crushed Cbm & Gravel Surface | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1056 | lb | 67 | Tr67b | | Masonry | Brick Soakaway | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1057 | lb | 67 | Tr67b | | Cut | Construction Cut For Soakaway 1056 | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1058 | lb | 67 | | 189, 190 | Layer | Paving Bricks | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1059 | lb | 67 | | 189, 190 | Layer | Concrete Bedding For 1058 | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1060 | lb | 67 | Tr67c | | Masonry | Concrete Base To Manhole | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1061 | lb | 67 | Tr67c | | Masonry | Brick Soakaway | 18th Century | 7 |
| 1062 | lb | 67 | Tr67c | | Cut | Construction Cut For Soakaway 1061 | 18th Century | 7 |
| 1063 | lb | 67 | Tr67d | 192 | Layer | Burnt Layer | 18th Century | 7 |
| 1064 | lb | 67 | | 191 | Fill | Fill Of Cut 1065 | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1065 | lb | 67 | Tr67d | 191 | Cut | Pit Filled With 1064 | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1066 | lb | 67 | | 191 | Fill | Secondary Fill Of Cut 1068 | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1067 | lb | 67 | | 191 | Fill | Primary Fill Of Cut 1068 | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1068 | lb | 67 | Tr67d | 191 | Cut | Pit Filled With 1066 & 1067 | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1069 | lb | 67 | | 191 | Fill | Fill Of Cut 1070 | 18th Century | 7 |
| 1070 | lb | 67 | Tr67d | 191 | Cut | Robber? Cut Filled With 1069 | 18th Century | 7 |
| 1071 | lb | 59 | | 193 | Layer | Subsoil | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1072 | lb | 59 | Tr59f | | Layer | Made Ground | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1073 | lb | 38 | | 196 | Layer | Made Ground/ Demolition Debris | 18th Century | 7 |
| 1074 | lb | 38 | | 196 | Layer | Gravel Surface | 18th Century | 7 |
| 1075 | lb | 56 | | 197 | Masonry | E-W Brick Wall On Gothick Lodge | 19th Century | 8 |

| Context | Works sub phase | Trench | Plan | Section / Elevation | Type | Description | Phase Period | Phase |
|---------|-----------------|--------|-------|---------------------|---------|-------------------------------------|---------------------|-------|
| 1076 | lb | 56 | | 197 | Masonry | Brick Foundation | 17th Century | 6 |
| 1077 | lb | 69 | Tr69 | 198 | Layer | Concrete Slab In Gothick Lodge | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1078 | lb | 69 | | 198 | Masonry | Brick Wall Of Gothick Lodge | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1079 | lb | 69 | | 197 | Masonry | Foundation Of Earlier Lodge | 17th Century | 6 |
| 1080 | lb | 69 | Tr69 | 197 | Layer | Make Up For 1077 | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1081 | lb | 67 | Tr67b | | Masonry | N-S Brick Culvert | 18th Century | 7 |
| 1082 | lb | 67 | | | Cut | Construction Cut For 1081 | 18th Century | 7 |
| 1083 | lb | 68 | Tr68 | | Layer | Concrete Slab In Wcs | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1084 | lb | 68 | | | Layer | Make Up For Slab 1083 | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1085 | lb | 68 | Tr68 | | Fill | Fill Of Cut 1086 | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1086 | lb | 68 | Tr68 | | Cut | Cut For Water Pipe Filled With 1085 | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1087 | lb | 68 | Tr68 | | Layer | Mortar Surface/Layer | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1088 | lb | 68 | Tr68 | | Layer | Make Up Layer | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1089 | lb | 68 | Tr68 | | Masonry | Sandstone Levelling For 1090 | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1090 | lb | 68 | Tr68 | | Masonry | Brick Internal Wall | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1091 | lb | 68 | Tr68 | | Masonry | Sandstone Drain? | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1092 | lb | 68 | Tr68 | | Masonry | N-S Brick Wall | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1093 | lb | 70 | | 199 | Layer | Topsoil | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1094 | lb | 70 | Tr70 | 199 | Layer | Pegtile Demolition Layer | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1095 | lb | 70 | | 199 | Layer | Made Ground | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1096 | lb | 70 | Tr70 | 199 | Layer | Made Ground | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1097 | lb | 70 | Tr70 | | Layer | Made Ground | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1098 | lb | 70 | | 199 | Layer | Made Ground | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1099 | lb | 70 | | 199 | Layer | Gravel Surface | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1100 | lb | 70 | | 199 | Layer | Made Ground | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1101 | lb | 70 | Tr70 | 199 | Layer | Demolition Rubble | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1102 | lb | 71 | | | Layer | Flagstone Floor R14 N Wing W Range | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1103 | lb | 71 | Tr71 | | Layer | Concrete Floor R14 | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1104 | lb | 71 | Tr71 | | Layer | Made Ground R14 | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |

| Context | Works sub phase | Trench | Plan | Section / Elevation | Type | Description | Phase Period | Phase |
|---------|-----------------|--------|----------|---------------------|---------|-------------------------------------|------------------------|-------|
| 1105 | lb | 71 | Tr71 | | Fill | Concrete Encased Ceramic Pipe | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1106 | lb | 71 | Tr71 | | Fill | Concrete Encased Ceramic Pipe | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1107 | lb | 71 | Tr71 | | Fill | Cast Iron Water Pipe | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1108 | lb | 71 | | | Cut | Cut For 1107 | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1109 | lb | 71 | Tr71 | | Fill | Gas Pipe | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1110 | lb | 71 | Tr71 | | Masonry | Brick Footings Of Room 14 | 18th Century | 7 |
| 1111 | lb | 72 | | | Layer | Topsoil | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1112 | lb | 72 | Tr 72 | 200 | Layer | Ploughsoil Layer | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1113 | lb | 72 | Tr 72 | 200 | Masonry | Wall Of Barn | 18th Century | 7 |
| 1114 | lb | 72 | Tr 72 | 200 | Masonry | Boundary Wall | 18th Century | 7 |
| 1115 | lb | 72 | Tr 72 | 200 | Masonry | Wall Predating 19c Barn | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1116 | lb | 73 | Tr73a | | Layer | Concrete Corridor Surface | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1117 | lb | 73 | Tr73a | | Layer | Internal Service Pipes | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1118 | lb | 73 | Tr73a | | Layer | Tiled Corridor Floor | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1119 | lb | 73 | Tr73a | | Layer | Made Ground, Levelling For Corridor | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1120 | lb | 73 | Tr73a, B | | Masonry | Wall To Support Fireplace | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1121 | lb | 73 | Tr73b | | Masonry | Wall, Part Of Tudor Fireplace? | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1122 | lb | 73 | Tr73b | | Masonry | Wall, Part Of Kitchen? | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1123 | lb | 73 | Tr73b | | Masonry | Brick Conduit For Pipe | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1124 | lb | 73 | Tr73a, B | | Layer | Trample Layer Of Made Ground | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1125 | lb | 73 | Tr73a, B | | Layer | Made Ground | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1126 | lb | 73 | Tr73b | | Masonry | Brick Conduit For Pipe | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1127 | lb | 73 | Tr73b | | Masonry | Heavily Truncated Wall | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1128 | lb | 73 | Tr73a, B | | Masonry | Chapel Corridor Wall | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1129 | lb | 73 | Tr73b | | Masonry | Wall Foundation | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1130 | lb | 73 | Tr73a, B | | Cut | Cut For Wall 1128 | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1131 | lb | 67 | Tr67e | 201 | Fill | Fill Of Structure 1081 | 18th Century | 7 |
| 1132 | lb | 67 | Tr67e | 201 | Fill | Fill Of Cut 1082 | 18th Century | 7 |
| 1133 | lb | 67 | Tr67e | 201 | Fill | Fill Of Cut 1136 | 18th Century | 7 |

| Context | Works sub phase | Trench | Plan | Section / Elevation | Type | Description | Phase Period | Phase |
|---------|-----------------|--------|---------------|---------------------|---------|---|------------------------|-------|
| 1134 | lb | 67 | Tr67e | 201 | Masonry | Curving Boundary Wall Footing | 18th Century | 7 |
| 1135 | lb | 67 | Tr67e | 201 | Masonry | Foundation Of Wall 1134 | 18th Century | 7 |
| 1136 | lb | 67 | Tr67e | 201 | Cut | Construction Cut For Wall 1134 & 1135 | 18th Century | 7 |
| 1137 | lb | 74 | | 208 | Layer | Tarmac Surface | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1138 | lb | 74 | | 208 | Layer | Make-Up For Tarmac | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1139 | lb | 74 | Tr74a | 208 | Layer | Topsoil | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1140 | lb | 74 | Tr74a | 208 | Layer | Horticultural Soil | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1141 | lb | 74 | Tr74a | 202 | Masonry | Curved Boundary Wall | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1142 | lb | 74 | | 202 | Masonry | Rebuild To Foundations Of N-S Palace Wall | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1143 | lb | 74 | | 202 | Masonry | Tudor Foundations Of N-S Palace Wall | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1144 | lb | 74 | | 202 | Masonry | Tudor Foundations Of N-S Palace Wall | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1145 | lb | 74 | | 202 | Masonry | Tudor Foundations Of N-S Palace Wall | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1146 | lb | 74 | | 202 | Masonry | Tudor Foundations Of N-S Palace Wall | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1147 | lb | 74 | | 202 | Masonry | Tudor Foundations Of N-S Palace Wall | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1148 | lb | 74 | | 202 | Masonry | Tudor Foundations Of N-S Palace Wall | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1149 | lb | 74 | | | Cut | Construction Cut For Tudor Wall | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1150 | lb | 74 | | | Layer | Tarmac Surface | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1151 | lb | 74 | Tr74b Pre-Ex | | Masonry | Brick Floor | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1152 | lb | 74 | Tr74b Post-Ex | | Fill | Fill Of Manhole/Drain 1153 | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1153 | lb | 74 | Tr74b Post-Ex | | Masonry | Brick Manhole/Drain | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1154 | lb | 74 | Tr74b Post-Ex | | Layer | Dump Layer | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1155 | lb | 74 | | 203 | Masonry | Rebuild To Tudor E-W Palace Wall | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1156 | lb | 74 | | 203 | Masonry | Tudor Foundations Of E-W Palace Wall | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1157 | lb | 74 | Tr74b Post-Ex | | Cut | Cut For Drain 1153 | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1158 | lb | 74 | | | Layer | Tarmac Surface | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1159 | lb | 74 | | | Layer | Bedding Layer For Tarmac | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1160 | lb | 74 | Tr74c | | Layer | Dump Layer | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1161 | lb | 74 | | 204 | Masonry | Rebuild To Foundations Of N-S Palace Wall | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1162 | lb | 74 | | 204 | Masonry | Tudor Foundations Of N-S Palace Wall | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |

| Context | Works sub phase | Trench | Plan | Section / Elevation | Type | Description | Phase Period | Phase |
|---------|-----------------|--------|-------------|---------------------|---------|--|------------------------|-------|
| 1163 | lb | 74 | | | Cut | Construction Cut For Tudor Wall 1162 | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1164 | lb | 74 | Tr74c | | Layer | Natural? Clean Sandy Gravel | Natural | 1 |
| 1165 | lb | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | VOID | n/a | n/a |
| 1166 | lb | 75 | Tr75 | | Layer | Tarmac Surface | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1167 | lb | 75 | Tr75 | | Layer | Bedding Layer For Tarmac | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1168 | lb | 75 | Tr75 | 205, 206, 207 | Layer | Topsoil | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1169 | lb | 75 | | 206, 207 | Layer | Demolition Deposit | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1170 | lb | 75 | Tr75 | 206 | Masonry | Brick Floor Associated With Barn | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1171 | lb | 75 | | 206 | Layer | Mortar Associated With 1172 | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1172 | lb | 75 | Tr75 | 206 | Masonry | Addition To Interior Of Barn Wall 1175 | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1173 | lb | 75 | Tr75 | 206, 207 | Layer | Floor Make Up Layer Within Barn | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1174 | lb | 75 | | 206 | Layer | Bedding For Floor 1170 | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1175 | lb | 75 | Tr75 | 206 | Masonry | South Wall Of Barn | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1176 | lb | 75 | Tr75 | 206 | Masonry | Foundation Of Barn Wall 1175 | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1177 | lb | 75 | Tr75 | | Layer | Concrete Path Edge Of Gardener's Cottage | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1178 | lb | 75 | | | Layer | Make Up For Concrete Path 1177 | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1179 | lb | 75 | Tr75 | | Fill | Backfill Of Cut 1181 | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1180 | lb | 75 | Tr75 | | Masonry | Wall Of Gardener's Cottage | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1181 | lb | 75 | Tr75 | | Cut | Construction Cut For Gardener's Cottage | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1182 | lb | 76 | 1182 | | Masonry | Concrete Moulded Edge To Courtyard | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1183 | lb | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | VOID | n/a | n/a |
| 1184 | lb | 76 | 1182, Tr76a | 209 | Masonry | Concrete Fan Casing | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1185 | lb | 76 | Tr76a | 209 | Layer | Bedding/Make Up Layer | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1186 | lb | 76 | Tr76a | 209 | Layer | Bedding/Make Up Layer | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1187 | lb | 76 | Tr76a | 209 | Layer | Bedding/Make Up Layer | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1188 | lb | 76 | Tr76a | 209 | Masonry | E-W Wall | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1189 | lb | 76 | Tr76a | 209 | Masonry | E-W Wall | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1190 | lb | 76 | Tr76a | 209 | Masonry | E-W Wall | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1191 | lb | 76 | Tr76a | 209, 217 | Layer | Bedding/Make Up Layer | 19th Century | 8 |

| Context | Works sub phase | Trench | Plan | Section / Elevation | Type | Description | Phase Period | Phase |
|---------|-----------------|--------|--------------|------------------------------|---------|--------------------------------------|---------------------|-------|
| 1192 | lb | 76 | Tr76a | | Masonry | N-S Wall | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1193 | lb | 76 | Tr76b | 210, 218 | Layer | Bedding/Make Up Layer | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1194 | lb | 77 | Tr77b | | Masonry | N-S Wall Abutting Floor 1200 | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1195 | lb | 77 | Tr77b | | Fill | Fill Of Cut 1196 | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1196 | lb | 77 | Tr77b | | Cut | Construction Cut For Wall 1194 | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1197 | lb | 77 | Tr77b | | Masonry | N-S Wall, Later Addition To 1198? | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1198 | lb | 77 | Tr77b | | Masonry | N-S Wall | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1199 | lb | 77 | Tr77b | | Masonry | E-W Wall | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1200 | lb | 77 | Tr77b | | Surface | Tiled Floor Abutting 1194 | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1201 | lb | 77 | Tr77b | | Layer | Made Ground | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1202 | lb | 76 | Tr76a | 209 | Cut | Construction Cut For Fan Casing 1184 | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1203 | lb | 77 | Tr77a, Tr77c | 212, 213, 214, 216, 220 | Layer | Topsoil | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1204 | lb | 77 | Tr77b | 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 220 | Layer | Made Ground | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1205 | lb | 77 | Tr77c | 216 | Layer | Backfill Deposit | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1206 | lb | 77 | Tr77b | 215 | Layer | Loose Rubble Deposit | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1207 | lb | 77 | Tr77b | | Masonry | Brick Soakaway | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1208 | lb | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | VOID | n/a | n/a |
| 1209 | lb | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | VOID | n/a | n/a |
| 1210 | lb | 77 | Tr77b | | Masonry | Brick Foundation Of Lean To/Toilet | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1211 | lb | 77 | Tr77b | 212 | Masonry | Brick Rebuild Of Wall 1212 | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1212 | lb | 77 | Tr77b | 215, 219 | Masonry | Brick Foundation Of Lean To | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1213 | lb | 77 | Tr77b | 219 | Masonry | Brick Foundation Of Lean To | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1214 | lb | 77 | Tr77b | 219 | Masonry | Brick Blocking Of Arch 1212 & 1213 | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1215 | lb | 77 | Tr77b | 219 | Masonry | Brick Wall Fragment | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1216 | lb | 77 | Tr77b | 211 | Masonry | Brick Wall Bounding Tiles 1218 | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1217 | lb | 77 | Tr77b | | Masonry | Brick Drainage Channel | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1218 | lb | 77 | Tr77b | 211, 215 | Masonry | Tile Surface | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1219 | lb | 77 | Tr77b | 219 | Layer | Backfill Over 1216, 1217 & 1218 | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1220 | lb | 77 | Tr77b | 219 | Layer | Backfill Over 1216 & 1217 | 19th Century | 8 |

| Context | Works sub phase | Trench | Plan | Section / Elevation | Type | Description | Phase Period | Phase |
|---------|-----------------|--------|--------------------|---------------------|---------|---|------------------------|-------|
| 1221 | lb | 77 | Tr77b | 219 | Layer | Made Ground | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1222 | lb | 77 | Tr77b, Tr77c | 213, 215 | Layer | Made Ground | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1223 | lb | 77 | Tr77b, Tr77c | 212, 214, 220 | Layer | Made Ground | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1224 | lb | 77 | Tr77c | 212 | Masonry | E-W Wall (South Wall Of East Courtyard) | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1225 | lb | 77 | Tr77c | 212 | Masonry | Service Duct | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1226 | lb | 76 | | 217, 218 | Layer | Make Up For Paving Slabs | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1227 | lb | 76 | Tr76a | 209 | Masonry | West Wall Of East Courtyard | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1228 | lb | 76 | | 209 | Masonry | Tudor Foundation For 1227 | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1229 | lb | 76 | Tr76b | 210 | Masonry | North Wall Of East Courtyard | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1230 | lb | 77 | Tr77c | 212 | Masonry | Brick Foundation For Lean To | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1231 | lb | 77 | Tr77c | | Masonry | Ragstone & Brick Drainage Channel | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1232 | lb | 77 | Tr77c | 212 | Masonry | N-S Wall Bounding Tile Breather Gap | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1233 | lb | 77 | Tr77b | 211 | Masonry | Brick Wall Fragment | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1234 | lb | 77 | Tr77a, Tr77b | | Masonry | Concrete Slab Paving | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1235 | lb | 77 | Tr77a | | Layer | Make-Up For Paving 1234 | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1236 | lb | 77 | Tr77a | | Masonry | Brick Manhole | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1237 | lb | 77 | Tr77a | | Masonry | Brick Manhole | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1238 | lb | 77 | Tr77b, Tr77c, 1238 | | Masonry | Brick Manhole & Pipes | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1239 | lb | 77 | Tr77c | | Masonry | Brick Manhole | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1240 | lb | 77 | Tr77b | | Masonry | Pipe On Concrete Base | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1241 | lb | 77 | | | Cut | Cut For 1237 | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1242 | lb | 77 | Tr77b | | Cut | Cut For 1240 | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1243 | lb | 77 | Tr77b, Tr77c, 1238 | | Cut | Cut For 1238 | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1244 | lb | 77 | Tr77b | | Fill | Backfill Of Cut 1246 For Lead Pipe | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1245 | lb | 77 | Tr77b | | Layer | Sand Layer On Top Of Breather Gap | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1246 | lb | 77 | Tr77b | | Cut | Cut Filled With 1244 & Pipe | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1247 | lb | 77 | Tr77b | | Masonry | Fragment Of Wall | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1248 | lb | 77 | Tr77b | | Masonry | Fragment Of Wall | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1249 | lb | 77 | Tr77b | | Masonry | Wall Fragment, Poss. Drain | 19th Century | 8 |

| Context | Works sub phase | Trench | Plan | Section / Elevation | Type | Description | Phase Period | Phase |
|---------|-----------------|--------|-------------|---------------------|---------|---------------------------------------|---------------------|-------|
| 1250 | lb | 77 | 1250 | | Cut | Cut For 1239 | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1251 | lb | 77 | Tr77c | | Fill | Ceramic Pipe & Concrete | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1252 | lb | 77 | Tr77c | | Cut | Cut For Pipe 1251 | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1253 | lb | 77 | Tr77c | | Masonry | Brick Manhole & Pipes | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1254 | lb | 77 | 1254 | | Cut | Cut For 1253 | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1255 | lb | 77 | Tr77c | 212 | Fill | Ceramic Pipe | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1256 | lb | 77 | Tr77c, 1256 | 212 | Cut | Cut For 1255 | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1257 | lb | 77 | Tr77c | | Masonry | Brick Wall Fragment | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1258 | lb | 77 | Tr77c | | Cut | Robber Cut | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1259 | lb | 77 | Tr77c | 212 | Masonry | Rebuild Of 1230 | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1260 | lb | 77 | Tr77c | | Masonry | Tiled Surface In Breather Gap | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1261 | lb | 77 | Tr77c | | Masonry | Wall Bounding Breather Gap 1260 | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1262 | lb | 77 | Tr77c | | Fill | Fill Of Cut 1263 | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1263 | lb | 77 | Tr77c | | Cut | Cut For Wall 1230 Filled With 1262 | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1264 | lb | 77 | Tr77c | 220 | Cut | Robber Cut | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1265 | lb | 77 | Tr77c | | Layer | Made Ground | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1266 | lb | 77 | Tr77c | | Layer | Mortar Bedding For Tiled Breather Gap | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1267 | lb | 77 | Tr77c | | Layer | Ploughsoil/Made Ground | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1268 | lb | 77 | Tr77c | | Masonry | West Wall Of East Courtyard | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1269 | lb | 77 | Tr77c | 212 | Masonry | Drain And Fan Casing | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1270 | lb | 77 | Tr77c | 216, 219 | Masonry | Concrete Drain Head | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1271 | lb | 77 | Tr77c | | Cut | Robber Cut | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1272 | lb | 77 | Tr77b | 211 | Masonry | East Wall Of East Courtyard | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1273 | lb | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | VOID | n/a | n/a |
| 1274 | lb | 77 | Tr77b | 211, 215 | Masonry | Concrete Steps | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1275 | lb | 77 | Tr77c | 212, 220 | Fill | Fill Of Cut 1264 | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1276 | lb | 77 | | 213, 214 | Layer | Clinker Layer | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1277 | lb | 77 | Tr77c | | Masonry | Wall Fragment | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1278 | lb | 78 | | 221 | Layer | Demolition Debris | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |

| Context | Works sub phase | Trench | Plan | Section / Elevation | Type | Description | Phase Period | Phase |
|---------|-----------------|--------|-------|---------------------|---------|---|---------------------|-------|
| 1279 | lb | 78 | Tr78 | 221 | Masonry | Tiled Floor Surface | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1280 | lb | 78 | Tr78 | | Masonry | Brick Floor Surface | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1281 | lb | 78 | | 221 | Layer | Mortar Surface | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1282 | lb | 78 | Tr78 | | Layer | Mortar Surface On Top Of 1280 | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1283 | lb | 78 | Tr78 | 221 | Masonry | Brick & Tile Drainage Channel | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1284 | lb | 78 | Tr78 | 221 | Layer | Made Ground | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1285 | lb | 78 | Tr78 | 221 | Layer | Made Ground | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1286 | lb | 78 | Tr78 | | Masonry | Brick Channel | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1287 | lb | 78 | Tr78 | | Masonry | Foundation Of East Wall Of Great Hall | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1288 | lb | 78 | Tr78 | 221 | Cut | Cut For 1283 | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1289 | lb | 78 | Tr78 | | Fill | Fill Of Channel 1286 | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1290 | lb | 78 | Tr78 | | Layer | Made Ground | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1291 | lb | 78 | Tr78 | 221 | Layer | Made Ground | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1292 | lb | 78 | Tr78 | 221 | Layer | Made Ground | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1293 | lb | 78 | | 221 | Masonry | Brick Floor Surface | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1294 | lb | 26 | Tr26x | | Layer | Topsoil | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1295 | lb | 26 | Tr26x | | Masonry | Brick Manhole | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1296 | lb | 26 | Tr26x | | Masonry | Brick Manhole & Pipes | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1297 | lb | 26 | Tr26x | | Masonry | Stone Drainage Gully | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1298 | lb | 26 | Tr26x | | Masonry | Brick/Tile Drainage Channel | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1299 | lb | 26 | Tr26x | | Layer | Made Ground | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1300 | lb | 26 | Tr26x | | Layer | Old Horticultural Soil | Medieval | 4 |
| 1301 | lb | 26 | Tr26x | | Masonry | Rebuilt Footing On S Side Of Clocktower | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1302 | lb | 49 | 719 | 141 | Fill | Fill Of Cut 1303 | Medieval | 4 |
| 1303 | lb | 49 | 719 | 141 | Cut | Ditch Filled With 1302 | Medieval | 4 |
| 1304 | lb | 26 | Tr26b | | Masonry | Brick Drain | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1305 | lb | 26 | Tr26b | | Masonry | Tiled Drainage Gully | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1306 | lb | 26 | Tr26b | | Masonry | Brick Drainage Gully | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1307 | lb | 26 | Tr26b | | Fill | Fill Of Cut 1309 | 19th Century | 8 |

| Context | Works sub phase | Trench | Plan | Section / Elevation | Type | Description | Phase Period | Phase |
|---------|-----------------|--------|----------------|---------------------|---------|---|------------------------|-------|
| 1308 | lb | 26 | Tr26b | | Masonry | Electric Cable Cover | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1309 | lb | 26 | Tr26b | | Cut | Cut For Electric Cable Filled With 1307 | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1310 | lb | 26 | Tr26y | | Fill | Fill Of Pipe Cut 1311 | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1311 | lb | 26 | Tr26y | | Cut | Cut For Pipe Filled With 1310 | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1312 | lb | 26 | Tr26y | | Masonry | Brck Drain | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1313 | lb | 26 | Tr26y | | Layer | Courtyard Surface | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1314 | lb | 26 | Tr26y | | Fill | Fill Of Brick Drain 1312 | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1315 | lb | 26 | Tr26y | | Fill | Backfill Of Construction Cut 1316 | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1316 | lb | 26 | Tr26y | | Cut | Construction Cut For Drain 1312 | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1317 | lb | 26 | Tr26z | | Cut | Construction Cut For Wall 506 | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1318 | lb | 26 | Tr26z | 222 | Layer | Horticultural Soil | Medieval | 4 |
| 1319 | lb | 26 | Tr26aa | | Layer | Topsoil | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1320 | lb | 26 | Tr26aa | | Masonry | Steps | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1321 | lb | 26 | Tr26aa | | Masonry | Wall Bounding Breather Gap | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1322 | lb | 26 | Tr26aa | | Fill | Fill Of Cut 1323 | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1323 | lb | 26 | Tr26aa | | Cut | Construction Cut For 1321 | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1324 | lb | 26 | Tr26bb | | Masonry | Brick Drainage Channel For Soakaway 363 | 18th Century | 7 |
| 1325 | lb | 26 | Tr26bb | | Fill | Backfill Of Cut 364 | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1326 | lb | 26 | Tr26cc | 223 | Masonry | Well Head | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1327 | lb | 26 | Tr26cc, Tr26dd | | Masonry | Brick Hatch For Fire Hydrant | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1328 | lb | 26 | Tr26cc, Tr26g | | Masonry | Brick Hatch For Fire Hydrant | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1329 | lb | 26 | Tr26cc | | Masonry | Sandstone Block | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1330 | lb | 26 | Tr26cc | 223 | Masonry | Concrete Capping & Blocking Of 1326 | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1331 | lb | 26 | 26DD | | Masonry | Tudor Wall | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1332 | lb | 81 | Tr81, 1332 | 224 | Masonry | Brick Culvert/Drain | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1333 | lb | 81 | Tr81, 1332 | | Masonry | Brick Culvert | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1334 | lb | 81 | | 224 | Layer | Make-Up Layer | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1335 | lb | 81 | | 224 | Layer | Make-Up Layer | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1336 | lb | 81 | | 224 | Cut | Cut For Drain 1338 Filled With 1337 | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |

| Context | Works sub phase | Trench | Plan | Section / Elevation | Type | Description | Phase Period | Phase |
|---------|-----------------|--------|------------------------------|---------------------|---------|--|------------------------|-------|
| 1337 | lb | 81 | | 224 | Fill | Fill Of Cut 1336 | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1338 | lb | 81 | | 224 | Fill | Concrete & Ceramic Drain | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1339 | lb | 81 | | 224 | Layer | Make-Up Layer | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1340 | lb | 82 | Tr82 | 225 | Masonry | N-S Wall | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1341 | lb | 82 | Tr82 | 225 | Floor | Brick Surface | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1342 | lb | 82 | Tr82 | 225 | Masonry | Internal N-S Wall? | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1343 | lb | 82 | Tr82 | 225 | Floor | Brick Surface | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1344 | lb | 82 | Tr82 | 225 | Masonry | N-S Wall | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1345 | lb | 82 | Tr82 | 225 | Masonry | Tile Chamfered Offset On Wall 1395 | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1346 | lb | 81 | 1346, 1347 | | Masonry | Brick Culvert With Stone Capping | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1347 | lb | 81 | Tr81, Tr83, Tr85, 1346, 1347 | | Masonry | Brick Soakaway | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1348 | lb | 81 | 1346 | | Fill | Backfill Of Cut 1349 | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1349 | lb | 81 | 1346, 1347 | | Cut | Cut For 1347 | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1350 | lb | 84 | Tr84 | 227, 228 | Masonry | E-W Tudor Wall | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1351 | lb | 84 | | | Fill | Fill Of Posthole 1352 | 17th Century | 6 |
| 1352 | lb | 84 | 1352 | | Cut | Posthole Filled With 1351 | 17th Century | 6 |
| 1353 | lb | 83 | Tr83 | 231 | Layer | Demolition Layer | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1354 | lb | 83 | Tr83 | | Masonry | Brick Culvert | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1355 | lb | 84 | | 227, 228, 229 | Layer | Topsoil | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1356 | lb | 84 | | 227 | Layer | Demolition Layer | 18th Century | 7 |
| 1357 | lb | 84 | | 227, 228, 229 | Layer | Subsoil Layer | 18th Century | 7 |
| 1358 | lb | 84 | | 227, 229 | Fill | Fill Of Cut 1358 | 17th Century | 6 |
| 1359 | lb | 84 | | 227, 229 | Cut | Pit Filled With 1357 | 17th Century | 6 |
| 1360 | lb | 84 | | 228, 229 | Fill | Fill Of Cut 1361 | 17th Century | 6 |
| 1361 | lb | 84 | 1361 | 228, 229 | Cut | Possible Planting Cut Filled With 1360 | 17th Century | 6 |
| 1362 | lb | 84 | Tr84 | 227 | Fill | Fill Of Construction Cut 1363 | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1363 | lb | 84 | Tr84 | 227, 228 | Cut | Construction Cut For Wall 1350 | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1364 | lb | 84 | | 228 | Layer | Horticultural Soil | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1365 | lb | 84 | | 228 | Layer | Garden Soil | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |

| Context | Works sub phase | Trench | Plan | Section / Elevation | Type | Description | Phase Period | Phase |
|---------|-----------------|--------|------------|---------------------|---------|--------------------------------|------------------------|-------|
| 1366 | lb | 84 | | 229 | Layer | Garden Soil | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1367 | lb | 84 | | 227 | Layer | Garden Soil | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1368 | lb | 84 | | 227, 228, 229 | Layer | Ploughsoil | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1369 | lb | 84 | Tr84 | 227, 228, 229 | Layer | Ploughsoil | Roman | 3 |
| 1370 | lb | 84 | | 228 | Fill | Fill Of Cut | Roman | 3 |
| 1371 | lb | 84 | Tr84 | 228 | Cut | Pit / Ditch Terminus | Roman | 3 |
| 1372 | lb | 84 | Tr84 | 227 | Layer | Ploughsoil | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1373 | lb | 84 | Tr84 | 227, 228, 229 | Layer | Natural Sand | Natural | 1 |
| 1374 | lb | 85 | | 230, 232 | Layer | Topsoil | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1375 | lb | 85 | | 230, 232 | Layer | Old Horticultural Soil | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1376 | lb | 85 | Tr85 | 230 | Fill | Fill Of Pit 1378 | 18th Century | 7 |
| 1377 | lb | 85 | Tr85 | 230 | Fill | Fill Of Pit 1378 | 18th Century | 7 |
| 1378 | lb | 85 | Tr85 | 230 | Cut | Pit Filled With 1376 & 1377 | 18th Century | 7 |
| 1379 | lb | 85 | Tr85, 1379 | 232 | Masonry | Chalk Foundation | Medieval | 4 |
| 1380 | lb | 85 | | 232 | Cut | Construction Cut For Wall 1379 | Medieval | 4 |
| 1381 | lb | 85 | | 232 | Layer | Ploughsoil | Medieval | 4 |
| 1382 | lb | 85 | | 230 | Layer | Natural Sand | Natural | 1 |
| 1383 | lb | 85 | | 230 | Layer | Natural Gravels | Natural | 1 |
| 1384 | lb | 85 | | 232 | Layer | Horticultural Soil | 18th Century | 7 |
| 1385 | lb | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | VOID | n/a | n/a |
| 1386 | lb | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | VOID | n/a | n/a |
| 1387 | lb | 86 | Tr86, 1387 | | Masonry | Ne-Sw Brick Wall | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1388 | lb | 86 | Tr86, 1388 | | Masonry | Brick Culvert | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1389 | lb | 86 | | | Layer | Topsoil | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1390 | lb | 80 | | Tr80 | Layer | Topsoil | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1391 | lb | 80 | Tr80 | Tr80 | Layer | Demolition Layer | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1392 | lb | 80 | Tr80 | | Masonry | Slate Damp Proof Course | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1393 | lb | 80 | Tr80 | | Masonry | Footing Of Lean To | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1394 | lb | 26 | Tr26gg | | Masonry | Brick Culvert | 19th Century | 8 |

| Context | Works sub phase | Trench | Plan | Section / Elevation | Type | Description | Phase Period | Phase |
|---------|-----------------|----------------|-------|---------------------|-----------|---|------------------------|-------|
| 1395 | lb | 82 | Tr82 | 225 | Masonry | E-W Wall (N Wall Of B Sherlock Dining Room) | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1396 | lb | 82 | Tr82 | 226 | Masonry | Kitchen Wall Footings | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1397 | lb | 86 | 1397 | | Surface | Cobbled Surface | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1398 | lb | 86 | 1397 | | Masonry | Brick/Tile Surface | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1399 | lc | 87 | Tr 87 | | Layer | Garden Soil | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1400 | lc | 87 | Tr 87 | | Deposit | Modern backfill | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1401 | lc | 88 | Tr 88 | | Layer | Made Ground | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1402 | lc | 89 | Tr 89 | | Layer | Gravel pathway | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1403 | lc | 91 | Tr 91 | | Layer | Garden Soil | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1404 | lc | 90 | Tr 90 | | Layer | Garden Soil | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1405 | lc | 92 | | | Layer | Garden Soil | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1406 | lc | 93 | Tr 93 | S233 | Layer | Garden Soil | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1407 | lc | 93 | Tr 93 | S233 | Layer | Horticultural Soil | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1408 | lla | TR 94, 95 & 96 | N/A | 234, 235 & 236 | Layer | Redeposited Topsoil (Modern Landscaping) | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1409 | lla | TR 94, 95 & 96 | N/A | 234, 235 & 236 | Layer | Redeposited Subsoil (Modern Landscaping) | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1410 | lla | TR 94 | 94 | 234 | Structure | Tarmac Surface | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1411 | lla | TR 95 | 94 | 236 | Layer | Working Horizon | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1412 | lla | TR 95 | N/A | 236 | Structure | Ornamental Wier | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1413 | lla | TR97 | 97 | 237 | Structure | Concrete Foundation | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1414 | lla | TR97 | 97 | 237 | Layer | Redeposited Topsoil (Modern Landscaping) | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1415 | lla | TR97 | 97 | 237 | Layer | Redeposited Subsoil (Modern Landscaping) | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1416 | lla | WS 1& 3 - 9 | N/A | 243 | Layer | Topsoil Sealing Infilled Moat | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1417 | lla | WS 1& 3 - 9 | N/A | 243 | Layer | River Terrace Gravel | Natural | 1 |
| 1418 | lla | WS 5-9 | N/A | 243 | Fill | Deliberate Infilling | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1419 | lla | TR 99 | 99 | 238, 239 | Structure | Foundation Of Gothic Lodge | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1420 | lla | TR 99 | N/A | 239 | Fill | Construction Cut Infilling | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1421 | lla | TR 99 | N/A | 238, 239 | Cut | Construction Cut For [1419] | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1422 | lla | TR 99 | 99 | 238, 239 | Layer | Natural Sand | Natural | 1 |

| Context | Works sub phase | Trench | Plan | Section / Elevation | Type | Description | Phase Period | Phase |
|---------|-----------------|------------|------|---------------------|-----------|---|------------------------|-------|
| 1423 | Ila | TR 99 | 99 | 239 | Cut | Cut For Service Pipe | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1424 | Ila | TR 99 | 99 | 239 | Structure | Concrete Apron Abutting Wall Of Gothic Lodge | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1425 | Ila | TR 98 | 98 | 240 | Structure | Concrete Apron Abutting Wall Of Gothic Lodge | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1426 | Ila | TR 98 | N/A | N/A | Fill | Fill Of Service Pipe Cut | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1427 | Ila | TR 98 | 98 | N/A | Cut | Cut For Service Pipe | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1428 | Ila | TR 98 | 98 | N/A | Fill | Fill Of Construction Cut For Brick Drain | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1429 | Ila | TR 98 | 98 | N/A | Cut | Cut For Brick Drain [1430] | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1430 | Ila | TR 98 | 98 | N/A | Structure | Brick Drain | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1431 | Ila | TR 98 | N/A | N/A | Fill | Construction Cut Infilling | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1432 | Ila | TR 98 | N/A | 240 | Cut | Construction Cut For [1433] | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1433 | Ila | TR 98 | 98 | 240 | Structure | Foundation Of Gothic Lodge | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1434 | Ila | TR 98 | N/A | 240 | Cut | Construction Cut For [1435] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1435 | Ila | TR 98 | 98 | 240 | Structure | Foundation, Possibly Tudor Granary | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1436 | Ila | TR 99 | N/A | N/A | Fill | Fill Of Service Pipe Cut | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1437 | Ila | TR 98 | N/A | 240 | Fill | Construction Cut Infilling | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1438 | Ila | TR 98 | 98 | 240 | Layer | Natural Sand | Natural | 1 |
| 1439 | Ila | WS 9 | N/A | 243 | Fill | Possible Bank Deposit? | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1440 | Ila | WS 9 | N/A | 243 | Fill | In-Situ Subsoil? | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1441 | Ila | WS 6, 7 | N/A | 243 | Fill | Edge Collapse, Bank Erosion ? | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1442 | Ila | WS 6, 7 | N/A | 243 | Fill | Erosional Deposition ? | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1443 | Ila | WS 1, 3 | N/A | 243 | Fill | Possible Levelling Deposit Or Disturbed Topsoil | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1444 | Ila | WS 1, 3, 4 | N/A | 243 | Layer | Natural Sand ? | Natural | 1 |
| 1445 | Ila | WS 2 | N/A | 242 | Layer | Redeposited Topsoil (Modern Landscaping) | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1446 | Ila | WS 2 | N/A | 242 | Layer | Possibly In-Situ Subsoil | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1447 | Ila | WS 2 | N/A | 242 | Layer | Probably Part Of River Terrace Gravel Sequence | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1448 | Ila | WS 2 | N/A | 242 | Layer | River Terrace Gravel | Natural | 1 |
| 1449 | Ila | WS 10(A) | N/A | 241 | Layer | Redeposited Topsoil (Modern Landscaping) | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1450 | Ila | WS 10 | N/A | 241 | Layer | Redeposited Sand (Modern Landscaping) | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |

| Context | Works sub phase | Trench | Plan | Section / Elevation | Type | Description | Phase Period | Phase |
|---------|-----------------|---------------------|------|---------------------|-----------|--|---------------------|-------|
| 1451 | Ila | WS 10, 10(A) | N/A | 241 | Layer | Redeposited Subsoil (Modern Landscaping) | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1452 | Ila | WS 10, 10(A) | N/A | 241 | Layer | Deliberate Infilling | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1453 | Ila | WS 10, 10(A) | N/A | 242 | Layer | River Terrace Gravel | Natural | 1 |
| 1454 | Ila | WS 16 | N/A | 244 | Layer | Redeposited Topsoil (Modern Landscaping) | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1455 | Ila | WS 16 | N/A | 244 | Layer | Infilling Behind River Embankment Wall | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1456 | Ila | WS 16 | N/A | 244 | Layer | Possible Thames Foreshore Deposit | Natural | 1 |
| 1457 | Ila | WS 16 | N/A | 244 | Layer | Possible Thames Foreshore Deposit | Natural | 1 |
| 1458 | Ila | WS 16 | N/A | 244 | Layer | River Terrace Gravel | Natural | 1 |
| 1459 | Ila | TR 99 | N/A | 239 | Layer | Redeposited Topsoil (Modern Landscaping) | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1460 | Ila | WS 12(A) | N/A | 245 | Layer | Redeposited Topsoil (Modern Landscaping) | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1461 | Ila | WS 12(A) | N/A | 245 | Fill | Deliberate Infilling | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1462 | Ila | WS 12(A) | N/A | 245 | Fill | Deliberate Infilling | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1463 | Ila | WS 12, 12(A) | N/A | 245 | Fill | Deliberate Infilling ? | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1464 | Ila | WS 12(A) | N/A | 245 | Fill | Possibly Lining For Moat | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1465 | Ila | WS 12(A) | N/A | 245 | Layer | River Terrace Gravel | Natural | 1 |
| 1466 | Ila | WS 14, 14(A), 14(B) | N/A | 246 | Layer | Redeposited Topsoil (Modern Landscaping) | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1467 | Ila | WS 14, 14(B) | N/A | 246 | Fill | Deliberate Infilling | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1468 | Ila | WS 14(A) | N/A | 246 | Fill | Deliberate Infilling | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1469 | Ila | WS 14, 14(A), 14(B) | N/A | 246 | Fill | Deliberate Infilling ? | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1470 | Ila | WS 14, 14(A), 14(B) | N/A | 246 | Layer | River Terrace Gravel | Natural | 1 |
| 1471 | Ila | TR 95 | N/A | 236 | Layer | Redeposited Subsoil (Modern Landscaping) | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1472 | Ila | TR 96 | 94 | 235 | Structure | Tarmac Surface | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1473 | Ila | WS 11, 11(A), 11(B) | N/A | 247 | Layer | Redeposited Topsoil (Modern Landscaping) | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1474 | Ila | WS 11, 11(A), 11(B) | N/A | 247 | Fill | Deliberate Infilling | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1475 | Ila | WS 11(B) | N/A | 247 | Fill | Erosional Deposition ? | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1476 | Ila | WS 11(A) | N/A | 247 | Fill | Erosional Deposition ? | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1477 | Ila | WS 11(B) | N/A | 247 | Fill | Erosional Deposition ? | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1478 | Ila | WS 11(B) | N/A | 247 | Layer | River Terrace Gravel | Natural | 1 |

| Context | Works sub phase | Trench | Plan | Section / Elevation | Type | Description | Phase Period | Phase |
|---------|-----------------|---------------------|------|---------------------|-------|---|------------------------|-------|
| 1479 | Ila | WS 11 | N/A | 247 | Fill | Erosional Deposition ? | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1480 | Ila | WS 13, 13(A), 13(B) | N/A | 248 | Layer | Redeposited Topsoil (Modern Landscaping) | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1481 | Ila | WS 13, 13(B) | N/A | 248 | Fill | Deliberate Infilling | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1482 | Ila | WS 13, 13(A), 13(B) | N/A | 248 | Fill | Deliberate Infilling | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1483 | Ila | WS 13, 13(A), 13(B) | N/A | 248 | Fill | Deliberate Infilling | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1484 | Ila | WS 13 | N/A | 248 | Fill | Erosional Deposition ? | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1485 | Ila | WS 13, 13(A) | N/A | 248 | Layer | Natural Sand ? | Natural | 1 |
| 1486 | Ila | WS 15, 15(A) | N/A | 249 | Layer | Redeposited Topsoil (Modern Landscaping) | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1487 | Ila | WS 15, 15(A) | N/A | 249 | Fill | Deliberate Infilling | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1488 | Ila | WS 15, 15(A) | N/A | 249 | Fill | Deliberate Infilling | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1489 | Ila | WS 15, 15(A) | N/A | 249 | Fill | Moat Lining? | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1490 | Ila | WS 15, 15(A) | N/A | 249 | Layer | River Terrace Gravel | Natural | 1 |
| 1491 | Ila | WS 10(A) | N/A | 241 | Fill | Moat Lining? | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1492 | Ila | WS 12 | N/A | 245 | Layer | Degraded Natural? | Natural | 1 |
| 1493 | Ila | WS 15 | N/A | 249 | Fill | Erosional Deposition ? | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1494 | Ila | WS 15(A) | N/A | 249 | Fill | Erosional Deposition ? | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1495 | Ila | WS 9 | N/A | 243 | Layer | Buried Topsoil ? | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1496 | Ila | WS 16 | N/A | 244 | Layer | Possible Thames Foreshore Deposit | Natural | 1 |
| 1497 | Ila | WS 16 | N/A | 244 | Layer | Possible Thames Foreshore Deposit | Natural | 1 |
| 1498 | Ila | WS 10(B) | N/A | 241 | Layer | In-Situ Subsoil ? | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1499 | Ila | WS 10 | N/A | 241 | Layer | Erosional Deposition ? | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1500 | Ila | WS 10(A) | N/A | 246 | Fill | Possible Moat Lining | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1501 | Ila | WS 5 | N/A | 243 | Layer | Levelling Deposit | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1502 | Ila | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | VOID | n/a | n/a |
| 1503 | Ila | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | VOID | n/a | n/a |
| 1504 | Ila | TR 100 | 100 | 252 | Wall | Sluice Wall | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1505 | Ila | TR 100 | 100 | 252, 250 | Wall | Sluice Wall | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1506 | Ila | TR 100 | N/A | 255 | Fill | Related To 1890 Remodelling Of Thames Foreshore | 19th Century | 8 |

| Context | Works sub phase | Trench | Plan | Section / Elevation | Type | Description | Phase Period | Phase |
|---------|-----------------|--------|-----------|---------------------|-----------|---|---------------------|-------|
| 1507 | Ila | TR 100 | N/A | 255 | Fill | Related To 1890 Remodelling Of Thames Foreshore | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1508 | Ila | TR 100 | N/A | 251 | Layer | Modern Dumped Ground | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1509 | Ila | TR 100 | N/A | 251 | Fill | Moat Backfill | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1510 | Ila | TR 100 | 1510, 100 | 253, 254 | Structure | Cast Iron Sluice Mechanism | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1511 | Ila | TR 100 | N/A | 251, 255 | Layer | Topsoil | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1512 | Ilb | 101 | 1512 | 256 | Layer | Modern topsoil (Garden soil) | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1513 | Ilb | 102 | N/A | 259/260 | Layer | Modern topsoil (Garden soil) | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1514 | Ilb | 106 | N/A | 258 | Layer | Modern topsoil (Garden soil) | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1515 | Ilb | 106 | N/A | 258 | Layer | Second spit of Modern topsoil | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1516 | Ilb | 101 | N/A | 256 | Fill | Fill of [1517] | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1517 | Ilb | 101 | 1517 | 256 | Cut | Cut of pit | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1518 | Ilb | 106 | N/A | 258 | Layer | Third spit of Modern topsoil | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1519 | Ilb | 102 | N/A | 259/260 | Layer | Second spit of Modern topsoil | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1520 | Ilb | 106 | N/A | 258 | Layer | Interface layer | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1521 | Ilb | 101 | N/A | 256 | Fill | Fill of [1522] | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1522 | Ilb | 101 | 1655 | 256 | Cut | Cut of pit/garden feature | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1523 | Ilb | 101 | N/A | 256 | Fill | Fill of [1524] | 18th Century | 7 |
| 1524 | Ilb | 101 | 1655 | 256 | Cut | Cut of pit/garden feature | 18th Century | 7 |
| 1525 | Ilb | 101 | N/A | N/A | Fill | Fill of [1526] | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1526 | Ilb | 101 | 1655 | N/A | Cut | Cut of pit/garden feature | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1527 | Ilb | 101 | N/A | N/A | Fill | Fill of [1528] | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1528 | Ilb | 101 | 1655 | N/A | Cut | Cut of posthole | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1529 | Ilb | 101 | N/A | N/A | Fill | Fill of [1530] | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1530 | Ilb | 101 | 1655 | N/A | Cut | Cut of posthole | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1531 | Ilb | 106 | N/A | 258 | Layer | first spit of subsoil | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1532 | Ilb | 101 | 1655 | 256 | Layer | Second spit of Modern topsoil | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1533 | Ilb | 102 | 1533 | 259 | Deposit | Gravel pathway | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1534 | Ilb | 101 | N/A | 256 | Fill | Primary fill of [1522] | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1535 | Ilb | 101 | 1655 | 256 | Layer | Subsoil | 18th Century | 7 |

| Context | Works sub phase | Trench | Plan | Section / Elevation | Type | Description | Phase Period | Phase |
|---------|-----------------|--------|------|---------------------|---------|--------------------------------------|---------------------|-------|
| 1536 | IIb | 101 | 1655 | 256 | Layer | Natural Sand | Natural | 1 |
| 1537 | IIb | 106 | 1537 | 258 | Layer | Second spit of subsoil | 18th Century | 7 |
| 1538 | IIb | 106 | N/A | 258 | Layer | Third spit of subsoil | 18th Century | 7 |
| 1539 | IIb | 107 | 1539 | 257 | Layer | Modern topsoil (Garden soil) | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1540 | IIb | 104 | 1540 | 265 | Layer | Modern topsoil (Garden soil) | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1541 | IIb | 106 | N/A | 258 | Layer | Fifth spit of subsoil | 18th Century | 7 |
| 1542 | IIb | 105 | 1542 | 266/267 | Layer | Modern topsoil (Garden soil) | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1543 | IIb | 107 | 1543 | 257 | Layer | Second spit of Modern topsoil | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1544 | IIb | 106 | N/A | 258 | Layer | Upper spit of Roman occupation layer | Roman | 3 |
| 1545 | IIb | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | VOID | n/a | n/a |
| 1546 | IIb | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | VOID | n/a | n/a |
| 1547 | IIb | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | VOID | n/a | n/a |
| 1548 | IIb | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | VOID | n/a | n/a |
| 1549 | IIb | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | VOID | n/a | n/a |
| 1550 | IIb | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | VOID | n/a | n/a |
| 1551 | IIb | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | VOID | n/a | n/a |
| 1552 | IIb | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | VOID | n/a | n/a |
| 1553 | IIb | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | VOID | n/a | n/a |
| 1554 | IIb | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | VOID | n/a | n/a |
| 1555 | IIb | 101 | N/A | N/A | Fill | Fill of [1556] | 18th Century | 7 |
| 1556 | IIb | 101 | 1655 | N/A | Cut | Cut of pit | 18th Century | 7 |
| 1557 | IIb | 107 | N/A | 257 | Fill | Fill of [1558] | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1558 | IIb | 107 | 1558 | 257 | Cut | Cut of pit/garden feature | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1559 | IIb | 107 | 1559 | 257 | Layer | Modern topsoil (Garden soil) | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1560 | IIb | 107 | N/A | N/A | Fill | Fill of [1561] | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1561 | IIb | 107 | 1561 | N/A | Cut | Cut of pit | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1562 | IIb | 106 | 1562 | N/A | Deposit | Dump of stone/demolition debris | Roman | 3 |
| 1563 | IIb | 106 | N/A | 258 | Layer | Second spit of Modern topsoil | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1564 | IIb | 102 | N/A | 259, 260 | Fill | Upper fill of [1577] | 19th Century | 8 |

| Context | Works sub phase | Trench | Plan | Section / Elevation | Type | Description | Phase Period | Phase |
|---------|-----------------|--------|------------|---------------------|---------|--------------------------------------|---------------------|-------|
| 1565 | IIb | 107 | N/A | N/A | Fill | Fill of [1566] | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1566 | IIb | 107 | 1566 | N/A | Cut | Cut of posthole | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1567 | IIb | 107 | 1567 | 257 | Layer | Subsoil | 18th Century | 7 |
| 1568 | IIb | 107 | N/A | N/A | Fill | Fill of [1569] | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1569 | IIb | 107 | 1567 | N/A | Cut | Cut of possible pit | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1570 | IIb | 105 | 1570 | 266/267 | Deposit | Gravel pathway | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1571 | IIb | 102 | N/A | 259, 260 | Fill | Lower fill of [1577] | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1572 | IIb | 102 | N/A | 260 | Fill | Upper fill of [1573] | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1573 | IIb | 102 | 1573 | 260 | Cut | Horticultural bedding trench | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1574 | IIb | 102 | N/A | 259, 260 | Fill | Fill of [1575] | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1575 | IIb | 102 | 1575 | 259, 260 | Cut | Horticultural bedding trench | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1576 | IIb | 102 | N/A | 259 | Layer | Modern topsoil (Garden soil) | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1577 | IIb | 102 | 1577 | 259, 260 | Cut | Horticultural bedding trench | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1578 | IIb | 106 | N/A | N/A | Fill | Fill of [1579] | Roman | 3 |
| 1579 | IIb | 106 | 1579 | N/A | Cut | Cut of pit | Roman | 3 |
| 1580 | IIb | 106 | 1580 | 253 | Layer | Lower spit of Roman occupation layer | Roman | 3 |
| 1581 | IIb | 105 | 1581 | 266/267 | Layer | Bedding layer for pathway | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1582 | IIb | 105 | 1582 | N/A | Masonry | Concrete base for timber post | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1583 | IIb | 105 | 1582, 1583 | N/A | Cut | Cut for concrete base | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1584 | IIb | 105 | 1585 | 266 | Fill | Fill of [1585] | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1585 | IIb | 105 | 1585 | 266 | Cut | Cut of pit | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1586 | IIb | 102 | N/A | 260 | Fill | Fill of [1573] | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1587 | IIb | 102 | 1596 | 259 | Fill | Fill within water pipe trench | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1588 | IIb | 105 | 1588 | 266/267 | Deposit | Gravel layer | 18th Century | 7 |
| 1589 | IIb | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | VOID | n/a | n/a |
| 1590 | IIb | 106 | N/A | 258 | Layer | Natural Sand | Natural | 1 |
| 1591 | IIb | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | VOID | n/a | n/a |
| 1592 | IIb | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | VOID | n/a | n/a |
| 1593 | IIb | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | VOID | n/a | n/a |

| Context | Works sub phase | Trench | Plan | Section / Elevation | Type | Description | Phase Period | Phase |
|---------|-----------------|--------|-----------|---------------------|-------|----------------------------------|---------------------|-------|
| 1594 | IIb | 102 | N/A | 259 | Layer | Levelling for gravel path (1533) | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1595 | IIb | 102 | 1596 | 259, 260 | Layer | Layer below gravel path (1533) | 18th Century | 7 |
| 1596 | IIb | 102 | 1596 | 259 | Layer | Layer below gravel path (1533) | 18th Century | 7 |
| 1597 | IIb | 105 | N/A | N/A | Fill | Fill of [1598] | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1598 | IIb | 105 | 1598 | 266 | Cut | Cut of pit/garden feature | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1599 | IIb | 105 | N/A | N/A | Fill | Fill of [1600] | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1600 | IIb | 105 | 1600 | N/A | Cut | Cut filled by [1599] | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1601 | IIb | 102 | 1596 | 259 | Cut | Trench for steel water pipe | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1602 | IIb | 104 | 1602 | 265 | Layer | Second spit of Modern topsoil | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1603 | IIb | 105 | N/A | N/A | Fill | Fill of [1604] | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1604 | IIb | 105 | 1604/1655 | 267 | Cut | Construction cut | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1605 | IIb | 105 | N/A | 267 | Fill | Fill of [1606] | 18th Century | 7 |
| 1606 | IIb | 105 | 1606 | 267 | Cut | Phase1 construction cut ? | 18th Century | 7 |
| 1607 | IIb | 104 | 1607 | 265 | Layer | Third spit of Modern topsoil | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1608 | IIb | 103 | N/A | 263 | Layer | Modern topsoil (Garden soil) | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1609 | IIb | 105 | N/A | 266 | Fill | Fill of [1610] | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1610 | IIb | 105 | 1610 | 266 | Cut | Cut of pit | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1611 | IIb | 104 | N/A | 265 | Fill | Fill of [1612] | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1612 | IIb | 104 | 1615 | 265 | Cut | Cut of pit | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1613 | IIb | 104 | N/A | 265 | Fill | Fill of [1614] | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1614 | IIb | 104 | Tr 104 | 265 | Cut | Horticultural bedding trench | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1615 | IIb | 104 | 1615 | 265 | Layer | Subsoil | 18th Century | 7 |
| 1616 | IIb | 109 | Tr 109 | 265 | Layer | Modern topsoil (Garden soil) | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1617 | IIb | 109 | Tr 109 | 261 | Layer | Subsoil | 18th Century | 7 |
| 1618 | IIb | 111 | Tr 111 | 262 | Layer | Modern topsoil (Garden soil) | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1619 | IIb | 111 | N/A | 262 | Fill | Fill of [1620] | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1620 | IIb | 111 | Tr 111 | 262 | Cut | Cut of modern feature | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1621 | IIb | 111 | 1621 | 262 | Layer | Subsoil | 18th Century | 7 |
| 1622 | IIb | 103 | N/A | 263 | Fill | Fill of [1623] | 19th Century | 8 |

| Context | Works sub phase | Trench | Plan | Section / Elevation | Type | Description | Phase Period | Phase |
|---------|-----------------|--------|--------|---------------------|---------|------------------------------|---------------------|-------|
| 1623 | IIb | 103 | 1623 | 263 | Cut | Horticultural bedding trench | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1624 | IIb | 103 | 1623 | 263 | Layer | Subsoil | 18th Century | 7 |
| 1625 | IIb | 110 | N/A | 264 | Layer | Modern topsoil (Garden soil) | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1626 | IIb | 110 | N/A | 264 | Fill | Fill of [1627] | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1627 | IIb | 110 | N/A | 263 | Cut | Demolition cut | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1628 | IIb | 110 | N/A | 264 | Layer | Subsoil | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1629 | IIb | 110 | Tr 110 | 264 | Masonry | Possible Well lining | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1630 | IIb | 110 | Tr 110 | 264 | Cut | Cut for possible Well | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1631 | IIb | 110 | Tr 110 | N/A | Layer | Subsoil | 18th Century | 7 |
| 1632 | IIb | 112 | N/A | 269 | Fill | Fill of [1633] | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1633 | IIb | 112 | 1633 | 269 | Cut | Cut of pipe trench | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1634 | IIb | 112 | N/A | 269 | Layer | Modern topsoil (Garden soil) | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1635 | IIb | 112 | 1633 | 269 | Layer | Subsoil | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1636 | IIb | 112 | N/A | 269 | Fill | Fill of [1633] | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1637 | IIb | 105 | N/A | 266 | Layer | Topsoil | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1638 | IIb | 105 | 1638 | 266 | layer | Subsoil | 18th Century | 7 |
| 1639 | IIb | 105 | N/A | 266 | Fill | Fill of [1640] | 18th Century | 7 |
| 1640 | IIb | 105 | 1640 | 266 | Cut | Cut of pit | 18th Century | 7 |
| 1641 | IIb | 108 | N/A | 268 | Layer | Modern topsoil (Garden soil) | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1642 | IIb | 114 | N/A | N/A | Layer | Modern topsoil (Garden soil) | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1643 | IIb | 114 | N/A | N/A | Layer | Subsoil | 18th Century | 7 |
| 1644 | IIb | 114 | 1644 | N/A | Layer | Natural Sand | Natural | 1 |
| 1645 | IIb | 114 | 1644 | N/A | Fill | Infilling for water pipe | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1646 | IIb | 108 | N/A | 268 | Fill | Fill of [1647] | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1647 | IIb | 108 | 1647 | 268 | Cut | Cut of pit/planting hole | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1648 | IIb | 108 | N/A | 268 | Layer | Subsoil | 18th Century | 7 |
| 1649 | IIb | 115 | Tr 115 | N/A | Layer | Modern topsoil (Garden soil) | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1650 | IIb | 115 | Tr 115 | N/A | Fill | Infilling for water pipe | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1651 | IIb | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | VOID | n/a | n/a |

| Context | Works sub phase | Trench | Plan | Section / Elevation | Type | Description | Phase Period | Phase |
|---------|-----------------|--------|-----------|---------------------|---------|---------------------------------------|---------------------|-------|
| 1652 | IIb | 105 | Tr 105 | 266 | Layer | Natural Sand | Natural | 1 |
| 1653 | IIb | 113 | 1654 | N/A | Layer | Modern topsoil (Garden soil) | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1654 | IIb | 113 | 1654 | N/A | Fill | Infilling for water pipe | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1655 | IIb | 105 | 1655 | 267 | Masonry | Water tank/Well | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1656 | IIb | 105 | 1655 | 267 | Masonry | Cover for water tank/soakaway | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1657 | IIb | 105 | 1655 | 267 | Masonry | Pillar for water pump | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1658 | IIb | 105 | 1655 | N/A | Masonry | Drain | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1659 | IIb | 108 | 1659 | 268 | Layer | Upper layer of Roman occupation layer | Roman | 3 |
| 1660 | IIb | 105 | 1655 | N/A | Fill | Fill of [1661] | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1661 | IIb | 105 | 1655 | N/A | Cut | Cut of posthole | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1662 | IIb | 105 | 1662 | 267 | Cut | Cut of drain run [1658] | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1663 | IIb | 105 | 1655 | N/A | Masonry | Water cistern | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1664 | IIb | 105 | 1662/1570 | 267 | Fill | Fill of [1662] | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1665 | IIb | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | VOID | n/a | n/a |
| 1666 | IIb | 105 | N/A | 266 | Fill | Fill of [1667] | 18th Century | 7 |
| 1667 | IIb | 105 | 1667 | 266 | Cut | Cut of pit | 18th Century | 7 |
| 1668 | IIb | 116 | Tr 116 | 270 | Layer | Modern topsoil (Garden soil) | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1669 | IIb | 116 | 1672 | 270 | Deposit | Gravel pathway | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1670 | IIb | 116 | N/A | 270 | Layer | Preparation for gravel surface [1669] | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1671 | IIb | 116 | Tr 116 | 270 | Layer | Layer of silty sand | 18th Century | 7 |
| 1672 | IIb | 116 | 1672 | 270 | Layer | Natural Sand | Natural | 1 |
| 1673 | IIb | 116 | 1672 | N/A | Fill | Infilling for water pipe | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1674 | IIb | 116 | 1672 | N/A | Cut | Cut for water pipe | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1675 | IIb | 116 | Tr 116 | 270 | Layer | Layer of silty sand | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1676 | IIc | 117 | Tr117 | | Layer | Demolition layer | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1677 | IIc | 117 | Tr117 | | Masonry | Internal wall of toilet block | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1678 | IIc | 117 | Tr117 | | Deposit | Cement foundation for [1677] | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1679 | IIc | 117 | Tr117 | | Masonry | Later partition wall/blocked doorway | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1680 | IIc | 117 | Tr117 | | Deposit | Bedding layer for [1679] | 19th Century | 8 |

| Context | Works sub phase | Trench | Plan | Section / Elevation | Type | Description | Phase Period | Phase |
|---------|-----------------|----------------------|-------|---------------------|---------|--------------------------------------|---------------------|-------|
| 1681 | IIc | 117 | Tr117 | | Masonry | West foundation wall of toilet block | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1682 | IIc | 117 | Tr117 | | Deposit | Cement foundation for [1681] | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1683 | IIc | 117 | Tr117 | | Masonry | Concrete setting for ceramic pipe | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1684 | IIc | 117 | Tr117 | | Masonry | West foundation wall of toilet block | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1685 | IIc | 117 | Tr117 | | Fill | Fill of drain | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1686 | IIc | 117 | Tr117 | | Cut | Cut of drain | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1687 | IIc | 117 | Tr117 | | Masonry | West foundation wall of toilet block | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1688 | IIc | 117 | Tr117 | | Masonry | West foundation wall of toilet block | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1689 | IIc | 117 | Tr117 | | Masonry | Wall adjacent to stairwell | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1690 | IIc | 117 | Tr117 | | Masonry | Base of stairwell | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1691 | IIc | 117 | Tr117 | | Layer | Demolition layer | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1692 | IIc | 117 | Tr117 | | Deposit | Concrete layer | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1693 | IIId | 119 | Tr119 | | Layer | Topsoil | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1694 | IIId | 119 | Tr119 | | Layer | Subsoil | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1695 | IIId | 118 | Tr118 | | Layer | Topsoil | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1696 | IIId | 118 | Tr118 | | Layer | Subsoil | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1697 | IIId | 118 | Tr118 | | Layer | Subsoil | | |
| 1698 | IIId | 120 | Tr120 | | Layer | Topsoil | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1699 | IIId | 120 | Tr120 | | Layer | Subsoil | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1700 | IIe | The Bothy | | | Layer | Dump layer | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1701 | IIe | 121-125,131, 145-147 | n/a | n/a | Layer | Turf and Topsoil | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1702 | IIe | 121-128, 130 | n/a | n/a | Layer | Made ground | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1703 | IIe | 129 | n/a | n/a | Layer | Make up layer | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1704 | IIe | 132-147 | n/a | n/a | Layer | Horticultural soil | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1706 | IIe | 149,150 | n/a | n/a | Layer | Made ground | 18th Century | 7 |
| 1707 | IIe | 149,150 | n/a | n/a | Layer | Make up layer | 17th Century | 6 |
| 1708 | IIe | The Vinery | n/a | n/a | Layer | Dump layer | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1709 | IIe | 151 | Tr151 | | Masonry | Garden path | 19th Century | 8 |

| Context | Works sub phase | Trench | Plan | Section / Elevation | Type | Description | Phase Period | Phase |
|---------|-----------------|--------|-------|---------------------|---------|--|------------------------|-------|
| 1710 | Ile | 151 | Tr151 | | Masonry | Concrete Water feature base | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1711 | Ile | 151 | Tr151 | | Masonry | Concrete Sand pit | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1712 | Ile | 151 | Tr151 | | Layer | Turf and Topsoil | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1713 | Ile | 151 | Tr151 | | Layer | Bedding sand | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1714 | Ile | 151 | Tr151 | | Layer | Make up layer | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1715 | Ile | 151 | Tr151 | | Layer | Horticultural soil | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1716 | Ile | 151 | Tr151 | | Layer | Made ground | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1717 | Ile | 151 | Tr151 | | Layer | Capping layer | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1718 | Ile | 151 | Tr151 | | Layer | Made ground | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1719 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Layer | Demolition layer | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 1720 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Masonry | Brick surface | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1721 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Layer | Bedding sand | 18th Century | 7 |
| 1722 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Layer | Demolition layer | 18th Century | 7 |
| 1724 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Layer | Redeposited horticultural soil | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1725 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | S277 | Masonry | NW-SE Stable Wall Foundation | 18th Century | 7 |
| 1726 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | S273 | Masonry | NE-SW Wall Foundation | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1727 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Masonry | NE-SW Stable Partition Wall Foundation | 18th Century | 7 |
| 1728 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Layer | Tiley Demolition Layer | 18th Century | 7 |
| 1729 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Fill | Fill of [1731] | 17th Century | 6 |
| 1730 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Masonry | NW-SE Stable Wall Foundation | 17th Century | 6 |
| 1731 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Cut | Construction cut for [1730] | 17th Century | 6 |
| 1732 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | S274 | Masonry | Wall Foundation | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1733 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | S275,S278 | Layer | Redeposited horticultural soil | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1734 | Ile | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | VOID | n/a | n/a |
| 1735 | Ile | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | VOID | n/a | n/a |
| 1736 | Ile | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | VOID | n/a | n/a |
| 1737 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | S273,S275,S276,S277 | Layer | Horticultural soil | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1738 | Ile | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | VOID | n/a | n/a |

| Context | Works sub phase | Trench | Plan | Section / Elevation | Type | Description | Phase Period | Phase |
|---------|-----------------|--------|-------|---------------------|---------|---|------------------------|-------|
| 1739 | Ile | 154 | Tr154 | S306 | Masonry | Stable Wall Foundation | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1740 | Ile | 154 | Tr154 | | Masonry | Cap for Vaulted sewer/cess pit | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1741 | Ile | 154 | Tr154 | | Masonry | Wall Supporting Down pipe to sewer/cess pit | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1742 | Ile | 154 | Tr154 | | Masonry | Wall Supporting Down pipe to sewer/cess pit | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1743 | Ile | 154 | Tr154 | S311 | Masonry | Toilet Block Wall Foundation | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1744 | Ile | 154 | Tr154 | | Masonry | Toilet Block Wall Foundation | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1745 | Ile | 154 | Tr154 | | Layer | Fill of drain | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1746 | Ile | 154 | Tr154 | | Masonry | Wall of sewer/cess pit | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1747 | Ile | 154 | Tr154 | | Layer | Redeposited horticultural soil | 17th Century | 6 |
| 1748 | Ile | 154 | Tr154 | | Masonry | Wall of sewer/cess pit | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1749 | Ile | 154 | Tr154 | | Masonry | Vaulted roof of sewer/cess pit | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1750 | Ile | 154 | Tr154 | | Fill | Fill of sewer/cess pit | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1751 | Ile | 154 | Tr154 | | Fill | Fill of sewer/cess pit | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1752 | Ile | 154 | Tr154 | | Masonry | Sewer/cess pit | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1753 | Ile | 154 | Tr154 | | Masonry | Sewer/cess pit | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1754 | Ile | 154 | Tr154 | S307 | Masonry | Sewer/cess pit | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1755 | Ile | 154 | Tr154 | | Cut | Construction cut for sewer/cess pit | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1756 | Ile | 154 | Tr154 | | Fill | Silty Sandy Layer | 17th Century | 6 |
| 1757 | Ile | 154 | Tr154 | | Cut | Construction cut for sewer/cess pit | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1758 | Ile | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | VOID | n/a | n/a |
| 1759 | Ile | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | VOID | n/a | n/a |
| 1760 | Ile | 154 | Tr154 | S306 | Fill | Fill of [1761] | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1761 | Ile | 154 | Tr154 | S306 | Cut | Cut of Linear feature | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1762 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Layer | Sandy layer | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1763 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | S274 | Layer | Gravel layer | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1764 | Ile | 154 | Tr154 | S306 | Fill | Fill of [1767] | 18th Century | 7 |
| 1765 | Ile | 154 | Tr154 | S306 | Masonry | Chalk Wall Foundation | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1766 | Ile | 154 | Tr154 | | Cut | Cut of Linear feature | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1767 | Ile | 154 | Tr154 | S306 | Cut | Robber cut | 18th Century | 7 |

| Context | Works sub phase | Trench | Plan | Section / Elevation | Type | Description | Phase Period | Phase |
|---------|-----------------|--------|-------|---------------------|---------|----------------------------------|------------------------|-------|
| 1768 | Ile | 154 | Tr154 | | Masonry | Soakaway | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1769 | Ile | 154 | Tr154 | | Layer | Greyish brown silty sand | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1770 | Ile | 154 | Tr154 | | Masonry | Toilet Block Wall Foundation | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1771 | Ile | 154 | Tr154 | | Masonry | Toilet Block Wall Foundation | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1772 | Ile | 154 | Tr154 | | Masonry | Toilet Block Wall Foundation | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1773 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Layer | Make-up of floor surface | 18th Century | 7 |
| 1774 | Ile | 154 | Tr154 | | Fill | Fill of [1775] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1775 | Ile | 154 | Tr154 | | Cut | Cut of Irregular feature | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1776 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Layer | Make-up of floor surface | 18th Century | 7 |
| 1777 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Layer | Make-up of floor surface | 18th Century | 7 |
| 1778 | Ile | 154 | Tr154 | S306 | Layer | Rubble layer | 17th Century | 6 |
| 1779 | Ile | 154 | Tr154 | S306 | Layer | Redeposited horticultural soil | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1780 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Layer | Brown silty sand | 18th Century | 7 |
| 1781 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Layer | Burnt layer | 18th Century | 7 |
| 1782 | Ile | 154 | Tr154 | S306 | Layer | Gravel layer | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1783 | Ile | 154 | Tr154 | S306 | Layer | Greyish brown silty sand | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1784 | Ile | 154 | Tr154 | S306 | Fill | Fill of [1785] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1785 | Ile | 154 | Tr154 | S306 | Cut | Cut of Linear feature | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1786 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Fill | Fill of [1787] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1787 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Cut | Cut of Pit/Posthole | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1788 | Ile | 154 | Tr154 | S306 | Layer | Greyish reddish brown silty sand | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1789 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Fill | Fill of [1790] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1790 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Cut | Posthole/stakehole | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1791 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Fill | Fill of [1792] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1792 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Cut | Posthole/stakehole | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1793 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Masonry | Wall Foundation | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1794 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Masonry | Wall Foundation | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1795 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Layer | Dump layer | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1796 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Masonry | Concrete Foundation | 19th Century | 8 |

| Context | Works sub phase | Trench | Plan | Section / Elevation | Type | Description | Phase Period | Phase |
|---------|-----------------|--------|-------|---------------------|---------|--|------------------------|-------|
| 1797 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Fill | Fill of [1798] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1798 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Cut | Cut of Pit/Posthole | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1799 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Fill | Fill of [1800] | 18th Century | 7 |
| 1800 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Cut | Robber cut | 18th Century | 7 |
| 1801 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Masonry | Wall Foundation | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1802 | Ile | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | VOID | n/a | n/a |
| 1803 | Ile | 154 | Tr154 | | Fill | Fill of [1804] | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1804 | Ile | 154 | Tr154 | | Cut | Construction cut of Toilet Block Wall [1744] | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1805 | Ile | 154 | Tr154 | S309 | Fill | Fill of Culvert | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1806 | Ile | 154 | Tr154 | | Masonry | Brick Culvert | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1807 | Ile | 154 | Tr154 | | Masonry | Brick Culvert | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1808 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | S276 | Masonry | Brick lined Well | 17th Century | 6 |
| 1809 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Masonry | Wall Foundation | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1810 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Masonry | Brick surface | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1811 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Layer | Make up layer | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1812 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Layer | Levelling layer | 18th Century | 7 |
| 1813 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Fill | Fill of Well [1808] | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1814 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Fill | Fill of [1815] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1815 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Cut | Cut of Posthole | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1816 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Layer | Gravel layer | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1817 | Ile | 154 | Tr154 | S309 | Fill | Fill of Culvert | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1818 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | S275,S278 | Layer | Redeposited natural | Prehistoric | 2 |
| 1819 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Masonry | Wall Foundation | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1820 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Fill | Fill of [1821] | 17th Century | 6 |
| 1821 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | S276 | Cut | Construction cut for Brick lined Well | 17th Century | 6 |
| 1822 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Masonry | Stable Partition Wall Foundation | 18th Century | 7 |
| 1823 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Masonry | Stable Partition Wall Foundation | 18th Century | 7 |
| 1824 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Layer | Compacted Gravel Layer | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1825 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Masonry | Stable Partition Wall Foundation | 18th Century | 7 |

| Context | Works sub phase | Trench | Plan | Section / Elevation | Type | Description | Phase Period | Phase |
|---------|-----------------|--------|-------|---------------------|---------|---------------------------------------|------------------------|-------|
| 1826 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Masonry | Stable Partition Wall Foundation | 18th Century | 7 |
| 1827 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Layer | Mortar Layer | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1828 | Ile | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | VOID | n/a | n/a |
| 1829 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Masonry | Door post within [1822] | 18th Century | 7 |
| 1830 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Fill | Fill of [1831] | 18th Century | 7 |
| 1831 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Cut | Construction cut for Door post [1829] | 18th Century | 7 |
| 1832 | Ile | 156 | Tr156 | | Cut | NW-SE aligned Linear feature | 17th Century | 6 |
| 1833 | Ile | 156 | Tr156 | | Fill | Fill of [1832] | 17th Century | 6 |
| 1834 | Ile | 156 | Tr156 | | Layer | Make up layer | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1835 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Masonry | Stable Partition Wall Foundation | 18th Century | 7 |
| 1836 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Masonry | Cobbled surface | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1837 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Fill | Fill of [1838] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1838 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Cut | Cut of Pit/Posthole | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1839 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Masonry | Wall Foundation | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1840 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Layer | Bedding Layer for [1732] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1841 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | S278 | Fill | Fill of [1842] | | |
| 1842 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | S278 | Cut | Cut of Linear feature | Medieval | 4 |
| 1843 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Fill | Fill of [1844] | | |
| 1844 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Cut | Stakehole | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1845 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Fill | Fill of [1846] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1846 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Cut | Stakehole | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1847 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Fill | Fill of [1848] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1848 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Cut | Stakehole | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1849 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Fill | Fill of [1850] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1850 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Cut | Stakehole | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1851 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Fill | Fill of [1852] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1852 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | S307 | Cut | Stakehole | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1853 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Fill | Fill of [1854] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1854 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Cut | Stakehole | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |

| Context | Works sub phase | Trench | Plan | Section / Elevation | Type | Description | Phase Period | Phase |
|---------|-----------------|--------|-------|---------------------|---------|----------------|------------------------|-------|
| 1855 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Fill | Fill of [1856] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1856 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Cut | Stakehole | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1857 | Ile | 154 | Tr154 | | Masonry | Drain wall | 19th Century | 8 |
| 1858 | Ile | 154 | Tr154 | S310 | Masonry | Cellar wall | 17th Century | 6 |
| 1859 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Fill | Fill of [1860] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1860 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | S274 | Cut | Stakehole | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1861 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Fill | Fill of [1862] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1862 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Cut | Stakehole | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1863 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Fill | Fill of [1864] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1864 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Cut | Stakehole | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1865 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Fill | Fill of [1866] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1866 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Cut | Stakehole | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1867 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Fill | Fill of [1868] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1868 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Cut | Stakehole | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1869 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Fill | Fill of [1870] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1870 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Cut | Stakehole | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1871 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Fill | Fill of [1872] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1872 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Cut | Stakehole | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1873 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Fill | Fill of [1874] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1874 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Cut | Stakehole | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1875 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Fill | Fill of [1876] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1876 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Cut | Stakehole | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1877 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Fill | Fill of [1878] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1878 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Cut | Stakehole | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1879 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Fill | Fill of [1880] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1880 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Cut | Stakehole | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1881 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Fill | Fill of [1882] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1882 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Cut | Stakehole | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1883 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Fill | Fill of [1884] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |

| Context | Works sub phase | Trench | Plan | Section / Elevation | Type | Description | Phase Period | Phase |
|---------|-----------------|--------|-------|---------------------|------|----------------|------------------------|-------|
| 1884 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Cut | Stakehole | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1885 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Fill | Fill of [1886] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1886 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Cut | Stakehole | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1887 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Fill | Fill of [1888] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1888 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Cut | Stakehole | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1889 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Fill | Fill of [1890] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1890 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Cut | Stakehole | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1891 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Fill | Fill of [1892] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1892 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Cut | Stakehole | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1893 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Fill | Fill of [1894] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1894 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Cut | Stakehole | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1895 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Fill | Fill of [1896] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1896 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Cut | Stakehole | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1897 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Fill | Fill of [1898] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1898 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Cut | Stakehole | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1899 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Fill | Fill of [1900] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1900 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Cut | Stakehole | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1901 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Fill | Fill of [1902] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1902 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Cut | Stakehole | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1903 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Fill | Fill of [1904] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1904 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Cut | Stakehole | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1905 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Fill | Fill of [1906] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1906 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Cut | Stakehole | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1907 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Fill | Fill of [1908] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1908 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Cut | Stakehole | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1909 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Fill | Fill of [1910] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1910 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Cut | Stakehole | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1911 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Fill | Fill of [1912] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1912 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Cut | Stakehole | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |

| Context | Works sub phase | Trench | Plan | Section / Elevation | Type | Description | Phase Period | Phase |
|---------|-----------------|--------|-------|---------------------|------|----------------|------------------------|-------|
| 1913 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Fill | Fill of [1914] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1914 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Cut | Stakehole | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1915 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Fill | Fill of [1916] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1916 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Cut | Stakehole | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1917 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Fill | Fill of [1918] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1918 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Cut | Stakehole | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1919 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Fill | Fill of [1920] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1920 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Cut | Stakehole | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1921 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Fill | Fill of [1922] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1922 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Cut | Stakehole | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1923 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Fill | Fill of [1923] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1924 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Cut | Stakehole | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1925 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Fill | Fill of [1926] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1926 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Cut | Stakehole | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1927 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Fill | Fill of [1928] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1928 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Cut | Stakehole | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1929 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Fill | Fill of [1930] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1930 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Cut | Stakehole | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1931 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Fill | Fill of [1932] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1932 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Cut | Stakehole | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1933 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Fill | Fill of [1934] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1934 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Cut | Stakehole | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1935 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Fill | Fill of [1936] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1936 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Cut | Stakehole | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1937 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Fill | Fill of [1938] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1938 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Cut | Stakehole | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1939 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Fill | Fill of [1940] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1940 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Cut | Stakehole | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1941 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Fill | Fill of [1942] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |

| Context | Works sub phase | Trench | Plan | Section / Elevation | Type | Description | Phase Period | Phase |
|---------|-----------------|--------|-------|---------------------|------|----------------|------------------------|-------|
| 1942 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Cut | Stakehole | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1943 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Fill | Fill of [1944] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1944 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Cut | Stakehole | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1945 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Fill | Fill of [1946] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1946 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Cut | Stakehole | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1947 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Fill | Fill of [1948] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1948 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Cut | Stakehole | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1949 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Fill | Fill of [1950] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1950 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Cut | Stakehole | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1951 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Fill | Fill of [1952] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1952 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Cut | Stakehole | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1953 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Fill | Fill of [1954] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1954 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Cut | Stakehole | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1955 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Fill | Fill of [1956] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1956 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Cut | Stakehole | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1957 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Fill | Fill of [1958] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1958 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Cut | Stakehole | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1959 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Fill | Fill of [1960] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1960 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Cut | Stakehole | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1961 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Fill | Fill of [1962] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1962 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Cut | Stakehole | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1963 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Fill | Fill of [1964] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1964 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Cut | Stakehole | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1965 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Fill | Fill of [1966] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1966 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Cut | Stakehole | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1967 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Fill | Fill of [1968] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1968 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Cut | Stakehole | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1969 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Fill | Fill of [1970] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1970 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Cut | Stakehole | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |

| Context | Works sub phase | Trench | Plan | Section / Elevation | Type | Description | Phase Period | Phase |
|---------|-----------------|--------|-------|---------------------|------|----------------|------------------------|-------|
| 1971 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Fill | Fill of [1972] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1972 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Cut | Stakehole | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1973 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Fill | Fill of [1974] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1974 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Cut | Stakehole | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1975 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Fill | Fill of [1976] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1976 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Cut | Stakehole | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1977 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Fill | Fill of [1978] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1978 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Cut | Stakehole | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1979 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Fill | Fill of [1980] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1980 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Cut | Stakehole | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1981 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Fill | Fill of [1982] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1982 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Cut | Stakehole | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1983 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Fill | Fill of [1984] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1984 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Cut | Stakehole | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1985 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Fill | Fill of [1986] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1986 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Cut | Stakehole | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1987 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Fill | Fill of [1988] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1988 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Cut | Stakehole | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1989 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Fill | Fill of [1990] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1990 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Cut | Stakehole | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1991 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Fill | Fill of [1992] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1992 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Cut | Stakehole | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1993 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Fill | Fill of [1994] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1994 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Cut | Stakehole | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1995 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Fill | Fill of [1996] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1996 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Cut | Stakehole | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1997 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Fill | Fill of [1998] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1998 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Cut | Stakehole | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 1999 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Fill | Fill of [2000] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |

| Context | Works sub phase | Trench | Plan | Section / Elevation | Type | Description | Phase Period | Phase |
|---------|-----------------|--------|-------|---------------------|------|----------------|------------------------|-------|
| 2000 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Cut | Stakehole | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2001 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Fill | Fill of [2002] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2002 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Cut | Stakehole | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2003 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Fill | Fill of [2004] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2004 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Cut | Stakehole | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2005 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Fill | Fill of [2006] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2006 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Cut | Stakehole | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2007 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Fill | Fill of [2008] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2008 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Cut | Stakehole | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2009 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Fill | Fill of [2010] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2010 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Cut | Stakehole | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2011 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Fill | Fill of [2012] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2012 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Cut | Stakehole | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2013 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Fill | Fill of [2014] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2014 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Cut | Stakehole | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2015 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Fill | Fill of [2016] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2016 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Cut | Stakehole | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2017 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Fill | Fill of [2018] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2018 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Cut | Stakehole | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2019 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Fill | Fill of [2020] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2020 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Cut | Stakehole | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2021 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Fill | Fill of [2022] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2022 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Cut | Stakehole | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2023 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Fill | Fill of [2024] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2024 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Cut | Stakehole | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2025 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Fill | Fill of [2026] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2026 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Cut | Stakehole | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2027 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Fill | Fill of [2028] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2028 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Cut | Stakehole | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |

| Context | Works sub phase | Trench | Plan | Section / Elevation | Type | Description | Phase Period | Phase |
|---------|-----------------|--------|-------|---------------------|-------|----------------|------------------------|-------|
| 2029 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Fill | Fill of [2030] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2030 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Cut | Stakehole | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2031 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Fill | Fill of [2032] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2032 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Cut | Stakehole | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2033 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Fill | Fill of [2034] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2034 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Cut | Stakehole | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2035 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Fill | Fill of [2036] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2036 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Cut | Stakehole | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2037 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Fill | Fill of [2038] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2038 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Cut | Stakehole | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2039 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Fill | Fill of [2040] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2040 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Cut | Stakehole | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2041 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Fill | Fill of [2042] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2042 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Cut | Stakehole | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2043 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Fill | Fill of [2044] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2044 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Cut | Stakehole | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2045 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Fill | Fill of [2046] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2046 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Cut | Stakehole | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2047 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Fill | Fill of [2048] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2048 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Cut | Stakehole | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2049 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Fill | Fill of [2050] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2050 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Cut | Stakehole | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2051 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Fill | Fill of [2052] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2052 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Cut | Stakehole | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2053 | Ile | 156 | Tr156 | | Layer | Make up layer | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 2054 | Ile | 156 | Tr156 | | Layer | Make up layer | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2055 | Ile | 156 | Tr156 | | Layer | Make up layer | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2056 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | S275 | Fill | Fill of [2057] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2057 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | S275 | Cut | Stakehole | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |

| Context | Works sub phase | Trench | Plan | Section / Elevation | Type | Description | Phase Period | Phase |
|---------|-----------------|--------|-------|---------------------|---------|-------------------------------|------------------------|-------|
| 2058 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | S275 | Fill | Fill of [2059] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2059 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | S275 | Cut | Stakehole | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2060 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | S277 | Masonry | Stable Wall Foundation | 18th Century | 7 |
| 2061 | Ile | 154 | Tr154 | | Masonry | Brick Wall Foundation | 17th Century | 6 |
| 2062 | Ile | 154 | Tr154 | | Masonry | Brick Wall Foundation | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2063 | Ile | 154 | Tr154 | | Masonry | Brick Wall Foundation | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2064 | Ile | 154 | Tr154 | | Masonry | Brick surface | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2065 | Ile | 154 | Tr154 | | Masonry | Early Wall Foundation | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2066 | Ile | 154 | Tr154 | | Layer | Brickearth | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2067 | Ile | 154 | Tr154 | | Fill | Fill of [2068] | 18th Century | 7 |
| 2068 | Ile | 154 | Tr154 | | Cut | Robber cut for [2065] | 18th Century | 7 |
| 2069 | Ile | 154 | Tr154 | | Masonry | Part of Early Wall Foundation | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2070 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Masonry | Later repair to [1725] | 18th Century | 7 |
| 2071 | Ile | 156 | Tr156 | | Masonry | Tiled Surface/Pathway | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2072 | Ile | 156 | Tr156 | | Layer | Made ground | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2073 | Ile | 156 | Tr156 | | Fill | Fill of [2074] | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2074 | Ile | 156 | Tr156 | | Masonry | Brick lined Garden feature | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2075 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | S278 | Fill | Fill of [1842] | Medieval | 4 |
| 2076 | Ile | 157 | Tr157 | S279, S281 | Layer | Topsoil | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 2077 | Ile | 157 | Tr157 | S279, S281 | Layer | Silty clay layer | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2078 | Ile | 157 | Tr157 | S279 | Layer | Silty clay layer | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2079 | Ile | 154 | Tr154 | S279 | Fill | Demolition fill within [2065] | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2080 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Cut | Stakehole | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2081 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Fill | Fill of [2080] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2082 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Cut | Stakehole | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2083 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Fill | Fill of [2082] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2084 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Cut | Stakehole | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2085 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Fill | Fill of [2084] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2086 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Fill | Fill of [2087] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |

| Context | Works sub phase | Trench | Plan | Section / Elevation | Type | Description | Phase Period | Phase |
|---------|-----------------|--------|-------|------------------------------|---------|-------------------------|------------------------|-------|
| 2087 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Cut | Stakehole | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2088 | Ile | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | VOID | n/a | n/a |
| 2089 | Ile | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | VOID | n/a | n/a |
| 2090 | Ile | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | VOID | n/a | n/a |
| 2091 | Ile | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | VOID | n/a | n/a |
| 2092 | Ile | 157 | Tr157 | | Masonry | Brick and stone surface | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2093 | Ile | 157 | Tr157 | S281 | Layer | Rubble layer | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2094 | Ile | 158 | Tr158 | S280 | Fill | Fill of [2095] | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 2095 | Ile | 158 | Tr158 | S280 | Cut | Cut for drain pipe | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 2096 | Ile | 158 | Tr158 | S280, S283, S284, S285, S295 | Layer | Topsoil | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 2097 | Ile | 158 | Tr158 | S280 | Layer | Subsoil | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2098 | Ile | 158 | Tr158 | S280 | Layer | Sandy layer | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2099 | Ile | 157 | Tr157 | S281 | Layer | Gravel pathway | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2100 | Ile | 157 | Tr157 | S281 | Layer | Make up layer | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2101 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Fill | Fill of [2102] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2102 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Cut | Stakehole | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2103 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Fill | Fill of [2104] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2104 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Cut | Stakehole | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2105 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Fill | Fill of [2106] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2106 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Cut | Stakehole | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2107 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Fill | Fill of [2108] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2108 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Cut | Stakehole | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2109 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Fill | Fill of [2110] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2110 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Cut | Stakehole | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2111 | Ile | 157 | Tr157 | | Masonry | Stone Paved Surface | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2112 | Ile | 157 | Tr157 | | Masonry | Brick Wall Foundation | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2113 | Ile | 157 | Tr157 | | Masonry | Stone Paved Surface | 19th Century | 8 |

| Context | Works sub phase | Trench | Plan | Section / Elevation | Type | Description | Phase Period | Phase |
|---------|-----------------|--------|-------|---------------------|---------|----------------------------------|------------------------|-------|
| 2114 | Ile | 157 | Tr157 | | Masonry | Brick Lined Flower Bed | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2115 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Fill | Fill of [2116] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2116 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Cut | Stakehole | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2117 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Fill | Fill of [2118] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2118 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Cut | Stakehole | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2119 | Ile | 157 | Tr157 | | Layer | Make up layer | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 2120 | Ile | 157 | Tr157 | | Layer | Silty Mortary Layer | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 2121 | Ile | 157 | Tr157 | | Layer | Make up layer | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2122 | Ile | 159 | Tr159 | S297,S298 | Layer | Make up layer | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2123 | Ile | 159 | Tr159 | S297,S298 | Layer | Make up layer | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2124 | Ile | 158 | Tr158 | | Masonry | Base of drain pipe | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 2125 | Ile | 158 | Tr158 | | Masonry | Well | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2126 | Ile | 158 | Tr158 | | Masonry | Brick Drain | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2127 | Ile | 157 | Tr157 | | Masonry | Brick and stone surface | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2128 | Ile | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | VOID | n/a | n/a |
| 2129 | Ile | 158 | Tr158 | | Layer | Gravel layer | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2130 | Ile | 158 | Tr158 | | Layer | Sandy layer | 17th Century | 6 |
| 2131 | Ile | 158 | Tr158 | | Fill | Fill of well [2125] | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2132 | Ile | 158 | Tr158 | S283 | Cut | Construction cut for well [2125] | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2133 | Ile | 157 | Tr157 | | Masonry | Brick Wall Foundation | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2134 | Ile | 157 | Tr157 | | Masonry | Tiled Surface/Pathway | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2135 | Ile | 157 | Tr157 | | Masonry | Brick Wall | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2136 | Ile | 158 | Tr158 | | Masonry | Brick lined drain | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2137 | Ile | 158 | Tr158 | S283 | Masonry | Brick structure | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2138 | Ile | 158 | Tr158 | S283,S284,S285 | Layer | Levelling layer | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2139 | Ile | 158 | Tr158 | S285 | Layer | Horticultural soil | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2140 | Ile | 158 | Tr158 | S283,S284 | Fill | Fill of [2141] | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2141 | Ile | 158 | Tr158 | S283 | Cut | Square pit | 19th Century | 8 |

| Context | Works sub phase | Trench | Plan | Section / Elevation | Type | Description | Phase Period | Phase |
|---------|-----------------|--------|-------|---------------------|---------|-----------------------------|------------------------|-------|
| 2142 | Ile | 159 | Tr159 | S297,S298 | Layer | Gravel layer | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2143 | Ile | 159 | Tr159 | | Masonry | Brick plinth | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2144 | Ile | 158 | Tr158 | | Layer | Levelling layer | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2145 | Ile | 158 | Tr158 | | Layer | Horticultural soil | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2146 | Ile | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | VOID | n/a | n/a |
| 2147 | Ile | 158 | Tr158 | S285 | Layer | Sandy layer | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2148 | Ile | 159 | Tr159 | S297,S298 | Layer | Rubble layer | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2149 | Ile | 158 | Tr158 | S285 | Layer | Dark Grey Sandy Layer | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2150 | Ile | 158 | Tr158 | S285 | Layer | Mid Grey Sandy Layer | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2151 | Ile | 158 | Tr158 | S285 | Layer | Mid Orange Grey Sandy Layer | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2152 | Ile | 158 | Tr158 | S283,S284,S285 | Layer | Orange Sandy Layer | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2153 | Ile | 158 | Tr158 | S284,S285,S286,S287 | Natural | Natural Sand | Natural | 1 |
| 2154 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Fill | Fill of [2155] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2155 | Ile | 153 | Tr153 | | Cut | Stakehole | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2156 | Ile | 159 | Tr159 | S297,S298 | Layer | Dumped animal bone layer | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2157 | Ile | 159 | Tr159 | S297,S298 | Layer | Layer below rubble | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2158 | Ile | BH2 | n/a | n/a | Layer | Garden soil | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 2159 | Ile | BH2 | n/a | n/a | Layer | Fill of Moat | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 2160 | Ile | BH2 | n/a | n/a | Layer | Fill of Moat | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2161 | Ile | BH2 | n/a | n/a | Layer | Possible moat lining | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2162 | Ile | BH2 | n/a | n/a | Natural | Natural Sand | Natural | 1 |
| 2163 | Ile | BH2 | n/a | n/a | Natural | Natural Sand | Natural | 1 |
| 2164 | Ile | BH2 | n/a | n/a | Natural | Natural Sand | Natural | 1 |
| 2165 | Ile | BH1 | n/a | n/a | Layer | Made ground | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 2166 | Ile | BH1 | n/a | n/a | Layer | Made ground | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 2167 | Ile | BH1 | n/a | n/a | Layer | Made ground | 19th Century | 8 |

| Context | Works sub phase | Trench | Plan | Section / Elevation | Type | Description | Phase Period | Phase |
|---------|-----------------|--------|-------|---------------------|---------|-----------------------------------|------------------------|-------|
| 2168 | Ile | BH1 | n/a | n/a | Layer | Possible moat lining | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2169 | Ile | BH1 | n/a | n/a | Natural | Natural Sand | Natural | 1 |
| 2170 | Ile | BH1 | n/a | n/a | Natural | Natural Sand | Natural | 1 |
| 2171 | Ile | BH1 | n/a | n/a | Natural | Natural Sand | Natural | 1 |
| 2172 | Ile | 158 | Tr158 | S286,S288,S287,S327 | Cut | Cut of pit | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2173 | Ile | 158 | Tr158 | S286 | Cut | Cut of Linear feature | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2174 | Ile | 158 | Tr158 | S287 | Cut | Cut of Linear feature | 17th Century | 6 |
| 2175 | Ile | 158 | Tr158 | S288,S289 | Cut | Cut of Quarry pit | 18th Century | 7 |
| 2176 | Ile | 158 | Tr158 | S286,S289 | Fill | Primary fill of pit [2172] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2177 | Ile | 158 | Tr158 | S286,S289 | Fill | Orange lens within pit [2172] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2178 | Ile | 158 | Tr158 | S286,S288,S287 | Fill | Upper fill of pit [2172] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2179 | Ile | 165 | Tr165 | | Layer | Subsoil | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2180 | Ile | 158 | Tr158 | S286 | Fill | Fill of [2173] | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2181 | Ile | 158 | Tr158 | S288,S287 | Fill | Primary fill of quarry pit [2175] | 18th Century | 7 |
| 2182 | Ile | 158 | Tr158 | S288 | Fill | Levelling layer within [2175] | 18th Century | 7 |
| 2183 | Ile | 158 | Tr158 | S287 | Fill | Lower fill of linear [2174] | 17th Century | 6 |
| 2184 | Ile | 158 | Tr158 | S287 | Fill | Upper fill of linear [2174] | 17th Century | 6 |
| 2185 | Ile | 157 | Tr157 | | Layer | Dark soil below [2120] | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2186 | Ile | 157 | Tr157 | | Layer | Layer below [2121] | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2187 | Ile | 158 | Tr158 | S288 | Layer | Redeposited natural | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2188 | Ile | 158 | Tr158 | S288 | Layer | Layer above [2187] | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2189 | Ile | 158 | Tr158 | S288 | Layer | Layer above [2188] | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2190 | Ile | 158 | Tr158 | S288 | Layer | Layer above [2189] | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2191 | Ile | 165 | Tr165 | | Layer | Reworked soil | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2192 | Ile | 165 | Tr165 | | Layer | Horticultural soil | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2193 | Ile | 164 | Tr164 | S289,S293,S294 | Layer | Topsoil | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |

| Context | Works sub phase | Trench | Plan | Section / Elevation | Type | Description | Phase Period | Phase |
|---------|-----------------|--------|-------|---------------------|---------|-------------------------------------|------------------------|-------|
| 2194 | Ile | 164 | Tr164 | S289,S293,S294 | Layer | Subsoil | 17th Century | 6 |
| 2195 | Ile | 164 | Tr164 | S289,S293,S294 | Layer | Demolition layer | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2196 | Ile | 164 | Tr164 | S289,S293 | Layer | Brown/orange sand | Natural | 1 |
| 2197 | Ile | 163 | Tr163 | S291 | Masonry | C19/C20 wall | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2198 | Ile | 159 | Tr159 | | Fill | Fil of [2199] | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2199 | Ile | 159 | Tr159 | S297 | Cut | Posthole | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2200 | Ile | 159 | Tr159 | | Fill | Fill of [2201] | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2201 | Ile | 159 | Tr159 | S297 | Cut | Posthole | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2202 | Ile | 158 | Tr158 | | Cut | Cut of feature | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2203 | Ile | 158 | Tr158 | S283,S284 | Layer | Sandy layer | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2204 | Ile | 157 | Tr157 | S290 | Masonry | Vinery/Bothy Wall Foundation | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2205 | Ile | 158 | Tr158 | | Natural | Natural Gravels | Natural | 1 |
| 2206 | Ile | 163 | Tr163 | S291 | Fill | Fill of [2207] | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2207 | Ile | 163 | Tr163 | S291 | Cut | Cut of Pipe | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2208 | Ile | 163 | Tr163 | S291 | Layer | Dump layer | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2209 | Ile | 163 | Tr163 | S291 | Masonry | Concrete Foundation | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2210 | Ile | 163 | Tr163 | S291 | Layer | Dump layer | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2211 | Ile | 163 | Tr163 | S291 | Layer | Dump layer | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2212 | Ile | 163 | Tr163 | S291 | Masonry | Small brick feature | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2213 | Ile | 163 | Tr163 | S291 | Layer | Redeposited brickearth | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2214 | Ile | 163 | Tr163 | S291,S292 | Layer | Brickearth | Natural | 1 |
| 2215 | Ile | 158 | Tr158 | S283 | Cut | Cut for Brick structure [2137] | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2216 | Ile | 158 | Tr158 | | Layer | Dump layer | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2217 | Ile | 163 | Tr163 | S292 | Masonry | Boundary Wall | 18th Century | 7 |
| 2218 | Ile | 163 | Tr163 | S292 | Masonry | Foundations of Boundary Wall [2217] | 18th Century | 7 |
| 2219 | Ile | 165 | Tr165 | S296,S327 | Layer | Topsoil | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |

| Context | Works sub phase | Trench | Plan | Section / Elevation | Type | Description | Phase Period | Phase |
|---------|-----------------|--------|-------|---------------------|---------|---------------------------------|------------------------|-------|
| 2220 | Ile | 165 | Tr165 | S296,S303,S312 | Layer | Natural Sand | Natural | 1 |
| 2221 | Ile | 164 | Tr164 | S293 | Cut | Cut of Pit | 17th Century | 6 |
| 2222 | Ile | 164 | Tr164 | S293 | Fill | Fill of [2221] | 17th Century | 6 |
| 2223 | Ile | 158 | Tr158 | S283 | Fill | Fill of Square Pit [2141] | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2224 | Ile | 158 | Tr158 | S285 | Fill | Fill of feature [2202] | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2225 | Ile | 164 | Tr164 | S294 | Masonry | Free standing wall foundation | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2226 | Ile | 157 | Tr157 | | Layer | Topsoil | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 2227 | Ile | 157 | Tr157 | | Layer | Subsoil | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2228 | Ile | 155 | Tr155 | | Layer | Topsoil | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 2229 | Ile | 163 | Tr163 | | Layer | Fill of [2243] | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2230 | Ile | 158 | Tr158 | | Masonry | Underfloor heating system | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2231 | Ile | 158 | Tr158 | | Cut | Construction cut for [2230] | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2232 | Ile | 158 | Tr158 | | Layer | Layer sealing [2230] | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2233 | Ile | 158 | Tr158 | | Cut | Construction cut for Bothy wall | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2234 | Ile | 158 | Tr158 | | Layer | Yellow silty sand | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2235 | Ile | 158 | Tr158 | S295 | Cut | Posthole | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2236 | Ile | 158 | Tr158 | S295 | Fill | Fiill of [2235] | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2237 | Ile | 158 | Tr158 | S295 | Layer | Subsoil | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2238 | Ile | 158 | Tr158 | S295 | Layer | Agricultural soil | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2239 | Ile | 158 | Tr158 | | Layer | Make up layer | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2240 | Ile | 158 | Tr158 | | Fill | Fill of [2231] | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2241 | Ile | 158 | Tr158 | | Cut | Construction cut for Bothy wall | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2242 | Ile | 163 | Tr163 | S304 | Masonry | Wall foundation | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2243 | Ile | 163 | Tr163 | | Cut | Cut for pipe [2244] | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2244 | Ile | 163 | Tr163 | | Masonry | Pipe | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2245 | Ile | 158 | Tr158 | | Cut | Linear feature | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2246 | Ile | 158 | Tr158 | | Fill | Fill of [2245] | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2247 | Ile | 158 | Tr158 | | Fill | Fill of [2241] | 19th Century | 8 |

| Context | Works sub phase | Trench | Plan | Section / Elevation | Type | Description | Phase Period | Phase |
|---------|-----------------|--------|-------|---------------------|---------|---|------------------------|-------|
| 2248 | Ile | 158 | Tr158 | | Layer | Make up layer | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2249 | Ile | 158 | Tr158 | | Fill | Fill of [2233] | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2250 | Ile | 158 | Tr158 | | Cut | Construction cut for Bothy wall support | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2251 | Ile | 158 | Tr158 | | Fill | Fill of [2250] | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2252 | Ile | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | VOID | n/a | n/a |
| 2253 | Ile | 163 | Tr163 | | Masonry | Birck step | 17th Century | 6 |
| 2254 | Ile | 163 | Tr163 | | Cut | Construction cut for [2255] | 17th Century | 6 |
| 2255 | Ile | 163 | Tr163 | | Masonry | Brick step | 17th Century | 6 |
| 2256 | Ile | 163 | Tr163 | | Fill | Fill of [2254] | 17th Century | 6 |
| 2257 | Ile | 163 | Tr163 | | Masonry | Reigate Stone & Mortar | 17th Century | 6 |
| 2258 | Ile | 163 | Tr163 | | Masonry | Red Brick Lined Structure | 17th Century | 6 |
| 2259 | Ile | 163 | Tr163 | | Masonry | Large Worked Stone | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2260 | Ile | 163 | Tr163 | | Masonry | E-W Brick Wall Foundation | 17th Century | 6 |
| 2261 | Ile | 163 | Tr163 | | Masonry | Reigate Stone & Mortar | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2262 | Ile | 163 | Tr163 | | Masonry | Large Worked Stone | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2263 | Ile | 163 | Tr163 | | Masonry | Large Worked Stone | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2264 | Ile | 163 | Tr163 | | Masonry | Reigate Stone | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2265 | Ile | 163 | Tr163 | | Layer | Demolition layer | 18th Century | 7 |
| 2266 | Ile | 163 | Tr163 | | Layer | Brown sandy layer | 18th Century | 7 |
| 2267 | Ile | 163 | Tr163 | | Layer | Brick/Mortar Rubble fill | 18th Century | 7 |
| 2268 | Ile | 163 | Tr163 | | Cut | Robber/Demolition cut | 18th Century | 7 |
| 2269 | Ile | 163 | Tr163 | | Layer | Brick/Mortar Rubble fill | 18th Century | 7 |
| 2270 | Ile | 163 | Tr163 | | Cut | Robber/Demolition cut | 18th Century | 7 |
| 2271 | Ile | 163 | Tr163 | | Cut | Stakehole | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2272 | Ile | 163 | Tr163 | | Fill | Fill of [2271] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2273 | Ile | 163 | Tr163 | | Cut | Stakehole | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2274 | Ile | 163 | Tr163 | | Fill | Fill of [2273] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2275 | Ile | 163 | Tr163 | | Cut | Stakehole | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2276 | Ile | 163 | Tr163 | | Fill | Fill of [2275] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |

| Context | Works sub phase | Trench | Plan | Section / Elevation | Type | Description | Phase Period | Phase |
|---------|-----------------|--------|-------|---------------------|-------|------------------------|------------------------|-------|
| 2277 | Ile | 163 | Tr163 | | Cut | Stakehole | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2278 | Ile | 163 | Tr163 | | Fill | Fill of [2277] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2279 | Ile | 163 | Tr163 | | Cut | Stakehole | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2280 | Ile | 163 | Tr163 | | Fill | Fill of [2279] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2281 | Ile | 163 | Tr163 | | Cut | Stakehole | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2282 | Ile | 163 | Tr163 | | Fill | Fill of [2281] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2283 | Ile | 163 | Tr163 | | Cut | Stakehole | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2284 | Ile | 163 | Tr163 | | Fill | Fill of [2283] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2285 | Ile | 163 | Tr163 | | Cut | Stakehole | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2286 | Ile | 163 | Tr163 | | Fill | Fill of [2285] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2287 | Ile | 163 | Tr163 | | Cut | Stakehole | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2288 | Ile | 163 | Tr163 | | Fill | Fill of [2287] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2289 | Ile | 163 | Tr163 | | Cut | Stakehole | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2290 | Ile | 163 | Tr163 | | Fill | Fill of [2289] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2291 | Ile | 163 | Tr163 | | Cut | Stakehole | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2292 | Ile | 163 | Tr163 | | Fill | Fill of [2291] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2293 | Ile | 163 | Tr163 | | Cut | Stakehole | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2294 | Ile | 163 | Tr163 | | Fill | Fill of [2293] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2295 | Ile | 165 | Tr165 | S296 | Cut | Cut of Planting Furrow | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2296 | Ile | 165 | Tr165 | | Fill | Fill of [2295] | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2297 | Ile | 165 | Tr165 | S296,S302,S303,S305 | Layer | Orange Grey Sand | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2298 | Ile | 163 | Tr163 | | Layer | Dark Brown Sandy Layer | Medieval | 4 |
| 2299 | Ile | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | VOID | n/a | n/a |
| 2300 | Ile | 165 | Tr165 | S296,S303,S305,S308 | Layer | Orange Sandy Layer | Roman | 3 |
| 2301 | Ile | 165 | Tr165 | S296 | Cut | Cut of Planting Furrow | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2302 | Ile | 165 | Tr165 | | Fill | Fill of [2301] | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2303 | Ile | 165 | Tr165 | S296 | Cut | Cut of Planting Furrow | 19th Century | 8 |

| Context | Works sub phase | Trench | Plan | Section / Elevation | Type | Description | Phase Period | Phase |
|---------|-----------------|--------|-------|---------------------|---------|---------------------------------|--------------|-------|
| 2304 | Ile | 165 | Tr165 | | Fill | Fill of [2303] | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2305 | Ile | 159 | Tr159 | S297,S298 | Natural | Natural | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2306 | Ile | 165 | Tr165 | S302 | Cut | Cut of Linear feature | 18th Century | 7 |
| 2307 | Ile | 165 | Tr165 | S302 | Fill | Fill of [2306] | 18th Century | 7 |
| 2308 | Ile | 165 | Tr165 | S313 | Layer | Orange Brown Silty Sandy Layer | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2309 | Ile | 158 | Tr158 | | Cut | Bothy Wall Foundation | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2310 | Ile | 158 | Tr158 | | Fill | Fill of [2312] | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2311 | Ile | 158 | Tr158 | | Fill | Fill of [2313] | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2312 | Ile | 158 | Tr158 | | Masonry | Soakaway | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2313 | Ile | 158 | Tr158 | | Cut | Construction Cut for [2312] | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2314 | Ile | 158 | Tr158 | | Layer | Mixed Soils/Landscaping | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2315 | Ile | 158 | Tr158 | | Layer | Horticultural soil | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2316 | Ile | 165 | Tr165 | | Cut | Cut of Small Pit | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2317 | Ile | 165 | Tr165 | | Fill | Fill of [2316] | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2318 | Ile | n/a | | | n/a | VOID | n/a | n/a |
| 2319 | Ile | 165 | Tr165 | S296,S303,S308,S313 | Layer | Mid Orange Sandy Layer | Roman | 3 |
| 2320 | Ile | 165 | Tr165 | S296 | Cut | Cut of Possible Planting Furrow | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2321 | Ile | 165 | Tr165 | S296 | Fill | Fill of [2320] | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2322 | Ile | 165 | Tr165 | S296 | Cut | Cut of Possible Planting Furrow | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2323 | Ile | 165 | Tr165 | S296 | Fill | Fill of [2322] | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2324 | Ile | 165 | Tr165 | S303 | Cut | Tree Bole/Tree Throw | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2325 | Ile | 165 | Tr165 | S303 | Fill | Fill of [2324] | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2326 | Ile | 165 | Tr165 | S296 | Cut | Cut of Possible Planting Furrow | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2327 | Ile | 165 | Tr165 | S296 | Fill | Fill of [2326] | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2328 | Ile | 165 | Tr165 | S296 | Cut | Cut of Possible Planting Furrow | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2329 | Ile | 165 | Tr165 | S296 | Fill | Fill of [2328] | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2330 | Ile | 165 | Tr165 | S296 | Cut | Cut of Possible Planting Furrow | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2331 | Ile | 165 | Tr165 | S296 | Fill | Fill of [2330] | 19th Century | 8 |

| Context | Works sub phase | Trench | Plan | Section / Elevation | Type | Description | Phase Period | Phase |
|---------|-----------------|--------|-------|---------------------|---------|---|------------------------|-------|
| 2332 | Ile | 165 | Tr165 | S305 | Cut | Cut of Robber Trench | 18th Century | 7 |
| 2333 | Ile | 165 | Tr165 | S305 | Fill | Fill of [2332] | 18th Century | 7 |
| 2334 | Ile | 165 | Tr165 | S303 | Cut | Cut of Pit | 18th Century | 7 |
| 2335 | Ile | 165 | Tr165 | S303 | Fill | Lower fill of Pit [2334] | 18th Century | 7 |
| 2336 | Ile | 165 | Tr165 | S303 | Fill | Upper fill of Pit [2334] | 18th Century | 7 |
| 2337 | Ile | 165 | Tr165 | S296 | Layer | Brown layer between [2299] & [2300] | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2338 | Ile | 165 | Tr165 | S305,S308 | Cut | Construction Cut for Flower Bed wall | 17th Century | 6 |
| 2339 | Ile | 165 | Tr165 | S305 | Masonry | Brick Lined Flower Bed | 17th Century | 6 |
| 2340 | Ile | 165 | Tr165 | S305 | Fill | Fill of [2339] | 17th Century | 6 |
| 2341 | Ile | 165 | Tr165 | S308 | Fill | Fill of [2342] | Roman | 3 |
| 2342 | Ile | 165 | Tr165 | | Cut | Cut of Pit | Roman | 3 |
| 2343 | Ile | 165 | Tr165 | S308,S312 | Fill | Upper fill of linear [2344] | Roman | 3 |
| 2344 | Ile | 165 | Tr165 | S308,S312 | Cut | NE-SW Aligned linear | Roman | 3 |
| 2345 | Ile | 166 | Tr166 | | Layer | Topsoil | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 2346 | Ile | 166 | Tr166 | | Layer | Make up layer | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2347 | Ile | 166 | Tr166 | | Layer | Make up layer | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2348 | Ile | 166 | Tr166 | | Layer | Make up layer | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2349 | Ile | 166 | Tr166 | | Layer | Make up layer | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2350 | Ile | 166 | Tr166 | | Masonry | Brick Lined structure at front of Threshold | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2351 | Ile | 166 | Tr166 | | Masonry | Brick Lined structure at front of Threshold | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2352 | Ile | 166 | Tr166 | | Layer | Garden soil (within planting bed) | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 2353 | Ile | 166 | Tr166 | | Layer | Garden soil (within planting bed) | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 2354 | Ile | 167 | Tr167 | | Masonry | Brick Foundation | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2355 | Ile | 167 | Tr167 | | Cut | Construction cut for [2354] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2356 | Ile | 167 | Tr167 | | Layer | Possible surface | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2357 | Ile | 165 | Tr165 | | Layer | Horticultural soil | Roman | 3 |
| 2358 | Ile | 165 | Tr165 | S312 | Cut | Cut of Linear/Ditch | Roman | 3 |
| 2359 | Ile | 165 | Tr165 | S312 | Fill | Fill of [2358] | Roman | 3 |
| 2360 | Ile | 165 | Tr165 | S312 | Fill | Lower fill of [2344] | Roman | 3 |

| Context | Works sub phase | Trench | Plan | Section / Elevation | Type | Description | Phase Period | Phase |
|---------|-----------------|--------|-------|---------------------|---------|------------------------|------------------------|-------|
| 2361 | Ile | 165 | Tr165 | S312 | Fill | Slumping within [2344] | Roman | 3 |
| 2362 | Ile | 168 | Tr168 | | Layer | Demolition Rubble | 18th Century | 7 |
| 2363 | Ile | 168 | Tr168 | S317 | Masonry | Stone Wall Foundation | 17th Century | 6 |
| 2364 | Ile | 168 | Tr168 | S318 | Fill | Fill of [2365] | 17th Century | 6 |
| 2365 | Ile | 168 | Tr168 | S318 | Cut | Tree bole | 17th Century | 6 |
| 2366 | Ile | 167 | Tr167 | | Masonry | Wall foundation | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2367 | Ile | 168 | Tr168 | S325 | Fill | Fill of [2368] | Medieval | 4 |
| 2368 | Ile | 168 | Tr168 | S325 | Cut | Linear feature | Medieval | 4 |
| 2369 | Ile | 168 | Tr168 | S317 | Masonry | Demolition Rubble | 18th Century | 7 |
| 2370 | Ile | 168 | Tr168 | | Fill | Fill of [2371] | 17th Century | 6 |
| 2371 | Ile | 168 | Tr168 | | Cut | Garden feature | 17th Century | 6 |
| 2372 | Ile | 168 | Tr168 | | Layer | Metalled Surface | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2373 | Ile | 168 | Tr168 | S318 | Fill | Fill of [2375] | 17th Century | 7 |
| 2374 | Ile | 168 | Tr168 | | Fill | Primary Fill of [2375] | 17th Century | 7 |
| 2375 | Ile | 168 | Tr168 | S318 | Cut | Barrel lined pit | 17th Century | 7 |
| 2376 | Ile | 171 | Tr171 | | Fill | Fill of [2377] | 17th Century | 6 |
| 2377 | Ile | 171 | Tr171 | | Cut | Cut of Rubbish pit | 17th Century | 6 |
| 2378 | Ile | 168 | Tr168 | | Masonry | Small brick feature | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2379 | Ile | 167 | Tr167 | | Layer | Topsoil | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 2380 | Ile | 167 | Tr167 | | Layer | Horticultural soil | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2381 | Ile | 167 | Tr167 | | Layer | Rubble layer | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 2382 | Ile | 169 | Tr169 | S314,S315 | Fill | Fill of [2383] | 18th Century | 7 |
| 2383 | Ile | 169 | Tr169 | S314,S315 | Cut | Sand quarry pit | 18th Century | 7 |
| 2384 | Ile | 169 | Tr169 | | Fill | Fill of [2385] | 18th Century | 7 |
| 2385 | Ile | 169 | Tr169 | | Cut | Sand quarry pit | 18th Century | 7 |
| 2386 | Ile | 168 | Tr168 | | Fill | Fill of [2387] | 17th Century | 6 |
| 2387 | Ile | 168 | Tr168 | | Cut | Garden feature | 17th Century | 6 |
| 2388 | Ile | 169 | Tr169 | | Layer | Topsoil | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 2389 | Ile | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | VOID | n/a | n/a |

| Context | Works sub phase | Trench | Plan | Section / Elevation | Type | Description | Phase Period | Phase |
|---------|-----------------|--------|-------|---------------------|---------|---------------------------------|------------------------|-------|
| 2390 | Ile | 171 | Tr171 | | Fill | Fill of [2391] | 17th Century | 6 |
| 2391 | Ile | 171 | Tr171 | | Cut | Stakehole | 17th Century | 6 |
| 2392 | Ile | 171 | Tr171 | | Fill | Fill of [2393] | 17th Century | 6 |
| 2393 | Ile | 171 | Tr171 | | Cut | Stakehole | 17th Century | 6 |
| 2394 | Ile | 171 | Tr171 | | Masonry | Wall foundation | 17th Century | 6 |
| 2395 | Ile | 171 | Tr171 | | Masonry | Wall foundation | 17th Century | 6 |
| 2396 | Ile | 171 | Tr171 | | Cut | Cut of Linear/Pit | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2397 | Ile | 172 | Tr172 | | Layer | Tile dump | 17th Century | 6 |
| 2398 | Ile | 171 | Tr171 | | Fill | Fill of [2399] | 17th Century | 6 |
| 2399 | Ile | 171 | Tr171 | | Cut | Stakehole | 17th Century | 6 |
| 2400 | Ile | 171 | Tr171 | | Fill | Fill of [2401] | 17th Century | 6 |
| 2401 | Ile | 171 | Tr171 | | Cut | Stakehole | 17th Century | 6 |
| 2402 | Ile | 170 | Tr170 | | Layer | Rubble layer | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2403 | Ile | 170 | Tr170 | | Layer | Greenish sandy layer | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2404 | Ile | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | VOID | n/a | n/a |
| 2405 | Ile | 170 | Tr170 | | Masonry | Rubble packed wall foundation | 18th Century | 7 |
| 2406 | Ile | 170 | Tr170 | | Fill | Fill of [2405] | 18th Century | 7 |
| 2407 | Ile | 170 | Tr170 | | Masonry | (Damaged) Brick Wall Foundation | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2408 | Ile | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | VOID | n/a | n/a |
| 2409 | Ile | 170 | Tr170 | | Masonry | Brick Wall Foundation | 17th Century | 6 |
| 2410 | Ile | 170 | Tr170 | | Masonry | Chalk Wall Foundation | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2411 | Ile | 170 | Tr170 | | Layer | Sandy Rubble Layer | 18th Century | 7 |
| 2412 | Ile | 170 | Tr170 | | Layer | Sandy Layer | 18th Century | 7 |
| 2413 | Ile | 170 | Tr170 | | Layer | Sandy Layer | 18th Century | 7 |
| 2414 | Ile | 170 | Tr170 | | Layer | Rubble layer | 17th Century | 6 |
| 2415 | Ile | 171 | Tr171 | | Fill | Fill of [2416] | 17th Century | 6 |
| 2416 | Ile | 171 | Tr171 | | Cut | Tree Bole/Tree Throw | 17th Century | 6 |
| 2417 | Ile | 170 | Tr170 | | Fill | Fill of [2418] | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2418 | Ile | 170 | Tr170 | | Cut | Pit | 19th Century | 8 |

| Context | Works sub phase | Trench | Plan | Section / Elevation | Type | Description | Phase Period | Phase |
|---------|-----------------|--------|-------|---------------------|-------|----------------------------------|------------------------|-------|
| 2419 | Ile | 170 | Tr170 | | Fill | Fill of [2420] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2420 | Ile | 170 | Tr170 | | Cut | Irregularly shaped pit | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2421 | Ile | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | VOID | n/a | n/a |
| 2422 | Ile | 171 | Tr171 | S321 | Fill | Upper fill of Ditch/Pit [2396] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2423 | Ile | 170 | Tr170 | | Cut | Pit | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2424 | Ile | 170 | Tr170 | | Fill | Fill of [2423] | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2425 | Ile | 172 | Tr172 | | Layer | Sandy Silt Layer | Medieval | 4 |
| 2426 | Ile | 172 | Tr172 | S320 | Fill | Rubble and Mortar Fill of [2470] | 18th Century | 7 |
| 2427 | Ile | 170 | Tr170 | | Fill | Fill of [2428] | Medieval | 4 |
| 2428 | Ile | 170 | Tr170 | | Cut | Cut Feature | Medieval | 4 |
| 2429 | Ile | 170 | Tr170 | | Layer | Mottled Silty Layer | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2430 | Ile | 170 | Tr170 | | Layer | Mottled Silty Layer | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2431 | Ile | 171 | Tr171 | S321 | Fill | Fill of Ditch/Pit [2396] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2432 | Ile | 171 | Tr171 | S321 | Fill | Fill of Ditch/Pit [2396] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2433 | Ile | 173 | Tr173 | S319 | Layer | Fill of Moat | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 2434 | Ile | 173 | Tr173 | S319 | Layer | Fill of Moat | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 2435 | Ile | 173 | Tr173 | S319 | Layer | Fill of Moat | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 2436 | Ile | 173 | Tr173 | S319 | Layer | Fill of Moat | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 2437 | Ile | 173 | Tr173 | S319 | Layer | Made ground | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 2438 | Ile | 172 | Tr172 | | Layer | Ash Deposit | Medieval | 4 |
| 2439 | Ile | 171 | Tr171 | S321 | Fill | Fill of Ditch/Pit [2396] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2440 | Ile | 170 | Tr170 | S328 | Layer | Horticultural soil | Medieval | 4 |
| 2441 | Ile | 172 | Tr172 | S328 | Fill | Fill of [2442] | Medieval | 4 |
| 2442 | Ile | 172 | Tr172 | S328 | Cut | Possible Plough Mark | Medieval | 4 |
| 2443 | Ile | 169 | Tr169 | S314,S328 | Layer | Subsoil | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2444 | Ile | 169 | Tr169 | S314 | Layer | Horticultural soil | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2445 | Ile | 169 | Tr169 | S314 | Layer | Horticultural soil | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2446 | Ile | 169 | Tr169 | S314 | Fill | Fill of [2447] | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 2447 | Ile | 169 | Tr169 | S314 | Cut | Tree Throw | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |

| Context | Works sub phase | Trench | Plan | Section / Elevation | Type | Description | Phase Period | Phase |
|---------|-----------------|--------|-------|---------------------|---------|----------------------------------|------------------------|-------|
| 2448 | Ile | 169 | Tr169 | S314 | Fill | Fill of [2449] | 18th Century | 7 |
| 2449 | Ile | 169 | Tr169 | | Cut | Sand quarry pit | 18th Century | 7 |
| 2450 | Ile | 169 | Tr169 | S314 | Layer | Natural Sand | Natural | 1 |
| 2451 | Ile | 169 | Tr169 | S314 | Layer | Natural Gravels | Natural | 1 |
| 2452 | Ile | 170 | Tr170 | | Cut | Possible Cut for Wall [2409] | 17th Century | 6 |
| 2453 | Ile | 170 | Tr170 | | Fill | Fill of [2453] | 17th Century | 6 |
| 2454 | Ile | 172 | Tr172 | | Fill | Burnt Deposit | Medieval | 4 |
| 2455 | Ile | 172 | Tr172 | | Cut | Burnt Deposit | Medieval | 4 |
| 2456 | Ile | 172 | Tr172 | | Masonry | Wall foundation | Medieval | 4 |
| 2457 | Ile | 172 | Tr172 | | Masonry | Brick structure | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2458 | Ile | 172 | Tr172 | | Layer | Dump layer | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2459 | Ile | 172 | Tr172 | | Cut | Small pit | 17th Century | 6 |
| 2460 | Ile | 172 | Tr172 | S320 | Fill | Fill of [2561] | Medieval | 4 |
| 2461 | Ile | 172 | Tr172 | S320 | Cut | Cut Feature | Medieval | 4 |
| 2462 | Ile | 172 | Tr172 | S320 | Fill | Fill of [2463] | Medieval | 4 |
| 2463 | Ile | 172 | Tr172 | S320 | Cut | Posthole | Medieval | 4 |
| 2464 | Ile | 170 | Tr170 | | Cut | Posthole | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2465 | Ile | 170 | Tr170 | | Layer | Demo Layer | 17th Century | 6 |
| 2466 | Ile | 171 | Tr171 | S321 | Layer | Make up layer | Medieval | 4 |
| 2467 | Ile | 172 | Tr172 | S320 | Fill | Fill of [2468] | 18th Century | 7 |
| 2468 | Ile | 172 | Tr172 | S320 | Cut | Robber Trench? | 18th Century | 7 |
| 2469 | Ile | 172 | Tr172 | S320 | Layer | Gravel Make up layer | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2470 | Ile | 172 | Tr172 | S320 | Cut | Robber Trench? | 18th Century | 7 |
| 2471 | Ile | 172 | Tr172 | | Layer | Silty Sandy Layer | Medieval | 4 |
| 2472 | Ile | 168 | Tr168 | S322 | Fill | Fill of [2473] | 18th Century | 7 |
| 2473 | Ile | 168 | Tr168 | S322 | Cut | Square Cut Feature | 18th Century | 7 |
| 2474 | Ile | 168 | Tr168 | S316 | Layer | Pinkish Clay Layer/Surface | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2475 | Ile | 168 | Tr168 | S322 | Masonry | Drain/Culvert | 18th Century | 7 |
| 2476 | Ile | 168 | Tr168 | S316,S317 | Layer | Mortary Greyish Brown Silt Layer | 18th Century | 7 |

| Context | Works sub phase | Trench | Plan | Section / Elevation | Type | Description | Phase Period | Phase |
|---------|-----------------|--------|-------|---------------------|---------|---------------------------------------|------------------------|-------|
| 2477 | Ile | 168 | Tr168 | S316 | Layer | Make up layer | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2478 | Ile | 168 | Tr168 | S316,S317 | Layer | Make up layer | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2479 | Ile | 168 | Tr168 | S316,S317 | Layer | Grey Silty Sandy Layer | 17th Century | 6 |
| 2480 | Ile | 168 | Tr168 | S317,S318 | Layer | Make up layer | Medieval | 4 |
| 2481 | Ile | 168 | Tr168 | S317 | Cut | Cut for robbed out wall | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2482 | Ile | 168 | Tr168 | S317 | Cut | Robber cut | 18th Century | 7 |
| 2483 | Ile | 168 | Tr168 | S322 | Masonry | Cobbled Surface | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2484 | Ile | 168 | Tr168 | S322 | Layer | Made ground | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2485 | Ile | 168 | Tr168 | S322 | Layer | Brick Rubble Layer | 18th Century | 7 |
| 2486 | Ile | 168 | Tr168 | S322 | Layer | Silty Layer | 18th Century | 7 |
| 2487 | Ile | 168 | Tr168 | S322 | Layer | Charcoal Layer | 18th Century | 7 |
| 2488 | Ile | 168 | Tr168 | S322 | Fill | Fill of [2475] | 18th Century | 7 |
| 2489 | Ile | 168 | Tr168 | S322 | Layer | Rubble Layer | 18th Century | 7 |
| 2490 | Ile | 168 | Tr168 | S322 | Layer | Yellowish Brown Silty Layer | 18th Century | 7 |
| 2491 | Ile | 168 | Tr168 | S317 | Fill | Fill of [2481] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2492 | Ile | 168 | Tr168 | S317 | Fill | Fill of [2482] | 18th Century | 7 |
| 2493 | Ile | 168 | Tr168 | S317 | Fill | Fill of [2482] | 18th Century | 7 |
| 2494 | Ile | 168 | Tr168 | S317 | Fill | Fill of [2482] | 18th Century | 7 |
| 2495 | Ile | 172 | Tr172 | | Layer | Agricultural soil | Prehistoric | 2 |
| 2496 | Ile | 168 | Tr168 | S318 | Layer | Make up layer | 18th Century | 7 |
| 2497 | Ile | 168 | Tr168 | S318 | Layer | Make up layer | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2498 | Ile | 163 | Tr163 | | Layer | Dark Brown Sandy Layer | Medieval | 4 |
| 2499 | Ile | 163 | Tr163 | | Cut | Robber Cut for Wall Foundation [2242] | 18th Century | 7 |
| 2500 | Ile | 168 | Tr168 | S318 | Layer | Make up layer | 18th Century | 7 |
| 2501 | Ile | 168 | Tr168 | S318 | Cut | Rubbish Pit | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2502 | Ile | 168 | Tr168 | S318 | Fill | Fill of [2501] | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2503 | Ile | 168 | Tr168 | S318 | Cut | Linear bed | 18th Century | 7 |
| 2504 | Ile | 168 | Tr168 | S318 | Fill | Fill of [2503] | 18th Century | 7 |
| 2505 | Ile | 168 | Tr168 | | Layer | Mortary dump layer | 17th Century | 6 |

| Context | Works sub phase | Trench | Plan | Section / Elevation | Type | Description | Phase Period | Phase |
|---------|-----------------|--------|-------|---------------------|---------|--------------------------|------------------------|-------|
| 2506 | Ile | 168 | Tr168 | S318 | Layer | Dump layer | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2507 | Ile | 168 | Tr168 | S317 | Layer | Make up layer | 18th Century | 7 |
| 2508 | Ile | 168 | Tr168 | S322 | Cut | Pit | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2509 | Ile | 168 | Tr168 | S322 | Fill | Fill of [2508] | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2510 | Ile | 168 | Tr168 | S322 | Layer | Make up layer | Medieval | 4 |
| 2511 | Ile | 168 | Tr168 | S322 | Masonry | Brick structure | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2512 | Ile | 168 | Tr168 | S322 | Cut | Robber Trench | 18th Century | 7 |
| 2513 | Ile | 168 | Tr168 | S322 | Fill | Fill of [2512] | 18th Century | 7 |
| 2514 | Ile | 168 | Tr168 | S322 | Cut | Pit | 18th Century | 7 |
| 2515 | Ile | 168 | Tr168 | S322 | Fill | Fill of [2514] | 18th Century | 7 |
| 2516 | Ile | 168 | Tr168 | S322 | Layer | Make up layer | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2517 | Ile | 168 | Tr168 | S322 | Layer | Make up layer | 18th Century | 7 |
| 2518 | Ile | 168 | Tr168 | S322 | Fill | Fill of [2519] | 18th Century | 7 |
| 2519 | Ile | 168 | Tr168 | S322 | Cut | Cut Feature | 18th Century | 7 |
| 2520 | Ile | 168 | Tr168 | S322 | Cut | Cut Feature | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2521 | Ile | 168 | Tr168 | S322 | Fill | Fill of [2520] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2522 | Ile | 168 | Tr168 | S322 | Layer | Make up layer | Medieval | 4 |
| 2523 | Ile | 171 | Tr171 | | Fill | Fill of [2396] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2524 | Ile | 171 | Tr171 | | Natural | Natural Brickearth | Natural | 1 |
| 2525 | Ile | 175 | Tr175 | | Masonry | Stone & Chalk Foundation | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2526 | Ile | 175 | Tr175 | | Masonry | Chalk Wall Foundation | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2527 | Ile | 175 | Tr175 | | Fill | Fill of [2528] | Medieval | 4 |
| 2528 | Ile | 175 | Tr175 | | Cut | Small pit | Medieval | 4 |
| 2529 | Ile | 175 | Tr175 | | Layer | Redeposited brickearth | Medieval | 4 |
| 2530 | Ile | 174 | Tr174 | S327 | Cut | Sand quarry pit | 18th Century | 7 |
| 2531 | Ile | 174 | Tr174 | S327 | Fill | Fill of [2530] | 18th Century | 7 |
| 2532 | Ile | 174 | Tr174 | S327 | Cut | Sand quarry pit | 18th Century | 7 |
| 2533 | Ile | 174 | Tr174 | S327 | Fill | Fill of [2532] | 18th Century | 7 |
| 2534 | Ile | 174 | Tr174 | S327 | Layer | Topsoil | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |

| Context | Works sub phase | Trench | Plan | Section / Elevation | Type | Description | Phase Period | Phase |
|---------|-----------------|--------|-------|---------------------|---------|--------------------------|------------------------|-------|
| 2535 | Ile | 174 | Tr174 | S327 | Layer | Subsoil | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2536 | Ile | 174 | Tr174 | S327 | Layer | Horticultural soil | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2537 | Ile | 174 | Tr174 | S327 | Layer | Natural | Natural | 1 |
| 2538 | Ile | 176 | Tr176 | | Layer | Topsoil | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 2539 | Ile | 177 | Tr177 | | Layer | Topsoil | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 2540 | Ile | 178 | Tr178 | | Cut | Cut Feature | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 2541 | Ile | 178 | Tr178 | | Fill | Fill of [2540] | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 2542 | Ile | 178 | Tr178 | | Fill | Fill of Moat | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 2543 | Ile | 178 | Tr178 | | Layer | Levelling layer | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 2544 | Ile | BH10 | n/a | n/a | Layer | Topsoil | 20th Century | 9 |
| 2545 | Ile | BH10 | n/a | n/a | Fill | Fill of Moat | 20th Century | 9 |
| 2546 | Ile | BH10 | n/a | n/a | Fill | Clay Lining of Moat | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2547 | Ile | BH10 | n/a | n/a | Natural | Natural Gravels | Natural | 1 |
| 2548 | Ile | BH10 | n/a | n/a | Natural | Natural Gravels | Natural | 1 |
| 2549 | Ile | BH11 | n/a | n/a | Layer | Topsoil | 20th Century | 9 |
| 2550 | Ile | BH11 | n/a | n/a | Fill | Fill of Moat | 20th Century | 9 |
| 2551 | Ile | BH11 | n/a | n/a | Fill | Fill of Moat | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2552 | Ile | BH11 | n/a | n/a | Natural | Natural Gravels | Natural | 1 |
| 2553 | Ile | BH12 | n/a | n/a | Layer | Horticultural soil | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 2554 | Ile | BH12 | n/a | n/a | Layer | Horticultural soil | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2555 | Ile | BH12 | n/a | n/a | Masonry | Brick Feature or Surface | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2556 | Ile | BH12 | n/a | n/a | Natural | Natural Gravels | Natural | 1 |
| 2557 | Ile | BH13 | n/a | n/a | Layer | Horticultural soil | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 2558 | Ile | BH13 | n/a | n/a | Layer | Horticultural soil | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2559 | Ile | BH13 | n/a | n/a | Layer | Make up layer | 18th Century | 7 |
| 2560 | Ile | BH13 | n/a | n/a | Natural | Natural Sands | Natural | 1 |
| 2561 | Ile | BH13 | n/a | n/a | Natural | Natural Gravels | Natural | 1 |
| 2562 | Ile | BH13 | n/a | n/a | Natural | Natural Gravels | Natural | 1 |
| 2563 | Ile | BH13 | n/a | n/a | Natural | Natural Gravels | Natural | 1 |

| Context | Works sub phase | Trench | Plan | Section / Elevation | Type | Description | Phase Period | Phase |
|---------|-----------------|--------|------|---------------------|---------|---------------------|------------------------|-------|
| 2564 | Ile | BH14 | n/a | n/a | Layer | Subsoil | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 2565 | Ile | BH14 | n/a | n/a | Layer | Make up layer | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2566 | Ile | BH14 | n/a | n/a | Layer | Levelling layer | 18th Century | 7 |
| 2567 | Ile | BH14 | n/a | n/a | Layer | Demo Layer | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2568 | Ile | BH14 | n/a | n/a | Natural | Natural Sand | Natural | 1 |
| 2569 | Ile | BH15 | n/a | n/a | Layer | Make up layer | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2570 | Ile | BH15 | n/a | n/a | Layer | Dump layer | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2571 | Ile | BH15 | n/a | n/a | Layer | Agricultural soil | Medieval | 4 |
| 2572 | Ile | BH15 | n/a | n/a | Natural | Natural Gravels | Natural | 1 |
| 2573 | Ile | BH16 | n/a | n/a | Layer | Horticultural soil | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 2574 | Ile | BH16 | n/a | n/a | Fill | Fill of Moat | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 2575 | Ile | BH16 | n/a | n/a | Fill | Fill of Moat | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 2576 | Ile | BH16 | n/a | n/a | Fill | Fill of Moat | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 2577 | Ile | BH16 | n/a | n/a | Fill | Fill of Moat | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 2578 | Ile | BH16 | n/a | n/a | Fill | Clay Lining of Moat | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2579 | Ile | BH16 | n/a | n/a | Natural | Natural Sands | Natural | 1 |
| 2580 | Ile | BH17 | n/a | n/a | Layer | Topsoil | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 2581 | Ile | BH17 | n/a | n/a | Layer | Horticultural soil | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2582 | Ile | BH17 | n/a | n/a | Layer | Agricultural soil | 18th Century | 7 |
| 2583 | Ile | BH18 | n/a | n/a | Layer | Topsoil | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 2584 | Ile | BH18 | n/a | n/a | Layer | Horticultural soil | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2585 | Ile | BH18 | n/a | n/a | Layer | Agricultural soil | 18th Century | 7 |
| 2586 | Ile | BH19 | n/a | n/a | Layer | Topsoil | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 2587 | Ile | BH19 | n/a | n/a | Layer | Horticultural soil | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2588 | Ile | BH19 | n/a | n/a | Layer | Agricultural soil | 18th Century | 7 |
| 2589 | Ile | BH20 | n/a | n/a | Layer | Topsoil | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 2590 | Ile | BH20 | n/a | n/a | Layer | Horticultural soil | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2591 | Ile | BH20 | n/a | n/a | Layer | Agricultural soil | 18th Century | 7 |
| 2592 | Ile | BH21 | n/a | n/a | Layer | Topsoil | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |

| Context | Works sub phase | Trench | Plan | Section / Elevation | Type | Description | Phase Period | Phase |
|---------|-----------------|--------|-------|---------------------|---------|--------------------|---------------------|-------|
| 2593 | Ile | BH21 | n/a | n/a | Layer | Horticultural soil | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2594 | Ile | BH21 | n/a | n/a | Layer | Agricultural soil | 18th Century | 7 |
| 2595 | Ile | BH22 | n/a | n/a | Layer | Topsoil | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 2596 | Ile | BH22 | n/a | n/a | Layer | Horticultural soil | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2597 | Ile | BH22 | n/a | n/a | Layer | Agricultural soil | 18th Century | 7 |
| 2598 | Ile | BH23 | n/a | n/a | Layer | Topsoil | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 2599 | Ile | BH23 | n/a | n/a | Layer | Horticultural soil | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2600 | Ile | BH23 | n/a | n/a | Layer | Agricultural soil | 18th Century | 7 |
| 2601 | Ile | BH24 | n/a | n/a | Layer | Topsoil | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 2602 | Ile | BH24 | n/a | n/a | Layer | Horticultural soil | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2603 | Ile | BH24 | n/a | n/a | Layer | Agricultural soil | 18th Century | 7 |
| 2604 | Ile | BH25 | n/a | n/a | Layer | Topsoil | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 2605 | Ile | BH25 | n/a | n/a | Layer | Horticultural soil | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2606 | Ile | BH25 | n/a | n/a | Layer | Agricultural soil | 18th Century | 7 |
| 2607 | Ile | BH26 | n/a | n/a | Layer | Topsoil | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 2608 | Ile | BH26 | n/a | n/a | Layer | Make up layer | 20th Century/Modern | 8 |
| 2609 | Ile | BH26 | n/a | n/a | Layer | Make up layer | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2610 | Ile | BH26 | n/a | n/a | Layer | Dump layer | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2611 | Ile | BH26 | n/a | n/a | Layer | Make up layer | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2612 | Ile | BH26 | n/a | n/a | Layer | Make up layer | 18th Century | 7 |
| 2613 | Ile | BH26 | n/a | n/a | Natural | Natural Sands | Natural | 1 |
| 2614 | Ile | BH26 | n/a | n/a | Natural | Natural Gravels | Natural | 1 |
| 2615 | Ile | 179 | Tr179 | | Layer | Levelling layer | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 2616 | Ile | 179 | Tr179 | | Layer | Made ground | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 2617 | Ile | 180 | T180 | | Layer | Levelling layer | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 2618 | Ile | 180 | Tr180 | | Layer | Make up layer | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 2619 | Ile | 181 | Tr181 | | Layer | Make up layer | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 2620 | Ile | 181 | Tr181 | | Layer | Make up layer | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 2621 | Ile | 182 | Tr182 | S329,S330 | Layer | Make up layer | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |

| Context | Works sub phase | Trench | Plan | Section / Elevation | Type | Description | Phase Period | Phase |
|---------|-----------------|--------|-------|---------------------|---------|-----------------------------|------------------------|-------|
| 2622 | Ile | 182 | Tr182 | S329,S330 | Layer | Make up layer | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 2623 | Ile | 182 | Tr182 | S330 | Layer | Make up layer | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 2624 | Ile | 183 | Tr183 | | Fill | Fill of Moat | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 2625 | Ile | 183 | Tr183 | | Masonry | Sandstone block | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 2626 | Ile | 182 | Tr182 | | Layer | Made ground/Levelling layer | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2627 | Ile | 182 | Tr182 | | Layer | Agricultural soil | 18th Century | 7 |
| 2628 | Ile | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | VOID | n/a | n/a |
| 2629 | Ile | 185 | Tr185 | | Masonry | Brick Path | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2630 | Ile | 185 | Tr185 | | Layer | Silty Clay Layer | 18th Century | 7 |
| 2631 | Ile | 185 | Tr185 | | Fill | Fill of [2632] | 18th Century | 7 |
| 2632 | Ile | 185 | Tr185 | | Cut | Robber trench/rubbish pit | 18th Century | 7 |
| 2633 | Ile | 185 | Tr185 | | Layer | Silty Clay Layer | 18th Century | 7 |
| 2634 | Ile | 185 | Tr185 | | Fill | Fill of [2635] | 18th Century | 7 |
| 2635 | Ile | 185 | Tr185 | | Cut | Robber trench/rubbish pit | 18th Century | 7 |
| 2636 | Ile | 185 | Tr185 | S332 | Layer | Dump layer | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2637 | Ile | 185 | Tr185 | S332 | Fill | Fill of [2638] | 18th Century | 7 |
| 2638 | Ile | 185 | Tr185 | S332 | Cut | Robber trench/rubbish pit | 18th Century | 7 |
| 2639 | Ile | 185 | Tr185 | S332 | Layer | Clayey Silt Layer | 18th Century | 7 |
| 2640 | Ile | 157 | Tr157 | | Layer | Silty Clay Layer | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2641 | Ile | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | VOID | n/a | n/a |
| 2642 | Ile | 185 | Tr185 | S332 | Layer | Horticultural soil | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2643 | Ile | 185 | Tr185 | S332 | Layer | Horticultural soil | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2644 | Ile | 184 | Tr184 | | Layer | Make up layer | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2645 | Ile | 184 | Tr184 | S331 | Fill | Fill of [2648] | 18th Century | 7 |
| 2646 | Ile | 184 | Tr184 | S331 | Fill | Fill of [2648] | 18th Century | 7 |
| 2647 | Ile | 184 | Tr184 | S331 | Masonry | N-S Garden wall | 18th Century | 7 |
| 2648 | Ile | 184 | Tr184 | S331 | Cut | Cut for [2647] | 18th Century | 7 |
| 2649 | Ile | 184 | Tr184 | | Layer | Make up layer | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2650 | Ile | 184 | Tr184 | | Masonry | E-W Garden Wall | 18th Century | 7 |

| Context | Works sub phase | Trench | Plan | Section / Elevation | Type | Description | Phase Period | Phase |
|---------|-----------------|--------|-------|---------------------|---------|-----------------------------|------------------------|-------|
| 2651 | Ile | 184 | Tr184 | | Layer | Make up layer | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2652 | Ile | 184 | Tr184 | | Fill | Fill of [2653] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2653 | Ile | 184 | Tr184 | | Cut | Horitcultural Pit | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2654 | Ile | 186 | Tr186 | | Fill | Fill of Moat | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2655 | Ile | 186 | Tr186 | | Fill | Fill of Moat | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2656 | Ile | 186 | Tr186 | | Fill | Fill of Moat | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2657 | Ile | 187 | Tr187 | S338,S339 | Layer | Agricultural soil | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2658 | Ile | 187 | Tr187 | S338,S339 | Layer | Mixed Soils/Landscaping | 18th Century | 7 |
| 2659 | Ile | 187 | Tr187 | S338,S339 | Layer | Demo Layer | 17th Century | 6 |
| 2660 | Ile | 187 | Tr187 | S338,S339 | Layer | Clay Layer | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2661 | Ile | 187 | Tr187 | S338,S339 | Deposit | Natural | Natural | 1 |
| 2662 | Ile | 184 | Tr184 | | Fill | Primary fill of [2653] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2663 | Ile | 186 | Tr186 | | Timber | Timber beam | Medieval | 4 |
| 2664 | Ile | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | VOID | n/a | n/a |
| 2665 | Ile | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | VOID | n/a | n/a |
| 2666 | Ile | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | VOID | n/a | n/a |
| 2667 | Ile | 186 | Tr186 | S333,S335 | Fill | Fill of Moat | Medieval | 4 |
| 2668 | Ile | 186 | Tr186 | S333 | Fill | Fill of Moat | Medieval | 4 |
| 2669 | Ile | 186 | Tr186 | | Timber | Timber Plank | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2670 | Ile | 186 | Tr186 | S333 | Fill | Fill of Moat | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2671 | Ile | 186 | Tr186 | S333 | Fill | Fill of Moat | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2672 | Ile | 186 | Tr186 | S333 | Fill | Fill of Moat | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2673 | Ile | 186 | Tr186 | S333 | Fill | Fill of Moat | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2674 | Ile | 186 | Tr186 | S333,S334,S335 | Fill | Fill of Moat | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 2675 | Ile | 186 | Tr186 | S333 | Cut | Construction cut for [2676] | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2676 | Ile | 186 | Tr186 | S334 | Masonry | Retaining wall | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2677 | Ile | 186 | Tr186 | S333 | Fill | Fill of [2675] | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2678 | Ile | 186 | Tr186 | S334 | Fill | Fill of Moat | 19th Century | 8 |

| Context | Works sub phase | Trench | Plan | Section / Elevation | Type | Description | Phase Period | Phase |
|---------|-----------------|--------|-------|---------------------|--------|------------------------|------------------------|-------|
| 2679 | Ile | 186 | Tr186 | S333 | Timber | Timber Base Plate | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2680 | Ile | 186 | Tr186 | S333 | Fill | Fill of Moat | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2681 | Ile | 186 | Tr186 | | Timber | Timber Plank | Medieval | 4 |
| 2682 | Ile | 186 | Tr186 | S335 | Fill | Fill of Moat | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2683 | Ile | 186 | Tr186 | S333 | Fill | Fill of Moat | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2684 | Ile | 186 | Tr186 | S333,S335 | Fill | Fill of Moat | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2685 | Ile | 186 | Tr186 | S333 | Fill | Fill of Moat | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2686 | Ile | 186 | Tr186 | S333,S335 | Fill | Fill of Moat | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2687 | Ile | 186 | Tr186 | S333 | Layer | Natural Sand? | Natural? | 1 |
| 2688 | Ile | 184 | Tr184 | S331 | Layer | Agricultural soil | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2689 | Ile | 186 | Tr186 | S335 | Fill | Fill of Moat | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2690 | Ile | 187 | Tr187 | | Layer | Alluvial Clay | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2691 | Ile | 186 | Tr186 | | Fill | Fill of Moat | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2692 | Ile | 186 | Tr186 | S335 | Timber | Timber Base Plate | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2693 | Ile | 186 | Tr186 | S335 | Timber | Timber Base Plate | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2694 | Ile | 186 | Tr186 | S335 | Fill | Timber Base Plate | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2695 | Ile | 186 | Tr186 | S333 | Timber | Timber Plank | Medieval | 4 |
| 2696 | Ile | 186 | Tr186 | S333 | Timber | Small Timber Plank | Medieval | 4 |
| 2697 | Ile | 186 | Tr186 | | Timber | Timber Post | Medieval | 4 |
| 2698 | Ile | 186 | Tr186 | | Timber | Horizontal Timber Post | Medieval | 4 |
| 2699 | Ile | 186 | Tr186 | | Timber | Timber Plank | Medieval | 4 |
| 2700 | Ile | 186 | Tr186 | | Timber | Rounded Timber Plank | Medieval | 4 |
| 2701 | Ile | 186 | Tr186 | | Timber | Small Timber Plank | Medieval | 4 |
| 2702 | Ile | 186 | Tr186 | | Timber | Timber Plank | Medieval | 4 |
| 2703 | Ile | 186 | Tr186 | | Timber | Timber Plank/Post | Medieval | 4 |
| 2704 | Ile | 186 | Tr186 | | Timber | Narrow Timber Plank | Medieval | 4 |
| 2705 | Ile | 186 | Tr186 | | Timber | Small Timber Plank | Medieval | 4 |
| 2706 | Ile | 186 | Tr186 | | Timber | Timber Stake | Medieval | 4 |
| 2707 | Ile | 186 | Tr186 | | Timber | Small Timber Plank | Medieval | 4 |

| Context | Works sub phase | Trench | Plan | Section / Elevation | Type | Description | Phase Period | Phase |
|---------|-----------------|--------|-------|---------------------|-----------|------------------------------------|------------------------|-------|
| 2708 | Ile | 186 | Tr186 | | Timber | Timber Plank | Medieval | 4 |
| 2709 | Ile | 186 | Tr186 | | Timber | Timber Plank | Medieval | 4 |
| 2710 | Ile | 186 | Tr186 | | Timber | Large Timber Plank | Medieval | 4 |
| 2711 | Ile | 186 | Tr186 | | Timber | Narrow Timber Plank | Medieval | 4 |
| 2712 | Ile | 186 | Tr186 | | Timber | Small Timber Plank | Medieval | 4 |
| 2713 | Ile | 186 | Tr186 | | Structure | Remains of Tudor Bridge | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2714 | Ile | 188 | Tr188 | | Masonry | Brick Surface | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2715 | Ile | 188 | Tr188 | | Fill | Fill of [2716] | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2716 | Ile | 188 | Tr188 | | Cut | Truncation of Brick Surface | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2717 | Ile | 188 | Tr188 | S336 | Masonry | Stone Step | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2718 | Ile | 188 | Tr188 | | Layer | Make up layer | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2719 | Ile | 188 | Tr188 | | Cut | Posthole | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2720 | Ile | 188 | Tr188 | | Cut | Cut for brick culvert | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2721 | Ile | 188 | Tr188 | S336 | Layer | Make up layer | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2722 | Ile | 188 | Tr188 | S336 | Masonry | Brick culvert | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2723 | Ile | 188 | Tr188 | S336 | Masonry | Brick culvert | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2724 | Ile | 186 | Tr186 | S337 | Masonry | Foundation of Brick wing wall | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2725 | Ile | 186 | Tr186 | S337 | Masonry | Brick wing wall | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2726 | Ile | 189 | Tr189 | S340 | Masonry | Brick Foundation for Gothick Lodge | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2727 | Ile | 189 | Tr189 | S340 | Layer | Agricultural soil | 18th Century | 7 |
| 2728 | Ile | 189 | Tr189 | S340 | Deposit | Natural | Natural | 1 |
| 2729 | Ile | 189 | Tr189 | | Layer | Topsoil | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 2730 | Ile | 189 | Tr189 | S340 | Masonry | Concrete Padstone | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2731 | Ile | 190 | Tr190 | S341 | Layer | Garden Path | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2732 | Ile | 190 | Tr190 | | Layer | Topsoil | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2733 | Ile | 190 | Tr190 | | Layer | Path interruption | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2734 | Ile | 190 | Tr190 | S341 | Layer | VOID | n/a | n/a |
| 2735 | Ile | 190 | Tr190 | S341 | Layer | VOID | n/a | n/a |
| 2736 | Ile | 209 | Tr209 | | Layer | Topsoil | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |

| Context | Works sub phase | Trench | Plan | Section / Elevation | Type | Description | Phase Period | Phase |
|---------|-----------------|--------|-------|---------------------|---------|------------------------------------|------------------------|-------|
| 2737 | Ile | 209 | Tr209 | | Layer | Garden Path | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2738 | Ile | 188 | Tr188 | | Masonry | Brick Foundation | 18th Century | 7 |
| 2739 | Ile | 188 | Tr188 | | Masonry | Brick Foundation | 18th Century | 7 |
| 2740 | Ile | 188 | Tr188 | | Masonry | Well/Soakaway | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2741 | Ile | 188 | Tr188 | | Masonry | Brick Foundation | 18th Century | 7 |
| 2742 | Ile | 188 | Tr188 | | Masonry | Brick Foundation | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2743 | Ile | 188 | Tr188 | | Layer | Brickearth | 18th Century | 7 |
| 2744 | Ile | 188 | Tr188 | | Layer | Demo Layer | 18th Century | 7 |
| 2745 | Ile | 188 | Tr188 | | Fill | Fill of [2747] | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2746 | Ile | 188 | Tr188 | | Masonry | Column Base | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2747 | Ile | 188 | Tr188 | | Cut | Cut for [2746] | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2748 | Ile | 188 | Tr188 | | Fill | Fill of [2749] | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2749 | Ile | 188 | Tr188 | | Cut | Cut for [2740] | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2750 | Ile | 188 | Tr188 | | Layer | Sandy Layer | 18th Century | 7 |
| 2751 | Ile | 188 | Tr188 | | Fill | Fill of [2752] | 18th Century | 7 |
| 2752 | Ile | 188 | Tr188 | | Cut | Posthole | 18th Century | 7 |
| 2753 | Ile | 188 | Tr188 | | Fill | Fill of [2754] | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2754 | Ile | 188 | Tr188 | | Cut | Cut for [2742] | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2755 | Ile | 195 | Tr195 | | Layer | Topsoil | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 2756 | Ile | 195 | Tr195 | | Masonry | Brick Foundation for Gothick Lodge | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2757 | Ile | 195 | Tr195 | | Layer | Agricultural soil | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2758 | Ile | 196 | Tr196 | | Layer | Topsoil | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 2759 | Ile | 196 | Tr196 | | Masonry | Brick Foundation for Gothick Lodge | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2760 | Ile | 196 | Tr196 | | Layer | Agricultural soil | 17th Century | 6 |
| 2761 | Ile | 193 | Tr193 | | Layer | Topsoil | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 2762 | Ile | 193 | Tr193 | | Masonry | Brick Foundation for Gothick Lodge | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2763 | Ile | 193 | Tr193 | | Masonry | Brick Foundation for Granary | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2764 | Ile | 193 | Tr193 | | Layer | Agricultural soil | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2765 | Ile | 197 | Tr197 | S343 | Masonry | Brick Surface | 19th Century | 8 |

| Context | Works sub phase | Trench | Plan | Section / Elevation | Type | Description | Phase Period | Phase |
|---------|-----------------|--------|-------|---------------------|---------|------------------------------------|------------------------|-------|
| 2766 | Ile | 197 | Tr197 | S343 | Layer | Make up layer | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2767 | Ile | 197 | Tr197 | S343 | Layer | Agricultural soil | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2768 | Ile | 197 | Tr197 | S343 | Masonry | Brick culvert | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2769 | Ile | 197 | Tr197 | S343 | Masonry | Brick culvert | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2770 | Ile | 197 | Tr197 | S343 | Fill | Fill of Brick Culvert | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2771 | Ile | 194 | Tr194 | S342 | Layer | Topsoil | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 2772 | Ile | 194 | Tr194 | S342 | Masonry | Brick Foundation for Gothick Lodge | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2773 | Ile | 194 | Tr194 | S342 | Layer | Tile dump | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2774 | Ile | 194 | Tr194 | S342 | Layer | Redeposited Agricultural soil | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2775 | Ile | 194 | Tr194 | | Layer | Concrete | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2776 | Ile | 198 | Tr198 | | Masonry | Brick Foundation | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2777 | Ile | 198 | Tr198 | | Fill | Fill of [2778] | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2778 | Ile | 198 | Tr198 | | Cut | Robber/Construction cut | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2779 | Ile | 198 | Tr198 | | Masonry | Brick Foundation | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2780 | Ile | 198 | Tr198 | | Cut | Construction cut | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2781 | Ile | 198 | Tr198 | | Layer | Demo Layer | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2782 | Ile | 198 | Tr198 | | Layer | Agricultural soil | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2783 | Ile | 199 | Tr199 | | Layer | Tile dump | 17th Century | 6 |
| 2784 | Ile | 200 | Tr200 | | Layer | Topsoil | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 2785 | Ile | 200 | Tr200 | | Layer | Garden soil | 18th Century | 7 |
| 2786 | Ile | 200 | Tr200 | | Cut | Cut for path | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2787 | Ile | 200 | Tr200 | | Layer | Garden Path | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2788 | Ile | 201 | Tr201 | | Layer | Agricultural soil | 17th Century | 6 |
| 2789 | Ile | 193 | Tr193 | | Layer | Mortar Layer | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2790 | Ile | 202 | Tr202 | | Layer | Topsoil | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 2791 | Ile | 202 | Tr202 | | Masonry | Brick Foundation for Gothick Lodge | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2792 | Ile | 202 | Tr202 | | Layer | Demo Layer | 17th Century | 6 |
| 2793 | Ile | 202 | Tr202 | | Layer | Agricultural soil | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2794 | Ile | 203 | Tr203 | | Layer | Fill of Moat | 19th Century | 8 |

| Context | Works sub phase | Trench | Plan | Section / Elevation | Type | Description | Phase Period | Phase |
|---------|-----------------|---------|-------|---------------------|---------|------------------------------------|---------------------|-------|
| 2795 | Ile | 204 | Tr204 | | Layer | Fill of Moat | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2796 | Ile | 204 | Tr204 | | Layer | Fill of Moat | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2797 | Ile | 205 | Tr205 | | Layer | Topsoil | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 2798 | Ile | 205 | Tr205 | | Masonry | Brick Foundation for Gothick Lodge | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2799 | Ile | 205 | Tr205 | | Layer | Agricultural soil | 17th Century | 6 |
| 2800 | Ile | 206 | Tr206 | | Masonry | Brick wing wall | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2801 | Ile | 206 | Tr206 | | Layer | Bedding layer | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2802 | Ile | 208 | Tr208 | | Layer | Tarmac | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 2803 | Ile | 208 | Tr208 | | Layer | Make up layer | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 2804 | Ile | 208 | Tr208 | | Layer | Bedding layer | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 2805 | Ile | 208 | Tr208 | | Layer | Demo Layer/Path | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2806 | Ile | 208 | Tr208 | | Layer | Agricultural soil | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2807 | Ile | 208 | Tr208 | | Masonry | Brick Foundation | 18th Century | 7 |
| 2808 | Ile | 209 | Tr209 | | Layer | Subsoil | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2809 | Ile | 210 | Tr210 | | Layer | Garden Path | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 2810 | Ile | 210 | Tr210 | | Layer | Topsoil | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 2811 | Ile | 210 | Tr210 | | Layer | Subsoil | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2812 | Ile | 210 | Tr210 | | Masonry | Brick Foundation | 17th Century | 6 |
| 2813 | Ile | 211 | Tr211 | | Layer | Garden Path | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 2814 | Ile | 211 | Tr211 | | Layer | Topsoil | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 2815 | Ile | 211 | Tr211 | | Layer | Subsoil | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2816 | Ile | 211 | Tr211 | | Masonry | Brick Foundation | 17th Century | 6 |
| 2817 | Ile | 212 | Tr212 | | Masonry | Brick Foundation | 18th Century | 7 |
| 2818 | Ile | 213-216 | | | Layer | Topsoil | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 2819 | Ile | 213 | Tr213 | | Layer | Made ground | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 2820 | Ile | 213 | Tr213 | | Layer | Make up layer | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2821 | Ile | 214 | Tr214 | | Layer | Make up layer | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 2822 | Ile | 214 | Tr214 | | Layer | Made ground | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2823 | Ile | 215 | Tr215 | | Layer | Subsoil | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |

| Context | Works sub phase | Trench | Plan | Section / Elevation | Type | Description | Phase Period | Phase |
|---------|-----------------|--------|-------|---------------------|-------|------------------------|---------------------|-------|
| 2824 | Ile | 215 | Tr215 | | Layer | Made ground | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 2825 | Ile | 215 | Tr215 | | Layer | Made ground | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2826 | Ile | 216 | Tr216 | | Layer | Made ground | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 2827 | Ile | 216 | Tr216 | | Layer | Make up layer | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2828 | Ile | 217 | Tr217 | S345 | Layer | Made ground | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2829 | Ile | 217 | Tr217 | S345 | Layer | Compacted Rubble layer | 18th Century | 7 |
| 2830 | Ile | 217 | Tr217 | S345 | Layer | Horticultural soil | Medieval | 4 |
| 2831 | Ile | 218 | Tr218 | S346 | Layer | Levelling layer | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 2832 | Ile | 218 | Tr218 | S346 | Layer | Make up layer | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2833 | Ile | 218 | Tr218 | S346 | Layer | Make up layer | 18th Century | 7 |
| 2834 | Ile | 218 | Tr218 | S346 | Layer | Demo layer | 17th Century | 6 |
| 2835 | Ile | 218 | Tr218 | S346 | Layer | Horticultural soil | Medieval | 4 |
| 2836 | Ile | 219 | Tr219 | | Layer | Made ground | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 2837 | Ile | 219 | Tr219 | | Layer | Made ground | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2838 | Ile | 219 | Tr219 | | Layer | Agricultural soil | 18th Century | 7 |
| 2839 | Ile | 220 | Tr220 | | Layer | Made ground | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 2840 | Ile | 220 | Tr220 | S347 | Layer | Made ground | 18th Century | 7 |
| 2841 | Ile | 220 | Tr220 | S347 | Layer | Agricultural soil | Medieval | 4 |
| 2842 | Ile | 220 | Tr220 | S347 | Layer | Made ground | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 2843 | Ile | 221 | Tr221 | | Layer | Made ground | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2844 | Ile | 221 | Tr221 | | Layer | Cobbled surface | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2845 | Ile | 222 | Tr222 | | Layer | Made ground | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2846 | Ile | 223 | Tr223 | | Layer | Tarmac surface | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 2847 | Ile | 223 | Tr223 | | Layer | Gravel packing | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 2848 | Ile | 224 | Tr224 | | Layer | Tarmac surface | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 2849 | Ile | 224 | Tr224 | | Layer | Modern backfill | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 2850 | Ile | 225 | Tr225 | | Layer | Modern backfill | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 2851 | Ile | 226 | Tr226 | | Layer | Topsoil | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 2852 | Ile | 155 | Tr155 | | Fill | Fill of Moat | 19th Century | 8 |

| Context | Works sub phase | Trench | Plan | Section / Elevation | Type | Description | Phase Period | Phase |
|---------|-----------------|--------|-------|---------------------|---------|---------------------------------------|------------------------|-------|
| 2853 | Ile | 155 | Tr155 | | Fill | Lower fill of Moat | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2854 | Ile | 155 | Tr155 | S348 | Masonry | Brick wing wall | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2855 | Ile | 228 | Tr228 | S349,S350,S351 | Layer | Topsoil | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 2856 | Ile | 228 | Tr228 | S350,S351 | Layer | Subsoil | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2857 | Ile | 228 | Tr228 | S349,S350 | Masonry | Brick Abutment | 17th Century | 6 |
| 2858 | Ile | 228 | Tr228 | S349,S350,S351 | Layer | Horticultural soil | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2859 | Ile | 228 | Tr228 | S349,S350,S351 | Layer | Natural Sand | Natural | 1 |
| 2860 | Ile | 229 | Tr229 | | Layer | Modern made ground/backfill | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 2861 | Ile | 230 | Tr230 | | Layer | Topsoil | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 2862 | Ile | 231 | Tr231 | | Layer | Topsoil | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 2863 | Ile | 232 | Tr232 | | Layer | Topsoil | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 2864 | Ile | 232 | Tr232 | | Layer | Subsoil | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 2865 | Ile | 252 | Tr252 | S352 | Masonry | Brick foundation for Coachman's Lodge | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2866 | Ile | 252 | Tr252 | S352 | Layer | Bedding layer | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2867 | Ile | 252 | Tr252 | S352 | Layer | Demolition layer | 18th Century | 7 |
| 2868 | Ile | 252 | Tr252 | S352 | Layer | Horticultural soil | 18th Century | 7 |
| 2869 | Ile | 252 | Tr252 | S352 | Masonry | Chalk & Flint Wall foundation | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2870 | Ile | 252 | Tr252 | S352 | Cut | Cut for Coachman's Lodge foundation | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2871 | Ile | 252 | Tr252 | | Cut | Cut for ceramic pipe | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2872 | Ile | 252 | Tr252 | | Pipe | Ceramic service pipe | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2873 | Ile | 252 | Tr252 | | Masonry | Brick foundation | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2874 | Ile | 252 | Tr252 | | Masonry | Brick foundation | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2875 | Ile | 252 | Tr252 | | Cut | Cut for ceramic pipe | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2876 | Ile | 253 | Tr253 | S353 | Layer | Topsoil | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 2877 | Ile | 253 | Tr253 | S353 | Layer | Later Horticultural soil | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2878 | Ile | 253 | Tr253 | S353 | Layer | Earlier Horticultural soil | Medieval | 4 |

| Context | Works sub phase | Trench | Plan | Section / Elevation | Type | Description | Phase Period | Phase |
|---------|-----------------|---------|-------|---------------------|---------|---|------------------------|-------|
| 2879 | Ile | 253 | Tr253 | | Layer | Topsoil | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 2880 | Ile | 253 | Tr253 | | Layer | Demolition/dump layer | 18th Century | 7 |
| 2881 | Ile | 253 | Tr253 | | Layer | Horticultural soil | 18th Century | 7 |
| 2882 | Ile | 253 | Tr253 | | Masonry | Chalk & Flint Wall foundation | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2885 | Ile | 276 | Tr276 | | Layer | Make up layer | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2886 | Ile | 276 | Tr276 | | Layer | Concrete Layer | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2887 | Ile | 276 | Tr276 | | Layer | Make up layer | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2888 | Ile | 276 | Tr276 | | Layer | Concrete Layer | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2889 | Ile | 276 | Tr276 | | Layer | Horticultural soil | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2890 | Ile | 277 | Tr277 | | Layer | Horticultural soil | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2891 | Ile | 277 | Tr277 | | Cut | Cut of [2892] | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2892 | Ile | 277 | Tr277 | | Masonry | Brick Foundation for Granary | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |
| 2893 | Ile | 277 | Tr277 | | Layer | Demolition layer | 17th Century | 6 |
| 2894 | Ile | 277 | Tr277 | | Layer | Make up layer | 18th Century | 7 |
| 2895 | Ile | 277 | Tr277 | | Cut | Cut for [2896] | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2896 | Ile | 277 | Tr277 | | Pipe | Ceramic service pipe | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2897 | Ile | 277 | Tr277 | | Fill | Fill of [2895] | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2898 | Ile | 277 | Tr277 | | Layer | Made ground/Fill of moat | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 2899 | Ile | 277 | Tr277 | | Layer | Topsoil | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 2900 | Ile | 279 | Tr279 | | Layer | Made ground/Bedding layer | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2901 | Ile | 280 | Tr280 | | Masonry | Brick foundation relating to C17/C18 bridge | 18th Century | 7 |
| 2902 | Ile | 281 | Tr281 | S356 | Masonry | Brick foundation relating to C17/C18 bridge | 18th Century | 7 |
| 2903 | Ile | 283 | Tr283 | | Deposit | Backfill of cut for C19 drainage trench | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2904 | Ile | 198 | Tr198 | | Fill | Backfill of robbed out cut [2780] | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2905 | Ile | 269-275 | | | Layer | Topsoil | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 2906 | Ile | 269-275 | | | Fill | Fill of Moat | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 2907 | Ile | 277 | Tr277 | | Fill | Fill of [2908] | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2908 | Ile | 277 | Tr277 | | Cut | Soakaway for [2896] | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2909 | Ile | 277 | Tr277 | | Layer | Redeposited Sand | Late Medieval to Tudor | 5 |

| Context | Works sub phase | Trench | Plan | Section / Elevation | Type | Description | Phase Period | Phase |
|---------|-----------------|-----------|-----------|---------------------|---------|----------------------------|---------------------|-------|
| 2910 | Ile | 284-285 | | | Masonry | Concrete surface | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 2911 | Ile | 285 | Tr285 | | Fill | Fill of [2912] | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2912 | Ile | 285 | Tr285 | | Cut | Cut for Gas Pipe | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2913 | Ile | 285 | Tr285 | | Layer | Made Ground | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2914 | Ile | 284 | Tr284 | | Layer | Made Ground | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2915 | Ile | 284 | Tr284 | | Layer | Horticultural soil | 18th Century | 7 |
| 2916 | Ile | 285 | Tr285 | | Masonry | Concrete Slab/Block | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2917 | Ile | 286 | Tr286 | | Layer | Made Ground | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2918 | Ile | 286 | Tr286 | | Pipe | Cast Iron Pipe | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2919 | Ile | 287 | Tr287 | | Layer | Made Ground | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 2920 | Ile | 287 | Tr287 | | Layer | Made Ground | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 2921 | Ile | 289 | Tr289 | | Layer | Topsoil | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 2922 | Ile | 289 | Tr289 | | Layer | Made Ground | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2923 | Ile | 289 | Tr289 | | Layer | Agricultural soil | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2924 | Ile | 290 | Tr290 | | Layer | Topsoil | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 2925 | Ile | 290 | Tr290 | | Layer | Made Ground/Dump Layer | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2926 | Ile | 290 | Tr290 | | Layer | Agricultural soil | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2927 | Ile | 295 | Tr295 | | Layer | Made Ground | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2928 | Ile | 252 | Tr252 | | Pipe | Ceramic service pipe | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2929 | Ile | 304 + 305 | Tr304+305 | | Layer | Topsoil | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 2930 | Ile | 306 + 307 | Tr306+307 | | Layer | Topsoil | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 2931 | Ile | 306 + 307 | | S357 | Layer | Demolition/Levelling Layer | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2932 | Ile | 306 + 307 | | S357 | Layer | Subsoil | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2933 | Ile | 308 + 309 | Tr308+309 | | Layer | Topsoil | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 2934 | Ile | 310 + 311 | Tr310+311 | S358 | Layer | Topsoil | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 2935 | Ile | 310 + 311 | | S358 | Layer | Demolition/Levelling Layer | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2936 | Ile | 310 + 311 | | S358 | Layer | Subsoil | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2937 | Ile | 312 | | S359 | Layer | Topsoil | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 2938 | Ile | 312 | | S359 | Layer | Subsoil | 19th Century | 8 |

| Context | Works sub phase | Trench | Plan | Section / Elevation | Type | Description | Phase Period | Phase |
|---------|-----------------|-----------|-------|---------------------|---------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------|
| 2939 | Ile | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | VOID | n/a | n/a |
| 2940 | Ile | 313 + 314 | | | Layer | Topsoil | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 2941 | Ile | 315 + 316 | | | Layer | Topsoil | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 2942 | Ile | 317 + 318 | | S360 | Layer | Topsoil | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 2943 | Ile | 317 + 318 | | S360 | Layer | Subsoil | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2944 | Ile | 317 + 318 | | S360 | Layer | Subsoil | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2945 | Ile | 319 + 320 | | S361 | Layer | Topsoil | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 2946 | Ile | 319 + 320 | | S361 | Layer | Subsoil | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2947 | Ile | 319 + 320 | | S361 | Layer | Subsoil | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2948 | Ile | 321 + 322 | | | Layer | Topsoil | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 2949 | Ile | 323 + 324 | | S362 | Layer | Topsoil | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 2950 | Ile | 323 + 324 | | S362 | Layer | Subsoil | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2951 | Ile | 325 | | S363 | Layer | Topsoil | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 2952 | Ile | 325 | | S363 | Layer | Subsoil | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2953 | Ile | 326 | | S364 | Layer | Topsoil | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 2954 | Ile | 326 | | S364 | Layer | Demolition/Levelling Layer | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2955 | Ile | 326 | | S364 | Layer | Subsoil | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2956 | Ile | 327 + 328 | | S365 | Layer | Topsoil | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 2957 | Ile | 327 + 328 | | S365 | Layer | Subsoil | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2958 | Ile | 329 + 330 | | | Layer | Topsoil | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 2959 | Ile | 329 + 330 | | | Masonry | Possible Wall Foundation | 18 th Century | 7 |
| 2960 | Ile | 331+ 332 | | S366 | Layer | Topsoil | 20th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 2961 | Ile | 331+ 332 | | S366 | Layer | Demolition/Levelling Layer | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2962 | Ile | 331+ 332 | | S366 | Layer | Subsoil | 19th Century | 8 |
| 2963 | Ile | 333 | | S367 | Layer | Topsoil | 20 th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 2964 | Ile | 333 | | S367 | Layer | Subsoil | 20 th Century/Modern | 9 |
| 2965 | Ile | 333 | Tr333 | S367 | Masonry | Surface poss related to Barn | 19th Century | 8 |

Appendix 2: Prehistoric and Roman Pottery Assessment

By Katie Anderson

An assemblage totalling 176 sherds of pottery, weighing 2686g was recovered from a series of excavations at Fulham Palace. All of the pottery was examined and recorded in accordance with the guidelines laid out by the Study Group for Roman Pottery (Darling 1994) and using the standard terminology and codes advocated by the Museum of London Archaeology Service (Symonds 2002). Sherds were sorted within context by fabric, with unsourced wares of the same type e.g. greywares grouped together.

Assemblage Composition

Prehistoric and Roman pottery was recovered from 50 different contexts, including unstratified material (see Table 2), of which only nine were Roman in date. In total, 74% of the assemblage was residual. All of the contexts contained small assemblages of pottery (<30 sherds), with most containing fewer than ten sherds. The assemblage was dominated by small to medium sized sherds, a number of which were noted as being abraded, reflected in the mean weight, which was relatively low at 15.3g.

Two sherds of Prehistoric pottery were recovered from the site (5g), one of which was collected from a layer of redeposited natural [1818], the second was residual, occurring within a Roman pit/ditch [431]/[431].

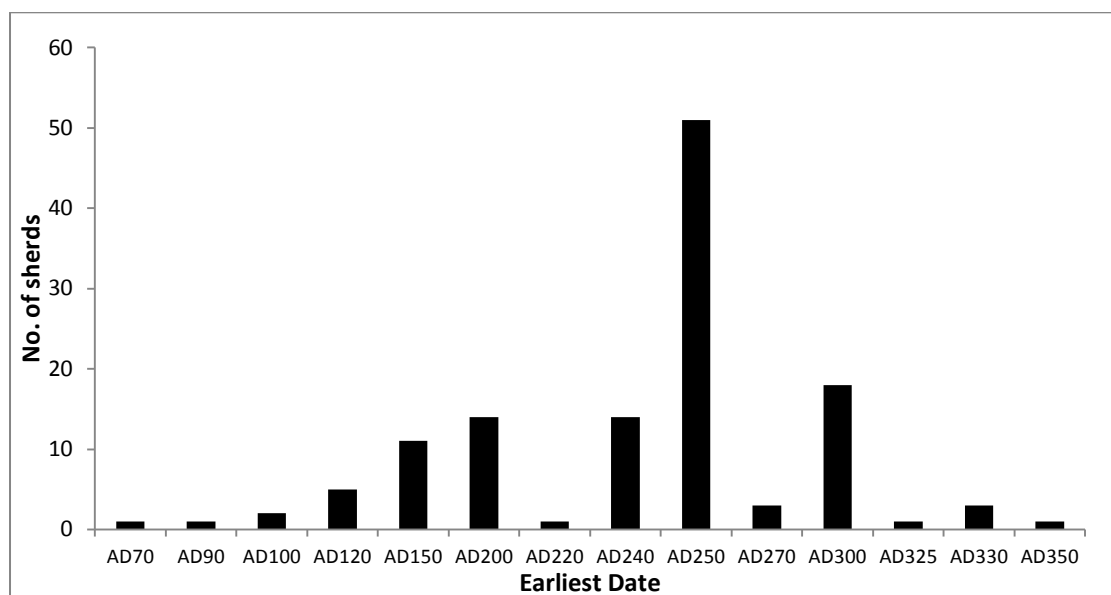


Figure 1: All Roman Pottery from FLB03 by earliest date (sherds which could only be broadly dated are excluded)

The remainder of the pottery was Roman in date (174 sherds, 2681g) and ranged in date from the early to the late Roman period, albeit in varying quantities (See Figure 1). Evidence of earlier Roman activity was fairly limited, with just 20 sherds dating between the mid 1st and late 2nd century AD. The peak in activity was in the mid 3rd century AD (AD 250) with a second smaller peak in AD 300.

The pottery evidence suggests that the site continued into the mid-late 4th century and possibly into the early 5th century AD, although the quantity of material recovered from this period suggests a decline in activity.

A range of fabrics were identified within the assemblage (see Table 1). AHFA wares were the most frequently occurring group totalling 55 sherds (990g). Other Late Roman groups included 15 OXFERS sherds and eight PORD sherds, the latter being late 4th century AD in date. Evidence of early Roman activity was limited, comprising single examples of LOMI and LOXI wares. Unsourced SAND fabrics accounted for 28% of the total assemblage. A small number of imported wares were recovered, comprising three amphora sherds (two GAUL and one BAET). No Samian was recovered from the site, which is not unexpected given the date at which the site peaked.

| Fabric | No. | Wt(g) |
|--------------|------------|-------------|
| AHFA | 55 | 990 |
| BAET | 1 | 176 |
| BB1 | 1 | 35 |
| BB2 | 10 | 80 |
| CSGW | 5 | 124 |
| FLINT | 2 | 5 |
| FSGW | 1 | 3 |
| GAUL | 2 | 12 |
| LOMI | 1 | 9 |
| LOXI | 1 | 8 |
| NVCC | 3 | 6 |
| OXFBS | 1 | 7 |
| OXFRS | 15 | 378 |
| OXIS | 1 | 10 |
| OXPA | 1 | 14 |
| OXRC | 5 | 64 |
| PORD | 8 | 151 |
| SAND | 49 | 472 |
| SHELL | 14 | 142 |
| TOTAL | 176 | 2686 |

Table 1: All Prehistoric and Roman Pottery by Fabric

A minimum of 39 different vessels were identified within the assemblage, although 50% of the pottery comprised non-diagnostic, body sherds. Diagnostic sherds included a minimum of 19 jars, 11 bowls, three mortaria, beakers, and two dishes and amphora.

Contextual Analysis

50 different contexts (including unstratified) contained prehistoric and/or Roman pottery, of which nine were from contemporary features (Table 2), the remainder being residual. Four contained more than

ten, of which two were from Roman features [1370] and [1544], while the remaining two groups were from topsoil contexts [1541] and [1563].

| Context | No. | Wt(g) | Residual ? | Pottery date (AD) |
|---------|-----|-------|------------|-------------------|
| + | 6 | 272 | Yes | x |
| 241 | 4 | 25 | Yes | 330-420 |
| 270 | 1 | 11 | Yes | 250-400 |
| 412 | 1 | 24 | Yes | 270-400 |
| 427 | 2 | 7 | Yes | 50-400 |
| 430 | 2 | 12 | No | 200-300 |
| 595 | 1 | 45 | Yes | 250-400 |
| 650 | 1 | 9 | Yes | 70-120 |
| 799 | 1 | 35 | Yes | 120-400 |
| 814 | 1 | 13 | No | 240-400 |
| 836 | 1 | 2 | Yes | 150-400 |
| 838 | 1 | 8 | Yes | 120-400 |
| 856 | 1 | 176 | Yes | 50-400 |
| 858 | 8 | 180 | Yes | 240-400 |
| 859 | 1 | 5 | No | 50-400 |
| 864 | 2 | 10 | Yes | 250-400 |
| 1370 | 22 | 188 | No | 300-420 |
| 1377 | 3 | 52 | Yes | 270-420 |
| 1515 | 3 | 76 | Yes | 250-400 |
| 1519 | 1 | 8 | Yes | 300-400 |
| 1534 | 2 | 6 | Yes | 50-400 |
| 1538 | 4 | 25 | Yes | 150-400 |
| 1541 | 14 | 372 | Yes | 300-400 |
| 1544 | 16 | 135 | No | 350-400 |
| 1563 | 15 | 111 | Yes | 300/350-400 |
| 1572 | 1 | 7 | Yes | 50-400 |
| 1578 | 4 | 115 | No | 120-250/350 |
| 1580 | 3 | 8 | No | 350-400 |
| 1586 | 3 | 7 | Yes | 300-400 |
| 1595 | 4 | 41 | Yes | 300-400 |
| 1597 | 1 | 2 | Yes | 300-400 |
| 1609 | 2 | 11 | Yes | 250-400 |
| 1613 | 1 | 7 | Yes | 300-400 |
| 1637 | 4 | 17 | Yes | 70-400 |
| 1639 | 2 | 13 | Yes | 120-250/350 |
| 1641 | 1 | 5 | Yes | 300-400 |
| 1648 | 7 | 141 | Yes | 120-250 |
| 1733 | 2 | 40 | Yes | 300-400 |
| 1737 | 4 | 27 | Yes | 350-420 |
| 1818 | 1 | 1 | No | Prehistoric |
| 2140 | 1 | 11 | Yes | 250-400 |
| 2192 | 1 | 19 | Yes | 250-400 |

| | | | | |
|--------------|------------|-------------|----------|----------|
| 2243 | 8 | 280 | Yes | 200-400 |
| 2300 | 1 | 24 | No | 250-400 |
| 2325 | 3 | 55 | Yes | 300-400 |
| 2341 | 5 | 28 | Yes | 300-420 |
| 2460 | 2 | 8 | Yes | 200-400 |
| 2466 | 1 | 12 | Yes | 325-420 |
| TOTAL | 176 | 2686 | x | x |

Table 2: All Prehistoric and Roman pottery by Context

Context [1370]/[1371], contained 22 sherds (188g) dating AD 300-420, which comprised seven later Roman SHELL sherds five SAND body sherds and three AHFA vessels, including eight sherds from a single jar. Sixteen sherds (135g) came from Roman occupation layer [1544] including two SHELL vessels and three AHFA vessels. All of the Roman features were later Roman in date (3rd-4th century AD), with [859] containing a single SAND sherd which could only be broadly dated as 'Romano-British'. A single flint-tempered sherd was recovered from a Prehistoric redeposited natural layer [1818].

| Context | No. | Wt(g) | Date (AD) |
|--------------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| 430 | 1 | 8 | 200-300 |
| 814 | 1 | 13 | 240-400 |
| 859 | 1 | 5 | 50-400 |
| 1370 | 22 | 188 | 300-420 |
| 1544 | 16 | 135 | 250-400 |
| 1578 | 4 | 115 | 300-420 |
| 1580 | 3 | 8 | 240-400 |
| 1818 | 1 | 1 | LBA/EIA? |
| 2300 | 1 | 24 | 250-400 |
| TOTAL | 50 | 497 | x |

Table 3: All non-residual pottery from FLB03

Discussion

Although the quantity of pottery recovered from the site is small, it provides evidence of activity in the Roman period, with a peak in the Late Roman period (AD 250+). The pottery assemblage is comparable to material recovered from the Walled Garden excavations (FPW12), which produced a small, yet contemporary, assemblage totalling 36 sherds (487g). This included a number of Alice Holt, Oxfordshire and Nene Valley vessels, with an identical peak at AD 250 (Anderson 2012).

Evidence of prehistoric evidence comprised two flint-tempered sherds, of which one was collected from a prehistoric layer and the other from a Roman pit/ditch [431]. Pottery dating to the early Roman period was also limited, with just four sherds dating to the 1st century AD. This evidence does suggest that the site was utilised during the early Roman (and possibly Prehistoric) period, although the pottery is indicative of peripheral activity, rather than demonstrating anything more intensive. By

the mid 2nd-century activity had begun to increase, with a definite peak in the mid 3rd century AD.

Recommendations and Further Work

All of the pottery has been fully analysed and recorded; therefore no further work is required. However, it is recommended that the two flint-tempered sherds are seen by a Prehistoric pottery specialist, in order to refine the dating.

Given the size and condition of the Prehistoric and Roman material, no sherds stand out as needing to be illustrated. However, it might be suggested that a small number of the diagnostic sherds are drawn (no more than five or six) to demonstrate the range of vessels represented in the assemblage, with particular reference to the Late Roman component.

Bibliography

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Appendix 3: Post-Roman Pottery Assessment

By Chris Jarrett

INTRODUCTION

This assessment takes into account previous work on the post-Roman pottery from the FLB03 excavations (Jarrett 2003; 2009; Sudds 2009). A medium sized assemblage of pottery was recovered from the site (84 boxes). The pottery dates from the Saxon, medieval and post-medieval periods. Only a number of sherds show evidence for abrasion although a notable proportion of the pottery has vessels represented by a single sherd and therefore may represent secondary deposition. However, other elements of the assemblage include intact vessels, particularly those dated to the late 19th and early 20th century, while vessels from both the medieval and post-medieval periods have complete profiles, indicating that material was discarded soon after breakage or discard. The pottery was quantified by sherd count and estimated number of vessels (ENV). Pottery was recovered from 324 contexts and individual deposits produced small (fewer than 30 sherds) and medium (less than 100 sherds) groups of pottery.

All the pottery (2987 sherds, 2049 ENV, of which 266 sherds, 251 ENV are unstratified) was examined macroscopically and microscopically using a binocular microscope (x20), and recorded in an ACCESS database, by fabric, form and decoration. The classification of the pottery types is according to the Museum of London Archaeology. The pottery is discussed by types and its distribution.

THE POTTERY TYPES

The quantification of the pottery into its different chronological periods is as follows:

Saxon: one sherd, 1 ENV

Medieval: 666 sherds, 381 ENV

Post-medieval: 2320 sherds, 1667 ENV

Saxon

A small sherd of very fine sand-tempered ware, with sparse, very fine organic inclusions (ESAND: Blackmore and Vince 2008, 176) was recovered from context [230] and was residual with medieval pottery. Nothing of any other significance can be said about the sherd.

Medieval

The Medieval pottery types represented in the assemblage are shown in Table 1. Typically there are a limited range of forms present, although there are a few more different shapes compared to most

medieval assemblages. Jar forms are present as 216 sherds/73 ENV and they could be used for a variety of functions, such as storage, while the presence of sooting, food deposits or lime scale indicates that these forms were used for cooking or heating water. Jars are present in early medieval wares (ESUR and MORG), wheel-thrown coarse wares (SHER; FL and SSW), Surrey whiteware (CBW and KING), London redware (LCOAR) and as a miscellaneous ware (MISC). The jar shapes are mostly the typical medieval rounded shape, although five example of the 1340-1500 dated Surrey-Hampshire coarse border ware flat-topped rim type (CBW FT) are noted. Decoration is rare on the jars and when it does occur then it consists of mostly applied vertical thumbed strips found on the wheel thrown coarse wares: SHER and SSW. A jar rim in SSW had a group of two thumb impressions and this is a feature particularly of that industry. A jar sherd in SHER FL also has rilling. Glaze drips were also noted on a SHER FL rim, which is slightly unusual as this industry very infrequently used glaze, although it has been noted on a few production sites: Chandler's Cross, Nettleden, Tilehouse Street, Hitchin, Potters Green, Great Munsden, Hertfordshire and Pinner, Middlesex (Blackmore and Pearce 2010, 131).

From context [846] was recovered a rounded jar in SHER FL which showed a post-firing modification as the surviving base sherds had a perforation. This may have had a draining function, or the hole was made for lead ties, used to mend the pot after it had broken.

Jugs were the other main form (171 sherds/88 ENV) and sherd material was noted mostly in glazed wares: London area redwares: LCOAR; NFR, LLON, LLSL and LOND; HD; PELL and ROU, non-local wares: BRIM, EARL and MG, Surrey whitewares: CBW; CHEA, KING; PELL; SBOSS, KINGSL and TUDG. There are also jug sherds in MISC and SHER. Specific jug shapes occur as balusters (KING), biconical (CHEA), conical (CBW CONP), early rounded (LCOAR), rounded (KING; SBOSS), while late 13th- and 14th-century tulip-necked balusters occur in LOND TUL and KING TUL. Of particular note is an Earlswood ware zoomorphic jug, the spout fashioned in the form of a ram's head and this was recovered from context [241].

| Pottery type | Code | Date range | SC | ENV |
|--|-----------|------------|----|-----|
| Early medieval (Vince and Jenner 1991) | | | | |
| Early medieval chalk-tempered ware | EMCH | 1050-1150 | 1 | 1 |
| Early medieval flint-tempered ware | EMFL | 970-1100 | 4 | 4 |
| Early medieval gritty ware | EMGY | 1080-1200 | 1 | 1 |
| Early medieval sand- and shell-tempered ware | EMSS | 1000-1150 | 5 | 5 |
| Early medieval sandy ware | EMS | 970-1100 | 1 | 1 |
| Early medieval shell-tempered ware | EMSH | 1050-1150 | 8 | 6 |
| Early south Hertfordshire-type coarseware | ESHER | 1050-1200 | 50 | 32 |
| Early Surrey ware | ESUR | 1050-1150 | 14 | 11 |
| Organic ware (with voids) | MORG | 1000-1200 | 9 | 8 |
| Import | | | | |
| Saintonge ware with even green glaze | SAIG | 1280-1350 | 1 | 1 |
| Siegburg stoneware | SIEG | 1300-1610 | 1 | 1 |
| London area glazed redwares (Pearce <i>et al.</i> 1985) | | | | |
| Coarse London-type ware | LCOAR | 1080-1200 | 12 | 10 |
| Coarse London-type ware with north-French style decoration | LCOAR NFR | 1180-1200 | 1 | 1 |

| Pottery type | Code | Date range | SC | ENV |
|---|------------|------------|-----|-----|
| Late London-type slipware | LLSL | 1400-1500 | 2 | 2 |
| Late London-type ware | LLON | 1400-1500 | 5 | 2 |
| London-type ware | LOND | 1080-1350 | 38 | 33 |
| London-type ware bottle | LOND BOT | 1270-1350 | 1 | 1 |
| London-type ware in the highly decorated style (including anthropomorphic/zoomorphic) | LOND HD | 1240-1350 | 2 | 1 |
| London-type ware tulip-necked baluster jug | LOND TUL | 1270-1350 | 1 | 1 |
| London-type ware with pellet decoration | LOND PELL | 1140-1220 | 2 | 2 |
| London-type ware with Rouen-style decoration | LOND ROU | 1180-1270 | 1 | 1 |
| Miscellaneous | | | | |
| Miscellaneous unsourced medieval pottery/post-medieval pottery | MISC | 900-1900 | 10 | 8 |
| Miscellaneous whitewares | MISC WW | 900-1900 | 1 | 1 |
| Non-local glazed wares | | | | |
| Brill/Boarstall ware | BRIM | 1250-1500 | 1 | 1 |
| Earlwood-type ware (Turner 1974) | EARL | 1200-1400 | 8 | 3 |
| Mill Green ware (Pearce <i>et al.</i> 1982) | MG | 1270-1350 | 1 | 1 |
| Late medieval/transitional sandy redware | LMSR | 1480-1600 | 1 | 1 |
| Surrey whitewares (Pearce and Vince 1988) | | | | |
| Cheam whiteware | CHEA | 1350-1500 | 17 | 15 |
| Cheam whiteware biconical jug | CHEA BIC | 1350-1440 | 1 | 1 |
| Coarse Surrey-Hampshire border ware | CBW | 1270-1500 | 24 | 20 |
| Coarse Surrey-Hampshire border ware cooking pot with flat-topped rim | CBW FT | 1340-1500 | 5 | 5 |
| Coarse Surrey-Hampshire border ware plain conical jug | CBW COMP | 1340-1500 | 1 | 1 |
| Kingston-type ware | KING | 1240-1400 | 31 | 27 |
| Kingston-type ware stamped boss decoration (except 'Wheatear') | KING SBOSS | 1270-1350 | 63 | 2 |
| Kingston-type slipware | KINGSL | 1250-1400 | 1 | 1 |
| Kingston-type ware tulip-necked baluster jug | KING TUL | 1340-1400 | 1 | 1 |
| Kingston-type ware with pellet decoration | KING PELL | 1270-1350 | 2 | 2 |
| 'Tudor green' ware | TUDG | 1350-1500 | 4 | 2 |
| Wheel-thrown coarse wares (Blackmore and Pearce 2010) | | | | |
| Coarse medieval sandy wares | MCS | 1140-1300 | 2 | 2 |
| Shelly-sandy ware | SSW | 1140-1220 | 73 | 27 |
| South Hertfordshire-type flint-tempered greyware | SHER FL | 1170-1350 | 109 | 69 |
| South Hertfordshire-type greyware | SHER | 1170-1350 | 150 | 66 |

Table 1. FLB03: medieval pottery types quantified by sherd count (SC) and estimated number of vessels (ENV)

Drinking jugs start to appear in the London area from c.1270 and show a movement away from ceramic communal items to those more for the individual. Three sherds (1 ENV) are noted from a single TUDG example recovered from context [285], while a baluster-shaped example in London-type ware (LOND BAL) was noted in deposit [232].

Bowls are usually more common in medieval assemblages, although only a single late medieval example in CBW was note and recorded in context [2431].

An unusual form is an aquamanile in LOND and found in deposit [284]. The vessel survives as a 'rim', shoulder and possibly it is a zoomorphic form. Aquamaniles were used at the table to hold water for washing hands and are more likely to have been found on higher socio-economic status sites, although metal versions would have been more superior.

Post-medieval

Surrey-Hampshire border wares

| Pottery type | Code | Date range | SC | ENV |
|--|--------|------------|----|-----|
| Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware | BORD | 1550-1700 | 1 | 1 |
| Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with brown glaze | BORDB | 1600-1700 | 2 | 2 |
| Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with green glaze | BORDG | 1550-1700 | 17 | 17 |
| Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with olive glaze | BORDO | 1550-1700 | 3 | 3 |
| Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with yellow glaze | BORDY | 1550-1700 | 12 | 12 |
| early Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware | EBORD | 1480-1550 | 11 | 5 |
| Surrey-Hampshire border redware | RBOR | 1550-1900 | 80 | 67 |
| Surrey-Hampshire border redware with brown glaze | RBORB | 1580-1800 | 4 | 4 |
| Surrey-Hampshire border redware with slip-trailed decoration | RBORSL | 1580-1800 | 1 | 1 |

Table 2. FLB03: Surrey-Hampshire border post-medieval pottery types quantified by sherd count (SC) and estimated number of vessels (ENV)

The Surrey-Hampshire border wares (Pearce 1992; 1999) developed from the medieval whiteware industries. The range of pottery types from this source are shown in Table 2. By c.1700, the whiteware had largely stopped being produced while the redware continued in production until the early 20th century. The forms represented are bowls (BORDY, RBOR), with a small rounded unstratified example in EBORD, a chafing dish (BORDY), chamber pots, one example in BORDY and four in RBOR, an upright candlestick (BORDY), a standing costrel (EBORD), dishes (BORDB; G, RBOR; SL), flower pots (RBOR), rounded jars (in BORDY and particularly RBOR), jugs/drinking jugs (EBORD), a lid (RBOR), paint pots (RBOR), pipkin (RBOR), porringer (BORDG) and tripod pipkins (RBOR).

London area Post-medieval redwares

| Pottery type | Code | Date range | SC | ENV |
|---|-------|------------|-----|-----|
| Cheam redware | CHEAR | 1480-1550 | 2 | 2 |
| London-area post-medieval redware | PMR | 1580-1900 | 373 | 242 |
| London-area early post-medieval redware | PMRE | 1480-1600 | 26 | 17 |
| London-area early post-medieval calcareous redware | PMREC | 1480-1600 | 1 | 1 |
| London-area post-medieval slipped redware with green glaze | PMSRG | 1480-1650 | 12 | 6 |
| London-area post-medieval slipped redware with clear (yellow) glaze | PMSRY | 1480-1650 | 12 | 12 |

Table 3. FLB03: London area post-medieval coarse redware types quantified by sherd count (SC) and estimated number of vessels (ENV)

The London area post-medieval redwares (Nenk and Hughes 1999) developed from the Late London ware industry. The post-medieval redwares (see Table 3 for the range of types) were made at a number of locations, although the main production centre was in south east London (Deptford, Greenwich and particularly Woolwich). The forms represented are bowls and dishes (PMR, PMRE and PMSRG; Y), cauldrons (CHEAR, PMR and PMRE), horticultural wares as dishes/seed pans and flower pots (PMR), rounded jars (PMR), jugs (CHEAR, PMR, PMRE and PMSRY), lids (PMR and PMRE), a paint pot (PMR) and a sugar cone mould (PMR). The latter represents waste dumped on the site.

English tin-glazed wares

The English tin-glazed earthenwares are classified according to Orton (1988) and Orton and Pearce (1984), although those types that do not easily fit into those schemes, such as late 17th- and 18th-century blue and white wares were given the general TGW code. The types of delftware recovered from the excavations are shown in Table 4. The forms recognised are albarelli (TGW; C and D), bowls (TGW C; BLUE and D), a chamber pot (TGW C), chargers (TGW A and D), a fluted dish (TGW C), jars (TGW; H and J), ointment pots (TGW (with 'PERFU[ME]' written in blue on white) and TGW LATE), plates (TGW; BLUE; H and SPNG), porringers (TGW A and C), a saucer and vases (TGW; C). Of interest is part of a wine bin label with a pierced lug with [M]OSE[LE] dated c.1760-80. This item implies the presence of a high status house with an ordered wine cellar.

| Pottery type | Code | Date range | SC | ENV |
|--|----------|------------|----|-----|
| English tin-glazed ware | TGW | 1570-1846 | 17 | 17 |
| Tin-glazed ware with external lead glaze (Orton style A) | TGW A | 1612-1650 | 2 | 2 |
| Tin-glazed ware with plain pale-blue glaze | TGW BLUE | 1630-1846 | 8 | 8 |
| Tin-glazed ware with plain white glaze (Orton style C) | TGW C | 1630-1846 | 29 | 23 |
| Tin-glazed ware with external lead glaze/polychrome painted (Orton style D) | TGW D | 1630-1680 | 5 | 5 |
| Tin-glazed ware with pale blue glaze and dark blue decoration (Orton and Pearce style H) | TGW H | 1680-1800 | 7 | 4 |
| Tin-glazed ware with manganese ground panel decoration | TGW J | 1735-1770 | 1 | 1 |
| Late tin-glazed ware | TGW LATE | 1745-1846 | 3 | 3 |
| Tin-glazed ware with 'Persian blue' decoration (Orton style M) | TGW M | 1680-1710 | 1 | 1 |
| Tin-glazed ware with sponged decoration | TGW SPNG | 1700-1760 | 1 | 1 |

Table 4. FLB03: English tin-glazed earthenware types quantified by sherd count (SC) and estimated number of vessels (ENV)

Essex fine red earthenwares

| Pottery type | Code | Date Range | SC | ENV |
|--|------|------------|----|-----|
| Metropolitan slipware | METS | 1630-1700 | 2 | 2 |
| Post-medieval Essex black-glazed redware | PMBL | 1580-1700 | 4 | 3 |
| Post-medieval fine redware | PMFR | 1580-1700 | 2 | 2 |

Table 5. FLB03: Essex fine post-medieval red earthenwares quantified by sherd count (SC) and estimated number of vessels (ENV)

The red earthenwares from Essex (Nenk and Hughes 1999) were marketed to the London area during a short period of time: c.1580-1700. These wares are represented as a small quantity (see Table 5). The forms represented are bowls and dishes (METS and PMFR), a rounded jar (PMFR) and a flared mug (PMBL).

Non-local wares

The non-local wares (see Table 6) become increasingly more important in London assemblages from the mid 17th century. The main form represented is bowls (59 sherds/34 ENV) and these occur in a range of sizes and two sub-shapes: carinated and rounded. The bowls occur in pottery types STMO, SUND and YELL; SLIP. Dishes, as ten sherds/9 ENV mostly occur as rounded types in STSL and

possibly include one or two examples made at Isleworth. An oval dish is noted in plain Yellow ware. There are seven sherds/4 ENV representing jugs and all are in Yellow ware, which include slip decorated (YELL SLIP) examples, firstly as a barrel-shaped item with mocha decoration and secondly as a small conical example with red slip bands or lines and dicing.

Teapots are as ten sherds or 7 ENV and are noted in ROCK, besides late refined redware, which can have slip-trailed decoration. All of the teapots were unstratified and recovered from the area of the moat and are mostly of an early 20th-century date. Jars are as four sherds from the same number of vessels and are noted in Verwood ware, Staffordshire coarseware, as a cylindrical shape and as rounded types in ROCK and SUND. Singular examples of forms are as a 16th-century Cistercian ware cup base (context [359]), an unstratified, sooted flanged lid in STCO and the base of a 19th-century YELL SLIP cylindrical mug (context [2684]).

| Pottery type | Code | Date range | SC | ENV |
|--|-----------|------------|----|-----|
| Blackware | BLACK | 1600-1900 | 1 | 1 |
| Cistercian ware | CSTN | 1480-1600 | 2 | 2 |
| Slipped redware | PMR SLIP | 1800-1900 | 2 | 2 |
| Refined redware, late type | REFR (L) | 1850-1900 | 6 | 5 |
| Rockingham mottled brown-glazed ware | ROCK | 1800-1900 | 9 | 7 |
| South Midlands post-medieval redware | SMPMR | 1600-1900 | 1 | 1 |
| Staffordshire-type coarse earthenware | STCO | 1650-1800 | 2 | 2 |
| Staffordshire-type mottled brown-glazed ware | STMO | 1650-1800 | 2 | 2 |
| Combed slipware | STSL | 1660-1870 | 10 | 9 |
| Sunderland-type coarseware | SUND | 1800-1900 | 22 | 17 |
| Verwood ware | VERW | 1600-1900 | 1 | 1 |
| Plain yellow ware | YELL | 1820-1900 | 36 | 18 |
| Yellow ware with industrial slip decoration | YELL SLIP | 1820-1900 | 22 | 16 |

Table 6. FLB03: Non-local post-medieval pottery quantified by sherd count (SC) and estimated number of vessels (ENV)

Factory made refined earthenwares

This class of pottery is the most frequent in the assemblage and is comprised of a large number of intact items dumped in the area of the moat in the 1920s. Plates, in a range of sizes and shapes are present as 360 sherds/207 ENV and are noted in BONE, CREA DEV, PEAR; BW; TR, TR2, REFW; CHROM, PNTD, and TPW; FLOW, 2, 3, 4, 6. The willow pattern design is most frequent on the transfer-printed wares, followed by landscape and Chinoiserie designs, besides that of the Asiatic Pheasant. Bowls are as 101 sherds/62 ENV and are in a variety of sizes and shapes and occur in the same wares as the plates. There are also 64 sherds or 34 ENV of jars noted in BONE, COLGE and CREA DEV and particularly REFW and TPW; 3 and 4. The jars are mostly cylindrical types and used as containers for marmalade, French mustard etc. The shouldered jars include an example for a Boots (the Chemist) senna plant extract while another example is in the form of a small milk churn shape denoting that it was used for a dairy product. Dishes are noted as 49 sherds/24 ENV and noted as CREA DEV, MAJO, PEAR TR, REFW; CHROM and TPW. Most of the dishes were table wares, except that a plant holder in MAJO and a soap dish in REFW are present. Jugs are noted in BONE,

CREA DEV, PEAR SLIP; TR, REFW; CHROM and TPW; 3 and occur as 46 sherds or 31 ENV. The jugs could only be separated into barrel (CREA DEV and PEAR SLIP) and rounded shapes (PEAR SLIP) and a small rounded shape (CREA DEV). Saucers are noted as 45 sherds/35 ENV and are noted in BONE, CREA DEV, PEAR BW; TR, REFW; CHROM, SPON1 and TPW; FLOW, 4 and 6. Tea cups are noted as 38 sherds/27 ENV and are in BONE, CREA DEV, PEAR BW; TR, REFW; CHROM, SPON1, TPW; FLOW; 4 and 6. Sub-shapes are as the breakfast, London and porringer shapes, besides two Bone china toy sized examples. There are also three coffee cups in different fabrics: BONE, REFW and TPW4. The chamber pots are in a limited range of fabrics and predominantly in developed Creamware, while singular examples are found in PEAR, REFW and TPW. In total chamber pots are as 34 sherds/12 ENV.

| Pottery type | Code | Date range | SC | ENV |
|--|---------------|------------|-----|-----|
| Bone china | BONE | 1794-1900 | 38 | 34 |
| Coloured glazed refined whiteware | COLGE | 1800-1900 | 8 | 8 |
| Creamware with developed pale glaze | CREA DEV | 1760-1830 | 201 | 96 |
| Creamware with industrial slip decoration | CREA SLIP | 1775-1830 | 1 | 1 |
| Majolica | MAJO | 1850-1900 | 14 | 14 |
| Factory-made slipware (fine red or brown earthenware) | FMSL | | 1 | 1 |
| Pearlware | PEAR | 1770-1840 | 14 | 13 |
| Pearlware with under-glaze blue painted decoration | PEAR BW | 1770-1820 | 19 | 14 |
| Pearlware with under-glaze polychrome painted decoration (earth colours) | PEAR EARTH | 1790-1820 | 1 | 1 |
| Pearlware with industrial slip decoration | PEAR SLIP | 1775-1840 | 11 | 8 |
| Pearlware with under-glaze transfer-printed decoration | PEAR TR | 1770-1840 | 60 | 38 |
| Pearlware with type 2 blue transfer-printed decoration (stipple and line) | PEAR TR2 | 1807-1840 | 1 | 1 |
| Plain refined white earthenware | REFW | 1805-1900 | 264 | 175 |
| Refined white earthenware with under-glaze painted decoration (chrome colours) | REFW CHROM | 1830-1900 | 18 | 16 |
| Refined white earthenware with polychrome under-glaze painted decoration (earth colours) | REFW EARTH | 1805-1820 | 1 | 1 |
| Refined whiteware with under-glaze painted decoration | REFW PNTD | 1805-1900 | 8 | 6 |
| Refined white earthenware with industrial slip decoration | REFW SLIP | 1805-1900 | 4 | 4 |
| Refined white earthenware with sponged or spattered decoration | REFW SPON | 1805-1900 | 4 | 4 |
| Refined white earthenware with cut-out sponged decoration | REFW SPON1 | 1830-1900 | 7 | 4 |
| Transfer-printed refined whiteware | TPW | 1780-1900 | 284 | 170 |
| Transfer-printed refined whiteware with 'flow blue' decoration | TPW FLOW | 1830-1900 | 8 | 6 |
| Blue transfer-printed refined whiteware with stipple and line decoration (type 2) | TPW2 | 1807-1900 | 2 | 2 |
| Brown or black transfer-printed refined whiteware (type 3) | TPW3 | 1810-1900 | 34 | 30 |
| Transfer-printed refined whiteware with new colour decoration (type 4) | TPW4 | 1825-1900 | 16 | 16 |
| Transfer-printed refined whiteware with three colour decoration (type 5) | TPW5 | 1830-1900 | 1 | 1 |
| Transfer-printed refined whiteware with under-glaze printed and over-glaze painted decoration (type 6) | TPW6 | 1830-1900 | 8 | 6 |

Table 7. FLB03: Imported post-medieval pottery quantified by sherd count (SC) and estimated number of vessels (ENV)

The lids (26 sherds/21 ENV) occur in a range of types and include a domed example (TPW), flanged ones (CREA DEV, REFW CHROM, and TPW; 3), while flat types for 'bear's grease' type pots are all in REFW. A rectangular lid is in TPW, while a tea pot lid is found in COLGE and four tureen lids are noted in TPW and PEAR TR.

Mugs are quantified as 21 sherds/15 ENV and are mostly cylindrical in shape (BONE, PEAR SLIP,

REFW, TPW; 3), although a barrel-shaped example is noted in REFW and a generic sherd is found in TPW2.

The vases are mostly moulded and noted in MAJO, REFW CHROM; PNTD, TPW and TPW 4. Additionally there are four nearly intact three handled conical, art nouveau examples, two of which were unstratified and the rest were derived from context [44]. In total vases are as 11 sherds or 8 ENV. There were five intact or nearly so 'bear's grease' type pots and mostly in REFW, besides one example in TPW3. Two items each are noted as intact door knobs (REFW), eggcups (BONE, REFW) and wall tiles (MAJO and REFW). Singular items are noted as an ashtray in TPW6 with an advertisement for 'BASS' beer, a conical bottle with an external screw thread finish in BONE, a figurine of a house in REFW PNTD, a REFW fluted food mould, a tea bowl in PEAR BW with a Chinoiserie design and a tureen in TPW4.

Post-medieval imported wares

The majority of the imported wares represented in the assemblage (see Table 8) are discussed by Hurst *et al.* (1986). The Chinese porcelains are mostly represented by plates (31 sherds/15 ENV) and these occur mostly in blue and white, except for one example decorated in the *famille rose* enamel palette. Rounded bowls are as six sherds/6 ENV and are mostly in CHPO BW, with singular examples in CHPO IMARI; SWAT. In CHPO BW there is a rounded dish, a saucer featuring a dragon design, part of a teapot lid, and an unstratified, very modern in appearance, spoon, while tea bowls are one example each in CHPO BW and ROSE.

The only post-medieval French item is a tin-glazed cylindrical jar with an internal white glaze and an external turquoise one, printed on it in black 'Mouilleron/R. de Seine/F. St. Germain/a Paris'. The vessels thick base may indicate that it contained an ink (preventing it from spilling) and appears to have been a product sold by Adolph Mouilleron, a printmaker and painter, 1820-81 who had premises located on the same street as printed on the vessel. The vessel was recovered from context [2866].

German wares are the most frequent import as 61 sherds/49 ENV and all are as stonewares in the form of drinking vessels. Jugs are frequent and found mostly in FREC (including bartmannen), except for one example in 16th-century salt-glazed Siegburg stoneware. Sixteenth-century drinking jugs are mostly found in RAER except for a SIEGS example, while a Frechen stoneware rounded mug of a c.1590 date was recovered from context [359]. The only Westerwald stoneware form to occur is as 19th- and 20th-century seltzer bottles and is as a notable quantity: 15 sherds/11 ENV. These vessels were mostly unstratified and/or associated with the moat infilling.

| Fabric Code | Pot expansion | Date range | SC | ENV |
|-------------|--|------------|----|-----|
| | China | | | |
| CHPO | Chinese porcelain | 1580-1900 | 1 | 1 |
| CHPO BW | Chinese blue and white porcelain | 1590-1900 | 36 | 23 |
| CHPO IMARI | Chinese Imari porcelain | 1680-1900 | 1 | 1 |
| CHPO ROSE | Chinese porcelain with famille rose decoration | 1720-1800 | 5 | 2 |

| Fabric Code | Pot expansion | Date range | SC | ENV |
|---------------|--|------------|----|-----|
| CHPO SWAT | Swatow provincial porcelain France | 1590-1900 | 1 | 1 |
| FTGW | French tin-glazed ware Germany | 1600-1800 | 1 | 1 |
| FREC | Frechen stoneware | 1550-1700 | 37 | 30 |
| KOLFREC | Cologne or Frechen stoneware | 1550-1580 | 3 | 3 |
| RAER | Raeren stoneware | 1480-1610 | 8 | 7 |
| SIEGS | Siegburg salt-glazed stoneware | 1500-1630 | 2 | 2 |
| WEST | Westerwald stoneware | 1590-1900 | 15 | 11 |
| Italy | | | | |
| CITG | Central Italian tin-glazed ware | 1450-1550 | 1 | 1 |
| NIMS | North Italian marbled slipware | 1600-1750 | 1 | 1 |
| Low Countries | | | | |
| DTGW | Dutch tin-glazed ware | 1512-1800 | 1 | 1 |
| DUTSL | Dutch slipped red earthenware | 1300-1650 | 6 | 4 |
| Unknown | | | | |
| CONP | Continental porcelain | 1710-1900 | 25 | 18 |
| TGW IMP | Un sourced continental tin-glazed ware | 1480-1900 | 1 | 1 |

Table 8. FLB03: Imported post-medieval pottery quantified by sherd count (SC) and estimated number of vessels (ENV)

Italian wares are restricted to two vessels. The first is a splayed base sherd decorated with blue bands on white from a possible vase and may be of a South Netherlands source as these wares are difficult to distinguish. It was recovered from context [2521]. The second vessel was a body sherd from a bowl or dish in North Italian marbled slipware and this was recovered from context [459].

Only two types of pottery are recorded from the Low Countries. The most numerous is Dutch slipware as sherds from bowls or dishes (contexts [55] and [89]), a cauldron with a filleted and thumbled neck (context [359]) and an unstratified jar shaped vessel. Of particular note is a Dutch tin-glazed ware drainer recovered from context [262]. It has a complete profile and is decorated with a cherub and floral, possibly peony design. The underside of the vessel is marked 'AK' and this refers to the Delft potter Adrianus Kocx, 1686-1701.

There are a number of vessels from a Continental source. The first is the unstratified shoulder of a vase in tin-glazed ware decorated with vertical blue bands and lines containing floral motifs. Continental porcelain is well represented and consists of a wide mouthed bottle, a small flared bowl, a saucer type candlestick, a Bute shaped tea cup, a coffee cup, a rounded dish, four dolls, two figurines, a rounded jar, two toy teapots and a vase. Much of this material represents low-socio-economic group wares and was mostly unstratified and recovered from the moat area and dated to the early 20th century.

English stonewares

The range of English stonewares found in the assemblage is shown in Table 9. Two 19th-century stoneware fabrics have been placed into the generic ENGS category. The first is a 19th-century red stoneware very similar to the 18th-century Eller's Brothers red stoneware fabric REST and it is in the

form of a moulded horticultural jar form. A second vessel has the appearance of an under-fired stoneware and has been assigned to the ENGS category. It is unstratified and occurs in the form of an intact, early 20th-century dated ginger jar and it is decorated with two faint blue lines on the shoulder and above the base and the vessel has a grey-green glaze. It is possible that this low quality product is an import.

The main form present in the stonewares are bottles (162 sherds/135 ENV), often intact and mostly derived from unstratified deposits in the area of the moat and dumped there in the 1920s. The range of bottle shapes are bellied, blacking, Brunswick, cylindrical, flat, ginger beer, ink (as both dwarf and tall spouted types), oval, porter, upright and wide mouthed. There are a small number of sherds that could not be determined as to whether they were derived from bottles or jars. The bottles are in generic English stonewares (ENGS), which do include fabric types from Nottinghamshire, e.g. Bourne of Denby, Bristol-glazed wares (ENGS BRST) and London stoneware. The latter have makers' marks for Bailey (Fulham), Doulton (Lambeth) and T. Smith (Old Kent Road). Jars are the second most frequent form in the stonewares (42 sherds/37 ENV) and are frequently as cylindrical shapes for jam (one has a W. P Hartley mark dating to between 1900-20) and another was for a preserved fish product and has a grey-blue print of a fish in an oval and the motto 'THE FISH & RING/BRAND/IS THE BEST' with an oval maker stamp near the base of 'SKEY/5/TAMWORTH'. Rounded jars are in DERBS and LONS, while a horticultural vessel is in a red stoneware (context [211]). The shouldered jars include lime jars often made in ENGS BRST and bung jars in LONS (made by Bailey, Fulham and Stephen Green, Lambeth). A variant of the shouldered jar occurs as an unstratified, late 19th-early 20th-century squat 'air-tight rim' type.

Jugs occur as 25 sherds/21 ENV and are fragmentary in LONS, ENGS; BRST, besides moulded examples in RFMS and SMEAR. Rounded jugs could be discerned in LONS and include late 17th- and early 18th-century large 'gorge' shaped vessels found in contexts [460] and [463]. There is also an early 18th-century bartmannen copy of a type made at the nearby Fulham Pottery (Green 1999) found in context [13].

| Pottery type | Code | Date range | SC | ENV |
|--|-----------|------------|-----|-----|
| Black basalt stoneware | BBAS | 1770-1900 | 3 | 3 |
| Blue stoneware | BLUE | 1800-1900 | 1 | 1 |
| Derbyshire stoneware | DERBS | 1700-1900 | 11 | 6 |
| English stoneware | ENGS | 1700-1900 | 81 | 79 |
| English stoneware with Bristol glaze | ENGS BRST | 1830-1900 | 133 | 105 |
| London stoneware | LONS | 1670-1926 | 93 | 84 |
| Midlands purple ware | MPUR | 1400-1750 | 7 | 7 |
| Nottingham stoneware | NOTS | 1700-1800 | 3 | 3 |
| Relief-moulded white stoneware | RFMS | 1800-1900 | 1 | 1 |
| Smear-glazed white stoneware | SMEAR | 1795-1900 | 1 | 1 |
| White salt-glazed stoneware | SWSG | 1720-1780 | 21 | 20 |
| White salt-glazed stoneware with cobalt and incised decoration | SWSG COB | 1740-1780 | 1 | 1 |
| White salt-glazed stoneware with scratch blue decoration | SWSG SCRB | 1740-1780 | 1 | 1 |

Table 9. FLB03: English stonewares quantified by sherd count (SC) and estimated number of vessels

(ENV)

Plates are restricted to SWSG as nine sherds/8 ENV and are present in mostly the dinner size and one large example and are decorated with basket, bead and rill, seed and trellis patterns. The four sherds of butter pots are from different vessels and restricted to MPUR. There are three mugs represented by single sherds and two are of a rounded LONS type and include a late 17th- to early 18th-century gorge found in context [2121]. An unstratified cylindrical type in ENGS dates to the early 20th century and has a red slipped band on the rim and applied decoration as an applied floral decoration featuring a thistle, rose and shamrock. Three intact stoppers are noted, one in LONS, while two in ENGS are for late 19th- to early 20th-century ENGS hot water bottles or similar vessels. Three basic forms are represented each by two sherds and 2 ENV, firstly as 18th-century chamber pots noted in SWSG; COB, secondly as lids in the form of domed and flanged types and both are in DERBS and thirdly as tea bowls in SWSG; SCRIB. Vessels represented by a single sherd are a spirit barrel in ENGS BRST, decorated with horizontal ribs with a red wash, a cup in SWSG, a 19th-century pipkin with a tubular handle in LONS and an oval in plan teapot, decorated with moulded leaves in BBAS.

There are a number of LONS items probably associated with pottery production from the nearby Fulham pottery which were dumped as waste on the site. The first are saggars as five sherds from the same number of vessels, while a kiln shelf with a Bristol-glaze is represented by two sherds.

English porcelain

| Pottery type | Code | Date range | SC | ENV |
|--|-----------|------------|----|-----|
| English porcelain | ENPO | 1745-1900 | 2 | 2 |
| English porcelain with under-glaze blue painted decoration | ENPO BW | 1745-1830 | 3 | 3 |
| English hard paste porcelain | ENPO HP | 1780-1900 | 7 | 5 |
| English porcelain with over or under-glaze polychrome painted decoration | ENPO PNTD | 1745-1900 | 3 | 3 |
| English porcelain with under-glaze blue transfer-printed decoration | ENPO UTR | 1760-1900 | 3 | 3 |

Table 10. FLB03: English porcelains quantified by sherd count (SC) and estimated number of vessels (ENV)

There are a limited range of English porcelains (see Table 10). The main forms represented in the English porcelains are saucers and cups (each as 4 sherds/4 ENV) and all are of a 19th-century date. The saucers have floral patterns and are in the pottery types ENPO HP; PNTD, while the cups consist of one for coffee (ENPO PNTD), two very fragmentary tea cups (ENPO HP) and a toy teacup (ENPO UTR) with a probably Chinese design of two women and a male in a landscape. Singular items are as a medium rounded bowl (ENPO BW), a cylindrical jar (ENPO) and a strainer (ENPO HP) in the shape of a cup with a pierced leaf design (context [13]).

Kiln furniture

There are two sherds of pottery present as kiln furniture and both are in 19th- to 20th-century dated white preparatory clay (KILNF). The first occurs as a cylindrical prop or shelf stand with a recessed base recovered from context [2673] and the second item is noted as an arm from a stilt with a moulded wavy line on one edge. Both of these items are likely to have been derived from the nearby Fulham pot house.

Miscellaneous wares

There are sixteen sherds (13 ENV) of pottery that cannot be placed into the current London post-medieval coding system or are atypical wares, besides four sherds of burnt industrial finewares that could not be assigned to type. The unstratified handle of a possible teapot is in a late 19th- to 20th-century dated green coloured refined white earthenware body.

Specific unidentified wares are as a sherd of unglazed, high-fired, buff, fine earthenware with possible grog pellets noted in context [1514] and occurs with 19th-century pottery types. There are also seven sherds/4 ENV of unidentified post-medieval redwares and most of these represent sherds of 19th/20th-century flower pots, probably manufactured outside of the London area. However, a jar is noted in a high-fired, fine redware with an internal clear glaze and this was noted in an early 19th-century dated deposit: [1599].

Of particular interest is the splayed base of a vessel in 'Delftstone', consisting of a stoneware body glazed with a glassy white tin-glaze. This ware is extremely rare and was made at the Fulham Pottery in c.1760 (Green 1999, 143). It has been found elsewhere locally at Fulham Island (VAC01) as two mid-late 18th-century plates (Jarrett in prep).

There is also an unstratified buff earthenware biscuit ware figurine of a bulldog and this may represent a product of the Fulham Pottery during the early 20th century.

DISTRIBUTION

The Post-Roman pottery occurs in Phases 4- 9 and its distribution is shown in Table 11. Only the most meaningful deposits from each phase are discussed by trench.

| Context | Trench | Phase | Assemblage size | SC | ENV | Context ED | Context LD | Context considered date |
|---------|--------|-------|-----------------|-----|-----|------------|------------|-------------------------|
| 5 | TR1 | 9 | S | 4 | 4 | 1810 | 1900 | 1810-1900 |
| 6 | TR1 | 9 | S | 6 | 6 | 1805 | 1900 | Late 19th century |
| 10 | TR1 | 9 | S | 1 | 1 | 1480 | 1900 | 1480-1900 |
| 11 | TR1 | 9 | S | 9 | 9 | 1810 | 1900 | 1810-1900 |
| 12 | TR2 | 9 | S | 17 | 16 | 1820 | 1900 | 1820-1900 |
| 13 | TR2 | 9 | L | 226 | 75 | 1805 | 1900 | 1805-1840 |
| 14 | TR1 | 9 | S | 13 | 13 | 1820 | 1900 | Late 19th century |
| 16 | TR2 | 9 | S | 3 | 3 | 1825 | 1900 | 1825-1900 |

| Context | Trench | Phase | Assemblage size | SC | ENV | Context ED | Context LD | Context considered date |
|---------|------------|-------|-----------------|----|-----|------------|------------|------------------------------|
| 19 | TR1 | 9 | M | 48 | 40 | 1825 | 1900 | 1830-1900 |
| 21 | TR3 | 9 | S | 15 | 15 | 1825 | 1900 | 1825-1900 |
| 38 | TR2 | 9 | S | 9 | 9 | 1670 | 1930 | 1670-1900 |
| 39 | TR2 | 9 | S | 8 | 6 | 1630 | 1846 | 18th century |
| 41 | TR2 | 6 | S | 15 | 10 | 1630 | 1846 | 18th century |
| 43 | TR1 | 9 | S | 18 | 16 | 1830 | 1900 | 1830-1900 |
| 44 | TR1 | 9 | S | 5 | 5 | 1805 | 1900 | Late 19th-early 20th century |
| 49 | 2 | 4 | S | 1 | 1 | 970 | 1100 | 970-1100 |
| 52 | TR5 | 9 | S | 3 | 3 | 1805 | 1900 | 1805-1900 |
| 53 | TR7 | 9 | S | 1 | 1 | 1805 | 1900 | 1805-1900 |
| 55 | TR5 | 9 | S | 2 | 2 | 1350 | 1650 | 1400-1650 |
| 57 | TR5 | 9 | S | 2 | 1 | 1805 | 1900 | 1805-1900 |
| 58 | TR5 | 9 | S | 1 | 1 | 1805 | 1900 | 1805-1900 |
| 60 | TR5 | 9 | S | 1 | 1 | 1700 | 1900 | 1700-1900 |
| 68 | TR7 | 9 | S | 1 | 1 | 1580 | 1900 | 1580-1900 |
| 70 | TR7 | 9 | S | 6 | 6 | 1740 | 1780 | 1740-1780 |
| 73 | TR5 | 9 | S | 1 | 1 | 1810 | 1900 | 1810-1900 |
| 77 | 5 | 4 | S | 1 | 1 | 1170 | 1350 | 1170-1350 |
| 83 | TR4 | 9 | S | 8 | 6 | 1805 | 1900 | 1805-1900 |
| 84 | TR4 | 9 | S | 4 | 4 | 1670 | 1926 | 1670-1800 |
| 86 | TR4 | 8 | S | 1 | 1 | 1805 | 1900 | 1805-1900 |
| 89 | TR7 | 5 | S | 10 | 6 | 1480 | 1500 | 1480-1500 |
| 200 | 9 | 9 | S | 14 | 14 | 1800 | 1900 | 1805-1900 |
| 204 | 9 | 6 | S | 2 | 2 | 1800 | 1900 | 1800-1900 |
| 206 | 9 | 9 | S | 1 | 1 | 1270 | 1500 | 1270-1500 |
| 211 | 11, 12 | 9 | S | 1 | 1 | 1700 | 1900 | 1800-1900 |
| 222 | 13 | 9 | S | 3 | 2 | 1580 | 1900 | 1650-1730 |
| 224 | 13 | 7 | S | 1 | 1 | 1580 | 1900 | 1580-1900 |
| 225 | 13 | 7 | S | 1 | 1 | 1660 | 1870 | 1660-1870 |
| 229 | 14, 18b | 7 | S | 6 | 5 | 1805 | 1900 | 1805-1900 |
| 230 | 14, 18b | 5 | S | 4 | 3 | 1170 | 1350 | 1170-1350 |
| 231 | 14 | 5 | S | 2 | 2 | 1240 | 1400 | 1240-1350 |
| 232 | 14 | 5 | M | 66 | 5 | 1270 | 1350 | 1270-1340 |
| 233 | 14, 18b | 4 | S | 3 | 2 | 1240 | 1400 | 1240-1350 |
| 237 | 15, 16, 18 | 8 | S | 2 | 2 | 1700 | 1900 | 1812-1900 |
| 241 | 14 | 5 | S | 8 | 3 | 1270 | 1500 | 1270-1400 |
| 250 | 18 | 7 | S | 5 | 5 | 1480 | 1600 | 1480-1550 |
| 260 | 19 | 5 | S | 1 | 1 | 1350 | 1500 | 1350-1500 |
| 262 | 20 | 8 | S | 2 | 2 | 1830 | 1900 | 1830-1900 |
| 282 | 21 | 8 | S | 5 | 5 | 1830 | 1900 | 1830-1900 |
| 284 | 18 | 6 | S | 4 | 4 | 1550 | 1580 | 1550-1580 |
| 285 | 18 | 6 | S | 3 | 1 | 1350 | 1500 | 1380-1500 |
| 287 | 18 | 6 | S | 5 | 4 | 1480 | 1650 | 1480-1550 |
| 289 | 22 | 9 | S | 1 | 1 | 1550 | 1700 | 1550-1700 |
| 290 | 22 | 5 | S | 5 | 5 | 1630 | 1680 | 1630-1680 |
| 301 | 23 | 4 | S | 1 | 1 | 1050 | 1150 | 1050-1150 |
| 304 | 22 | 8 | S | 1 | 1 | 1670 | 1926 | 1670-1900 |
| 312 | 24 | 8 | S | 2 | 2 | 1240 | 1400 | 1240-1350 |
| 318 | 23 | 8 | S | 2 | 2 | 1630 | 1846 | 1630-1846 |
| 337 | 25 | 5 | S | 2 | 2 | 1550 | 1700 | 1550-1650 |
| 353 | 26 | 9 | M | 38 | 34 | 1830 | 1900 | 1864-1878 |
| 355 | 26 | 4 | S | 4 | 4 | 1830 | 1900 | 1830-1900 |
| 356 | 9 | 9 | S | 1 | 1 | 1170 | 1350 | 1170-1350 |
| 358 | 9 | 7 | S | 7 | 7 | 1240 | 1400 | 1240-1350 |
| 359 | 9 | 7 | M | 35 | 14 | 1580 | 1700 | 1580-1600 |
| 361 | 9 | 9 | S | 1 | 1 | 1480 | 1600 | 1480-1600 |
| 371 | 27 | 4 | S | 5 | 4 | 1240 | 1400 | 1240-1350 |
| 372 | 27 | 4 | S | 5 | 4 | 1340 | 1500 | 1340-1400 |
| 373 | 27 | 4 | S | 3 | 3 | 1480 | 1600 | 1270-1500 |
| 374 | 27 | 4 | S | 2 | 2 | 1240 | 1400 | 1240-1350 |
| 375 | 26 | 4 | S | 14 | 13 | 1700 | 1900 | ?15th c |

| Context | Trench | Phase | Assemblage size | SC | ENV | Context ED | Context LD | Context considered date |
|---------|--------|-------|-----------------|----|-----|------------|------------|-------------------------|
| 380 | 27 | 4 | S | 2 | 2 | 1170 | 1350 | 1170-1350 |
| 421 | 29 | 5 | S | 1 | 1 | 1580 | 1900 | 1580-1900 |
| 444 | 29 | 9 | S | 2 | 2 | 1480 | 1600 | 1480-1600 |
| 454 | 31 | 9 | S | 8 | 8 | 1830 | 1900 | 1830-1900 |
| 457 | 31 | 9 | S | 14 | 11 | 1830 | 1900 | 1825-1900 |
| 458 | 31 | 9 | S | 7 | 6 | 1770 | 1840 | 1770-1780 |
| 459 | 31 | 9 | S | 29 | 24 | 1775 | 1840 | 1775-1830 |
| 460 | 31 | 8 | S | 7 | 7 | 1775 | 1840 | 1775-1840 |
| 463 | 31 | 8 | S | 1 | 1 | 1670 | 1926 | Early 18th century |
| 471 | 33 | 9 | S | 4 | 3 | 1805 | 1900 | 1805-1900 |
| 473 | 33 | 8 | S | 1 | 1 | 1580 | 1900 | 1580-1900 |
| 477 | 31 | 8 | S | 1 | 1 | 1550 | 1700 | 1550-1700 |
| 554 | 34 | 9 | S | 2 | 2 | 1830 | 1900 | 1830-1900 |
| 555 | 34 | 9 | S | 1 | 1 | 1720 | 1780 | 1720-1780 |
| 570 | 38 | 8 | S | 2 | 2 | 1780 | 1900 | 1830-1900 |
| 580 | 39 | 8 | S | 1 | 1 | 1580 | 1900 | 1580-1900 |
| 581 | 39 | 8 | S | 3 | 3 | 1670 | 1926 | 1670-1700 |
| 590 | 41 | 8 | S | 18 | 10 | 1830 | 1900 | 1830-1900 |
| 591 | 41 | 4 | S | 3 | 3 | 1240 | 1400 | 1240-1400 |
| 593 | BSDR | 8 | S | 2 | 2 | 1760 | 1830 | 1760-1830 |
| 595 | BSDR | 8 | M | 80 | 43 | 1830 | 1900 | 1830-1900 |
| 596 | 41 | 8 | S | 3 | 3 | 1630 | 1846 | 1630-1846 |
| 604 | 39 | 8 | S | 2 | 2 | 1580 | 1700 | 1580-1700 |
| 620 | BSDR | 8 | S | 1 | 1 | 1630 | 1846 | 1630-1846 |
| 623 | 42 | 4 | S | 2 | 2 | 1170 | 1350 | 1170-1200 |
| 628 | BSDR | 8 | S | 1 | 1 | 1590 | 1900 | 18th century |
| 630 | BSDR | 8 | S | 3 | 2 | 1805 | 1900 | 1805-1830 |
| 634 | BSDR | 8 | S | 7 | 7 | 1650 | 1800 | 1750-1800 |
| 636 | BSDR | 8 | S | 4 | 4 | 1630 | 1680 | 1700-1800 |
| 644 | BSDR | 8 | S | 1 | 1 | 1590 | 1900 | 18th century |
| 650 | 42 | 4 | M | 53 | 14 | 1240 | 1400 | 1240-1350 |
| 651 | 42 | 4 | M | 84 | 19 | 1170 | 1350 | 1170-1220 |
| 678 | 46 | 4 | S | 1 | 1 | 1340 | 1400 | 1340-1400 |
| 706 | 48 | 9 | S | 1 | 1 | 1830 | 1900 | 1840-1930+ |
| 752 | 49 | 5 | S | 7 | 7 | 1480 | 1650 | 1480-1650 |
| 794 | 54 | 4 | S | 1 | 1 | 1170 | 1350 | 1170-1350 |
| 796 | 54 | 9 | S | 4 | 4 | 1170 | 1350 | 1170-1350 |
| 799 | 54 | 4 | S | 1 | 1 | 1170 | 1350 | 1170-1350 |
| 801 | 54 | 4 | S | 3 | 3 | 1170 | 1350 | 1170-1350 |
| 805 | 54 | 6 | M | 53 | 20 | 1200 | 1400 | 1200-1350 |
| 806 | 54 | 4 | S | 3 | 3 | 1240 | 1400 | 1240-1350 |
| 812 | 54 | 4 | S | 30 | 12 | 1180 | 1270 | 1180-1270 |
| 824 | 54 | 4 | S | 14 | 13 | 1170 | 1350 | 1170-1200 |
| 828 | 54 | 4 | S | 2 | 1 | 1170 | 1350 | 1170-1350 |
| 830 | 54 | 5 | S | 1 | 1 | 1170 | 1350 | 1170-1350 |
| 832 | 54 | 5 | S | 1 | 1 | 1170 | 1350 | 1170-1350 |
| 836 | 54 | 4 | S | 2 | 2 | 1170 | 1350 | 1170-1350 |
| 838 | 54 | 4 | S | 11 | 6 | 1170 | 1350 | 1170-1350 |
| 842 | 54 | 5 | S | 2 | 2 | 1050 | 1200 | 1050-1200 |
| 846 | 54 | 4 | S | 5 | 1 | 1170 | 1350 | 1170-1350 |
| 848 | 54 | 4 | S | 2 | 2 | 1170 | 1350 | 1170-1350 |
| 853 | 54 | 4 | S | 9 | 6 | 1170 | 1350 | 1170-1350 |
| 855 | 54 | 4 | S | 5 | 5 | 1240 | 1400 | 1240-1350 |
| 856 | 54 | 4 | S | 9 | 9 | 1170 | 1350 | 1170-1220 |
| 858 | 54 | 4 | S | 25 | 12 | 1170 | 1350 | 1180-1220 |
| 862 | 54 | 4 | S | 1 | 1 | 1000 | 1150 | 1050-1150 |
| 991 | 61 | 8 | S | 9 | 9 | 1830 | 1900 | 1830-1900 |
| 1025 | 66 | 8 | S | 2 | 1 | 1780 | 1900 | 1780-1900 |
| 1028 | 66 | 9 | S | 2 | 2 | 1770 | 1840 | 1770-1840 |
| 1034 | 67 | 8 | S | 2 | 2 | 1805 | 1900 | 1800-1830 |
| 1064 | 67 | 8 | S | 7 | 7 | 1805 | 1900 | Late 19th century |

| Context | Trench | Phase | Assemblage size | SC | ENV | Context ED | Context LD | Context considered date |
|---------|----------------|-------|-----------------|----|-----|------------|------------|-------------------------|
| 1066 | 67 | 8 | M | 37 | 21 | 1805 | 1900 | 1805-1830 |
| 1088 | 68 | 9 | S | 1 | 1 | 1760 | 1830 | 1760-1830 |
| 1139 | 74 | 8 | S | 15 | 9 | 1830 | 1900 | 1850-1900 |
| 1154 | 74 | 8 | S | 1 | 1 | 1740 | 1780 | 1740-1780 |
| 1203 | 77 | 9 | S | 1 | 1 | 1850 | 1900 | 1850-1900 |
| 1204 | 77 | 8 | S | 4 | 2 | 1780 | 1900 | 1780-1900 |
| 1206 | 77 | 8 | S | 1 | 1 | 1805 | 1900 | 1805-1900 |
| 1222 | 77 | 8 | S | 10 | 1 | 1780 | 1900 | 1780-1900 |
| 1353 | 83 | 9 | S | 3 | 3 | 1810 | 1900 | 1810-1900 |
| 1368 | 84 | 5 | S | 1 | 1 | 1050 | 1150 | 1050-1150 |
| 1375 | 85 | 9 | S | 3 | 3 | 1630 | 1846 | 1630-1650 |
| 1390 | 80 | 9 | S | 3 | 3 | 1805 | 1900 | 1800-1900 |
| 1403 | 91 | 9 | S | 1 | 1 | 1580 | 1900 | 1580-1900 |
| 1406 | 93 | 9 | S | 29 | 22 | 1820 | 1900 | 1820-1900 |
| 1407 | 93 | 8 | S | 2 | 2 | 1630 | 1680 | 1630-1846 |
| 1409 | TR 94, 95 & 96 | 9 | S | 4 | 4 | 1800 | 1900 | 1800-1900 |
| 1418 | WS 5-9 | 9 | S | 1 | 1 | 1700 | 1900 | Late 19th century |
| 1426 | TR 98 | 9 | S | 5 | 4 | 1780 | 1900 | Mid-late 19th century |
| 1452 | WS 10, 10(A) | 9 | S | 3 | 2 | 1830 | 1900 | 1830-1900 |
| 1455 | WS 16 | 9 | S | 1 | 1 | 1794 | 1900 | 1794-1900 |
| 1476 | WS 11(A) | 9 | S | 1 | 1 | 1830 | 1900 | 1830-1900 |
| 1506 | TR 100 | 8 | M | 63 | 57 | 1830 | 1900 | Late 19th century |
| 1507 | TR 100 | 8 | S | 21 | 19 | 1830 | 1900 | Late 19th century |
| 1509 | TR 100 | 9 | S | 13 | 9 | 1830 | 1900 | Late 19th century |
| 1512 | 101 | 9 | S | 19 | 17 | 1820 | 1900 | Mid-late 19th century |
| 1513 | 102 | 9 | S | 6 | 4 | 1830 | 1900 | Mid-late 19th century |
| 1514 | 106 | 9 | S | 23 | 20 | 1850 | 1900 | Late 19th century |
| 1515 | 106 | 9 | M | 47 | 28 | 1830 | 1900 | 1830-1900 |
| 1518 | 106 | 9 | S | 27 | 18 | 1830 | 1900 | 1830-1900 |
| 1519 | 102 | 9 | S | 8 | 6 | 1825 | 1900 | 1825-1900 |
| 1520 | 106 | 8 | M | 42 | 30 | 1825 | 1900 | 1850-1900 |
| 1521 | 101 | 8 | S | 11 | 7 | 1760 | 1830 | 1760-1830 |
| 1524 | 101 | 7 | S | 1 | 1 | 1580 | 1900 | 1650-1900 |
| 1531 | 106 | 8 | S | 15 | 11 | 1807 | 1900 | 1807-1830 |
| 1532 | 101 | 9 | S | 10 | 10 | 1780 | 1900 | 1800-1840 |
| 1534 | 101 | 8 | S | 1 | 1 | 1580 | 1900 | 17th-18th century |
| 1535 | 101 | 7 | S | 1 | 1 | 1580 | 1900 | 17th-20th century |
| 1537 | 106 | 7 | S | 11 | 10 | 1780 | 1900 | 19th century |
| 1538 | 106 | 7 | S | 10 | 10 | 1760 | 1830 | 1760-1800 |
| 1539 | 107 | 9 | S | 2 | 2 | 1550 | 1900 | 17th -19th century |
| 1540 | 104 | 9 | S | 13 | 13 | 1850 | 1900 | 1850-1900 |
| 1541 | 106 | 7 | S | 2 | 2 | 1670 | 1900 | 1670-1900 |
| 1542 | 105 | 9 | S | 3 | 5 | 1830 | 1900 | Late 19th century |
| 1543 | 107 | 9 | M | 36 | 33 | 1820 | 1900 | 1820-1900 |
| 1554 | n/a | n/a | S | 3 | 3 | 1580 | 1900 | 17th-19th century |
| 1557 | 107 | 8 | S | 13 | 13 | 1780 | 1900 | Mid-late 19th century |
| 1559 | 107 | 8 | S | 10 | 10 | 1720 | 1780 | 1720-1780 |
| 1560 | 107 | 8 | S | 2 | 2 | 1670 | 1930 | 1670-1930 |
| 1564 | 102 | 8 | S | 12 | 9 | 1830 | 1900 | 1830-1900 |
| 1570 | 105 | 8 | S | 5 | 3 | 1580 | 1900 | 18th-19th century |
| 1571 | 102 | 8 | S | 5 | 5 | 1780 | 1900 | 1780-1830 |
| 1572 | 102 | 8 | S | 8 | 8 | 1820 | 1900 | 1820-1840 |
| 1574 | 102 | 8 | S | 15 | 10 | 1794 | 1900 | 1800-1840 |
| 1576 | 102 | 9 | S | 7 | 7 | 1850 | 1900 | 1850-1900 |
| 1584 | 105 | 8 | S | 5 | 2 | 1580 | 1900 | 18th-19th century |
| 1586 | 102 | 8 | M | 72 | 47 | 1820 | 1900 | 1850-1900 |
| 1587 | 102 | 9 | S | 5 | 4 | 1830 | 1900 | 1830-1900 |
| 1592 | n/a | n/a | S | 2 | 2 | 1670 | 1930 | 1670-1930 |
| 1595 | 102 | 7 | S | 2 | 2 | 1630 | 1846 | 1630-1700 |
| 1596 | 102 | 7 | S | 1 | 1 | 1550 | 1800 | 1550-1700 |
| 1597 | 105 | 8 | S | 2 | 2 | 1580 | 1900 | 17th-19th century |

| Context | Trench | Phase | Assemblage size | SC | ENV | Context ED | Context LD | Context considered date |
|---------|---------|-------|-----------------|----|-----|------------|------------|--------------------------------|
| 1599 | 105 | 8 | S | 26 | 13 | 1770 | 1820 | 1800-1840 |
| 1602 | 104 | 9 | M | 62 | 30 | 1830 | 1900 | 1830-1900 |
| 1607 | 104 | 9 | S | 18 | 14 | 1775 | 1840 | 1800-1840 |
| 1609 | 105 | 8 | S | 2 | 2 | 1670 | 1930 | 18th century |
| 1611 | 104 | 8 | S | 1 | 1 | 1550 | 1700 | 1550-1700 |
| 1616 | 109 | 9 | S | 5 | 3 | 1830 | 1900 | 1830-1900 |
| 1619 | 111 | 9 | S | 4 | 4 | 1805 | 1900 | Mid-late 19th century |
| 1624 | 103 | 7 | S | 1 | 1 | 1807 | 1900 | Mid-late 19th century |
| 1628 | 110 | 8 | S | 3 | 3 | 1580 | 1900 | M 17th-19th century |
| 1635 | 112 | 9 | S | 1 | 1 | 1630 | 1680 | 1630-1680 |
| 1637 | 105 | 8 | S | 2 | 2 | 1580 | 1900 | 1580-1900 |
| 1639 | 105 | 7 | S | 3 | 2 | 1580 | 1900 | Mid 17th - 19th century |
| 1641 | 108 | 9 | S | 22 | 15 | 1825 | 1900 | 1825/80-1900 |
| 1646 | 108 | 9 | S | 17 | 10 | 1770 | 1840 | 1770-1830 |
| 1648 | 108 | 7 | S | 16 | 12 | 1770 | 1840 | 1780-1810 |
| 1704 | 132-147 | 8 | S | 3 | 3 | 1700 | 1900 | 19th century |
| 1714 | 151 | 8 | S | 1 | 1 | 1580 | 1900 | 1580-1900 |
| 1715 | 151 | 8 | S | 6 | 2 | 1580 | 1900 | 19th century |
| 1721 | 153 | 8 | S | 2 | 2 | 1680 | 1800 | 1680-1800 |
| 1723 | | | S | 1 | 1 | 1720 | 1780 | 1720-1780 |
| 1728 | 153 | 7 | S | 8 | 7 | 1720 | 1780 | 1720-1780 |
| 1733 | 153 | 5 | S | 5 | 5 | 1480 | 1600 | 1480-1500 |
| 1734 | n/a | n/a | S | 1 | | 1670 | 1930 | 1670-1930 |
| 1737 | 153 | 5 | S | 5 | 5 | 1480 | 1600 | 1480-1500 |
| 1751 | 154 | 8 | M | 39 | 11 | 1850 | 1900 | 1850-1900 |
| 1777 | 153 | 8 | S | 1 | 1 | 1580 | 1900 | 1580-1900 |
| 1778 | 154 | 6 | S | 1 | 1 | 1270 | 1500 | 1270-1500 |
| 1783 | 154 | 4 | S | 3 | 2 | 1080 | 1200 | 1080-1200 |
| 1805 | 154 | 8 | S | 1 | 1 | 1480 | 1900 | Post-medieval |
| 1812 | 153 | 7 | S | 4 | 1 | 1580 | 1900 | 17th-19th century |
| 1813 | 153 | 8 | S | 4 | 3 | 1780 | 1900 | Mid - late 19th century |
| 1815 | 153 | 7 | S | 1 | 1 | 1200 | 1400 | 1200-1400 |
| 1817 | 154 | 8 | S | 1 | 1 | 1270 | 1500 | 1270-1500 |
| 1833 | 156 | 6 | S | 2 | 2 | 1170 | 1350 | 1350-1600 |
| 2053 | 156 | 9 | S | 2 | 2 | 1780 | 1900 | Mid - late 19th century |
| 2055 | 156 | 5 | S | 2 | 2 | 1550 | 1700 | 1550-1700 |
| 2072 | 156 | 8 | S | 5 | 5 | 1800 | 1900 | 1890+ |
| 2075 | 153 | 4 | S | 1 | 1 | 1270 | 1500 | 1270-1500 |
| 2078 | 157 | 8 | S | 4 | 3 | 1830 | 1900 | 1830-1900 |
| 2079 | 154 | 8 | S | 5 | 3 | 1830 | 1900 | Late 19th century |
| 2093 | 157 | 8 | S | 3 | 2 | 1805 | 1900 | Late 19th century |
| 2097 | 158 | 8 | S | 2 | 2 | 1805 | 1900 | Late 19th century |
| 2121 | 157 | 8 | S | 1 | 1 | 1670 | 1930 | Late 17th – early 18th century |
| 2123 | 159 | 8 | S | 14 | 9 | 1820 | 1900 | Mid - late 19th century |
| 2138 | 158 | 8 | S | 1 | 1 | 1670 | 1930 | 19th century |
| 2140 | 158 | 8 | S | 1 | 1 | 1580 | 1900 | 19th century |
| 2148 | 159 | 8 | S | 1 | 1 | 1770 | 1840 | 1770-1840 |
| 2155 | 153 | 5 | S | 1 | 1 | 1350 | 1500 | 1350-1500 |
| 2157 | 159 | 8 | M | 32 | 25 | 1805 | 1900 | 1805-1830 |
| 2176 | 158 | 5 | S | 1 | 1 | 1580 | 1900 | 17th - 19th century |
| 2181 | 158 | 7 | S | 3 | 3 | 1580 | 1650 | 1580-1650 |
| 2186 | 157 | 8 | S | 1 | 1 | 1580 | 1900 | 17th - 19th century |
| 2192 | 165 | 8 | S | 1 | 1 | 1580 | 1900 | 1580-1900 |
| 2200 | 159 | 8 | S | 3 | 3 | 1780 | 1900 | 19th century |
| 2210 | 163 | 8 | S | 2 | 2 | 1850 | 1900 | 1850-1900 |
| 2219 | 165 | 9 | S | 1 | 1 | 1770 | 1840 | Early 19th century |
| 2222 | 164 | 6 | S | 1 | 1 | 1480 | 1610 | 1480-1610 |
| 2227 | 157 | 8 | S | 1 | 1 | 1700 | 1900 | 19th century |
| 2228 | 155 | 9 | S | 20 | 15 | 1850 | 1900 | 1900+ |
| 2229 | 163 | 8 | S | 2 | 2 | 1580 | 1900 | 17th/18th century |
| 2265 | 163 | 7 | S | 1 | 1 | 1630 | 1846 | 1630-1846 |

| Context | Trench | Phase | Assemblage size | SC | ENV | Context ED | Context LD | Context considered date |
|---------|--------|-------|-----------------|----|-----|------------|------------|------------------------------|
| 2266 | 163 | 7 | S | 3 | 3 | 1630 | 1700 | 1630-1700 |
| 2296 | 165 | 8 | S | 3 | 1 | 1780 | 1900 | Late 19th century |
| 2302 | 165 | 8 | S | 6 | 3 | 1780 | 1900 | Mid-late 19th century |
| 2310 | 158 | 8 | S | 3 | 3 | 1580 | 1900 | 17th-19th century |
| 2325 | 165 | 8 | S | 1 | 1 | 1570 | 1846 | L17th-18th century |
| 2335 | 165 | 7 | S | 2 | 2 | 1550 | 1900 | 1550-1900 |
| 2343 | 165 | 3 | S | 1 | 1 | 400 | 1900 | Post-roman |
| 2362 | 168 | 6 | S | 5 | 5 | 1580 | 1900 | 1580-1700 |
| 2364 | 168 | 6 | S | 1 | 1 | 1480 | 1550 | 1480-1550 |
| 2367 | 168 | 4 | S | 5 | 5 | 1050 | 1150 | 1050-1150 |
| 2373 | 168 | 6 | S | 4 | 4 | 1630 | 1846 | 1630-1700 |
| 2376 | 171 | 6 | S | 6 | 2 | 1630 | 1846 | Mid - late 17th century |
| 2382 | 169 | 7 | S | 9 | 9 | 1700 | 1760 | 1700-1720 |
| 2384 | 169 | 7 | S | 1 | 1 | 1630 | 1800 | Late 17th-18th century |
| 2397 | 172 | 6 | S | 2 | 2 | 1500 | 1630 | 1600-1630 |
| 2402 | 170 | 8 | S | 2 | 2 | 1550 | 1700 | 1550-1700 |
| 2411 | 170 | 7 | S | 16 | 6 | 1140 | 1220 | 1140-1220 |
| 2413 | 170 | 7 | S | 8 | 8 | 1500 | 1600 | 1500-1600 |
| 2414 | 170 | 6 | S | 4 | 4 | 1580 | 1900 | 16th/17th century |
| 2419 | 170 | 5 | S | 4 | 4 | 1350 | 1500 | 1350-1500 |
| 2422 | 171 | 5 | S | 12 | 12 | 1170 | 1350 | 1170-1200 |
| 2424 | 170 | 8 | S | 2 | 1 | 1840 | 1900 | 1840-1900 |
| 2425 | 172 | 4 | S | 7 | 6 | 1140 | 1220 | 1140-1220 |
| 2426 | 172 | 7 | S | 2 | 2 | 1630 | 1846 | 1630-1846 |
| 2427 | 170 | 4 | S | 2 | 1 | 1140 | 1220 | 1140-1220 |
| 2429 | 170 | 5 | S | 3 | 2 | 1680 | 1610 | 1480-1610 |
| 2430 | 170 | 5 | S | 9 | 6 | 1400 | 1500 | 1400-1500 |
| 2431 | 171 | 5 | S | 6 | 6 | 1340 | 1500 | 1340-1500 |
| 2432 | 171 | 5 | S | 11 | 9 | 1240 | 1400 | 1240-1350 |
| 2439 | 171 | 5 | S | 4 | 1 | 1240 | 1400 | 1240-1400 |
| 2453 | 170 | 6 | S | 1 | 1 | 1480 | 1600 | 1480-1600 |
| 2458 | 172 | 5 | S | 1 | 1 | 1480 | 1600 | 1480-1600 |
| 2460 | 172 | 4 | S | 1 | 1 | 1000 | 1200 | 1000-1200* |
| 2466 | 171 | 4 | S | 2 | 2 | 1000 | 1200 | 1000-1200 |
| 2472 | 168 | 7 | S | 7 | 5 | 1580 | 1900 | 17th-19th century |
| 2521 | 168 | 5 | S | 8 | 5 | 1480 | 1550 | 1480-1550 |
| 2527 | 175 | 4 | S | 2 | 2 | 1140 | 1220 | 1140-1220 |
| 2529 | 175 | 4 | S | 2 | 2 | 1080 | 1200 | 1080-1200 |
| 2543 | 178 | 9 | S | 4 | 4 | 1850 | 1900 | 1850-1900 |
| 2550 | BH11 | 8 | S | 2 | 2 | 1830 | 1900 | 1850-1900 |
| 2564 | BH14 | 9 | S | 1 | 1 | 1550 | 1700 | 1550-1700 |
| 2611 | BH26 | 8 | S | 4 | 4 | 1480 | 1900 | 19th century |
| 2622 | 182 | 9 | S | 6 | 5 | 1830 | 1900 | 1850-1900 |
| 2667 | 186 | 4 | S | 8 | 5 | 1270 | 1350 | 1270-1350 |
| 2668 | 186 | 8 | S | 4 | 2 | 1810 | 1900 | Late 19th-early 20th century |
| 2673 | 186 | 8 | S | 1 | 1 | 1480 | 1900 | 19th-20th century |
| 2684 | 186 | 8 | M | 47 | 26 | 1850 | 1900 | Late 19th-20th century |
| 2686 | 186 | 8 | S | 16 | 15 | 1830 | 1900 | Late 19th century |
| 2687 | 186 | 1 | S | 1 | 1 | 1580 | 1900 | Unknown/Intrusive |
| 2689 | 186 | 8 | S | 12 | 9 | 1825 | 1900 | Mid-late 19th century |
| 2693 | 186 | 5 | S | 6 | 3 | 1830 | 1900 | 1830-1900 |
| 2715 | 188 | 8 | S | 1 | 1 | 1550 | 1900 | 19th century |
| 2732 | 190 | 8 | S | 24 | 6 | 1770 | 1840 | 1800-1840 |
| 2755 | 195 | 9 | S | 2 | 2 | 1580 | 1900 | 1580-1700 |
| 2758 | 196 | 9 | S | 3 | 1 | 1820 | 1900 | 1820-1900 |
| 2761 | 193 | 9 | S | 3 | 1 | 1830 | 1900 | 1850-1900 |
| 2771 | 194 | 9 | S | 18 | 5 | 1830 | 1900 | 1850-1900 |
| 2785 | 200 | 7 | S | 1 | 1 | 1580 | 1900 | 1580-1900 |
| 2787 | 200 | 8 | S | 9 | 2 | 1760 | 1830 | 1760-1830 |
| 2790 | 202 | 9 | S | 5 | 4 | 1770 | 1840 | 1770-1840* |
| 2794 | 203 | 8 | S | 6 | 3 | 1780 | 1900 | Mid-late 19th century |

| Context | Trench | Phase | Assemblage size | SC | ENV | Context ED | Context LD | Context considered date |
|---------|--------|-------|-----------------|----|-----|------------|------------|-------------------------|
| 2796 | 204 | 8 | S | 13 | 5 | 1780 | 1900 | Mid-late 19th century |
| 2797 | 205 | 9 | S | 1 | 1 | 1580 | 1900 | 17th-19th century |
| 2808 | 209 | 8 | S | 4 | 4 | 1770 | 1840 | 1770-1840 |
| 2820 | 213 | 8 | S | 1 | 1 | 1780 | 1900 | 1780-1900 |
| 2822 | 214 | 8 | S | 1 | 1 | 1830 | 1900 | 1850-1900 |
| 2825 | 215 | 8 | S | 1 | 1 | 1830 | 1900 | 1850-1900 |
| 2827 | 216 | 8 | S | 1 | 1 | 1794 | 1900 | 19th century |
| 2852 | 155 | 8 | S | 5 | 4 | 1780 | 1900 | Mid – late 19th century |
| 2853 | 155 | 8 | S | 2 | 2 | 1670 | 1900 | Late 18th-19th century |
| 2868 | 252 | 7 | S | 1 | 1 | 1700 | 1900 | 1700-1900 |
| 2877 | 253 | 8 | S | 1 | 1 | 1550 | 1900 | 17th-19th century |
| 2878 | 253 | 4 | S | 1 | 1 | 1050 | 1200 | 1050-1200 |

Table 11. FLB03: distribution of the pottery showing for each context what pottery occurs in it, its Trench location, phase, assemblage size, the number of sherds (SC: sherd count) and ENV, as well as the date range of the latest pottery type (Context ED; LD) and a suggested deposition date.

Phase 4: Medieval

Phase 4 produced a total of 341 sherds/182 ENV of pottery. The main period of activity according to the pottery spans the 12th to 15th centuries.

Trench 14, 18b

Fill [233] of ditch [243] produced three sherds from jugs in KING and LOND indicating deposition between 1240-1350

Trench 27

Two features of note are recorded in this phase. The earliest was the large pit [381] which produced in its fills [373], [374] and [380] what appears to be a chronological sequence of pottery types (see Table 11 for spot dates), however the vast majority of the jugs are plain and indicate a 14th-century deposition date. The pottery types recorded in this feature are CBW, KING, LMSR, LOND and SHER. The second fill [372] produced the only obvious cooking pot as CBW FT, which together with a sherd of KING and other sherds of CBW dated this context to c.1340-1400. The latest fill [371] produced a residual sherd of LCOAR NFR, besides sherds of KING and LOND, which possibly indicates a mid 14th-century group of pottery.

The second feature of interest was the large pit or possible ditch [379] which contained in its fill [375] a notable quantity of Surrey whitewares as CBW and CHEA and included dateable forms as a CBW FT and a contemporary plain conical jug (CBW CONP), besides a biconical jug in Cheam ware (CHEA BIC), dated 1350-1440. There is also a sherd of Siegburg stoneware with a probable soda-ash glaze present. Other wares (KING, LOND and SHER) are as singular sherds and are probably residual. The group of pottery from this feature therefore appears to be 15th century in date and the biconical jug may date it to before 1340.

Trench [42]

The pottery recovered from the backfilling of two wells in this trench is of interest. The earliest group was derived from fill [651] of well [652] and produced mostly sherds of jars in SHER; FL and one vessel in SSW, while jug sherds occur as LOND and SHER: the pottery types indicate deposition between 1270 and 1350. The latest group of pottery came from fill [650] of well [625] and SHER was most frequent and included jars with applied vertical, thumbled strips. Sherds of a LOND jug was present and the latest pottery type was a sherd of KING indicating a c.1240-1350 deposition date.

Trench 54

This trench produced a notable quantity of deposits producing medieval pottery (123 sherds/78 ENV). The most meaningful groups of pottery were derived from two cut features: [854] and [857]. Feature [857] represents the butt end of a ditch or rubbish pit. Its fill [857] produced pottery deposited 1170-1220 by the presence of MCS, SHER; FL and SSW and these appear to be as jar forms. The primary fill [855] of rubbish pit [854] produced fragmentary sherds of KING, LOND and SHER; FL indicating deposition between 1240 and 1350. The later fill [853] produced sherds of jars in SHER and MISC, besides jug sherds in LOND and infers backfilling of the feature during 1170-1350.

Trench 153

The linear ditch [1842] produced in its fill [2075] a single sherd of a CBW jug dated 1270-1500

Trench 154

The greyish brown silty sand layer [1783] produced sherds of an LCOAR early rounded jug and a sherd of ESHER, indicating deposition dated 1080-1200.

Trench 168

The linear feature [2368] produced four sherds of ESHER and a single sherd of ESUR and all were sooted indicating these forms were used for cooking. A deposition date of 1050-1150 is suggested.

Trench 186

The moat fill [2667] produced eight sherds of pottery and all are jug sherds in CBW, KING PELL; SBOSS and LOND indicating deposition between 1270 and 1350.

Phase 5: Late Medieval to Tudor

This phase produced a total of 189 sherds/103 ENV and much of the pottery was recovered from plough soils.

Trenches 14 and 18b

These two trenches produced fills ([230], [231], [232] and [241]) from ditch [242] which contained important medieval vessels. Fill [241] produced the Earlswood zoomorphic jug, while fill [232] produced mostly sherds of Kingston-type ware, including the complete profile of a stamped boss jug, besides the base of a LOND bottle and a jar in SHER. The pottery present in these fills on the whole suggests deposition between c.1270 and 1340 (see Table 11).

Trenches 168 and 170

Pit [2420] was revealed in both trenches. Fill [2419] was dated to the late 14th/15th century by the presence of CHEA and LLON, while fill [2521] produced pottery types which occur together between 1480-1550. These wares are sherds of PMRE and SMPMR, besides a base in possible CITG and the rim of a standing costrel in EBORD.

Trench 171

Pottery was solely recovered in this trench from ditch or pit [2396]. The pottery types recovered from these fills were wide ranging, while other fills ([2432] and [2439]) contained pottery types indicating a deposition date of 1240-1350/1400. The latest pottery was recovered from fill [2431] and produced late medieval CBW forms as a bowl and cooking pot with flat rims dated 1340-1500. The latest fill [2422] produced residual pottery as early medieval wares: EMGY, EMFL and MORG, while the latest wares, such as LCOAR and SHER; FL indicated a deposition date of 1170-1200.

Phase 6: 17th century

A total of 109 sherds/64 ENV of pottery was recovered from this period. A notable quantity of residual medieval pottery was recovered from mostly soil layers, such as [805], while the LOND aquamanile was noted in fill [284] of ditch [252], Trench 18.

Trench 2

The linear terrace cut [42] produced a small group of pottery dated to the 18th century by the presence of a sherd of TGW BLUE and a small rounded bowl in CHPO BW. The main pottery type present is PMR as sherds from a bowl, dish, flower pot and a jar.

Trench 171

The rubbish pit [2377] was dated to the mid to late 17th century by the presence of a TGW C nozzled flower vase, possibly reflecting the contemporary craze for growing tulips. Contemporary with the sherds of TGW C in this feature was a fragment of a Frechen jug.

Phase 7: 18th century

There are a total of 170 sherds/126 ENV of pottery noted in this phase. Much of the pottery was

recovered from subsoil layers, which did produce mostly post-medieval pottery types, which contrasts with similar deposits noted in Phase 6, which produced mainly medieval pottery.

Trench 9

The back fill of the cess pit [202] produced a group of pottery dated 1580-1600. The main source of the pottery consists of local coarse red earthenwares as PMRE (13 sherds/4 ENV) that include a bowl or dish and a cauldron and its slipware version: PMSRG (eight sherds/2 ENV) and PMSRY (three sherds/3 ENV) which occur as bowl or dish forms. The base of a Cistercian ware cup is present and the latest pottery type is PMBL as the complete profile of a flared cup. Imported wares are noted in this feature as a Dutch slipware cauldron and a Frechen stoneware jug and rounded mug.

Trench 153

The demolition layer [1728] was dated to c.1720-80 by the presence of SWSG in the form of a cup and plate and this occurred with contemporary sherds of TGW BLUE; C and sherds of RBORB and PMR, which includes a rounded jar.

Phase 8: 19th century

Recovered from this phase were 889 sherds of pottery representing 611 ENV. Much of the material was derived from soil layers and its condition is on the whole fragmentary and consists of 19th-century industrial finewares and has very little merit in discussing in detail.

Trench 155

Moat fill [2852] produced transfer printed wares with mid-late 19th-century designs which dated the deposit.

Trench 186

The moat fills ([2668], [2684] and [2689]) in this trench produced a greater quantity of pottery, a wider range of pottery types and more complete mid-late 19th-century vessels compared to that of Trench 155. These fills contained mostly domestic wares, although a small quantity of stoneware production waste indicated that some of this material was derived from sources off site.

Phase 9: 20th century/Modern

The greatest quantity of pottery was recovered from this phase as 1016 sherds/706 ENV. However, the material is in much the same condition as that from Phase 8 and was derived from mostly top soils or makeup and dump layers and therefore not discussed in detail.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE ASSEMBLAGE

The pottery has significance at a local level as it demonstrates activity on a medieval and post-medieval high status site: The Bishop's Palace. The range of pottery-types in the assemblage is on the whole in keeping with the ceramic profile for the London area. The assemblage was mostly derived from on site activities, however waste material from the nearby Fulham Pottery, established in c.1672 by John Dwight and the large quantity of material (mostly unstratified) derived from the infilling of the moat in the 1920s, demonstrates that a proportion of the collection was derived from other locations.

Saxon

Despite the fact that that an estate was in existence in AD 704 on the site, the single sherd of residual Saxon pottery adds next to nothing to the understanding of the site's history during this period. The sherd may even date to the Early Saxon period and before the known date the estate was established.

Medieval

The medieval pottery is of significance for demonstrating what was being marketed to the Bishop's Palace and the activities associated with it. The early medieval pottery, dated 1050-1200 occurs as small quantities in stratified deposits and it is largely fragmentary and indicates very little for the associated activities on the site at this time. The 'high medieval' period, c.1200-1350 is dominated by South Hertfordshire greywares as mostly kitchen wares, while table wares are mostly supplied by the London area glazed wares and the Surrey whitewares from Kingston as jugs. The late medieval wares, c.1350-1500, is typical for the London area and was mostly supplied by Surrey whitewares as Surrey-Hampshire coarse border ware and to a lesser extent Cheam ware. These wares provided both kitchen and table wares. Better quality ceramics are rare on this excavation, such as Essex Mill Green ware and absent is late medieval Hertfordshire glazed ware, while what is present in these wares are a small quantity of Earlswood ware and Tudor Green ware. Additionally there are very few imported wares, only noted as single sherds of probable jugs in French Saintonge ware and Siegburg stoneware. Although assigning status to ceramics can be misleading, on the whole the medieval assemblage appears to be very mundane with no obvious prestigious wares or forms present, except for the aquamanile, and probably associated with the high table in the hall or in private quarters. The medieval pottery forms are also rather mundane and do not demonstrate the presence of more specialised cooking forms (such as pipkins) or food serving wares. The assemblage does however demonstrate the temporal development of vessel forms throughout the medieval period.

Post-medieval

For most of the post-medieval period phases the London area coarse red earthenwares dominate and

the better quality Surrey-Hampshire border wares, particularly the whiteware, and the Essex finewares are relatively rare on the excavation. London tin-glazed wares are also fairly poorly represented during the 17th and 18th centuries. Imported wares were more frequent on the site from the 16th century and reflect the general trend for London. However, there are a small number of high status ceramics that includes a late 15th-early 16th-century Central Italian tin-glazed ware vessel and an early 17th-century Swatow Chinese porcelain small rounded bowl, besides the late 17th-century Dutch tin-glaze ware drainer. The latter two vessels were both found in mid to late 19th-century dated contexts and may reflect curated items. There is a relatively small quantity of 18th-century pottery recorded on the site and this consists of mostly London area red earthenwares, tin-glazed ware, white salt-glazed and London stonewares, which includes products and kiln furniture, notably saggars from the local Fulham Pottery. The products of the latter pot house have been well documented (Green 1999) and need very little further comment. The 19th-century pottery typically has a non-local ceramic profile consisting of industrial finewares mostly associated with production in the Midlands.

The pottery associated with the infilling of the moat during the 1920s is interesting for the range of wares and forms, which are often intact and not normally encountered archaeologically. However, as this element of the assemblage is mostly unstratified and from offsite sources, then it has little relevance to the activities associated with the site.

The range of forms increased during the post-medieval period compared to that of the medieval period and reflects changes in North West European society during the 16th and 17th centuries. Certainly there are forms and pottery types that can be associated with a high status site such as Fulham Palace and the presence of tea drinking and high dining wares reflect the uptake of these social niceties. The tin-glazed ware wine bin label also indicates an organized wine cellar. The presence of a notable quantity of German stoneware seltzer bottles is of interest and reflects the popularity of drinking spa waters which were fashionable from the mid 18th century onwards. However, notable quantities of seltzer bottles may be part of the material culture of the residences of clergy as these were conspicuous on the site of a rectory in Woodford, North East London (WO-OC 95: Jarrett 1995). Besides indications of higher socio-economic groups of pottery found in the assemblage, there are also low socio-economic wares and these almost certainly reflect servants living and working in the main house, besides other workers located in ancillary palace buildings and areas, such as gardeners. As the excavation trenches were also located within the landscaped area and walled garden of the Bishop's Palace, then it was not surprising that there was a notable quantity of flower pots and other horticultural ceramics and these are of some interest for demonstrating this activity on the site.

POTENTIAL

The pottery has the potential to demonstrate temporally the changes in both the ceramic profile and the activities on the site and relate this to the socio-economic status of its various end users. The

pottery also is a useful dating tool for the features and deposits in which it was found and to provide a sequence for them. A number of vessels merit illustration or photographing. Other comparable local medieval and post-medieval pottery assemblages exist, particularly from the walled garden area of Fulham Palace (Jarrett 2012), besides at 31-35 Fulham High Street (Blackmore 2003) and Fulham Island (Jarrett in prep). At last one other Bishop's Palace has been excavated in the London area: Winchester Palace, Southwark (Seeley *et al* 2006), although the material culture from this site is poorly published, that excavation may provide comparative material.

Saxon

The single sherd of Saxon pottery is residual and has no potential.

Medieval

The medieval pottery does have the potential to demonstrate a ceramic profile for the site. It does differ slightly from that of London in that the South Hertfordshire greywares are more frequent than other pottery types for the period 1170-1350 and this may reflect the site's closer proximity to this pottery type's production centres in Hertfordshire and Middlesex. The miscellaneous wares may also have been derived from upstream distribution along the Thames as well as from pottery production centres not fully understood or recognised in West London. To a certain extent, the medieval pottery also demonstrates what activities are associated with the medieval palace. Certainly a kitchen, a hall and private areas existed where the pottery was used by both the Bishop of London (when he was in residence) and his staff and the distribution of the pottery may relate to these locations. A number of vessels are of interest in their own right, such as the fragment of a London-type ware aquamanile and the Earlswood ware zoomorphic jug.

Post-medieval

The post-medieval assemblage is certainly more complicated than that of the medieval component. Higher status wares are much more visible than previously and in keeping with such a residence: the Dutch tin-glaze drainer, the wine bin label, as well as the 18th-century Creamwares and the small quantity of Chinese porcelains, which were the possessions of most levels of society from the end of the 17th century. Other wares and forms may reflect the activities of servants, such as those working in the kitchen or gardeners and their distribution may reflect this in the documentary and cartographic evidence.

RESEARCH AIMS

A number of research aims have been previously suggested as avenues of further research (Jarrett

2009).

- Does the documentary evidence for the land use of the Bishop's Palace give a better interpretation of the pottery uses for the different periods?
- Do the ceramics reflect the documentary evidence for the socio-economic status of the inhabitants of Fulham Palace?

Further research aims can be suggested:

- How does the post-Roman ceramic profile of FLB03 excavation compare to that of London and other local Fulham assemblages?
- Do the horticultural wares inform upon their development on the site and where were they used?
- How does the assemblage from FLB03 compare to that from other bishops' palaces?

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER WORK

A pottery report is required for the publication of the site, but should include material from the archaeological work on the walled garden area (FPW12: Jarrett 2012). Up to 20 illustrations and/or photographs would be required to supplement the text. The unidentified fabrics require showing to other local specialists.

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Appendix 4: Clay Tobacco Pipe Assessment

By Chris Jarrett

INTRODUCTION

This assessment report brings together all of the clay tobacco pipes excavated during the different phases of archaeological work at Fulham Palace (FLB03). Previous work on the clay tobacco pipes has been reported upon (Jarrett 2003; 2009a; 2009b).

A small sized assemblage of clay tobacco pipes was recovered from the site (fifteen boxes). The majority of the fragments are in a good condition, demonstrating that they had been deposited soon after breakage; however, a small part of some groups contained small quantities of residual material. The assemblage is derived from 141 contexts, producing only small groups of pipes (fewer than 30 fragments) and it has to be stated that frequently contexts only produced a single bowl.

All the clay tobacco pipes (447 fragments, of which 48 were unstratified) were recorded in an ACCESS database and classified by Atkinson and Oswald's (1969) typology (AO), although the 18th-century examples are by Oswald's (1975) typology and prefixed OS. The pipes are further coded by decoration and quantified by fragment count and bowls are counted as minimum numbers. The degree of milling on 17th-century examples has been noted and recorded in quarters, besides their quality of finish. The clay tobacco pipe bowl types date to between 1580-1910, although the 1610-40 dated examples are absent. Where maker's marks are present then the possible local master pipe maker is suggested as the manufacturer. However, it is possible for a set of initials on a clay tobacco pipe to be assigned to a number of contemporary London pipe makers (see Oswald 1975, 130-49). The tobacco pipes are discussed by their types and distribution.

THE CLAY TOBACCO PIPES AND OTHER RELATED TOBACCO PIPE SMOKING ITEMS

The assemblage can be quantified as 107 bowls, six nibs (mouth parts), 332 stems, a possible cigarette holder and a Bakelite mouth piece for a wooden pipe.

The bowl types

1580-1610

AO3: one bowl of a good quality of finish and no milling of the rim, although it has been noticeably bottered. Bottering is the process whereby a disc or button with a circular groove is placed over the rim of the bowl and twisted to make the aperture stronger and symmetrical. The bowl was residual in context [2755].

1640-1660

AO9: one spurred bowl with a rounded profile, of a fair finish and almost continuous milling, context [1648].

AO10: three heeled bowls with a rounded profile. The extent of the milling of the rim is noted as two with a quarter and one with three quarter milling and all of a fair finish. The bowls were noted in contexts [6], [634] and [1353].

1640-1670

AO11 or AO12: one bowl survives only as a heart-shaped heel found in context [1407].

1660-1680

AO15: twelve, spurred rounded bowls with a quarter to three quarters milling and mostly of a fair finish with one poor quality item present. The bowls were found singly as an unstratified example and in contexts [7], [70], [290], [590], [595], [1509], [2265], [2365], [2362], while two bowls were noted in context [2406]. A tall variant is also noted which could be a short AO19 type, context [2411].

AO17: one heeled bowl of a tall West Country type with a 'chinned' profile and it is more angled than the usual type. The bowl is not milled and has a fair finish. This item was recovered from context [2362]. The bowl may represent a London made product as find spots for these types of bowls tend to be concentrated in the Westminster area and were possibly made by migrant pipe makers from the West Country.

AO18: five, angled heeled bowls with straight sided or slightly barrelled profiles and these have a quarter, half and full milling and are mostly of a fair finish except for one example with a good quality of finish. The bowls are unstratified and recorded singularly in contexts [19], [1353] and [2079].

1680-1710

AO20: five, angled heeled bowls with a rounded profile and these have no or a quarter milling and are of a fair and good quality of finish. One example has a splayed heel. The bowls were found singularly in contexts [1613], [2130], [2373], [2382] and [2755].

AO21: eight examples of an angled, heeled type with a straight back and rounded front. The bowls are of a fair or good finish and have no or a quarter milling. The bowls occur singularly as an unstratified item and in contexts [636], [1407], [1538], [2373] and [2755], while two bowls are noted in [2382].

AO22: three bowls with heels and straight sides and these have a quarter milling of the rim and are of a fair finish. The bowls were recovered from contexts [70], [1559] and [2370].

1690-1720

AO23: one spurred bowl with a rounded profile and flaring rim, however the example here is a larger more chinned example and it was found in context [2771]. This bowl type probably represents a non-local product as it is rarely found in London.

1700-1780

AO25: two fragmentary bowls that could not be assigned to Oswald's (1975) OS10; OS11 or OS12 types. The bowls were recovered from contexts [84] and [1353].

1700-1740

OS10: nine, upright heeled bowls with thick stems. Only one example is maker marked with a possible *fleur de lis* over a dot in relief on each side of the heel and this bowl was unstratified, Trench 174. The other bowls were recovered from contexts [39], [460], [1602], [1728] and [2755], while four bowls in total were unstratified.

1730-1760

OS11: one fragmentary heeled, large bowl found in context [1537].

1730-1780

OS12: six, upright heeled bowls with thin stems. Four bowls are not maker marked (contexts [460], [595], [1534] and [2148]), while two bowls are initialled on their heels:

G I: possibly made by George Joscelyn, apprenticed to T. Balme in 1752 (Oswald 1975, 139). The bowl is unstratified.

H P: the pipe maker is yet to be identified in London and the bowl was recovered from context [2755].

OS22: one, upright bowl with a trimmed spur and illegible initials and found in context [634].

1730-1800

AO26: one damaged spurred bowl (either an OS22 or an OS23) with the Hanoverian coat of arms and initialled T E: the pipe maker is not documented. The bowl was recovered from context [1490].

1770-1845

AO27: two bowls with square heels and both maker marked:

* *: with stars on the heel and moulded different size fluting, while oak leaf borders occur on the front and back of the bowl and it was recorded in context [2976].

I P: one bowl surviving mostly as the spur, possibly made by John Pratt, 1805-11, Richmond. The bowl was recovered from context [1574].

1820-1860

AO28: twelve spurred bowls and seven are maker marked:

* *: one bowl with a star on each side of the heel and oak leaf and grass borders on the front and back of the bowl: context [2796].

+ +: a small bowl made in a worn mould with a cross on each side of the heel and decorated with acorn and oak leaf borders on the front and back of the bowl: unstratified, Trench 155.

I ?: one plain, damaged bowl with an over trimmed spur and the family name is missing:, context [2755].

T C: two bowls are noted with different decoration. One example has only acorn and oak leaf borders on the front and back of the bowl: unstratified, Trench 160. A second bowl has fluting of an even size and drapes around the rim: context [2796]. These bowls were probably made by the local clay tobacco pipe maker Thomas Coomer, Fulham, 1841-56 (Hammond n.d.).

J H: one bowl with only an oak leaf border on the front of the bowl, context [2123] and it was probably made by John Harris, 1840, Wandsworth Road (see also Oswald 1975, 138).

H S: one bowl surviving only as a spur, context [1515]. Possibly made by Harry Sturman, Fulham (Hammond n.d.)

The unmarked AO28 bowls consist of three plain examples (contexts [1422], [2852] and [2684]), while one bowl has a leaf border only on its front (context [2758]) and an unstratified example has leaf borders on the front and back of the bowl. Additionally a very decorative example from context [2684] has its spur missing and its bowl is decorated with oak leaf borders, while the fluting was smoothed away on its upper half and curved leaves are found around the base of the bowl.

1840-1880

AO29: four heeled bowls with sloping rims. Two bowls are moulded in the shape of an acorn with leaf borders on the front and back of the bowl and are distinguished as having a rounded heel base (unstratified, Trench 155 and context [2852]). There are also two maker marked bowls:

W ?C: one bowl with the family name uncertain, but probably a C. The bowl is decorated with oak leaf borders on the front and back of the bowl, the latter poorly moulded, context [2852]. There are no contemporary Fulham or Hammersmith pipe makers documented with these initials, although other contemporary master pipe makers are known who could have made this bowl (Oswald 1975, 134).

E S: One bowl which resembles an Irish style type by the moulded milling around the rim. On the stem is noted as incuse stamps the name and address of 'E. SP[AULL] [BERMOND]SEY ST. S.E.'. This bowl was made by Mrs Elizabeth Spaul, 1880-99, Tabard Street, Borough (Oswald 1975, 145). The bowl was found in context [457].

1840-1910

AO30: six bowls classified as without heels or stems and none is maker marked. Three of the bowls are moulded with the top two thirds of the bowl moulded in the style of a staved and bound barrel,

while on each side of the lower third of the bowl is found a triangle and scrolls which continue on to the stem. The bowls are unstratified (two bowls: Trench 157) and from context [2796]. A second AO30 bowl design is unstratified (Trench 160) and is a large example with corresponding fluting, alternating with curved strap like ribs. One very decorative bowl has alternating vertical panels (with flat or rounded tops). The panels are either plain or contain oak leaves and acorns, while on the top and base of the stem there are relief moulded oak leaves and grass borders. This bowl was unstratified in Trench 160. Another unstratified bowl from Trench 155 is decorated with fluting.

AO33: three Irish type bowls with heels and moulded milling around the rim. The first bowl is of a large type and the interior of the base has four holes around a central one above a small cavity. This bowl design is likely to have been patented. It is unstratified and from Trench 155. A second bowl has a Gouda (Low Countries) type shield on each side of the heel and on the right side of the stem is a partially impressed incuse stamp '....ORWOOD' and the maker cannot so far be traced. The bowl was unstratified and from Trench 160. The third bowl is initialled on the heel C W, context [13] and was probably made by Christian Woelhaf, 1888-99, Barnsbury Road, Kings Cross (Oswald 1975, 148).

An unidentified bowl type

From context [595] was recovered a damaged bowl, with a more obtuse angle than usual and scoring rather than milling around the rim. The bowl is similar to Dutch types, although it may not be from that source. It was recovered with bowls of a 1730-1780 date, although it may be earlier.

Fragmentary bowls

There are additionally fragments from seventeen other bowls that could not be easily assigned to a type although some of these items had dateable characteristics. Fragments of bowls dated c.1680-1710 were noted in contexts [1559], [2373] and [2382], while 18th-century examples were noted in deposits [17] and [1607]. Parts of 19th-century bowls were noted in context [12], where on each side of the heel was a circular mark, additionally a fragment with an oak leaf and acorn border came from [1520] and late 19th-century bowl parts were noted in deposit [1559] as the front of a bowl moulded in wicker basket design and context [2693] produced a fragmentary cutty type bowl.

Decorated stems

There are five decorated stems. Rouletted decoration on 17th- or 18th-century dated stems was noted as two examples. The simplest example came from context [805] and has an overlapping thick, milled line around the stem circumference. More elaborate rouletting was noted on two stems. First and recorded in context [595] is a stem with milled, overlapping lines around its circumference and below it is a rouletted line of a repeating border of a diamond containing a dot. The second rouletted design is more complex and consists of half circles with frond ends, over a line of dots, separated by two lines, which are in turn over alternating ovals with internal dots and small ovals with spirals at each end. This is in turn over two lines containing diagonal dashes, over an alternating dart with

circles containing possible flowers. This stem was recovered from context [1721].

Nineteenth-century moulded decoration was noted on two stems. From context [2845] the design did not survive in enough detail to be certain of what it represented. A stem from context [2417] has relief decoration with dart type borders and '...RKET' on the right side of the stem and 'A...' and a vine on the left side.

Other smoking paraphernalia

In pipe clay there is a 'horizontal' pipe stamped with incuse diamonds around the end and this was recovered from context [17]. It is possibly a cigarette holder, but the item requires more research. Dating to the end of the 19th and 20th century is a Bakelite type mouthpiece for a wooden pipe and this was recovered from context [2304] and is an unusual archaeological find

DISTRIBUTION

The clay tobacco pipes were recovered from Phases 1 and 4 to 9. Their distribution is shown in Table 1. The distribution of the clay tobacco pipes are briefly discussed by phase.

| Context | Trench | Final Phase | No. fragments | of Size | Context ED | Context LD | Part, bowl types (and makers) | Context considered date |
|---------|---------|-------------|---------------|---------|------------|------------|--|-------------------------|
| 5 | 1 | 9 | 1 | S | 1580 | 1910 | Stem | 1580-1910 |
| 6 | 1 | 9 | 2 | S | 1640 | 1660 | x1 AO10, stem | 1640-1660 |
| 7 | 1 | 9 | 1 | S | 1660 | 1680 | x1 AO15 | 1660-11680 |
| 11 | 1 | 9 | 4 | S | 1580 | 1910 | stems | 1580-1910 |
| 12 | 2 | 9 | 5 | S | 1580 | 1910 | x1 19 th century bowl initialled on the heel O O, stems | 19th century |
| 13 | 2 | 9 | 3 | S | 1840 | 1910 | x1 AO33 (C W), Stems | 1840-1910 |
| 14 | 1 | 9 | 3 | S | 1580 | 1910 | Stems | 1580-1910 |
| 17 | 1 | 9 | 5 | S | 1580 | 1910 | Bowl fragments, ?cigarette holder | 18th century |
| 19 | 1 | 9 | 3 | S | 1660 | 1680 | x1 AO18 | 1660-1680 |
| 30 | 2 | 9 | 2 | S | 1580 | 1910 | Stems | 1580-1910 |
| 39 | 2 | 9 | 2 | S | 1700 | 1740 | x1 OS10 | 1700-1740 |
| 70 | 7 | 9 | 3 | S | 1680 | 1710 | x1 AO15, x1 AO22 | 1680-1710 |
| 83 | 4 | 9 | 2 | S | 1580 | 1910 | Stems | 1580-1910 |
| 84 | 4 | 9 | 6 | S | 1700 | 1780 | Stems | 1700-1770/80 |
| 200 | 9 | 9 | 1 | S | 1580 | 1910 | x1 AO25 | 1580-1900 |
| 224 | 13 | 7 | 1 | S | 1580 | 1910 | Stem | 1580-1900 |
| 229 | 14, 18b | 7 | 1 | S | 1580 | 1910 | Stem | 1580-1900 |
| 266 | 14, 18b | 7 | 1 | S | 1580 | 1910 | Stem | 1580-1900 |
| 290 | 22 | 5 | 1 | S | 1660 | 1680 | x1 AO15 | 1660-1680 |
| 299 | 23 | 8 | 12 | S | 1580 | 1910 | Stems | 1580-1900 |
| 304 | 22 | 8 | 1 | S | 1580 | 1910 | Stem | 1580-1900 |
| 318 | 23 | 8 | 1 | S | 1580 | 1910 | Stem | 1580-1900 |
| 457 | 31 | 9 | 1 | S | 1840 | 1880 | x1 AO29 (E S) | 1840-1880 |
| 460 | 31 | 8 | 3 | S | 1730 | 1780 | x1 OS10, x1 OS12 | 1730-1740 |
| 472 | 33 | 9 | 1 | S | 1580 | 1910 | Bowl fragment | 18th-19th century |
| 480 | 35 | 8 | 1 | S | 1580 | 1910 | Stem | 1580-1900 |
| 590 | 41 | 8 | 2 | S | 1660 | 1680 | x1 AO15 | 1660-1680 |
| 593 | BSDR | 8 | 1 | S | 1580 | 1910 | Stem | 1580-1910 |
| 595 | BSDR | 8 | 12 | S | 1730 | 1780 | Unidentified bowl, x1 AO15, x1 OS12, stems | 1730-1780 |

| Context | Trench | Final Phase | No. fragments | of Size | Context ED | Context LD | Part, bowl types (and makers) | Context considered date |
|---------|--------|-------------|---------------|---------|------------|------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 596 | 41 | 8 | 2 | S | 1580 | 1910 | Stems | 1580-1910 |
| 620 | BSDR | 8 | 1 | S | 1580 | 1910 | Stem | 1580-1910 |
| 634 | BSDR | 8 | 3 | S | 1730 | 1780 | x1 AO10, x1 OS22 (? ?), nib, stem | 1730-1780 |
| 636 | BSDR | 8 | 3 | S | 1680 | 1710 | x1 AO21, | 1680-1710 |
| 805 | 54 | 6 | 2 | S | 1580 | 1910 | Stems | 1580-1900 |
| 1066 | 67 | 8 | 1 | S | 1580 | 1910 | Stem | 1580-1900 |
| 1154 | 74 | 8 | 3 | S | 1580 | 1910 | Nib, stems | 1580-1900 |
| 1206 | 77 | 8 | 1 | S | 1580 | 1910 | Stem | 1580-1900 |
| 1353 | 83 | 9 | 4 | S | 1700 | 1780 | x1 AO10, x1 AO18, x1 AO25 | 1700-1780 |
| 1407 | 93 | 8 | 5 | S | 1680 | 1710 | x1 AO11/12, x1 AO21 (G) | 1680-1710 |
| 1422 | 99 | 1 | 3 | S | 1820 | 1860 | x1 AO28 | 1820-1860 |
| 1506 | 100 | 8 | 5 | S | 1580 | 1910 | Stems | 1580-1910 |
| 1507 | 100 | 8 | 3 | S | 1580 | 1910 | Stems | 1580-1910 |
| 1509 | 100 | 9 | 1 | S | 1660 | 1680 | x1 AO15 | 1660-1680 |
| 1512 | 101 | 9 | 4 | S | 1580 | 1910 | Stems | 1580-1900 |
| 1513 | 102 | 9 | 2 | S | 1580 | 1910 | Stems | 1580-1900 |
| 1514 | 106 | 9 | 4 | S | 1580 | 1910 | Stems | 1580-1900 |
| 1515 | 106 | 9 | 7 | S | 1820 | 1860 | x1 AO28 (S H), Stems | 1820-1860 |
| 1516 | 101 | 8 | 1 | S | 1580 | 1910 | Stem | 1580-1910 |
| 1518 | 106 | 9 | 8 | S | 1580 | 1910 | Stems | 1580-1910 |
| 1519 | 102 | 9 | 2 | S | 1580 | 1910 | Stems | 1580-1910 |
| 1520 | 106 | 8 | 5 | S | 1580 | 1910 | Decorated bowl fragment | 19th century |
| 1521 | 101 | 8 | 5 | S | 1580 | 1910 | Stems | 1580-1910 |
| 1524 | 101 | 7 | 1 | S | 1580 | 1910 | Stem | 1580-1910 |
| 1530 | 101 | 8 | 1 | S | 1580 | 1910 | Stem | 1580-1910 |
| 1531 | 106 | 8 | 5 | S | 1580 | 1910 | Stems | 1580-1910 |
| 1532 | 101 | 9 | 3 | S | 1580 | 1910 | Nib, stems | 1580-1910 |
| 1534 | 101 | 8 | 2 | S | 1730 | 1780 | x1 OS12 | 1730-1780 |
| 1537 | 106 | 7 | 11 | S | 1730 | 1780 | x1 OS11 | 1700-1740 |
| 1538 | 106 | 7 | 5 | S | 1680 | 1710 | x1 AO21 | 1680-1710 |
| 1539 | 107 | 9 | 1 | S | 1580 | 1910 | Stem | 1580-1910 |
| 1540 | 104 | 9 | 1 | S | 1580 | 1910 | Stem | 1580-1910 |
| 1541 | 106 | 7 | 2 | S | 1580 | 1910 | Stems | 1580-1910 |
| 1542 | 105 | 9 | 2 | S | 1580 | 1910 | Stems | 1580-1910 |
| 1543 | 107 | 9 | 2 | S | 1580 | 1910 | Bowl fragment, stem | Mid 18th-19th century |
| 1557 | 107 | 8 | 1 | S | 1580 | 1910 | Stem | 1580-1910 |
| 1559 | 107 | 8 | 3 | S | 1680 | 1710 | x1 AO22 | 1680-1710 |
| 1560 | 107 | 8 | 1 | S | 1580 | 1910 | Stem | 1580-1910 |
| 1564 | 102 | 8 | 3 | S | 1580 | 1910 | Stems | 1580-1910 |
| 1570 | 105 | 8 | 1 | S | 1580 | 1910 | Stem | 1580-1910 |
| 1571 | 102 | 8 | 2 | S | 1580 | 1910 | Stems | 1580-1910 |
| 1574 | 102 | 8 | 3 | S | 1770 | 1845 | x1 AO27 (I P) | 1770-1845 |
| 1576 | 102 | 9 | 1 | S | 1580 | 1910 | Stem | 1580-1910 |
| 1584 | 105 | 8 | 2 | S | 1580 | 1910 | Stems | 1580-1910 |
| 1586 | 102 | 8 | 7 | S | 1580 | 1910 | Stems | 1580-1910 |
| 1587 | 102 | 9 | 1 | S | 1580 | 1910 | Stem | 1580-1910 |
| 1596 | 102 | 7 | 1 | S | 1580 | 1910 | Stem | 1580-1910 |
| 1599 | 105 | 8 | 4 | S | 1580 | 1910 | Stems | 1580-1910 |
| 1602 | 104 | 9 | 3 | S | 1700 | 1740 | x1 OS10 | 1700-1740 |
| 1607 | 104 | 9 | 9 | S | 1580 | 1910 | Bowl fragment | 18th century |
| 1609 | 105 | 8 | 1 | S | 1580 | 1910 | Stem | 1580-1910 |
| 1613 | 104 | 8 | 1 | S | 1680 | 1710 | x1 AO20 | 1680-1710 |
| 1641 | 108 | 9 | 3 | S | 1580 | 1910 | Stems | 1580-1910 |
| 1648 | 108 | 7 | 17 | S | 1640 | 1660 | x1 AO9 | 1640-1660 |
| 1721 | 153 | 8 | 1 | S | 1580 | 1910 | Stem | 1580-1900 |
| 1728 | 153 | 7 | 7 | S | 1700 | 1740 | x1 OS10 | 1700-1740 |
| 1734 | n/a | n/a | 1 | S | 1580 | 1910 | Stem | 1580-1900 |
| 1751 | 154 | 8 | 1 | S | 1580 | 1910 | Stem | 1580-1900 |

| Context | Trench | Final Phase | No. fragments | of Size | Context ED | Context LD | Part, bowl types (and makers) | Context considered date |
|---------|--------|-------------|---------------|---------|------------|------------|--|-------------------------|
| 1762 | 153 | 8 | 2 | S | 1580 | 1910 | Stems | 1580-1900 |
| 1776 | 153 | 8 | 1 | S | 1580 | 1910 | Stem | 1580-1900 |
| 1781 | 153 | 7 | 3 | S | 1730 | 1800 | x1 AO26 (T E) | 1730-1800 |
| 1813 | 153 | 8 | 1 | S | 1580 | 1910 | Stem | 1580-1900 |
| 1815 | 153 | 7 | 1 | S | 1580 | 1910 | Stem | 1580-1900 |
| 1833 | 156 | 6 | 1 | S | 1580 | 1910 | Stem | 1580-1900 |
| 2055 | 156 | 5 | 1 | S | 1580 | 1910 | Stem | 1580-1900 |
| 2079 | 154 | 8 | 1 | S | 1660 | 1680 | x1 AO18 | 1660-1680 |
| 2097 | 158 | 8 | 3 | S | 1580 | 1910 | Stems | 1580-1910 |
| 2121 | 157 | 8 | 1 | S | 1660 | 1710 | x1 AO18/22 | 1660-1710 |
| 2123 | 159 | 8 | 1 | S | 1820 | 1710 | x1 AO28 (J H) | 1820-1860 |
| 2130 | 158 | 6 | 1 | S | 1680 | 1710 | x1 AO20 | 1680-1710 |
| 2148 | 159 | 8 | 5 | S | 1730 | 1780 | x1 OS12 | 1730-1780 |
| 2157 | 159 | 8 | 2 | S | 1580 | 1910 | Stems | 1580-1910 |
| 2184 | 158 | 6 | 2 | S | 1580 | 1910 | Stems | 1580-1910 |
| 2200 | 159 | 8 | 1 | S | 1580 | 1910 | Stem | 1580-1900 |
| 2229 | 163 | 8 | 1 | S | 1580 | 1910 | Stem | 1580-1910 |
| 2265 | 163 | 7 | 1 | S | 1660 | 1680 | x1 AO15 | 1660-1680 |
| 2302 | 165 | 8 | 2 | S | 1580 | 1910 | Stems | 1580-1910 |
| 2304 | 165 | 8 | 1 | S | 1580 | 1910 | Bakelite mouth piece | Late 19th-20th century |
| 2310 | 158 | 8 | 1 | S | 1580 | 1910 | Stem | 1580-1910 |
| 2325 | 165 | 8 | 1 | S | 1580 | 1910 | Stem | 1580-1910 |
| 2333 | 165 | 7 | 1 | S | 1580 | 1910 | Stem | 1580-1910 |
| 2335 | 165 | 7 | 1 | S | 1580 | 1910 | Bowl fragment | 17th-18th century |
| 2362 | 168 | 6 | 7 | S | 1660 | 1680 | x2 AO15, x1 AO17 | 1660-1680 |
| 2370 | 168 | 6 | 1 | S | 1680 | 1710 | x1 AO22 | 1680-1710 |
| 2373 | 168 | 6 | 8 | S | 1680 | 1710 | x1 AO20, x1AO21, nib, stems | 1680-1710 |
| 2374 | 168 | 6 | 4 | S | 1580 | 1910 | Stems | 1580-1910 |
| 2376 | 171 | 6 | 2 | S | 1580 | 1910 | Stems | 1580-1910 |
| 2382 | 169 | 7 | 18 | S | 1680 | 1710 | x1 AO20, x2 AO21, nib, stems | 1680-1710 |
| 2384 | 169 | 7 | 4 | S | 1580 | 1910 | Stems | 1580-1910 |
| 2406 | 170 | 7 | 3 | S | 1660 | 1680 | x1 AO15, stems | 1660-1680 |
| 2411 | 170 | 7 | 2 | S | 1660 | 1680 | x1 AO15/AO19, stems | 1660-1710 |
| 2417 | 170 | 8 | 1 | S | 1580 | 1910 | Decorated stem | 19th century |
| 2429 | 170 | 5 | 1 | S | 1580 | 1910 | Stem | 1580-1910 |
| 2472 | 168 | 7 | 2 | S | 1580 | 1910 | Stems | 1580-1910 |
| 2550 | BH11 | 8 | 1 | S | 1580 | 1910 | Bowl fragment | Late 19th century |
| 2667 | 186 | 4 | 2 | S | 1580 | 1910 | Stem | 1580-1910 |
| 2684 | 186 | 8 | 6 | S | 1820 | 1860 | x2 AO28 | 1820-1860 |
| 2686 | 186 | 8 | 1 | S | 1580 | 1910 | Stem | 1580-1910 |
| 2689 | 186 | 8 | 2 | S | 1580 | 1910 | Stems | 1580-1910 |
| 2693 | 186 | 5 | 1 | S | 1580 | 1910 | Cutty bowl | 1840-1880 |
| 2755 | 195 | 9 | 13 | S | 1820 | 1860 | x1 AO3, x1 AO20, x1 AO21, x1 OS10, x1 OS12 (H P, I ?), | 1820-1860 |
| 2758 | 196 | 9 | 1 | S | 1820 | 1860 | x1 AO28 | 1840-1870 |
| 2771 | 194 | 9 | 1 | S | 1690 | 1720 | x1 AO23 | 1690-1720 |
| 2790 | 202 | 9 | 2 | S | 1580 | 1910 | Stems | 1580-1910 |
| 2796 | 204 | 8 | 4 | S | 1840 | 1910 | x 1 AO27 (* *), x1 x 2 AO28 (* *, T C), x1 AO30 | 1840-1870 |
| 2820 | 213 | 8 | 1 | S | 1580 | 1910 | Stem | 1580-1910 |
| 2827 | 216 | 8 | 1 | S | 1580 | 1910 | Stem | 1580-1910 |
| 2843 | 221 | 8 | 1 | S | 1580 | 1910 | Stem | 1580-1910 |
| 2845 | 222 | 8 | 1 | S | 1580 | 1910 | Decorated stem | 19th century |
| 2852 | 155 | 8 | 3 | S | 1840 | 1880 | x1 AO28, x2 AO29 (?C W) | 1840-1860 |
| 2868 | 252 | 7 | 1 | S | 1580 | 1910 | Stem | 1580-1910 |
| 2881 | 253 | 7 | 1 | S | 1580 | 1910 | Stem | 1580-1910 |

Table 1. FLB03: distribution of the clay tobacco pipes showing the trench location, phase, number of

fragments, size of the group, earliest and latest date (Context ED; LD) for the most recent bowl type or part, the bowl types and part and a context considered date for each context the clay tobacco pipes occur in.

Phase 1: Natural

A plain A028 bowl and stem are recorded in the natural sand layer [1422] and are presumed to be intrusive.

Phase 4: Medieval

Two stems were recovered from the moat fill [2667] and environmental sample <78> and are presumed to be intrusive.

Phase 5: Late medieval to Tudor

Two bowls were recovered from this phase as an AO15 bowl from layer [290], Trench 22 and a late 19th-century dated cutty was associated with the timber base plate [2693], Trench 186. Single stems were noted in layers [2055] and [2492], Trench 156 and 170 respectively. This material would all appear to be intrusive.

Phase 6: 17th century

A total of twenty-eight fragments of clay tobacco pipes were recorded for this phase as eight bowls, one nib and nineteen stems. The earliest group of clay tobacco pipes noted were derived from the robbed out brick foundation [2362], Trench 168 as four stems and two AO15 and a single AO17 bowls, indicating a deposition date of 1660-80. Other groups of bowls are dated 1680-1710 by the presence of an AO20 bowl recovered from layer [2130], Trench 158 and from Trench 168 a single AO22 bowl was noted in fill [2370] of the garden feature [2371]. Additionally, singular items of AO20 and AO21 bowls were noted in fill [2374] of the barrel-lined feature [2375], Trench 2e. All other deposits in this phase produced only stems, one of which had a rouletted line around its circumference and this was found in layer [805], Trench 54.

Phase 7: 18th century

A total of 85 fragments of clay tobacco pipes were derived from this phase and are noted as fourteen bowls, two nibs and 69 stems. Singular occurrences of mid 17th-century bowls occur in discrete deposits (see Table 1) while bowl types contemporary with this phase are also present. These consist of a group of pipes dated 1680-1710 recovered from the masonry drain or culvert [2382], Trench 169 as a single AO20 and two AO21 bowls. Later bowls are as a single OS10 bowl found in layer [1537], Trench 106, while the Hanoverian coat of arms decorated AO26 bowl, maker marked T E was noted in the burnt layer [1781], Trench 153.

Phase 8: 19th century

A total of 156 fragments of clay tobacco pipes were recovered from this phase as 32 bowls, three nibs and 120 stems. Additionally the Bakelite mouth piece was noted in fill [2302] of the plant furrow [2303], Trench 165. The contemporary bowl types within this phase are found in a number of deposits. A single AO27 bowl marked I P was found in fill [1574] of the horticultural bedding trench [1575, Trench 2b. A concentration of mid to late 19th-century clay tobacco pipes were recovered from fills of the moat in Trench 2e. These groups consisted of two 1820-60 dated AO28 bowls found in fill [2684] and a 1840-60 group found in fill [2852] as a single AO28 and two AO29 bowls, while fill [2796] produced a single AO27 bowl, two of type AO28 and the latest was an AO30 bowl (see Table 1 for details).

Phase 9: 20th century/Modern

The deposits associated with this phase produced 29 bowls and 90 stems (119 fragments in total). Many of the bowls recovered from this phase were residual 17th- and 18th-century types. Two deposits produced clay tobacco pipes that are current with this phase. An AO29 bowl with an incuse stamp (dated to after 1870) made by Mrs Elizabeth Spaul, 1880-99, Tabard St was found in the made ground layer [457], Trench 1b. The Irish type bowl (AO33) with the initials C W, possibly for Christian Woelhaf, 1888-99, Barnsbury Road was derived from the makeup layer [13], Trench 1a.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE ASSEMBLAGE

The clay tobacco pipes are of significance at a local level and it is assumed that the assemblage is derived mostly from sources on the site. The range of bowl types largely follows that found in London although a small number of possible non-local pipes may reflect visitors to the Bishop's Palace. The clay tobacco pipes may reflect the high status of the site and the occurrence of the 1580-1610 AO3 bowl is a rare occurrence on a site of such high ranking (the present evidence suggests these bowls are associated with mariners or merchants living close to the Thames or theatres such as The Globe and The Rose). The AO21 bowl is also frequent on this excavation, which may reflect what was being marketed to the area or it may represent a more prestigious tobacco pipe shape. Other pipes from the excavation may reflect their use by servants and gardeners etc.

The documentary evidence suggests that clay tobacco pipe making first started in the local area during the late 18th century at Hammersmith and flourished from the early 19th century. Certainly local clay tobacco pipe manufacturers are represented in the assemblage, such as Thomas Coomer and Harry Sturman, both of Fulham (Hammond n.d.). There is no evidence for clay tobacco pipe production in the assemblage.

POTENTIAL OF THE COLLECTION

The clay tobacco pipes have the potential to date the contexts in which they were found and to

provide a sequence for them. A number of the pipe bowls merit illustration. Local clay tobacco pipe assemblages have been recovered from other excavations at Fulham Palace such as the Walled Garden area (FPW12: Jarrett 2012), the Fulham Pottery (Pearcey 1999) and Fulham Island (Jarrett in prep). These assemblages add to the knowledge of the local clay tobacco pipe industry and their marketing to the site.

RESEARCH AIMS

A number of research aims can be suggested as an avenue of research for the clay tobacco pipe assemblage from FLB03.

- What is the significance of the non-local clay tobacco pipes?
- Do the clay tobacco pipes inform anything about the social status of their users?
- How does the clay tobacco pipe assemblage from FLB03 excavations compare to other local sites and what does that inform temporally on the local clay tobacco pipe industry?
- Does the temporal distribution of the clay tobacco pipes relate to socio-economic groupings?

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER WORK

A publication report should be written for the clay tobacco pipes from the site. Eleven bowls need illustrating to supplement the text.

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Appendix 5: Building Material Assessment

By Kevin Hayward

INTRODUCTION AND AIMS

Eighty-nine boxes and eighteen crates of ceramic building material, stone, plaster and mortar were retained from excavation at Fulham Palace (FLB03).

This large sized assemblage (2306 examples 1201kg) combines the findings from the evaluation (256 examples 109kg) (Sabel & Sudds 2003), the first excavation (759 examples 450kg) between 2003 and 2008 with a second phase (1289 examples 573kg) retained from 2009 to 2012. The material was assessed in order to:

- Identify (under binocular microscope) the fabric and forms of the small Roman ceramic building material assemblage. A substantial Roman building in the area of Fulham Palace has been suggested in previous work (Arthur & Whitehouse 1978).
- Identify (under binocular microscope) the fabric and forms of the medieval ceramic building material used in the construction of early Fulham Palace and its medieval predecessor the Homestead Manor.
- Identify the fabric and form of whole bricks and mortar to date the many post-medieval structures associated with Tudor Palace and the later post-medieval and Victorian additions
- Identify the fabric of the unworked and worked stone objects in order to determine what the material was made of and from where it was coming from.
- Make comment on the substantial plaster assemblage relating to Bishop Sherlock's 18th-century Dining Room.
- Ascertain whether the type and form of the building material can tell us something about the function or even status of the site represented by the different occupation phases.
- A phase summary relating the fabric and form of the different building materials with the separate periods of Roman, medieval and post-medieval activity at the site (Phases 2-9).
- Spot dates of all contexts with building material.
- The compilation of four building material catalogues relating to the evaluation (Fulham Palace Evaluation.mdb), the two phases of excavation (Fulham Palace Phase I.mdb; Fulham Palace Phase II.mdb), and finally stand-alone dataset for the plaster assemblage from the 18th-century Bishop Sherlock's Dining Room (Fulham Palace Plaster.mdb) which accompany this assessment.
- Made recommendations for further study and identify any interesting or unusual pieces that warrant retention, analysis and illustration.

METHODOLOGY

During Phase II of the excavations site visits were conducted between 2010 and 2012 to assess the fabrics and provide spot dates for the many structures and features encountered. On site rationalisation was undertaken of the building materials from many of the structures. Otherwise, and in accordance, with Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd field sampling policy two whole brick samples were retained.

All the retained building materials from Phases I and II of the Archaeological Investigations were examined using the London system of classification with a fabric number allocated to each object. In turn, brick, roofing tile, then floor tile and finally stone were assessed for their fabric and form. The application of a 1kg mason's hammer and sharp chisel to each example ensured that a fresh fabric surface was exposed. The fabric was examined at x20 magnification using a long arm stereomicroscope or hand lens (Gowland x10). Matches were then made with the London fabric collection.

CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

2193 examples 857.5kg

Whole post-medieval brick together with smaller quantities of roofing and floor tile; garden mortar and concrete dominate this assemblage. Quantities of Tudor, later post-medieval and 19th- to 20th-century forms and fabrics are equally well represented, attesting to the construction, extension and redevelopment of Fulham Palace over the last 500 years. Roman and medieval ceramic building material on the other hand is found in much smaller quantities.

ROMAN (including daub) 65 examples 7.1kg

This small assemblage which is in an abraded, broken up condition, concentrates in only a few trenches (especially Trench 85, Trench 106, Trench 165 and Trench 171) (Table 1) though with notable clusters from the small number of Roman ditch fills [1370], [1544], [1580], [2343], [2359] and [2376]. Trenches 101-107 e.g. [1544] [1580] in the area around the walled garden has appreciable quantities (28 examples 2.9kg).

| CONTEXT | TRENCH | Type | Sum Of Number | Sum Of Weight |
|---------|--------|------|---------------|---------------|
| 548 | 26 | RT | 5 | 127 |
| 858 | 54 | RT | 2 | 308 |
| 1370 | 84 | RB | 1 | 231 |
| 1377 | 85 | RT | 1 | 44 |
| 1384 | 85 | RT | 1 | 52 |
| 1390 | 80 | RT | 1 | 341 |

| CONTEXT | TRENCH | Type | Sum Of Number | Sum Of Weight |
|---------|--------|-----------------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1538 | 106 | RT | 3 | 500 |
| 1541 | 106 | RT | 3 | 300 |
| 1544 | 106 | RT; IMBEX; BX COMB | 7 | 1300 |
| 1580 | 106 | RT; RTEG | 2 | 200 |
| 1788 | 154 | RTEG | 1 | 150 |
| 2343 | 165 | RTEG BX COMB | 3 | 215 |
| 2359 | 165 | RTEG RB | 3 | 867 |
| 2360 | 168 | RT | 1 | 285 |
| 2364 | 168 | RT | 1 | 141 |
| 2376 | 171 | RB | 1 | 295 |
| 2431 | 171 | IMB | 1 | 325 |
| 2439 | 171 | RTEG | 1 | 101 |

Table 1: occurrence of most Roman ceramic building material at Fulham Palace

Tile Fabrics 51 examples 6.8 kg

Sandy Fabric Group 2815 (AD 50-160) 39 examples 3.8kg

2452 (AD 55-160); 2459a (AD 50-160); 3006 (AD 50-160)

As with Roman London as a whole, the most common fabric group from Fulham Palace is the early sandy fabric (AD 50-160) which contains large tegulae and tile [1788] [2439]. Concentrations of fragmentary brick, tegula, and one box combed tile are found in Trench 106 from the area of the walled garden,

Late Sandy Fabric Group 2459b (AD 120-250); 2459c (AD 140-250) 6 examples 2.1kg

There are a number of larger better preserved brick and tile fragments made from 2nd- and 3rd-century sandy fabrics from [1544], [2343], [2359] and [2364]. One brick from [1544] is over 1kg in weight (45mm thick).

Hartfield silty Group 3019 (AD 100-120) 1 example of a combed box flue tile made from the lumpy silty fabric 3019 was manufactured from early 2nd-century kilns in Hampshire. This was recovered from the upper fill of Roman ditch [2343] in Trench 165. The presence of this solitary item of wall-jacketing may merely indicate the dumping of high status Roman ceramic building material from elsewhere in London rather than the presence of a heated structure in the immediate vicinity.

Eccles fabric 2454 (AD 50-80). A single example of the very early cream Eccles fabric was identified in an 18th-century soil layer from the area of the walled garden Trench 103 [1624].

Radlett Group 3023 (AD50-120). A solitary imbrex made from this iron-oxide rich fabric was recovered from the fill of pit [2431] in Trench 171.

Other 3014 (AD 275-350) A rare late fabric was identified from 18th-century subsoil in Trench 106.

The evidence from the Roman ceramic building material would indicate appreciable accumulations around the area of the walled garden in Trench 106 and slightly to the north of it in Trench 165. Some of the fabrics are early (late 1st to early 2nd century in date); these are always fragmentary. The presence in this group of just two items of wall-jacketing may merely indicate the dumping of early high status Roman ceramic building material from elsewhere in London rather than the presence of a heated structure in the immediate vicinity. Perhaps of greater interest are larger brick fragments made from the later 2nd to 3rd-century 2459b and 2459c sandy fabric. These may, for example, relate to a masonry building or a timber and framed wattle and daub structure with oven hearths. A Roman presence has already been attested to in the vicinity (Arthur & Whitehouse 1978).

Daub 3102 14 examples 0.6kg

Daub is not generally diagnostic of date, but the occurrence of very small quantities in medieval contexts as well as their association with abraded Roman tile [858] could date the examples to the earliest occupation levels on the site. Indeed, the greatest concentrations of daub lie in the same trenches, Trench 165 [2343], Trench 171 [2466] and Trench 54 [858], as the Roman ceramic building material in the areas surrounding the palace along its north-west margin. It seems most likely that these also come from Roman dumps that were originally part of timber-framed wattle and daub structures or hearths.

MEDIEVAL 730 examples 63.6kg

Although the proportion of medieval ceramic building material recovered from these excavations is small (7.2% by weight), quantities still exceed 60kg and may attest to the presence of the first medieval palace or even its predecessor the "The Homestead Manor". Most of this is glazed peg tile in poor condition, occurring in areas immediately to the north-west and north-east of the Tudor Palace and the moat fill. Unlike ecclesiastical medieval constructions there is very little high status ceramic building material apart from two examples of plain glazed flooring tile and a couple of fragments of medieval brick.

Roofing Materials

Peg Tile 720 examples 59kg

Sandy London fabric 2271 (1180-1800) 88 examples 27kg

2273 (1135-1220) 12 examples <0.4kg

3205 (1200-1800) 190 examples 18kg

Iron Oxide fabric 2586 (1180-1800); 2587 (1240-1450) 106 examples 13.2kg

Silty fabric 3201 (1180-1800) 1 example 50g

The medieval peg tile from both Phase I and Phase II excavations at Fulham Palace can be distinguished from the post-medieval group on account of their coarse moulding sand, occasional splash glaze and fabric type. As some of these fabrics were manufactured over a long period, it may well be that a proportion of these are in fact transitional or post-medieval in date

Quantities of medieval roofing tile are found throughout the site but with significant concentrations (5.5kg) in Trench 54 in the area of the pitched tile hearth [807] and repairs [808] and in Trench 171 medieval pits [2431] [2432] to the north-east of the Tudor Palace; the area of the stables including reuse in a late medieval wall [1726] from Trench 153 and Trench 154; the medieval fill of the moat Trench 186 and in a series of medieval ditches around the West Wing Trenches 14-18 and 27. All of the common sandy (2271, 2273) and iron oxide (2586, 2587) medieval fabric types are represented.

The very earliest medieval peg-tile fabric is the coarse sandy 2273 fabric with small quantities of shell. These tiles were manufactured between 1135 and 1240 and are in tiny quantity near to the area of the pitched tile hearth in horticultural soils and fill of medieval postholes (see Table 2 below).

| CONTEXT | Fabric | Type | Suffix | Sum Of Number | Sum Of Weight |
|---------|--------|------|--------|---------------|---------------|
| 803 | 2273 | T | PEG | 5 | 172 |
| 812 | 2273 | T | PEG | 1 | 47 |
| 824 | 2273 | T | PEG | 4 | 98 |
| 838 | 2273 | T | PEG | 1 | 23 |
| 1385 | 2273 | T | PEG | 1 | 54 |

Table 2: Occurrence of very early medieval peg tile fabric 2273 at Fulham Palace

The remainder of the peg tile assemblage is a later sandy (1180-1450) group characterised by a thin roofing tile (fabric 2271) (12mm) (20.8kg) with coarse moulding sand, glazed and a reduced core. These form the pitched tile hearth [807] (5.5kg) where the tile form is characterised by the presence of large raised circular knobs from Trench 54. These tiles also appear in the fills of medieval ditches [231] and [371], postholes [801], levelling layer [247] and tidal silt deposit [287] from Trenches 14-18 in the area of the West Wing and from Trench 27.

Iron Oxide fabrics 2586; 2587 (94 examples – 11.9kg) were very common. Many of these have very coarse moulding sand and are often associated with the early sandy fabric 2271 in medieval ditches and postholes, e.g. [232], [284], [372], [824] and [828] from Trench 54 and the area of the West Wing.

Finally one non-local silty fabric [3201] was identified in a medieval ditch, [372].

Curved tile 16 examples 2.2kg

2586; 2271 (1180-1450)

The occasional curved glazed and unglazed tile was identified in the fill [2684] of the moat in Trench 186 and the fill [2422] of linear pit in Trench 171 and from a medieval ditch [232].

Ridge tile 1 example <0.1kg

2273 (1135-1220)

Probably the earliest example of ceramic medieval roofing from Fulham Palace is a 12th- to early 13th-century green-glazed ridge tile made from the very coarse sandy medieval fabric 2273. This came from a post-medieval horticultural soil layer [1715] in Trench 151. This would have been used to embellish the roof apex of the initial 13th-century palace or even its predecessor "The Homestead Manor".

Medieval Brick 3 examples 1.6kg

3031 (1350-1450)

Three very small medieval (91x52mm) bricks having the white fabric 3031 (1350-1450) were identified in a late medieval buried topsoil layer [89] of Trench 7, post-medieval soil horizon [237] of Trench 15 and the backfill of a cess pit, [359], from Trench 9. Their presence attests to a later medieval structure possibly the first phase of the relocated 13th-century Bishop's Palace.

Floor Tile 3 examples 1.1kg

1678 (1350-1550)

Again to the south-west of the Tudor Palace, two late medieval-early post-medieval (1350-1550) calcareous Flemish glazed tile fragments (23-34mm thick) were identified in a subsoil horizon [229] and the medieval fill of a ditch [232] from Trench 14. Another example was identified from the other area of medieval building material accumulation/activity near the tile kiln from Trench 54 [824].

EARLY POST-MEDIEVAL 956 examples 309kg

The construction of the Tudor Palace at Fulham is marked by the widespread use of local brickearths, both for the production of large red bricks and peg tile. These materials are also in continual reuse and remain important, together with fresh consignments of later post-medieval brick, within the foundation fabric of later post-medieval stables, the Palace and other ancillary structures. Original

structures are frequently bonded by a lime rich T1, and browner T2 and T12 Mortars, although some due care and attention is required in relying just on mortar as a dating tool, as the recipe can change within a single construction phase.

Transitional/ Tudor Brick 223 examples 201.1kg

Transitional 3030 (1400-1660) 3 examples <0.1kg [2659]

Transitional/Tudor Reds

3033; 3039; 3046; 3065 (1450-1700)

Although, the production of early-post-medieval reds, including the very sandy 3046 and the pebble-rich 3065 and fine 3033 is characteristic of high status brick structures between 1450 and 1700 in the city of London, slightly further out, they continue to be produced into the 18th century. Therefore some caution needs to be made when dating these materials this far out.

Wide (110-120mm) shallow (50-58mm) unfrosted stock moulded red Tudor bricks (1450-1700) are widely present at Fulham Palace in four different fabrics 3033, 3039, 3046 and 3065.

The most common type is the very sandy red fabric 3046 which can grade to a deep red/brown colour almost having the appearance of a later post-medieval clinker brick. Whole bricks are used in the Tudor foundations [201], the stairway [506], kitchen wall [1122], 17th-century buttress [569] and stable blocks [873]. Most are wide (110-120mm) and shallow (50-58mm) in form but one example used in a large E-W wall of the Tudor Hall [1350] in Trench 84 is very large example (240mm long x 130mm wide x 58mm). Bricks of this size can date to the late medieval 1380/1400-1450 (probably near to 1450) as at BIG82 Billingsgate Lorry Park, Lower Thames Street (Schofield & Maloney 1998), but in all probability relate to the later 16th-century Tudor Palace. Recycling of this fabric occurs in the later post-medieval fills [795] and in ancillary buildings such as the barns and stables [738] and [745].

Next, sizeable quantities of a very fine hard red fabric 3033 whole bricks of which occur in 16th-century brick and ragstone walls [682], [756] and [1127], foundation [1076] and the fireplace wall [1121]. They can be as thin as 49mm and have a very irregular crinkly surface which sometimes has chaff marks [756]. One example, found in the fill of a 16th-century posthole, [836], is a variant of 3033 with white chunks and maybe an earlier transitional medieval/Tudor form. The mortar is a typical soft dark-yellow/white lime cement T2 [359] characteristic of the 16th-17th century

Recycling of this brick fabric is evident in later brick built culvert [726] and a later wall [745] where it is mortared with 19th-century gravel cement as well as in ancillary buildings.

Finally a small quantity of red brick having a mottled fabric 3039 occurs or a flint rich 3065 fabric are reused in walls [745] and stable [738].

Distribution of Tudor Brick

Table 3 (below) lists the occurrence of all these transitional early post-medieval red bricks in structures from Fulham Palace, including their reuse in 18th- and 19th-century structures. What is immediately apparent is the cluster of these bricks in Tudor/Stuart foundation structures from the southern half the west wing of the Tudor Courtyard (Trenches 26 and 73B) and along its northern margins (Trenches 9, 38, 39B, 163, 168, 170, 172 and BSDR), near the 18th/19th-century Stables (Trenches 153, 51A and 56) and finally the Granary (Trenches 98, 193 and 228). It is also only in these areas that these red bricks are being recycled into the 18th- and 19th-century additions and repairs to the palace along with fresh consignments of post-Great Fire and Victorian bricks. They are invariably associated with the soft cream T2 mortar with large chalk lumps (especially Phase 5); though the mortar adhered to the smaller 17th-century bricks (Phase 6) is sometimes a browner variant without chalk inclusions (T12)

These early Tudor bricks (fabrics 3046; 3033; 3046nr 3039) were also present in the evaluation (Sabel & Sudds 2003). Their occurrence in earlier foundations beneath Bishop Sherlock's Drawing Room [81] which predated the later building and the early wall foundation of the south range of the inner courtyard [97] in English Bond (which was replaced by Flemish bond in the mid 17th century) is a further indication of their widespread use between 1450 and 1700 at Fulham Palace. Sabel notes that Bishop Sherlock's Dining Room [81] uses the sandy red 3046 (54mm x 112mm) whilst the inner courtyard [97] is of the more compact 3033 (57mm x107-110mm) and he suggests that these two areas of the palace were built from bricks from two separate sources, possibly at different times (Sabel & Sudds 2003).

| CONTEXT | Fabric | Type | Suffix | Mortar | Trench | Phase | STRUCTURE AND AREA |
|---------|--------|------|--------|--------|--------|-------|--|
| 201 | 3033 | B | U | - | 9 | 5 | Late med/Tudor wall of Chaplain's Room |
| 396 | 3046 | B | U | - | 27 | 6 | 17th-century masonry brick foundation |
| 393 | 3046 | B | U | - | 9 | 6 | 17th-century rubble wall rebuild of 201, reuse |
| 493 | 3039 | B | U | 11 | 26 | 8 | 19th-century structure soakaway, reuse |
| 506 | 3046 | B | U | - | 26 | 5 | Late med /Tudor ne-sw brick wall structure |
| 530 | 3033 | B | U | 2 | 26 | 5 | Late med/Tudor brick footing Tudor Great Hall |
| 550 | 3033 | B | U | 2 | 26 | 5 | Late med/Tudor brick footing of NE range of west courtyard group |
| 561 | 3116 | S | ASH | 1 | 26 | 5 | Late med/Tudor chalk foundation |
| 562 | 3033 | B | U | - | 26 | 5 | Wide late med/Tudor brick soakaway structure |
| 569 | 3046 | B | U | - | 38 | 6 | 17th-century buttress structure at north corner of palace |
| 605 | 3046 | B | U | - | 39 | 5 | Late med/Tudor structure 16th-century brick wall- |
| 625 | 3116 | S | ASH | 1/2 | 42 | 4 | Med chalk lined well |
| 682 | 3033 | B | U | - | BSDR | 5 | Late med/Tudor brick and ragstone wall |
| 697 | 3046; | B | U | - | 32 | 6 | 17th-century NW-SE brick wall stable block reuse |

| CONTEXT | Fabric | Type | Suffix | Mortar | Trench | Phase | STRUCTURE AND AREA |
|---------|-------------|------|--------|--------|--------|-------|--|
| 726 | 3033 | B | U | 7 | 50 | 9 | 19th-century brick built culvert structure reuse |
| 738 | 3039 | B | U | 11;4 | 51A;B | 7 | 18th-century structure south wall stable, reuse |
| 745 | 3033 | B | U | 7 | 51 | 7 | 18th-century brick wall structure, reuse |
| 745 | 3039 | B | U | 7 | 51 | 7 | 18th-century brick wall structure, reuse |
| 756 | 3033 | B | U | - | 52 | 5 | Late med/Tudor brick basement wall |
| 873 | 3046 | B | U | 2 | 56 | 6 | 17th-century truncated structure wall footing |
| 1076 | 3033 | B | U | 2 | 56 | 6 | 17th-century brick foundation |
| 1121 | 3033 | B | U | 2 | 73 | 5 | Late med/Tudor structure Tudor fireplace |
| 1122 | 3046 | B | U | - | 73 | 5 | Late med/Tudor 16th-century wall kitchen |
| 1127 | 3033 | B | U | 7? | 73 | 9 | 19th/20th-century structure truncated wall, reuse |
| 1350 | Burnt 3046 | B | U | - | 84 | 5 | Structure E-W Tudor wall huge brck |
| 1435 | 3033 | B | U | 2 | 98 | 5 | Late med/Tudor wall foundation |
| 1726 | 2276 | T | PEG | 2 | 153 | 5 | Late med/Tudor NE-SW wall foundation |
| 1727 | 3033;3046 | B | U | 12 | 153 | 7 | 18th-century stable partition wall foundation, reuse |
| 1793 | 3119 | S | COL | - | 153 | 5 | Late med/Tudor NE-SW wall foundation |
| 1801 | 2276 | T | PEG | 2 | 153 | 5 | Late med/Tudor wall foundation |
| 1822 | 3046 | B | U | 2 | 153 | 7 | 18th-century stable wall partition, reuse |
| 1835 | 3046 | B | U | 9 | 153 | 7 | 18th-century stable wall foundation, reuse |
| 2062 | 3107;; 2276 | S | MLD | 2 | 154 | 6 | 17th-century brick foundation |
| 2242 | 3033; 3046 | B | U | 2 | 163 | 6 | 17th-century wall foundation |
| 2253 | 3039; 3065 | B | U | 9 | 163 | 6 | 17th-century N-S brick wall foundation |
| 2260 | 3046 | B | U | 12 | 163 | 6 | 17th-century E-W brick wall foundation |
| 2339 | 3046 | B | U | 12 | 165 | 6 | 17th-century brick lined flower bed, reuse? |
| 2354 | 3033 | B | U | 2 | 167 | 5 | Late med/Tudor brick foundation |
| 2394 | 3065 | B | U | 2 | 171 | 6 | 17th-century wall foundation |
| 2395 | 3065;3046 | B | U | 2 | 171 | 6 | 17th-century wall foundation |
| 2405 | 3033 | B | U | 2 | 170 | 7 | 18th-century culvert/wall foundation |
| 2407 | 3033 | B | U | 2 | 170 | 5 | Late med/Tudor damaged brick wall foundation |
| 2409 | 3033 | B | U | 2 | 170 | 6 | 17th-century brick wall foundation |
| 2457 | 3033 | B | U | 2 | 172 | 5 | Late med/Tudor brick structure |
| 2475 | 3033 | B | U | 12 | 168 | 7 | 18th-century drain / culvert?, reuse |
| 2738 | 3046 | B | U | 2/12 | 188 | 7 | 18th-century brick foundation |
| 2739 | 3046 | B | U | 2/12 | 188 | 7 | 18th-century brick foundation |
| 2741 | 3033 | B | U | 12 | 188 | 7 | 18th-century brick foundation reuse |
| 2742 | 3046 | B | U | 13 | 188 | 8 | 19th-century brick foundation reuse |
| 2763 | 3046 | B | U | 2 | 193 | 5 | Late med/Tudor Granary brick foundation |
| 2812 | 3046 | B | U | 2 | 219 | 6 | 17th-century brick foundation |
| 2857 | 3046; 3033 | B | U | - | 228 | 5 | Late med/Tudor brick foundation Granary |

Table 3: Distribution of Masonry Structures from Fulham Palace containing Tudor Brick, Peg Tile and reused medieval stone used in structures at Fulham Palace; Tudor structures/17th Century

Roofing Tile 725 examples 103.8 kg

2276 (1480-1700)

The roofing material of choice in the Tudor and post-medieval development of Fulham Palace are nailed flat rectangular (240mm x 155mm x 13mm) unglazed peg tiles manufactured from the very common sandy red fabric 2276. Their manufacture over a period of four hundred years, however, means it is only possible to distinguish early post-medieval (1480-1700) from later post-medieval (1700-1900) on the basis of a coarser moulding sand and narrow ridge marks that sometimes align along the full length of the peg tile and the presence of softer lime mortar types (T1-T2) For this reason they have grouped together. Most are found in a fragmentary condition, with distinct clusters in a Tudor ditch [252] (1.5kg), late medieval dumps [285] (1.4kg) and the Tudor fill of an arch foundation [332]. The backfill of an 18th-century cess pit [359] was especially productive with 64 near complete examples (19kg) present.

Their association with the building of the Tudor palace is evident in the construction cut of the corner buttress [573] and their use in the wall of the Tudor fireplace [1121], and probably as levelling layers in the Tudor walling of the Stable area [1726] [1729]. Large quantities of this peg tile fabric were also noted in the evaluation and must relate to demolition and repair of the palace complex (Sabel & Sudds 2003).

Examples of later more decorative use include their lining of a 19th-century brick garden path (with a hard T4 mortar) from the Stables area in Trench 156 [2074].

Flemish Glazed Silty Floor Tile 8 examples 3.9kg

1977E; 2318E; 3063E (1450-1600)

Larger, early late medieval to early post-medieval Flemish glazed floor tile fragments made from a variety of silty fabrics were identified in small quantities. They include an example from a late medieval layer [805] in Trench 54 in the area of the tiled hearth and a small spread in later post-medieval horticultural layers to the south-west of the Tudor Fulham Palace from [224] [350] including a complete example from an 18th-century subsoil layer from Trenches 14-18b [229]. Their distribution compares with the spread of earlier medieval brick, floor tile and peg tile mentioned above, suggesting a similar dumping episode. Finally, examples have been reused in the 18th-century stable block [1725].

LATER 17th-18th POST-MEDIEVAL CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL 179 examples 113kg

It is not always easy to identify fresh consignments of building material from this period as the earlier post-medieval red bricks may have continued to be produced into the 18th century outside the city of

London (see note above). Furthermore, the imprint of these earlier red fabrics, e.g. well from Stables [1808], and later Victorian bricks (see below) in palace structures effectively swamp the contribution that early purple and yellow construction and paving bricks. There is also longevity in the production of some mortar types (particularly T12), blurring the precise production period between early and later Victorian post-medieval construction.

Brick 112 examples 83kg

Post-Great Fire Transition Bricks *3032nr3033* and *3034nr3033* (1664-1725) 18 examples 14.6kg

Post-Great Fire *3032*; *3032nr3033*; *3034* (1664-1900) 72 examples 49kg

The use of clinker as an ingredient following the Great Fire is marked by the widespread use of purple, brown and maroon post-Great Fire bricks both in the city and further upstream as with Fulham Palace.

Wide (110mm) shallow (50-62mm) unfroged maroon bricks that characterise the transitional *3032nr3033* and linear *3034nr3033* fabric (1664-1725) are present in small quantity at Fulham Palace.

The mortar is similar to that used in Tudor bricks in that it is soft and light – though browner (more sand T12) than the whiter versions.

Early hand-made purple post-Great Fire bricks *3032* and *3034* are also wide and shallow, poorly made with a crinkly appearance. Later post-Great Fire bricks, defined by their narrow width, in accordance with brick tax regulations of the later 18th and 19th century, deep frogging (1800-1900) and harder cement mortars have been included in the Victorian. Their distribution is discussed below (Table 4).

Large quantities of clinker-rich post-Great Fire hand-made bricks are present in 18th- to 19th-century ancillary buildings (zones 1 to 4), e.g. stable [1009] and service structures, brick culvert [697] and drainage channel [1324], many of which have been reused in Victorian walls, e.g. [205], using mid and late 19th-century cement, e.g. Roman cement, Portland cement and gravel cement (see Table 4) for all structures. Some bricks have evidence for firing with three examples having external glazing [359] [947], these are found in 18th-century brick fills [359] or were reused in drains [947] and probably relate to the local Fulham pottery industry which was in operation in the 17th/18th century.

The evaluation also notes the use of large quantities of these clinker bricks (*3032*; *3034*) in the courtyard Trench 6 (Sabel & Sudds 2003) and the north wall of Bishop Sherlock's Dining Room [103] (Trench 5).

Distribution of early 18th-century Post-Great Fire Bricks

The occurrence of transitional 3032nr3033 bricks in the 16th- to 18th-century buttress corner of the palace [569] fits in with the late 17th- to early 18th-century date range for this brick. Less clear is their occurrence in the earlier wall structures of the 15th- to 16th-century Chaplain's Room [201] and the 16th- to 17th-century brick base wall [756]. In each case the walls are dominated by the red Tudor brick fabrics 3033; 3046 (1450-1700) and these must therefore represent rogue bricks probably removed from the top course for sampling. Of interest is the use of these transitional bricks in the foundation of the bridge [2901] dating it to the early 18th century.

Early clinker-rich (3032, 3034) post-Great Fire hand-made bricks have been identified in the foundations of the 17th- to 18th-century Stable Block [738] [1826] [2225] [2255] and associated service structures including a drain [949] and well [1808]. A second group is associated with 17th- and 18th-century walling and drainage from the palace itself notably the courtyard of the west wing in Trench 26 [405] [490] [507] [1324] but also in the courtyard of the East Wing (Trench 6) (Sabel & Sudds 2003) and the north wall of Bishop Sherlock's Drawing room [103] (Trench 5) from the evaluation.

| CONTEXT | Fabric | Type | Suffix | Mortar | Trench | Phase | STRUCTURE |
|---------|------------------|------|--------|--------|--------|-------|---|
| 316 | Narrow 3032 | B | U | - | 23 | 7 | 18th-century structure north wall stable |
| 405 | Wide 3032 | B | U | 12 | 26 | 6 | 17th-century brick cess or soak pit 19th century |
| 490 | Wide 3032 | B | U | - | 26 | 7 | 17th-century brick cistern |
| 507 | Wide 3032 | B | U | - | 26 | 7 | 18th-century structure NE-SW brick wall thin earthy |
| 569 | 3032NR3033 | B | U | - | 38 | 6 | 17th-century structure corner of butress palace |
| 738 | Narrow 3032 | B | U | T4; 11 | 51 | 7 | 18th-century structure south wall stable block reused |
| 947 | Wide 3032 | B | U | - | 58 | 7 | 18th-century glazed brick built in drain |
| 949 | 3032 | B | U | - | 32 | 6 | 17th-century brick drain |
| 1076 | 3032NR3033 | B | U | 2 | 56 | 6 | 17th-century brick foundation |
| 1324 | Narrow 3032 | B | U | - | 26 | 7 | 18th-century brick drainage channel for soakaway |
| 1725 | 3032 | B | U | 12 | 153 | 7 | 18th-century stable wall foundation |
| 1808 | 3033; 3046; 3032 | B | U | - | 153 | 8 | 18th-century well stable |
| 1826 | Narrow 3032 | B | U | 9 | 153 | 7 | 18th-century stable wall partition |
| 2225 | WIDE 3032 | B | U | 12 | 164 | 7 | 18th-century free standing wall foundation stable |
| 2255 | 3032 | B | U | 12 | 163 | 6 | 17th-century N-S brick wall foundation |
| 2901 | 3034nr3033 | B | U | 12 | 280 | 7 | 18th-century brick foundation bridge |

Table 4: Late 17th- to 18th-century bricks in structures at Fulham Palace

Paving Bricks 22 examples 19.2kg

Yellow Dutch Paving Brick 3036 (1600-1800) 8 examples 2.9kg

Local Dutch Imitation 3032nr3036 (1660-1800) 2 examples 0.7kg

Red sandy paver 3047 (1690-1900) 12 examples 15.6kg

Complete, narrow (155mm x 63mm x 35mm), yellow Dutch paving bricks 3036 and local purple imitations 3032nr3036 concentrate in two areas. First they are used in the area of the Walled Garden [1531] [1543] including an 18th-century layer [1541], and are also found reused in the 19th-century dumping and levelling layers from Bishop Sherlock's 1750 Dining Room [595] [645]. They had a decorative function, laid on edge to define garden paths or garden borders.

Wider red paving bricks 3047 (typical size 245mm x 245mm x 31mm) also have a decorative purpose, although they are a far more versatile material. Examples are found in the Vinery and Bothy [2178] [2232] and Walled Garden [1645] with its use in a garden path from Trench 156 near the Gardener's Cottage. Their flat surface meant that they were also useful as a fireplace support [1120] and in a brick conduit [1123] to the Chapel as well as a construction material for the stable wall [697].

Floor Tile 24 examples 22.1kg

Flemish unglazed 1977; 2850 (1600-1850)

A complete example of well-made unglazed post-medieval Flemish tiles up to 242mm x 242mm x 33mm in size are found throughout the site reused in 19th-century levelling and dumps from the area of the 18th-century East Wing of the Palace [359] including Bishop Sherlock's Dining Room [595]. Only one example is from an in-situ structure, this again reused in a 19th-century tiled surface [384], from the West Wing.

Many of these are likely to have derived from the courtyard areas as noted in the evaluation (Sabel & Sudds 2003) from the floor [98] of the retaining wall of the light well [99].

One concentration (5kg) was found in a single context, a 19th-century topsoil horizon. [237]. What is interesting with this anomaly is that it is found in the same area as a lot of the earlier glazed Flemish floor tile [224] [350] to the south-west of the Palace. This group may simply be worn, examples of the above, with their glaze worn off.

Roofing Pan Tile 43 examples 8.2kg

Sandy fabrics 2271 (1630-1800) 2279 (1630-1850)

Iron Oxide fabrics 2586 (1630-1800)

The fashion for using large curved pan tiles to roof 17th- to 19th-century structures, is expressed by their concentration in later post-medieval layers at Fulham Place. They form an important component of the 19th-century demolition and bedding layers in the area of Bishop Sherlock's Dining Room [595] [628] [644] [645] and may have once been used to roof this 18th-century structure. Elsewhere, small dumps of pan tile have been located from the 20th-century moat fill [29] [44] and horticultural/agricultural areas around the area of the Gardener's Cottage [12] [13] [32] [84] and the Walled Garden [1570] [1572] [1586].

VICTORIAN and EARLY MODERN CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL 226 examples 276.7kg

19th/20th-century Brick 146 examples 234kg

Victorian to early 20th-century brick structures from Fulham Palace are marked by the widespread use of frogged, machined brick of 6 major fabric types. They are bonded by a whole repertoire of hard mortar types (see below) many of which were patented only after 1800; their distribution is summarised in Table 5.

Post-Great Fire narrow unfrogged and frogged brick 3032; 3034 (1780-1900) 69 examples 104kg
Small, (218mm x 98mm x 63mm) unfrogged, narrow clinker bricks introduced following the legislation on brick after 1770 together with machine frogged clinker bricks (1850-1900) became important in Regency and Victorian construction at Fulham Palace. They are used in quantity in the 19th-century brick soakaways and drains from the west wing courtyard in Trench 6 [363] [394] [1312] alongside the Moat at Bishop's Avenue in Trench 28 [519] alongside the north-eastern edge of the West Wing [614] [676] [1056] [1126] [1153], the stable block [1743] [1744] [1752] [1754] [1806] [1807] [1857] and the Bothy and Vinery [2125] [2126] [2230] [2312]. Construction included the Victorian Bridge [2676] [2800] and the barn [1009] [1015].

Victorian Red frogged brick 3033 (1850-1925) 18 examples 26kg

A renaissance in the use of red 3033 bricks during the Victorian period (1850-1900) and after is marked at Fulham Palace by well-made gently frogged bricks, particularly in brick drains and soakaways [496] [501] [514] in the courtyard of the West Wing and in association with garden buildings and under floor heating from the Vinery and Bothy [2137] [2197] [2230] [2312]. It was also used as a garden path material [1709] and brick steps [310].

Yellow London Stock 3035; 3032nr3035; 3034nr3035 (1780-1940) 41 examples 77kg

Like the post-Great Fire bricks, yellow frogged "London stock" frogged bricks 3035 manufactured from estuarine clays from the Medway were used in the 19th-century drainage [514] [2740] but also numerous constructions from the 1850 onwards including the wall fireplace [1120] and flooring [1151]

and the barn [1175] [1212] [2746]. Finally, perhaps because of their colour they are used as pathway materials [1720] [1810] [2074] [2092] [2111].

Kiln Brick 3261 (1850-1950) 8 examples 15kg

The presence of machined heat-resistant kiln bricks, manufactured after 1850, from clays in coal-rich areas (Carboniferous) of northern England, Scotland and South Wales are normally an indication of high temperature (commercial or domestic) activities such as in pottery manufacture or iron foundry work. At Fulham Palace, however, these tend to be glazed, [11] [595], typical of sanitary bricks manufactured from Kilmarnock or Paisley after 1890 and were, as in the example from a [1139] dump probably used in toilets or kitchen surfaces.

Indeed, the presence of a large (rectangular) bat kiln brick in the fill of the brick top surface of a kitchen range [667] was once probably part of this structure.

Gault Brick (1850-1950) 1 example 1kg

One gently frogged pale yellow gault brick manufactured from Cretaceous Gault clays from West Sussex or Cambridgeshire turns up in some 20th-century demolition debris from Trench 4 [84]. These bricks became popular during the late Victorian period due to the advent of the railways.

Fletton Brick 3038 (1880-1950) 7 examples 9kg

Finally, modern deep-frogged bricks with the fabric 3038, manufactured from the Oxford clays at Peterborough (Fletton) after 1890 and stamped *London Brick Company* or *Marston* as in the examples very late fills and dumps [595] [667]. They are only present in stone paved surface [2111] and brick lined flower bed [2114] from the area of the Vinery and are clearly 20th-century additions to the garden.

| CONTEXT | Fabric | Type | Suffix | Mortar | Trench | Phase | STRUCUTRE |
|---------|-------------------|------|--------|--------|--------|-------|--|
| 205 | 3034 | B | F | 7 | 11 | 8 | 19th-century barn or garden wall reuse |
| 310 | 3033V; 3032 | B | F | 4/7 | 24 | 8 | 19th-century brick step |
| 363 | Narrow 3032 | B | U | 4 | 26 | 8 | Structure cap to cistern 19th-century |
| 394 | Narrow 3032 | B | U | - | 26 | 8 | 19th-century wall to cistern |
| 496 | 3033V | B | F | - | 26 | 9 | 19th-century brick drain |
| 501 | 3033V | B | F | - | 26 | 9 | 19th-century brick and tile drain |
| 514 | 3035; 3033V | B | F | - | 26 | 8 | 19th-century sandstone soakaway |
| 519 | Narrow 3034nr3035 | B | U | 12 | 28 | 8 | 19th-century brick drainage gulley |
| 614 | 3034 | B | F | - | 41 | 8 | 19th-century brick built soakaway |
| 676 | 3034 | B | F | - | 46 | 8 | 19th-century brick built soakaway |
| 722 | Very Big 3032 | B | U | - | 50 | 9 | 19th/20th-structure brick culvert r |
| 1009 | Narrow 3032 | B | U | - | 59 | 8 | 19th-century south wall of barn |

| CONTEXT | Fabric | Type | Suffix | Mortar | Trench | Phase | STRUCTURE |
|---------|-------------------------|------|--------|--------|--------|-------|---|
| 1015 | Large 3034 | B | U | - | 59 | 8 | 19th-century north wall of barn |
| 1015 | Large 3032 | B | U | - | 59 | 8 | 19th-century north wall of barn |
| 1056 | 3034 | B | F | - | 57 | 7 | 18th/19th-century brick soakaway |
| 1092 | 3034 | B | F | 4 | 68 | 8 | 19th-century N-S brick wall |
| 1120 | 3035; 3047 | B | F | 7 | 73 | 8 | 19th-century wall to support fireplace |
| 1126 | 3034 | B | F | - | 73B | 9 | 20th-century brick conduit for pipe |
| 1151 | 3035 | B | F | 7 | 74 | 8 | 19th-century brick floor |
| 1153 | Large 3034 | B | U | 11 | 74 | 8 | 19th-century man-hole cover portal and cement reuse |
| 1175 | 3034nr3035 | B | F | 7 | 75 | 8 | 19th-century south wall of barn |
| 1212 | 3035 | B | F | 7 | 77 | 8 | 19th-century brick foundation of lean to |
| 1230 | 3034 | B | F | 11 | 77 | 8 | 19th-century brick foundation of lean to |
| 1280 | 3034 | B | F | 11 | 78 | 9 | 20th-century brick floor tiled surface |
| 1312 | 3034 | B | F | 11 | 26 | 8 | 19th-century brick drain pm |
| 1709 | 3035; VICT 3033 | B | F | 11 | 151 | 8 | 19th-century garden path |
| 1720 | 3035; 3032 | B | F | 9 | 153 | 8 | 19th-century brick surface |
| 1743 | 3034; 3032nr3033 | B | U | 9 | 154 | 8 | 19th-century toilet block wall foundation |
| 1744 | 3032 | B | F | 9 | 154 | 8 | 19th-century toilet block wall foundation |
| 1752 | 3032 | B | F | 9 | 154 | 8 | 19th-century sewer cess pit |
| 1754 | 3034; 3032; 3032nr3035 | B | F | 9 | 154 | 8 | 19th-century sewer cess pit |
| 1806 | 2276 | T | PEG | 3 | 154 | 8 | 19th-century brick culvert |
| 1807 | VICT 3033; 3033nr3034 | B | F | 9 | 154 | 8 | 19th-century brick culvert |
| 1810 | 3035 | B | F | 11 | 153 | 8 | 19th-century brick surface |
| 1857 | 3032 | B | F | 4 | 154 | 8 | 19th-century drain wall |
| 2071 | 3047 | B | U | - | 156 | 8 | 19th-century brick tiled surface/pathway |
| 2074 | 3034nr3035 | B | F | 3 | 156 | 8 | 19th-century brick lined garden feature |
| 2092 | 3032; 3035 | B | F | 4 | 157 | 8 | 19th-century brick and stone surface |
| 2111 | 3038; 3032nr3035 | B | F | 4 | 157 | 8 | 19th-century stone paved surface |
| 2112 | 3032nr3035 | B | F | - | 157 | 8 | 19th-century brick wall foundation |
| 2114 | 3038 | B | F | - | - | - | 19th-century brick lined flower bed |
| 2125 | 3032 | B | F | - | 158 | 8 | 19th-century well |
| 2126 | 3032; 3032nr3035 | B | F | 11; 9; | 158 | 8 | 19th-century brick drain |
| 2136 | 3035 | B | F | 4 | 158 | 8 | 19th-century brick lined drain |
| 2137 | VICT 3033 | B | F | 9, 11 | 158 | 8 | 19th-century brick structure |
| 2197 | VICT 3033 | B | F | - | 163 | 8 | 19/20th-century wall |
| 2230 | 3032; 3034; 3033V; 3035 | B | F | 4 | 158 | 8 | 19th-century underfloor heating system |

| CONTEXT | Fabric | Type | Suffix | Mortar | Trench | Phase | STRUCTURE |
|---------|---------------------|------|--------|--------|--------|-------|------------------------------|
| 2312 | 3033V | B | F | - | 158 | 8 | 19th-century soakaway |
| 2676 | 3032 | B | U | 11 | 186 | 8 | 19th-century retaining wall |
| 2714 | 3032 | B | F | 11 | 188 | 8 | 19th-century brick surface |
| 2740 | 3032; 3034nr3035 | B | F | 9, 13 | 188 | 8 | 19th-century well/soakaway |
| 2746 | 3035 | B | F | 4 | 188 | 8 | 19th-century column base |
| 2800 | 3032 | B | U | 5 | 206 | 8 | 19th-century brick wing wall |

Table 5: Victorian and 20th-century bricks in structures at Fulham Palace

Sanitary Fittings 3261 1 examples 2.6kg

A ridged white glazed sanitary fitting, manufactured from the late 19th century onwards from particular types of Upper Carboniferous fireclays from the Kilmarnock/Paisley was recovered from the uppermost fills of the moat in Trench 155. This is likely to represent dumped kitchen work areas of the palace.

Encaustic Plain and Decorative Wall and Floor Tile 19 examples 6.1kg

Very large quantities of machine pressed encaustic wall and floor tiles manufactured from the Eturia Clays (Upper Carboniferous) from Staffordshire from the mid 19th century onwards were identified from unstratified contexts in Trench 160 and upper layers [2228] from the moat fill in Trench 155. An encaustic tile is used for pavement and wall decoration, in which the pattern is inlaid or incrusting in clay of one colour in a ground of clay of another colour.

These include thick floor tiles (35mm) with a heraldry design containing mythological beasts (lion; dragon) in a dark brown interior, surrounded by a yellow hexagonal border. Thinner wall tiles with black and white or lime green/olive green floral designs and octagonal dark green tiles stamped *HEPEF CRD* and burnt white glazed machined pressed tile inscribed as *THE ..G GUE.(ST)*.

Elsewhere, they turn up in Victorian upper fills from Trench 151 [1714] and a late 19th-century bedding layer for the concrete floor in the area of Bishop Sherlock's Room [595] and 19th-century made ground around the palace [1119].

Chimney fragment 2276 1 example 0.4kg

Just one sooted chimney fragment from the 20th-century fill of the moat [44] was identified.

Garden Related Ceramic Building Material 59 examples 33.7kg

In addition to the frogged and unfrogged paving brick mentioned above; there are a whole raft of assorted 19th- and 20th-century drain and electricity covers and ornamentation that relate to the garden and external development around Fulham Palace.

Machine pressed flower bed edging tiles

3261; 3038 14 examples 11.6kg

In-situ decorative flower bed-edging tiles of a type observed edging 20th-century flower beds from Trench 3 [35] and Trench 157 [2114] turn up in garden features throughout the site. Most are made of the kiln brick fabric 3261 (1850-1950) glazed brown or light-brown, such as intrusive examples with scalloped top edges from Trench 3 [21] and Trench 77a in a topsoil running along the north-east perimeter of Fulham Palace [1203] and curved and roped designs from Trench 158 of the vinery [2130] and Trench 3 [21]. Finally, there are two large dark green glazed cornice moulding border tiles from the 20th-century moat backfill [1509] in Trench 100.

Exception are some machine-pressed very heavy gently curved edging tiles made from the black fabric Staffordshire Blue (3038) an Euria marl (Upper Carboniferous) clay extracted at the end of the 19th century onwards (1890-1950). These were identified from a 20th-century make up layer [21] from Trench 3 and the brick lined flower bed [2114] from the Vinery in Trench 157.

Garden Ornamentation and Moulded Concrete

3101 24 examples 8.3kg

As well as stone garden ornaments made from Portland stone, there are occasional examples of 19th- to 20th-century moulded concrete that may have served to decorate the garden area. These are made from a hard T4 dark-grey mortar (see table below) as with an unstratified turquoise painted balustrade design from Trench 155 and Trench 1 [7] from the moat or a flange shaped design made from a softer, fawn coloured fabric, e.g. T165 towards the Bothy/Vinery [2296] and in Trench 2 [13].

Drainage Pipes

3261; 2276 17 examples 7.5kg

With the possible exception of a 17th-century drain [41] from Trench 2, all of the drainage pipes are associated with the later Victorian and 20th-century drainage and soakaways of the Palace, ancillary garden buildings and the irrigation of the gardens [5] [41] [55] [64] [67] [83] [1506] [1704] [2123] [2148] [2312], especially in the area of the moat and the Vinery. Two fabrics, the fine local sandy 2276 (1700-1900) and a glazed kiln brick fabric 3261, (1850-1950) manufactured from coal measure clays have been identified. Examples of particular interest are two long, narrow (340mm x 80mm) sandy fabric pipes (diameter 15mm), each with three holes equidistant from one another in a 19th-century rubble layer [2148] from the area of the Vinery in Trench 159. These pipes relate to the probable irrigation of plants from the Vinery, the holes serving to release (warm) water into the soil. Another example [2312] from a nearby soakaway from Trench 159 served a similar purpose.

The glazed pipes include examples with a screwed attachment from a Victorian horticultural soil [1704] associated with fence holes in Trenches 138-147 from the stable area and a decorated end [67] from a 20th-century make-up layer in Trench 6.

One further anomaly, is a crenulated drain cover again made from the sandy 2276 from a 19th-century brick structure from the Vinery T158 [2137]. This drain cover would have been associated with the under-floor heating and drainage pipes that criss-cross this part of the palace garden.

Under-floor Heating Tiles 4 examples 7.2kg

Three complete flanged drainage covers, made from the local sandy fabric 2276 (1480-1900) or even Keuper Marl (see below) from a tiled surface or pathway [2134] in Trench 157 and brick structure [2137] as well as a fragment from an area of 19th-century under-floor heating [2230] in Trench 158 were recovered from the area of the Vinery. Each measured 300mm x 152mm x 52mm, with a semi-circular incision (est. diameter 115mm) and are stamped

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The use of such specialist tiles may in some way relate to warm buildings to propagate vine shoots.

Electricity Cover

Two complete electricity tile covers (2.5kg) were recovered from levelling layers [2543] in Trench 178 and [2622] in Trench 182 along the outer perimeter of the moat. Both made from a dense clay fabric identified as Keuper Marl from the Midlands. The example from [2543] had a chevron slot one end and a protrusion the other that was designed to interlock with other pieces. This was 230mm x 120mm x 42mm thick and stamped

DANGER BALDWIN REG DE8 ELECTRICTY

H J Baldwin & Co based in Bunny Nottinghamshire first started producing these tiles from Keuper Marl brickyards from 1936 onwards. The other [2622] was a small square shaped example moulded with an upside down triangle was probably manufactured from the same company.

Tarmac 10 examples 4kg

Lumps of road tarmacadam have turned up in topsoil associated with upper fills of the moat [19] [20] merely represent resurfacing or repair of existing late 19th- to early 20th-century roads and pathways in and around Fulham Palace.

PLASTER 48kg

Over a thousand elements of flat layered and decorated plaster along with lumps of plaster rubble were recovered from the 19th- and 20th-century levelling and demolition layers [593] [595] [615] [620] [644] [645] in the excavated area of the 18th-century Bishop Sherlock's Dining Room. Only a few examples are painted (lime-green) the rest are in plain plaster. Numerous, small, individual elements of rope, egg (Egg and Dart) scallop and rosette decoration along with sill moulding have been identified. These would have, for example, decorated the entranceway to this room or the rococo ceiling, Analysis of the entire decorative scheme from this group is required at publication stage.

MORTAR; CEMENT

A summary of medieval and post-medieval mortar types and concrete as well as their period of use from the excavations at FLB03 (Phase II) are given below (Table 6).

| Mortar/Concrete Type | Description | Use at FLB03 |
|---|---|--|
| Type 1 fine white lime mortar | Very white lime mortar | Present early late medieval to early post-medieval peg tile dumps from the East Wing Trench 77 [359] Stables [1729] [1731] [1769] possible late medieval wall [561] |
| Type 2 Light brown –fawn lime mortar | Light brown-fawn lime mortar with large inclusions of chalk | Very common associated with Tudor-Early 17th-century construction 3033; 3046; 3039 red bricks found throughout Fulham Palace and in ancillary buildings including footing of Tudor Hall [530] [550] and West Wing buttress [569] [605] Fireplace [1121] Granary [1435] [2763] [2857] Stable Area [1793] [1801] other structures [2354] |
| Type 3 light coarse grey mortar | light coarse grey mortar cbm and chalk lumps | Very rare backing plaster pale green and brown plaster 18th-19th-century fragments [1806] [2335] |
| Type 4 Hard dark grey concretionary mortar | Hard dark grey concretionary waterproof mortar | Associated with numerous Late Victorian brick drains and garden features frogged brick types 3033V; 3035; 3038; 3032 including courtyard [363] Drainage south stable [1857] Drainage and pathways Vinery and Bothy [2092] [2111] [2136] [2230] |
| Type 5 Roman cement variant light brown cream hard mortar with chunks of coal | Light brown cream hard mortar with chunks of coal | Rare 19 th century associated with under floor heating in Bothy [2230] wing of bridge wall [2800] overprints T4 |
| Type7 Hard gravelly cement | Hard gravelly cement | Late 19th-century Garden wall barns [205] [1175] gravelly often in association with T4 brick step [310] wall for fireplace [1120] Lean-to [1212] |

| | | |
|--|------------------------------------|---|
| Type 9 light grey hard mortar type | Light grey hard mortar type | Specific to 19th-century drainage and toilet block by stable [1720] [1743] [1752] [1754] |
| Type 11 Portland Hard white lime mortar | Hard white lime mortar | Associated with numerous Late Victorian brick drains and garden features frogged brick types 3033V; 3035; 3038; 3032 manhole cover [1153], brick drain [1312], 19th-century additions to East Wing area [1212] [1230] [1280] |
| Type 12 deep orange brown soft lime mortar | Deep orange brown soft lime mortar | Darker variant of T2 and associated with early 3032 and 3032nr3033 brick in 17th- and early 18th-century structures such as stable walls [1725] [1727] [2255] [2260] [2738] [2739] Bridge [2901] and occasionally courtyard [405] |
| T13 Soft dark grey clinker mortar | Soft dark grey clinker mortar | Common L18/E19th- century mortar in London but present just in [1744] part of toilet block group by stable and soak away [2740] |

Table 6: list of mortar types identified from the excavation FLB03

STONE 108 examples 353 kg

Most of the retained worked stone from Fulham Palace form part of very large 19th-century mouldings and stone paving slabs: their geological character, source and use are summarised below. In addition, the stone-types recorded on site from the earlier evaluation (Sudds & Sabel 2003), including the 19th-century refacing of the bridge moat are worthy of comment.

FABRIC OVERVIEW

3105; 3106; 3107; 3109; 3110PM; 3114PM; 3116; 3117; 3119; 3126; 3129; 3130; 3133 ; 3135; 3151PM; 3152; COAL; 3120 (Kimmeridge oil shale)

In all there are eighteen lithotypes - In detail (by function) they are as follows.

Construction Rubble

3105 Kentish ragstone 6 examples 43.3kg dark grey calcareous sandstone - Lower Greensand (Lower Cretaceous) West Kent/East Surrey – Maidstone area 30km. Fissile examples used as roofing [801] or rubble [838] probably in medieval construction. It is also present in a large unworked block from the rockery.

3106 Hassock stone – medium grained greensand – Lower Greensand (Lower Cretaceous) West Kent/East Surrey – Maidstone area 30km. 5 examples. 3.4kg Rubble in medieval soil layer [812], paving in post-medieval posthole [630], in a Roman cut [1370] and in 18th-century features [1537] [1541] from a part of the walled garden (Trench 106) associated with the greatest concentration of Roman tile and brick from the site.

3116 Chalk - Upper Chalk (Upper Cretaceous). Local Thames Basin 1 example 10g unworked as rubble in tidal silting [287].

3117 Flint - Upper Chalk (Upper Cretaceous). Local Thames Basin. 2 examples 0.2kg including rubble in back fill of 18th-century cess pit [359] that may have been used as construction material.

3133 – Black Carboniferous Limestone- Lower Carboniferous (Visean) Derbyshire or South Wales. - hard calcareous limestone. 1 example 60g. Found as rubble [832] from a 16th-century posthole. Carboniferous limestone has occasionally been identified from Roman London.

3135 – Granite – probably Aberdeen Granite. Large rectangular block of Aberdeen granite was observed at evaluation in the 19th-century layer near the moat fill may have come from the bridge [5].

Freestone

3107 Reigate stone – a fine grained micaceous glauconitic sandstone – Upper Greensand (Lower Cretaceous) Reigate-Mertsham part of Surrey. The most common freestone material type 9 examples 47.7kg include examples worked into mouldings such as a Tudor Spandrel mould [2062] with graffiti (see below) reused in a 17th-century wall [2062] or more weathered examples with undefined profiles from a tile dump T172 [2397], the fill of the stakehole [2396] and pit and ditch fills [2422] [2432] from Trench 171. The rest are large ashlar fragments, typically measuring 160mm x 140mm x 60mm from [356] [828]. Together these elements represent part of the Tudor or even the medieval Bishop's Palace.

3119 Caen stone – Middle Jurassic (Bathonian) Caen Normandy. 2 examples. 40.9kg. The use of this fine yellow packstone in part of a 115mm wide column shaft in a 16th-century wall foundation [1793] from Trench 153 may be medieval or early post-medieval. On the other hand the finely decorated entablature-like moulding from the unstratified area of the Rockery is Victorian in style and may be an item of an elaborate grave moulding of the type seen at the nearby church of All Saints Fulham.

3151PM – Taynton stone – Middle Jurassic (Bathonian) Taynton Oxfordshire. Yellow-Orange shelly oolitic limestone. Large ashlar blocks were used in the later 19th-century re-facing of the bridge over the moat [76] (Sudds & Sabel 2003; Hayward pers. obs.) probably represents a fresh consignment of later post-medieval quarried stone rather than any medieval reuse. The decorated breastplate from

the Rockery [+] is made from this material too. A classical head recovered previously from the grounds of Fulham Palace and an 18th- to 19th-century pedestal base from the garden area were also made of Taynton stone (Hayward pers. obs.). Given that all three are of comparable dimensions and material it would seem likely that they form part of the same 18th- to 19th-century garden sculpture. The breastplate could easily have been picked up from the area of the basal fragment and placed in the rockery the other side of the walled garden

3152 – Bath stone – Middle Jurassic (Bathonian) Corsham – Bath. Fine pale cream banded shelly oolitic grainstone. 4 examples. Associated with an unstratified Victorian fountain base and lump of ashlar from the area of the Rockery [+] an unstratified modern roll moulding from Trench 155 and a fragment from the upper moat fill [2684] in Trench 186.

Paving and drain covers

3110PM Portland Whit Bed – fine grained oolitic grainstone – Upper Jurassic (Portlandian) Isle of Portland Dorset. 17 examples 68kg.

One example is a large unstratified example of Victorian Gothic window tracery from the rockery and a Victorian/Early 20th-century garden pedestal piece from a make-up layer [2820] from Trench 213. The others are examples of 19th-century sawn paving such as [224] [595] and from the evaluation phase. Sawn blocks of Portland stone (Sudds & Sabel 2003) were also used in the refaced 19th-century bridge over the moat [76] and further examples of paving that were observed in 19th-century moat fill [5] [11] [19] [31] probably belonged to this feature.

3114PM Carrara marble – fine white saccharoidal marble – Lower Jurassic (Hettangian) Apuane Alps, Tuscany. Two fresh, polished moulds from the 19th-century fill of the moat [44] [2684] are likely to represent an 18th- to 19th-century fireplace mouldings or a decorative feature from the later post-medieval palace. The example from [44] was painted apple-green and polished [44].

3126 – Purbeck Limestone – Upper Jurassic (Purbeckian) Isle of Purbeck, Dorset. Fine shelly mollusc rich limestone. 1 example 9kg. Used in one very large (230mm x 230mm x 59mm) stone drain with holes measuring 18mm across [1327].

3129 – York stone – Upper Carboniferous (Yorkshire) The most common rock type (27 examples 30kg) Nearly all sawn paving slabs of varying thickness associated with 19th-century stone garden path [2113] from the 19th-century Vinery in Trench 157 and bedding layer for a 19th-century concrete floor from BSDR [595]. They were also identified in large quantities in the 19th- to 20th-century dumps from the moat fill of Trench 1 [11] [14] [19] [29] and were broken up garden paths or stone flooring from the later post-medieval palace. The exception is a roofing tile from a 19th-century make-up layer [1714] in Trench 151.

Roofing

3115PM – North Wales slate – Palaeozoic, North Wales. 5 examples 0.8kg. Part of a near complete (170mm x 115mm x 5mm) roof tile reused in a 16th-century foundation wall [1726] from the stable area in Trench 153. This may have been a roofing material for the earlier palace or the “Homestead Manor” and its use as a medieval roofing material is attributable elsewhere in London, e.g. Bermondsey Abbey (Hayward in prep). The slate roofing seen at [13] and [70] [1456] [1572] [1574] is probably later Victorian post-medieval material.

Quernstone

3130 – Millstone grit – Upper Carboniferous Derbyshire or South Wales. Medium-coarse grained angular quartz rich sandstone 4 examples 6.3kg including part of a large 54mm thick quernstone from a medieval silty layer [1783] from Trench 154 and from a Roman cut [1370] in Trench 165 and in an area (Trench 106) [1541] T102 [1576] of the walled garden with the greatest concentration of Roman material. An example from [1576] shows signs of secondary reuse as a whetstone.

Fuel

COAL – (Upper Carboniferous) Coal Measures northern England, Midlands, South Wales. 4 examples 0.4kg. Fragments of 18th- to 19th-century fuel are present [12] [39] [1596] are scattered throughout the site.

3120 Kimmeridge Oil shale (Upper Jurassic – Kimmeridgian – Dorset) 2 examples 20g. From the same context as the coal [39] in the fill of a 20th century rubbish pit occur small quantities of oil shale fuel.

STONE SUMMARY

The source of the stone includes examples of chalk and flint outcrops around the London Basin; Hassock stone; Kentish ragstone and Reigate stone from slightly further afield along the Greensand ridge (North Downs). Otherwise, Portland Whit Bed and Purbeck Limestone from Dorset is used in garden ornamentation, Bath stone and Caen stone in column fragments, Carrara marble fireplace surrounds and from Yorkshire, part of a (Roman) millstone grit quern [1783] and York stone paving [2113].

Rubble stone (Kentish ragstone; Hassock greensand; chalk; flint; Carboniferous limestone) is represented in very small quantities perhaps indicating the importance of brick in the construction of the Tudor Palace and its subsequent renovations and extensions.

Most of the freestones (Portland Whit Bed; Purbeck Limestone; Bath stone), marble, granite and York stone are material types associated with 19th-century garden, drainage, interior furnishing as well as the re-facing of the 19th-century bridge [76], which is borne out by their unstratified and upper trench fill position and gothic style moulds. There is, for example a notable concentration of 19th- to 20th-century sawn York stone and Portland whit bed (6kg) from the 19th- to 20th-century bedding layer for the concrete floor [595]. The decorated Taynton stone breastplate from the Rockery [+] is likely to form part of the same 18th-19th-garden sculpture as a classical head and pedestal base which are of comparable dimensions and lithology.

A separate group, characterised by reused Reigate stone and some of the Caen stone in the foundations of the post-medieval Stables [1793] [2062] is typical of the medieval and early post-medieval development of palatial properties throughout London. Remnants of moulded stone (Reigate stone) are found dumped throughout this site must either belong to the very earliest Bishop's Residence "The Paddock" or the earliest (13th-century) build of the house in its current position or the two medieval structures, the well [625] and Kentish Ragstone wall [2456]. The other possibility is that it is recycled material from a church or chapel in the easternmost buildings.

Of particular interest are four sizeable degraded querns made from Millstone grit in a Roman cut [1370] a later silty layer from Trench 154 [1783] and from the area of the walled garden yielding the greatest quantities of Roman ceramic building material in Trench 106. Millstone grit is a rare quernstone material for Roman London with few examples (Hayward in prep) but has been identified in Roman rural sites to the west of London along the Thames, e.g. Horton and Slough (Hayward pers. obs.). Given the paucity of Roman ceramic building material it provides the best evidence for Roman occupation along this stretch of the River. A small quantity of Hassock stone from this same area of the walled garden [1537] [1541] may represent degraded masonry debris.

THE TUDOR SPANDREL MOULD

The Reigate stone mould reused and pointed; using the early post-medieval lime sandy mortar (T2) into a 17th-century wall [2062] from the Stables in Trench 154 is the most important find of stone from these excavations. The mould, believed to be part of a Tudor spandrel, measures 411mm x 270mm across by 135mm deep requires further analysis and illustration. Of particular importance is the intricate leaf moulded decoration typical of late medieval and early post-medieval Reigate stone (Hayward 2008). Fine regular chisel tool marks are present throughout and perhaps of greatest importance is the large number of graffito which would have been inscribed at the time of its use between the 16th and 17th centuries.

The spandrel, a rough triangular wall space between two adjacent arches would have originally been used over a doorway perhaps from the main Tudor Palace.

THE SHIELD

A second item of great interest is a highly ornate stone shield carved in Taynton stone from the Rockery [+]. Full comment on its stone-type, origin and function will be made at publication. But it is likely to form part of the same group as a classical head found previously and from a 19th-century pedestal base examined in the garden (Hayward pers. obs.).

PHASE SUMMARY

Overall comments on the distribution and character of the building material assemblage by phase at Fulham Palace are given below. Often it has not been possible using building material to distinguish individual phases and for this reason they have often been grouped together. Nevertheless, at least five distinct phases can be identified using mortar, ceramic building material and stone.

Roman activity (Phase 2 and 3)

No items of prehistoric worked stone were identified. The small quantities of Roman ceramic building material and stone reflect the rather scanty evidence for Roman occupation at Fulham as a whole (Arthur & Whitehouse 1978). Nevertheless, the areas where Roman ceramic building material is present (total 51 examples weight 7kg) are where concentrations have been identified in the past. This is the case with the walled garden, the site of a possible road and ditch (Richardson 1977; 1987). Trenches 101-108 with Roman features e.g. [1544] [1580] have turned up 3kg of Roman ceramic building material, together with another feature from Trench 165 [2343] to the north of the East Lawn. Most of the assemblage is early and fragmentary possibly indicating dumping, but larger (up to 1kg) later 2nd- to 3rd-century sandy brick fragments from [1544] [2343] [2359] [2364] indicate activity on site. The presence of a number of parts of a millstone grit quern and possible whetstone from these features are probably the single most important finds from the Roman group. Millstone grit is a rare quernstone material for Roman London with few examples (Hayward in prep) but has been identified in Roman rural sites to the west of London along the Thames, e.g. Horton and Slough (Hayward pers. obs.). Given the paucity of Roman ceramic building material it provides the best evidence for Roman occupation along this stretch of the River.

Medieval activity (Phase 4)

The domination of glazed roofing peg tile from the small, fragmentary (64kg) medieval ceramic building material assemblage at Fulham Palace would indicate a modest sized medieval palace. Just a handful of fragmentary 14th-century Flemish glaze floor tiles and medieval brick (6 examples 2kg) were recovered from the Trenches 14-18 enclosure ditches surrounding the original medieval palace to the west of Western Courtyard.

Most of this is glazed peg tile in poor condition, occurring in areas immediately to the north-west and north-east of the Tudor Palace including the moat fill, with the main focus occurring in Trench 54 with the establishment of a Tile Hearth [808] containing a range of glazed peg tile fabrics including some very early 2273 (1135-1220) which is the earliest medieval material present on site. The enclosure ditches to the north also yield quantities of material.

The 16th- to 17th-century reuse of stone ashlar, and mouldings in typical medieval stone materials Reigate and Caen stone in foundation blocks from the area of the stables provides some indication of the construction material used in the medieval palace. But even here, some caution is needed, particularly as some, e.g. the spandrel mould from a 17th-century wall [2062] is probably Tudor rather than medieval. Some indication of the ashlar materials used in its construction are provided by the use of chalk in a medieval well from Trench 42 [625] and Kentish ragstone in a medieval wall in the Stable area [2456]

Late Medieval-Early Post-Medieval (Phase 5)

The demand for high quality construction materials relating to alteration and enlargement of the Tudor palace is reflected by enormous quantities (200kg) of flat (52mm), wide (110-115mm) uneven red bricks identified in primary structures in the the southern half of the west wing of the Tudor Courtyard (Trenches 26 and 73B) and along its northern margins (Trenches 9, 38, 39B, 163, 168, 170, 172 and BSDR), near the 18th/19th-century Stables (Trenches 153, 51A and 56), the Granary (Trenches 98, 193 and 228) and finally the Tudor Walled Garden in Trench 84. Additional in-situ observations of these bricks beneath Bishop Sherlock's pre-1700 drawing room [81] and the early wall foundation of the south range of the inner courtyard [97] in English Bond (common until 1630) further show the extent of the Tudor development. Only occasionally are there very large bricks (250mm x 125mm x 55mm) that typify late medieval construction from the Tudor Great Yard [1435].

The quantities of early post-medieval peg tile roofing (103kg) would suggest ceramic tile and not stone were used to roof the Tudor Palace. Whilst Flemish glazed flooring tile would have provided the floor decoration. Investment in high quality stone especially Reigate stone in the Tudor spandrel and the shield provide further indications of status.

17th century-18th century (Phases 6 and 7)

It was not always easy to separate out fresh consignments of post-Great Fire brick and the earlier post-medieval red bricks may have continued to be produced into the 18th century outside the city of London in the Phase 6 and 7 development of Fulham Palace. For this reason it is easier to group them together.

Extensions and alterations such as Bishop Sherlock's 1750 remodelling of the Great Hall, the building of the Dining Hall, whole-scale alterations of the stable area, and the bridge are marked by the use of

large post-Great Fire bricks, and smaller 3046 reds in darker brown T12 mortar in particular. There was whole-scale reuse of Tudor bricks too. Greater quantities of curved pan tile was used in roofing, whilst custom made Dutch paving bricks were used to border flower beds and pathways to the gardens. Of interest too is a 48kg dump of moulded plaster in Egg and Dart decoration belonging to the 1750 ceiling of Bishop Sherlock's Dining Hall.

19th/20th century (Phases 8 and 9)

By far the largest and most varied group of building materials were those associated with the 19th-century and 20th-century additions/alterations to the palace and its ancillary buildings (especially the stable area). Key is the widespread drainage system put in the western courtyard and the stables, made from a whole range of machine frogged yellow, purple and red Victorian bricks bonded in at least 6 hard mortar types. High temperature refractory kiln bricks were brought in by railway from northern England or Scotland for use in kitchen ovens.

Garden ornamentation including a fountain base pedestal made from Portland Whit Bed in the area of the Rockery, and painted bath-stone paving slabs, Taynton stone breastplate as well as machine pressed flower beds and concrete moulds give some idea of the growth and specialism of the garden during this period. Innovations such the drain tiles stamped by *John Roberts of Eastcheap 1848* that formed part of the extensive under floor heating in the area of the Bothy and Vinery and probably served to warm these ancillary buildings to propagate vine shoots.

Most of this large assemblage ended up in the fill of the moat.

DISTRIBUTION

Spot dates FLB03

Bold Masonry Features mortar dates added when necessary

| Context | Fabric code | Description | Size | Date Range Material | Latest dated material | Suggested spot date cbm | Spot date latest mortar |
|---------|---|---|------|------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 | 3110PM | Portland stone moulding post-medieval | 1 | 1630-1950 | 1630-1950 | 1700-1900 | |
| 5 | 3046; 3032; 3110PM; 3152; 3135; 3046; 3261; 2276 | Drain Tile like [2130] Post Great Fire and post-medieval, Granite cobble; Bath stone paving; Portland paving, Kiln Drain | 11 | 1450-1950 | 1850-1950 | 1850-1950 | |

| | | | | | | | |
|----|---|--|----|------------|------------|------------|-----------|
| 7 | 3032; 3110PM; Concrete | Post Great Fire brick; Concrete; Portland Paving slab | 3 | 1630-1950 | 1870-1950 | 1870-1950 | |
| 10 | 3032nr3034 | Streaky possible earlier post Great Fire brick | 1 | 1664-1900 | 1664-1900 | 1664-1850 | |
| 11 | 3129; 3110PM; Bathroom sanitary brick | York stone paver and Portland stone paver, sanitary brick | 4 | 1630-1950 | 1870-1950 | 1870-1950 | |
| 12 | Coal; 2276; 2279 | Coal; post-medieval peg and pan tile | 5 | AD200-1950 | AD200-1950 | 1800-1900 | |
| 13 | 3032; 3033V; 2276; 3205; 2279; Concrete; 3115PM; | Frogged post great fire and Victorian red bricks, pan tile, concrete, North Wales slate post- medieval peg tile | 29 | 1200-1950 | 1850-1950 | 1850-1950 | |
| 14 | 3205; 3033; 3129; 3110PM | Very large group of York stone and Portland stone pavers; red early post-medieval brick and peg tile | 16 | 1200-1950 | 1630-1950 | 1850-1950 | |
| 16 | 3261; 3035; Coal; 2276; 3046; 3116 | Chalk Rubble; Kiln bat brick; Yellow frogged stock brick; red post- medieval brick and peg tile; coal Portland cement | 14 | AD50-1950 | 1850-1950 | 1850-1950 | 1840-1950 |
| 17 | 3033V; 3129; Concrete | Victorian frogged red; York stone; concrete | 4 | 1600-1950 | 1875-1950 | 1875-1950 | |
| 19 | Tarmac; 2318; 3032R; 3129 | Early post-med glazed floor tile; post Great Fire brick; York stone and Tarmac | 4 | 1450-1950 | 1880-1950 | 1880-1950 | |
| 20 | Tarmac | Tarmac | 5 | 1880-1950 | 1880-1950 | 1880-1950 | |
| 21 | 3038; 2276; 3261 | Post-medieval peg tile; Garden ornamentation and Staffordshire blue garden moulds | 5 | 1480-1950 | 1890-1950 | 1890-1950 | |
| 29 | 3035; 3129; Concrete; 3261; 2279; 3101 | Glazed cobble kiln brick, yellow stock, concrete ; York stone paving; lime mortar pink inclusions | 12 | 1600-1950 | 1850-1950 | 1850-1950 | |
| 30 | 3205; 3101 | Early post-medieval tile T1/T2 mortar | 1 | 1200-1800 | 1200-1800 | 1450-1800+ | |
| 31 | 3152; 3038; 3101 | Lime mortar pink inclusions; Garden ornamentation; bath stone painted pavers | 5 | AD50-1950 | 1850-1950 | 1850-1950 | |
| 32 | 2276; 2279; | Fletton Brick; Yellow | 8 | 1480-1950 | 1880-1950 | 1880-1950 | |

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|----|-----------------------------------|--|----|-------------|------------|------------|-----------|
| | 3035; 3038 | London stock; peg and pan tile | | | | | |
| 38 | 3205 | Early post-medieval tile | 1 | 1200-1800 | 1200-1800 | 1400-1800 | |
| 39 | 3046; 3120; 2276; 3101 | Burnt Kimmeridge shale early post-medieval brick Portland cement peg tile | 8 | 1450-1900 | 1480-1900 | 1700-1900 | 1830-1950 |
| 41 | 2271; 2276; 3046; 3032; 3129 | A lot of burnt peg tile, post Great Fire brick and post-medieval brick and York stone | 17 | 1180-1900 | 1660-1900 | 1750-1900 | |
| 43 | Concrete | Concrete | 1 | 1850-1950 | 1850-1950 | 1850-1950 | |
| 44 | 2276; 3114PM; 2271; 2279; 3101 | Post-medieval peg tile and pan tile 18th-19th-century painted marble, white lime mortar; chimney fragments | 9 | 50AD-1900 | 1480-1900 | 1700-1900 | |
| 45 | 3205; 3046 | Early post-medieval brick and peg tile T2 mortar | 2 | 1200-1800 | 1200-1800 | 1450-1700+ | 1450-1700 |
| 47 | 2276; 2279; 3102 | Burnt daub; post-medieval peg and pan tile | 3 | 1500BC-1900 | 1480-1900 | 1700-1900 | |
| 54 | 3202; 2587 | Glazed medieval peg tile | 4 | 1180-1800 | 1180-1800 | 1240-1600+ | |
| 55 | 3261; 2271 | Kiln drain; Glazed medieval peg tile | 2 | 1180-1950 | 1850-1950- | 1850-1950 | |
| 57 | 3032; 3035; 2276 | Post great fire and yellow stock peg tile post-medieval | 5 | 1480-1940 | 1780-1940 | 1780-1940 | |
| 58 | 2271; 2276; 3206; 3035; Concrete | Lime gravel concrete; Yellow London stock peg tile | 9 | 1180-1950 | 1850-1950 | 1850-1950 | |
| 60 | 2271; 2276; 3205 | Med/Early post-medieval peg tile | 5 | 1180-1900 | 1480-1900 | 1600-1900 | |
| 64 | 3032; 3261 | Glazed post Great Fire; kiln drain and garden ornament | 4 | 1664-1950 | 1850-1950 | 1850-1950 | |
| 67 | 3033V; 3261; 3129; 3101; Concrete | Victorian red frogged brick; York stone; Concrete; Drain Pipe | 10 | 1600-1950 | 1875-1950 | 1875-1950 | 1840-1950 |
| 68 | 2276; 3205; 3101 | Post-medieval peg tile; T2 mortar | 4 | 1200-1900 | 1480-1900 | 1480-1800 | 1450-1700 |
| 70 | 3032; 2276; 3115PM; 3101 | North Wales Slate, post-medieval peg tile and post great fire brick; T2 mortar Portland cement | 5 | 1200-1900 | 1664-1900 | 1700-1900 | 1840-1950 |
| 72 | 2271; 3205 | Medieval and early post-medieval peg tile T2 | 1 | 1180-1800 | 1200-1800 | 1400-1800 | 1450-1700 |

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|------------|------------------------------------|---|----------|------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| | | mortar | | | | | |
| 73 | 3205 | Medieval and early post-medieval peg tile | 2 | 1200-1800 | 1200-1800 | 1200-1800 | |
| 83 | 2276; 3110PM | Post-medieval Portland stone; peg tile; Drain Portland | 4 | 1480-1950 | 1630-1950 | 1750-1950 | 1840-1950 |
| 84 | 3110PM; 2276; Gault; 2279 | Post-medieval peg tile and tile drain; Gault frogged brick. Pan tile and post-medieval Portland | 11 | 1480-1950 | 1850-1950 | 1850-1950 | |
| 87 | 3205; 2276; 3036; 3032 | Dutch paving brick and post Great Fire brick; peg tile | 7 | 1200-1900 | 1664-1900 | 1664-1900 | |
| 88 | 2276 | Post-medieval peg tile | 1 | 1480-1900 | 1480-1900 | 1480-1900 | |
| 89 | 2271; 3031; 2276 | Medieval peg tile and brick early post-medieval peg tile | 6 | 1180-1900 | 1480-1900 | 1480-1600 | |
| 90 | 3032R | Post Great Fire brick | 1 | 1664-1900 | 1664-1900 | 1664-1900 | |
| 201 | 3033 | Wide flat Tudor Type brick | 1 | 1450-1700 | 1450-1700 | 1500-1700 | |
| 202 | 3033 | Wide flat Tudor Brick | 1 | 1450-1700 | 1450-1700 | 1600-1700 | |
| 205 | 3034; 3101 | Frogged thin post Great Fire bricks; hard gravelly cement T7 | 3 | 1664-1900 | 1880-1900 | 1880-1900 | 1880-1900 |
| 224 | 1977; 2850; 3064; 3033; 3110; 3101 | Glazed Flemish tile; Rotherhithe tin glaze floor, early post-medieval brick and Portland paving T2 mortar residual | 3 | 1450-1900 | 1600-1900 | 1630-1850 | 1450-1700 (residual) |
| 229 | 2318E; 2276 | Glazed Flemish Floor Tile and Peg Tile | 5 | 1450-1900 | 1450-1900 | 1480-1750 | |
| 231 | 2587; 2271 | Glazed peg tile | 3 | 1240-1450 | 1240-1450 | 1240-1450 | |
| 232 | 1678; 2271; 2587 | Glazed peg and ridge tile; Calcareous Glazed floor tile | 12 | 1240-1550 | 1340-1550 | 1340-1550 | |
| 237 | 3031; 1977; 2318; 2273; 2587; 2276 | Rare white medieval brick, Glazed Flemish silt floor tiles; Glazed and unglazed medieval early post-medieval peg tile | 10 | 1130-1800 | 1450-1800 | 1450-1600+ | |
| 238 | 2586 | Medieval glazed peg tile | 1 | 1180-1450 | 1180-1450 | 1180-1450 | |
| 241 | 2586 | Medieval glazed peg tile | 1 | 1180-1450 | 1180-1450 | 1180-1450 | |
| 247 | 2271; 2276 | Medieval and early post-medieval peg tile | 3 | 1180-1800 | 1480-1900 | 1480-1700 | |
| 250 | 2586; 2276 | Curved and flat early | 8 | 1480-1700 | 1480-1700 | 1480-1700 | |

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| | | post-medieval peg tiles | | | | | |
| 256 | 2271; 2276 | Early post-medieval peg tiles coarse moulding sand | 5 | 1480-1900 | 1480-1900 | 1480-1600 | |
| 260 | 2276 | Late medieval early post-medieval peg tiles | 2 | 1480-1700 | 1480-1700 | 1480-1600 | |
| 266 | 2271; 2586; 3032 | Glazed and unglazed medieval and early post-medieval peg tile; post Great Fire brick | 9 | 1240-1850 | 1664-1850 | 1664-1800 Brick possibly intrusive | |
| 267 | 2276; 3033 | Early post-medieval peg tile and Tudor brick | 2 | 1450-1700 | 1480-1700 | 1480-1700 | |
| 279 | 3033 | Early post-medieval brick T1 lime mortar possible reuse | 1 | 1450-1700 | 1450-1700 | 1600-1700+ | 1450-1600 (residual)? |
| 283 | 3032 | Early proto post Great Fire brick | 1 | 1664-1850 | 1664-1850 | 1664-1850 | |
| 284 | 2586; 2587 3046 | Medieval and early post-medieval peg tile and early post-medieval brick | 14 | 1170-1700 | 1450-1700 | 1450-1700 | |
| 285 | 2276; 3033 | Early Post-medieval peg tile and brick | 10 | 1450-1700 | 1480-1700 | 1480-1700 | |
| 286 | 2586 | Medieval peg tile | 1 | 1240-1450 | 1240-1450 | 1240-1450 | |
| 287 | 2586; 2276; 3116; 3046; 2271; 3034 | Dump of early post-medieval peg tile; early post-medieval brick; lumps of chalk | 10 | 1180-1850 | 1664-1700 | 1450-1700 (proto post great fire brick intrusive) | |
| 288 | 2276 | Early post-medieval peg tile | 1 | 1470-1700 | 1480-1700 | 1480-1600 | |
| 290 | 2271; 3090; 1977; 2276 | Medieval and early post-medieval peg tile, Glazed Flemish silt floor tile | 5 | 1180-1800 | 1450-1800 | 1450-1600+ | |
| 293 | 2271 | Medieval early post-medieval peg tile | 2 | 1400-1800 | 1400-1800 | 1400-1800 | |
| 309 | 2318; 2271; 2276 | Unglazed Flemish floor tile; medieval and early post-medieval peg and curved tile | 8 | 1180-1800 | 1450-1800 | 1450-1600+ | |
| 310 | 3033; 3032; 3101 | Victorian red frogged and narrow unfrogged post great fire T4/T7 mortar | 2 | 1864-1950 | 1850-1950 | 1880-1925 | 1880-1900+ |
| 313 | 2276; | Peg and curved early post-medieval | 7 | 1480-1900 | 1480-1900 | 1480-1700+ | |
| 315 | 2276; 3032 | Early post-medieval peg tile and post Great | 6 | 1480-1850 | 1664-1850 | 1700-1850 | |

| | | Fire brick | | | | | |
|------------|--|---|----------|------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| 316 | 3032 | Narrow Post Great Fire brick | 2 | 1664-1990 | 1664-1900 | 1750-1900 | No mortar |
| 318 | 2276 | Early post-medieval peg tile T1 mortar | 1 | 1480-1700 | 1480-1700 | 1480-1700 | 1450-1700 |
| 320 | 2276 | Post-medieval peg tile T1 | 3 | 1480-1900 | 1480-1900 | 1480-1800 | 1450-1700 |
| 324 | 2271; 2276 | Post-medieval peg tile | 6 | 1180-1700 | 1480-1700 | 1480-1700+ | |
| 328 | 2586; 2276 | Post-medieval peg tile | 3 | 1180-1800 | 1480-1800 | 1480-1800 | |
| 331 | 2276 | Post-medieval peg tile | 1 | 1480-1700 | 1480-1700 | 1480-1700 | |
| 332 | 2276 | Post-medieval peg tile | 4 | 1480-1700 | 1480-1700 | 1480-1700 | |
| 333 | 2271; 2276 | Post-medieval peg tile | 3 | 1180-1700 | 1480-1700 | 1480-1700 | |
| 337 | 2586; 3090 | Thin glazed medieval peg tile | 4 | 1180-1450 | 1180-1450 | 1180-1450 | |
| 350 | 3039; 3033; 2276; 1977; 2271 | Glazed Flemish silty tile early post-medieval bricks and peg tile | 17 | 1450-1700 | 1480-1700 | 1480-1700 | |
| 353 | 3129 | Sawn York stone paving slab | 1 | 1800-1950 | 1800-1950 | 1800-1950 | |
| 355 | 2276 | Post-medieval peg tile | 1 | 1480-1900 | 1480-1900 | 1480-1900 | |
| 356 | 3107; 3033nr3033; 3032; 3033; 2276 | Reigate stone ashlar early post-medieval and post Great Fire bricks; curved peg tile T2 mortar | 5 | 1050-1800 | 1664-1800 | 1664-1800 | 1450-1700 (residual) |
| 358 | 2271; 2586; 2276 | Late medieval and early post-medieval peg tile | 3 | 1180-1900 | 1480-1800 | 1480-1800 | |
| 359 | 3031; 3039; 3046; 3033; 2276; 2271; 3032; 1977; 3101 | Huge quantity of early post-medieval peg tile and early post-medieval brick; unglazed Flemish floor tile; York stone T1/T2 mortar | 80 | 1180-1900 | 1664-1850 | 1664-1850 | 1450-1700 (residual) |
| 360 | 3107 | Reigate stone ashlar | 1 | 1050-1580 | 1050-1580 | 1200-1700+ | |
| 363 | 3032 | Narrow Post Great Fire brick T4 cement | 1 | 1664-1900 | 1664-1900 | 1780-1900 | 1850-1900 |
| 371 | 2271; 2276 | Glazed and unglazed medieval and post-medieval peg tile | 9 | 1180-1700 | 1480-1700 | 1480-1700 | |
| 372 | 2271; 2586; 3090; 3100; 3201; 2587 | Glazed medieval peg tile and white plaster possibly Tudor | 6 | 1180-1800 | 1240-1800 | 1240-1600 | |
| 375 | 2276 | Post-medieval peg tile | 8 | 1480-1900 | 1480-1900 | 1480-1700 | |
| 377 | 2586;2276 | Medieval peg tile/early post-medieval | 2 | 1180-1900 | 1480-1900 | 1480-1700 | |
| 378 | 2586 | Medieval/early post-medieval peg tile | 1 | 1180-1800 | 1400-1800 | 1400-1800 | |
| 380 | 2271; 2276 | Med/early post-medieval | 5 | 1180-1900 | 1480-1900 | 1480-1700 | |

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| | | peg tile | | | | | |
| 382 | 2271 | Medieval peg tile | 1 | 1180-1800 | 1180-1800 | 1180-1450+ | |
| 383 | 3129 | York stone paving slab | 1 | 1700-1900 | 1700-1900 | 1700-1900 | |
| 384 | 1977 | Flemish Floor Tile | 1 | 1450-1800 | 1450-1800 | 1450-1800 | |
| 386 | 3046 | Burnt early post-medieval brick | 3 | 1450-1700 | 1450-1700 | 1450-1700 | No mortar |
| 393 | 3046 | Early post-medieval brick | 1 | 1450-1700 | 1450-1700 | 1450-1700 | No mortar |
| 394 | 3032 | Thin unfrogged stock moulded post Great fire brick | 1 | 1664-1900 | 1664-1900 | 1700-1900 | No mortar |
| 402 | 2271 | Medieval/early post-medieval peg tile | 1 | 1180-1800 | 1180-1800 | 1180-1700 | |
| 404 | 2276 | Early post-medieval peg tile | 1 | 1480-1700 | 1480-1700 | 1480-1700 | |
| 405 | 3032; 3033 | Early post-medieval red and post Great Fire brick possible T12 mortar | 3 | 1450-1800 | 1664-1800 | 1664-1800 | 1600-1750 |
| 406 | 3046 | Clinkery post-medieval brick | 1 | 1450-1700 | 1450-1700 | 1650-1700+ | |
| 407 | 2276 | Post-medieval peg tile | 1 | 1480-1900 | 1480-1900 | 1480-1700 | |
| 408 | 2271; 3033 | Early post-medieval brick and reused peg tile | 2 | 1180-1800 | 1180-1800 | 1450-1700+ | |
| 410 | 2271 | Medieval peg tile | 1 | 1180-1800 | 1180-1800 | 1180-1450+ | |
| 412 | 2586; 2276 | Post-medieval peg tile | 5 | 1180-1900 | 1180-1900 | 1480-1800 | |
| 413 | 2586; 2276 | Post-medieval peg tile | 2 | 1180-1900 | 1480-1900 | 1480-1800 | |
| 414 | 2276; 2586; 3032nr3033 | Curved and peg tile; early post Great Fire brick | 10 | 1450-1725 | 1664-1725 | 1664-1725+ | |
| 421 | 2271; 3090 | Early post-medieval peg tile | 3 | 1480-1900 | 1480-1900 | 1480-1700 | |
| 427 | 2586 | Glazed medieval peg tile | 1 | 1240-1450 | 1240-1450 | 1240-1450+ | |
| 428 | 2276 | Early post-medieval peg tile | 1 | 1480-1900 | 1480-1900 | 1480-1700 | |
| 459 | 3076 | Tin glazed wall tile | 1 | 1700-1800 | 1700-1800 | 1700-1800 | |
| 460 | 2271; 2586 | Med/early post-medieval peg tile | 6 | 1180-1800 | 1500-1800 | 1500-1800 | |
| 471 | 2276 | Early post-medieval peg tile | 1 | 1480-1900 | 1480-1900 | 1480-1700 | |
| 490 | 3032 | Proto post Great Fire brick no mortar | 1 | 1664-1900 | 1664-1900 | 1664-1750+ | No mortar |
| 492 | 3032 | Proto post Great Fire brick | 1 | 1664-1900 | 1664-1900 | 1664-1900 | |
| 493 | 3039 | Early post-medieval brick | 1 | 1450-1700 | 1450-1700 | 1600-1700+ | 1750-1900 |
| 496 | 3033 | Machined Victorian red brick – frogged | 1 | 1850-1950 | 1850-1950 | 1850-1950 | No mortar |

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| 498 | 2586 | Abraded medieval peg tile | 1 | 1180-1800 | 1180-1800 | 1180-1800 | |
| 501 | 3033 | Machined Victorian red brick – frogged | 1 | 1850-1950 | 1850-1950 | 1850-1950 | No mortar |
| 502 | 2586 | Medieval/post-medieval peg tile | 1 | 1180-1800 | 1180-1800 | 1880-1800 | |
| 504 | 2276 | Post-medieval peg tile | 1 | 1480-1900 | 1480-1900 | 1480-1900 | |
| 506 | 3046 | Early post-medieval brick | 3 | 1450-1700 | 1450-1700 | 1450-1700 | No mortar |
| 507 | 3032 | Post Great Fire bricks | 3 | 1664-1900 | 1664-1900 | 1664-1950 | No mortar |
| 514 | 3035; 3033 | Frogged machined Victorian red and yellow stock | 3 | 1780-1950 | 1850-1950 | 1850-1950 | No mortar |
| 519 | 3034nr3035 | Post Great Fire yellow transition narrow brick shelly grey light mortar | 1 | 1780-1900 | 1780-1900 | 1780-1900 | 1750-1900 |
| 530 | 3101 | T2 mortar used for brick footing red brick | 1 | 1450-1700 | 1450-1700 | | 1450-1700 |
| 535 | 3101; 2276 | Probably T2 mortar attached to early post-medieval peg tile | 3 | 1480-1900 | 1480-1900 | 1480-1800 | 1450-1700 |
| 538 | 2586 | Medieval/early post-medieval peg tile | 1 | 1180-1800 | 1180-1800 | 1400-1800 | |
| 540 | 2271 | Med/early post-medieval peg tile | 1 | 1180-1800 | 1180-1800 | 1400-1800 | |
| 541 | 3032; 2276 | Early post-medieval peg tile and post Great Fire brick | 2 | 1480-1900 | 1664-1900 | 1664-1900 | |
| 548 | 2452 | Abraded Roman tile | 5 | 50-160 | 50-160 | 50-160+ | |
| 550 | 3101 | T2 mortar used for brick footing red brick | 1 | 1450-1700 | 1450-1700 | | 1450-1700 |
| 561 | 3101 | T1/T2 mortar for chalk foundation | 1 | 1450-1700 | 1450-1800 | | 1450-1700 |
| 562 | 3033 | Early post-medieval brick | 2 | 1450-1700 | 1450-1700 | 1450-1700 | |
| 569 | 3046; 3032nr3033 | Early post-medieval and transitional maroon brick | 3 | 1450-1725 | 1664-1725 | 1664-1725 | No mortar |
| 573 | 2276 | Early post-medieval peg tile | 6 | 1480-1900 | 1480-1900 | 1480-1700 | |
| 581 | 3032 | Post Great Fire brick fragment | 1 | 1664-1900 | 1644-1900 | 1664-1900 | |
| 593 | 3032nr3033; 3039; 3046; Moulded plaster | Late Tudor and early post Great Fire brick | 100+ | 1450-1900 | 1664-1900 | 1664-1800 | |
| 595 | 3038 3261; 3033V; 3032; | Fletton LBC; Kiin Victorian and yellow | 100+ | 1480-1950 | 1850-1950 | 1850-1950 | 1880-1925 |

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| | 3035; 3120; Encaustic Floor Tile; 3110pm; 2276; 2279; 3036; T4 mortar; Moulded Plaster | stock frogged brick; York stone paving; encaustic Victorian floor tile; pan tile; peg tile; Portland Stone; Dutch paving brick; moulded plaster | | | | | |
| 597 | 2586 | Medieval/early post-medieval peg tile | 1 | 1180-1800 | 1180-1800 | 1400-1800 | |
| 601 | 3100 | Modern Victorian plaster | 1 | 1800-1950 | 1800-1950 | 1800-1950 | |
| 605 | 3046 | Early post-medieval brick | 3 | 1450-1700 | 1450-1700 | 1450-1700 | No mortar |
| 614 | 3034 | Frogged machined post Great Fire brick | 1 | 1850-1900 | 1850-1900 | 1850-1900 | No mortar |
| 615 | 3100 | Moulded and plain plaster egg and dart | 50+ | 1600-1900 | 1600-1900 | 1700-1800 | |
| 620 | 3100 | Moulded and plain plaster egg and dart | 100+ | 1600-1900 | 1600-1900 | 1700-1800 | |
| 623 | 2586; 3032 | Glazed med peg tile and post Great Fire brick | 5 | 1240-1900 | 1664-1900 | 1664-1900 (Intrusive brick) | |
| 625 | 3101 | T2 mortar in chalk wall | 1 | 1450-1799 | 1450-1700 | | 1450-1700+ |
| 628 | 3046; 2279; 3100 | Pan tile and early post-medieval brick; moulded and plain plaster | 20+ | 1450-1850 | 1630-1850 | 1700-1850 | |
| 630 | 2271; 2276; 3032; 3129; 3039; 3100 | Early post-medieval and post great fire brick; Hassock/York stone; medieval and early post-medieval peg tile; moulded and plain plaster | 20+ | AD50-1900 | 1664-1900 | 1700-1800 | |
| 634 | 2276; 2318 | Post-medieval peg tile early post-medieval flooring tile | 3 | 1450-1900 | 1600-1900 | 1600-1900 | |
| 644 | 2271;2276; 2279; 3046; 3100 | Early post-medieval peg tile, pan tile and early post-medieval brick; moulded and plain plaster | 50+ | 1180-1900 | 1630-1850 | 1700-1800 | |
| 645 | 3036; 3034;1977; 3046; 2276; 3100 | Frogged post Great Fire brick Dutch paving brick; early post-medieval red brick and Flemish unglazed floor tile; peg tile; moulded and plain plaster | 50+ | 1450-1900 | 1664-1900 | 1850-1900 | |
| 650 | 2271; 2276; 3102 | Medieval and early post-medieval peg tile daub | 6 | 50BC-1900 | 1480-1900 | 1480-1700 | |

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| 651 | 3102 | Daub | 1 | 50BC-1660 | 50BC-1660 | 1480-1700 | |
| 667 | 3038; 3261; 3032 | Fletton brick LBC; kiln brick; post Great Fire brick; gravelly Roman Cement not T4 | 4 | 1664-1950 | 1850-1950 | 1890-1950 | 1880-1950 |
| 676 | 3034 | Machine frogged post Great Fire brick | 1 | 1850-1900 | 1850-1900 | 1850-1900 | No mortar |
| 678 | 2271 | Fragment of medieval peg tile | 1 | 1180-1800 | 1180-1800 | 1180-1800 | |
| 682 | 3105; 3033 | Early post-medieval brick and Kentish ragstone wall | 2 | 50-1700 | 1450-1700 | 1450-1700 | No mortar |
| 697 | 3047; 3046 | Early post-medieval red and later red paver | 3 | 1450-1900 | 1690-1900 | 1700-1850 | No mortar |
| 699 | 2271; 2276 | Early post-medieval peg tile | 8 | 1180-1900 | 1180-1900 | 1480-1900 | |
| 722 | 3032 | Large post Great Fire brick 155mm width purpose made | 1 | 1664-1900 | 1664-1900 | 1664-1800 | No mortar |
| 725 | 3032 | Post Great Fire brick fragments | 3 | 1664-1900 | 1664-1900 | 1664-1900 | |
| 726 | 3033 | Reused Tudor brick indeterminate mortar | 1 | 1450-1700 | 1450-1700 | 1600-1700+ | 1600+ |
| 737 | 2271 | Medieval peg tile | 1 | 1180-1800 | 1180-1800 | 1180-1800 | |
| 738 | 3032; 3039 | Narrow post Great Fire bricks unfrogged and early post-medieval brick; T4 mortar and Portland | 2 | 1664-1900 | 1664-1900 | 1750-1900 | 1800-1900 |
| 745 | 3033; 3039; 2279 | Early post-medieval bricks and pan tile; T9 gravel mortar | 3 | 1450-1850 | 1630-1850 | 1800-1900 | 1800-1900 |
| 752 | 2271 | Medieval/early post-medieval peg tile | 1 | 1180-1800 | 1180-1800 | 1180-1800 | |
| 756 | 3033; 3032nr3033 | Tudor and early post Great Fire brick | 3 | 1450-1725 | 1664-1725 | 1664-1725 | No mortar |
| 791 | 2586; 2276 | Medieval/early post-medieval peg tile | 3 | 1180-1900 | 1480-1900 | 1480-1700 | |
| 794 | 2587 | Medieval peg tile | 4 | 1240-1450 | 1240-1450 | 1240-1450 | |
| 796 | 3046; 3032nr3033; 2586; 2276; 2271; 2587; 3105 | Medieval and early post-medieval peg tile, early post-medieval brick; Kentish Ragstone | 8 | 50AD-1900 | 1480-1900 | 1664-1725+ | |
| 799 | 2271; 2276; 3116 | Chalk; medieval and early post-medieval peg tile | 8 | 50AD-1900 | 1480-1900 | 1480-1700 | |
| 801 | 3105; 3046; | Kentish ragstone | 10 | 50AD-1800 | 1180-1800 | 1450-1700 | |

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| | 2271 | roofing; peg tile and early post-medieval brick | | | | | |
| 803 | 2273 | Early Medieval peg tile | 3 | 1135-1220 | 1135-1220 | 1135-1220+ | |
| 805 | 1977E; 2271 | Glazed Flemish Floor Tile and splash glazed peg tile | 4 | 1800-1800 | 1180-1800 | 1450-1600 | |
| 807 | 2271 | Splash glazed peg tile | 8 | 1180-1450 | 1180-1450 | 1180-1450 | |
| 808 | 2271 | Splash glazed peg tile | 11 | 1180-1450 | 1180-1450 | 1180-1450 | |
| 812 | 2271; 3106 | Hassock stone and splash glazed peg tile | 2 | 50AD-1800 | 1180-1800 | 1180-1450 | |
| 822 | 3101; 2276 | Early post-medieval peg tile and T1/t2 mortar | 6 | 1480-1900 | 1480-1900 | 1480-1700 | |
| 824 | 1678; 2273; 2271; 2586 | Glazed medieval peg tile early calcareous glazed Flemish tile | 11 | 1135-1800 | 1180-1800 | 1300-1550 | |
| 828 | 3107; 2586 | Medieval glazed peg tile and Reigate stone | 5 | 1050-1800 | 1180-1800 | 1180-1600 | |
| 830 | 3033 | Early post-medieval brick | 1 | 1450-1700 | 1450-1700 | 1450-1700+ | |
| 832 | 3133; 3046 | Early post-medieval brick and possible Carboniferous Limestone rubble | 4 | AD200-1700 | 1450-1700 | 1450-1700 | |
| 834 | 2276; 3046 | Burnt post-medieval Brick and peg tile | 4 | 1450-1900 | 1480-1900 | 1480-1700 | |
| 836 | 2276; 3033 | Early post-medieval brick and peg tile | 4 | 1450-1900 | 1480-1000 | 1480-1700 | |
| 838 | 2273; 3102; 3105 | Very early medieval peg tile; Kentish ragstone and daub | 2 | 50BC-1660 | 50BC-1660 | 1135-1220 | |
| 842 | 2271; 3033 | Medieval peg tile and early post-medieval brick | 2 | 1180-1700 | 1450-1700 | 1450-1700 | |
| 856 | 2271 | Curved peg tile | 2 | 1180-1800 | 1180-1800 | 1180-1600 | |
| 858 | 3102; 2452; 3006; 2271; 3046 | Early post-medieval brick; daub; Roman tile | 5 | 50BC-1800 | 1180-1800 | 1450-1600 | |
| 871 | 2586; 2276 | Medieval peg tile | 3 | 1180-1900 | 1480-1900 | 1480-1700 | |
| 873 | 3046; 3101 | Early post-medieval brick and T2 mortar | 1 | 1450-1700 | 1450-1700 | 1450-1700 | 1450-1700 |
| 878 | 3101 | Gravel cement modern | 1 | 1850-1950 | 1850-1950 | | 1850-1950 |
| 925 | 2276; 3033 | Early post-medieval peg tile and brick | 3 | 1450-1900 | 1480-1900 | 1480-1700 | |
| 926 | 2271; 3032nr3033 | Med/early post-medieval peg tile and early post Great Fire brick | 4 | 1180-1800 | 1180-1800 | 1664-1725+ | |
| 947 | 2276; 3032 | Post Great Fire brick | 2 | 1480-1900 | 1664-1900 | 1700-1900 | No mortar |

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|------|---------------------------------|--|---|-----------|-----------|---|-----------|
| | | and early post-medieval peg tile | | | | | |
| 949 | 3032 | Post Great Fire brick | 1 | 1664-1900 | 1664-1900 | 1700-1900 | No mortar |
| 961 | Encaustic floor tile | Victorian tin glaze floor tile | 1 | 1850-1950 | 1850-1950 | 1850-1950 | |
| 1009 | 3039nr3046; 3032 | Narrow post Great Fire brick and early post-medieval brick | 2 | 1450-1900 | 1664-1900 | 1750-1900 | No mortar |
| 1015 | 3034 | Large post Great Fire bricks | 3 | 1664-1900 | 1664-1900 | 1750-1900 | No mortar |
| 1050 | 2276 | Early post-medieval peg tile repointed in a hard shelly mortar | 1 | 1480-1900 | 1480-1900 | 1600-1900 | 1600-1800 |
| 1055 | 2271 | Medieval early post-medieval peg tile | 3 | 1180-1800 | 1180-1800 | 1400-1800 | |
| 1056 | 3034 | Post Great Fire frogged brick machined | 1 | 1850-1900 | 1850-1900 | 1850-1900 | No mortar |
| 1069 | 2276; 3100 | Early post-medieval peg tile T2 mortar and plaster | 2 | 1480-1900 | 1480-1900 | 1700-1800 | |
| 1076 | 3033; 3032nr3033 | Tudor early post-medieval brick and possible early post Great Fire brick or vitrified 3033 | 3 | 1450-1725 | 1664-1725 | 1664-1725?? 3032nr3033 could be a burnt red so earlier? | No mortar |
| 1092 | 3034 | Post Great Fire frogged brick machined T4 yellow variant brick inclusions | 1 | 1850-1900 | 1850-1900 | 1850-1900 | 1850-1900 |
| 1104 | 3100; 2276 | Plaster and early post-medieval peg tile | 2 | 1480-1900 | 1480-1900 | 1480-1700 | No mortar |
| 1109 | 3100 | Moulded and plain plaster | 1 | 1700-1800 | 1700-1800 | 1700-1800 | |
| 1118 | Modern 2276 Roof Tile | Modern 2276 roof tile | 2 | 1900-1950 | 1900-1950 | 1900-1950 | |
| 1119 | 1977; 2276; Encaustic Wall Tile | Encaustic wall tile; unglazed flemish floor tile peg tile gravel cement | 5 | 1480-1950 | 1850-1950 | 1850-1950 | 1850-1950 |
| 1120 | 3035; 3047 | Frogged yellow London stock brick red paver gravel cement | 2 | 1850-1940 | 1850-1940 | 1850-1900 | 1880-1950 |
| 1121 | 2276; 3033; 3101 | Early post-medieval brick; peg tile T2 mortar | 8 | 1450-1700 | 1450-1700 | 1450-1700 | 1450-1700 |

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|------|--|---|---|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------------|
| 1122 | 3046 | Early post-medieval brick | 2 | 1450-1700 | 1450-1700 | 1450-1700 | No mortar |
| 1123 | 3047 | Red paver brick | 1 | 1690-1900 | 1690-1900 | 1800-1900 | No mortar |
| 1126 | 2276; 3034 | Post Great Fire frogged brick and modern roofing tile or drainage tile | 4 | 1850-1950 | 1850-1950 | 1870-1900 | No mortar |
| 1127 | 3033 | Repointed Tudor brick | 1 | 1450-1700 | 1450-1700 | 1500-1700 | Repointed 18/19 |
| 1134 | 3261 | Garden ornamentation | 1 | 1850-1950 | 1850-1950 | 1850-1950 | |
| 1139 | Sanitary Brick; 2276 | Glazed sanitary brick/fitting peg tile | 3 | 1850-1900 | 1850-1950 | 1850-1950 | |
| 1140 | 3033 | Early post-medieval Brick | 1 | 1450-1700 | 1450-1700 | 1450-1700+ | |
| 1151 | 3035 | Frogged machined yellow stock gravel cement | 1 | 1780-1940 | 1780-1940 | 1850-1940 | 1880-1940 |
| 1153 | 3032 | Unfrogged large post Great Fire Portland Cement | 1 | 1664-1900 | 1664-1900 | 1700-1900 | 1830-1900 |
| 1173 | 2271; 22276 | Early post-medieval peg tile | 5 | 1180-1900 | 1480-1900 | 1600-1900 | |
| 1175 | 3034nr3035 | Transitional yellow/Great Fire frogged gravel cement | 1 | 1780-1940 | 1850-1940 | 1880-1940 | 1880-1940 |
| 1203 | 2279; 2276; 3034; 3261; Concrete; 3047 | Post Great Fire brick; kiln garden ornament; concrete; paving brick; peg and pan tile gravel cement | 9 | 1630-1950 | 1850-1950 | 1880-1950 | 1880-1940 |
| 1206 | 3035 | Yellow stock frogged brick with Portland Cement | 2 | 1780-1940 | 1780-1940 | 1850-1940 | 1830-1950 |
| 1212 | 3035 | Yellow stock frogged brick with Portland Cement | 1 | 1780-1940 | 1780-1940 | 1850-1940 | 1830-1940 |
| 1214 | 3032 | Post Great Fire frogged Portland Cement | 1 | 1664-1900 | 1664-1900 | 1850-1900 | 1830-1950 |
| 1223 | 2279 | Pan tile fresh | 1 | 1630-1850 | 1630-1850 | 1630-1850 | |
| 1230 | 3034 | Post Great Fire frogged Portland Cement | 1 | 1664-1900 | 1664-1900 | 1850-1900 | 1830-1950 |
| 1280 | 3034 | Post Great Fire frogged Portland Cement | 1 | 1664-1900 | 1664-1900 | 1850-1900 | 1830-1950 |
| 1283 | 1977 | Flemish floor tile | 1 | 1600-1850 | 1600-1850 | 1600-1850 | No mortar |
| 1312 | 3034 | Post Great Fire | 1 | 1750-1900 | 1750-1900 | 1850-1900 | 1850-1900 |

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|-------------|------------------------------|--|----------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | | frogged Portland Cement | | | | | |
| 1324 | 3032 | Post Great Fire unfrogged narrow | 2 | 1664-1900 | 1664-1900 | 1780-1900 | No mortar |
| 1327 | 3126 | Purbeck limestone stone drain | 1 | 1700-1900 | 1700-1900 | 1800-1900 | |
| 1350 | 3033 | Burnt and very large Tudor brick | 1 | 1450-1700 | 1450-1700 | 1450-1700 | |
| 1370 | 3106; 3130; 2459a | Hassock stone paver, part of Millstone Grit quern; Roman brick | 3 | 50AD-1660 | 50AD-1660 | 50AD-400 | |
| 1375 | 2587; 2276 | Medieval and post-medieval peg tile | 2 | 1240-1900 | 1480-1900 | 1480-1700 | |
| 1377 | 3006; 2271; 2276 | Medieval and post-medieval peg tile Roman tile | 6 | 50AD-1900 | 1480-1900 | 1480-1700 | |
| 1384 | 2815;2271 | Roman tile and medieval peg tile | 2 | 50AD-1800 | 1180-1800 | 1180-1450 | |
| 1385 | 2271; 2273; 2587; 2276 | Medieval and post-medieval peg tile | 4 | 113501900 | 1480-1900 | 1480-1600 | |
| 1390 | 2815; 3038 | Frogged modern Fletton and Roman tile | 3 | 50AD-1950 | 1890-1950 | 1890-1950 | |
| 1391 | 3038; 2276; concrete; 3129 | Sawn York stone; Fletton frogged brick, peg tile and concrete | 4 | 1480-1950 | 1880-1950 | 1890-1950 | |
| 1435 | 3101 | T2 mortar foundation palace | 1 | 1450-1700 | 1450-1700 | | 1450-1700 |
| 1453 | 2276 | Peg tile | 1 | 1480-1900 | 1480-1900 | 1480-1900 | |
| 1455 | 3032 | Post Great Fire brick | 1 | 1664-1900 | 1664-1900 | 1664-1900 | |
| 1456 | 3115PM | North Wales Slate | 1 | 1200-1900 | 1200-1900 | 1600-1900 | |
| 1489 | 3033nr3034 | Transitional brick | 1 | 1664-1800 | 1664-1800 | 1664-1800+ | |
| 1501 | 3205 | Medieval early post-medieval peg tile | 1 | 1200-1800 | 1200-1800 | 1400-1800 | |
| 1506 | 2276; 3261 | Drainage kiln brick and post-medieval peg tile | 2 | 1480-1950 | 1850-1950 | 1850-1950 | |
| 1507 | 2587 | Medieval peg tile | 1 | 1240-1450 | 1240-1450 | 1240-1450+ | |
| 1509 | 3261 | Garden border green glaze; T4 mortar | 5 | 1850-1950 | 1850-1950 | 1850-1950 | 1840-1950 |
| 1512 | Glazed tile 3033; 2276; 3117 | Glazed tile Peg tile and red brick worked flint, Coal | 10 | 1450-1950 | 1850-1950 | 1850-1950 | |
| 1513 | 2276 | Peg tile | 1 | 1480-1900 | 1480-1900 | 1498-1900 | |
| 1514 | 2276; 3117 | Peg tile, burnt flint | 3 | 50-1900 | 1480-1900 | 1480-1900 | |
| 1515 | 2276; 2587; 2271; 3105 | Peg tile, Kentish ragstone | 10 | 50-1900 | 1480-1900 | 1600-1900 | |
| 1516 | 2271; 2276 | Peg Tile, Burnt flint | 2 | 50-1900 | 1480-1900 | 1700-1900 | |

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|------|----------------------------|--------------------|---|----|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1518 | 2276; 3039; 2850 | 1977; 3261; | Peg tile unglazed floor tile transitional brick; kiln brick; unglazed floor Flemish tile | 10 | 1450-1950 | 1850-1950 | 1850-1950 | |
| 1519 | 2271; 3204 | 2276; | Peg tile fine moulding sand | 4 | 1180-1900 | 1480-1900 | 1700-1900 | |
| 1520 | 2276; 3035; 3100; 3117 | 3033; 3261; | Peg tile red and yellow brick white mortar, worked flint; kiln brick | 14 | 50-1950 | 1850-1950 | 1850-1950 | |
| 1521 | 3033; 2587; 2271 | 2276; | Medieval and post-medieval peg tile and red stock moulded brick | 15 | 1180-1900 | 1480-1900 | 1480-1700 | |
| 1524 | 3117 | | Burnt flint | 2 | 50-1800 | 50-1800 | 50-1800 | |
| 1526 | Tinglaze; 2271; 2276; 3046 | 2271; 2587; | Tinglaze tile, post-medieval peg tiles and brick | 6 | 1180-1900 | 1480-1900 | 1600-1900 | |
| 1528 | 2271 | | Peg tile | 1 | 1180-1800 | 1180-1800 | 1400-1800 | |
| 1530 | 2276; 3101 | 3117; | White lime mortar, peg tile, flint | 4 | 50BC-1900 | 1480-1900 | 1480-1800 | |
| 1531 | 3036; 2276 | 1977; | Dutch paving brick Glazed Flemish floor tile and peg tile knob; T4 mortar | 10 | 1480-1900 | 1480-1900 | 1600-1800 | 1840-1900 |
| 1532 | 3033; 2587; 2276 | 1977; | Early post med brick, Flemish floor tile, peg coarse moulding sand | 12 | 1240-1900 | 1480-1900 | 1480-1700 | |
| 1534 | 3046; 2276; 3116 | 3033; 2587; | Med and early post-medieval brick, Chalk | 7 | 1240-1900 | 1480-1900 | 1480-1700 | |
| 1535 | 2271; 2587; 2452; 3117 | 2276; 3205; | Peg tile, Roman tile, white burnt flint | 20 | 55-1900 | 1480-1800 | 1480-1700 | |
| 1537 | 3023; 2452; 3032 | 2271; 3035; | Imbrex Roman, peg tile post-medieval brick | 10 | 50-1940 | 1780-1940 | 1780-1900 | |
| 1538 | 2276; 3023; 1977; 3117 | 3032; 2271; | Peg tile, post-medieval brick lots of Roman tile and brick worked flint; Flemish floor tile | 15 | 50-1900 | 1664-1900 | 1664-1850 | |
| 1539 | 3023; 3117 | 2276; | Roman tile and fine moulded sand peg tile, flint | 6 | 50-1900 | 1480-1900 | 1700-1900 | |
| 1540 | 2276; 3117 | 3205; | Peg tile, burnt flint | 12 | 50-1900 | 1480-1900 | 1700-1900 | |
| 1541 | 2276; 2586; 3014; | 3106; 2452; 2459a; | Peg tile residual Roman tile and Millstone Grit quern | 15 | 55-1900 | 1480-1900 | 1480-1600 | |

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| | 3136 | | | | | | |
| 1542 | 3102; 2452; 2587; 3046 | Peg tile, daub, Roman tile; early post-medieval brick | 6 | 50-1700 | 1450-1700 | 1450-1700 | |
| 1543 | 2271; 2587; 2276; 3033; 3238; 2452; 3036 | Roman Tile and brick, coarse moulded peg tile med and post-medieval, red brick, Dutch paving, post Great Fire brick; pan tile | 35 | 55-1900 | 1666-1900 | 1666-1800 | |
| 1544 | 2452; 3023; 3004; 3117 | Roman tile, Imbrex, combed box flue, brick large fragment, burnt flint | 10 | 50-160 | 55-160 | 55-160 | |
| 1557 | 3034; 3033; 3034nr3035; 2276; 2271; 2586 | Brick fragments, peg tile | 12 | 1450-1940 | 1780-1940 | 1780-1900 | |
| 1559 | 3033; 3032; 2271; 2276; 2279; 3117 | Pan tile, peg tile, post Great Fire, red brick, burnt flint, and struck flint | 13 | 50-1900 | 1666-1900 | 1666-1900 | |
| 1560 | 2279; 2276; 3238; 3033 | Pan tile, peg tile, residual roman | 8 | 71-1850 | 1630-1850 | 1630-1850 | |
| 1563 | 3120 | Daub | 2 | 50BC-1666 | 50BC-1666 | 50BC-1666 | |
| 1570 | 2276; 2279; 2587; 3033; 3034; 3102; 3117; 3101 | Peg and pan tile, brick, daub, flint; T4 mortar | 12 | 50BC-1900 | 1450-1900 | 1666-1850 | 1840-1900 |
| 1571 | 2276; 3033 | Peg tile find moulding sand and red brick | 6 | 1450-1900 | 1480-1900 | 1700-1900 | |
| 1572 | 3034; 2276; 3115PM | Fine moulding sand peg tile, post Great Fire; North Wales Slate | 7 | 1480-1900 | 1666-1900 | 1666-1900 | |
| 1574 | 2276; 2850; 3101 | Peg tile, unglazed floor Flemish tile, mortar lime rich | 4 | 1480-1900 | 1480-1900 | 1480-1700 | |
| 1576 | 3033; 2271; 3120 | Red brick glazed peg tile, quern Fragment | 4 | 50AD-1700 | 1450-1700 | 1450-1700 | |
| 1578 | 2452 | Roman tile abraded | 1 | 55-160 | 55-160 | 55-160 | |
| 1580 | 2452; 3023 | Roman brick abraded | 1 | 55-160 | 55-160 | 55-160 | |
| 1584 | 2271; 3117; 3101; 2276 | Peg tile fine moulding sand, flint; hard mortar | 5 | 50-1900 | 1480-1900 | 1600-1900 | 1840-1900 |
| 1586 | 3032; 3034; 3039; 2276; 3100; 1977 | Pan, peg ,Flemish floor tile post Great Fire well made 3032 and 3033; Flemish floor tile, | 21 | 1480-1900 | 1664-1900 | 1800-1900 | |

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|-------------|--|--|----------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------|
| | | moulded plaster | | | | | |
| 1587 | 2271; 2276; 3205 | Peg tile fine moulding sand | 5 | 1180-1900 | 1480-1800 | 1600-1900 | |
| 1591 | 3033 | Red stock brick frags | 4 | 1450-1700 | 1450-1700 | 1600-1800 | |
| 1595 | 2452; 3046 | Roman tile, daub; post-medieval brick | 3 | 50BC-1700 | 1450-1700 | 1450-1700 | |
| 1596 | 2452; 3023; 2276; Coal | Peg tile, Roman tile, Coal | 4 | 55-1900 | 1480-1900 | 1480-1700+ | |
| 1599 | 2276; 3033 | Peg tile fine moulding sand red brick | 4 | 1450-1900 | 1480-1900 | 1600-1900 | |
| 1602 | 3032; 3036; 2276; 2587 | Post Great fire brick and Dutch brick, peg tile | 14 | 1180-1900 | 1666-1900 | 1666-1800 | |
| 1603 | 3033nr3034; 3033 clinkery; 3032 earthy | Unusual transitional stock brick all unfrogged | 4 | 1450-1850 | 1666-1850 | 1666-1800 | |
| 1607 | 3117; 2276; 3033; 3032; 2279 | Worked flint, peg tile, post-medieval bricks; pan tile | 10 | 50-1900 | 1666-1900 | 1666-1900 | |
| 1608 | 3117; 3205; 2276 | Worked flint; peg tile | 5 | 50-1900 | 1480-1900 | 1480-1900 | |
| 1609 | 3117; 2276; 3032 | Burnt flint, peg tile, heavy post Great Fire | 18 | 50-1900 | 1666-1900 | 1666-1900 | |
| 1613 | 3117; 3046; 2452 | Worked flint, Roman tegula; early post-medieval brick | 3 | 50-1800 | 50-1800 | 1450-1700 | |
| 1616 | 3033; 2276 | Red brick and peg tile | 13 | 1480-1900 | 1480-1900 | 1480-1900 | |
| 1619 | 3032; 3035; 3033 | ¾ brick frogged stock, JJ reused, yellow stock, all reused | 1 | 1750-1940 | 1780-1940 | 1850-1940 | |
| 1624 | 3034nr3035; 2454 | Yellow London transitional stock brick; Eccles brick | 1 | 1780-1900 | 1780-1900 | 1780-1900 | |
| 1635 | Glazed Encaustic tile | Glazed Encaustic tile | 1 | 1850-1950 | 1850-1950 | 1850-1950 | |
| 1637 | 3117; 2452; 2276 | Worked flint, Roman tile, peg tile | 1 | 50-1900 | 1480-1900 | 1480-1800 | |
| 1639 | 3117; 2452; 3006 | Burnt flint, Roman tile | 3 | 50-1800 | 50-1800 | 50-400 | |
| 1641 | 2276; 2279 | Peg tile, pan tile | 30 | 1480-1900 | 1480-1900 | 1666-1850 | |
| 1645 | 3047; 1977 | Paving brick; unglazed Flemish tile | 2 | 1690-1900 | 1690-1900 | 1690-1900 | |
| 1646 | 3032 | Brick post Great Fire | 1 | 1666-1900 | 1666-1900 | 1666-1900 | |
| 1648 | 3023; 2452; 3205 | Roman tile and medieval peg tile | 3 | 50-1800 | 1200-1800 | 1200-1600 | |
| 1658 | 2276 | Peg tile | 3 | 1480-1900 | 1480-1900 | 1480-1900 | |
| 1704 | 2271; 3261 | Victorian-Early Modern Drain Pipe; Unglazed peg tile | 3 | 1180-1950 | 1850-1950 | 1850-1950 | No mortar |

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|-------------|---------------------------------------|---|-----------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1706 | 2276 | Peg Tile fine moulding sand | 2 | 1480-1900 | 1480-1900 | 1700-1900 | No mortar |
| 1707 | 3205 | Worn peg tile | 1 | 1200-1800 | 1200-1800 | 1400-1800 | No mortar |
| 1709 | 3035; 3033; 3101 | Machine frogged Victorian red and Yellow stock T11 Portland mortar | 2 | 1780-1940 | 1850-1940 | 1850-1925 | 1840-1950 |
| 1714 | Encaustic wall tile; 3120; 3117; 3065 | Fragment early post-medieval brick; flint nodule; York stone paving, 19th-century wall tile | 6 | 50BC-1950 | 1850-1950 | 1850-1950 | No mortar |
| 1715 | 2273 | Glazed medieval ridge tile | 1 | 1135-1220 | 1135-1220 | 1135-1220+ | No mortar |
| 1720 | 3035; 3032; 3033; 3101 | Machine frogged yellow stock M STAMP, reused Tudor brick and narrow frogged post Great Fire brick T9 light grey mortar | 3 | 1450-1940 | 1780-1940 | 1850-1925 | 1750-1850 (residual) |
| 1725 | 3033; 3034; 1977; 2276; 3101 | Reused early post-medieval and proto post Great Fire brick; reused Flemish glazed floor tile and very sandy T12 mortar | 4 | 1450-1900 | 1664-1900 | 1664-1750 | 1600-1750 |
| 1726 | 2276; 3205; 3101; 3115M | Post-medieval peg tile; North Wales Roofing slate T2 mortar | 19 | 1200-1900 | 1480-1900 | 1480-1800 | 1450-1700 |
| 1727 | 3033; 3046; 3101 | Early post-medieval brick T12 mortar | 2 | 1450-1700 | 1450-1700 | 1450-1700 | 1600-1750 |
| 1728 | 2586; 3205; 2271; 2276; 3046 | Fragments of late medieval and early post-medieval peg tile, ridge tile and brick | 7 | 1180-1900 | 1480-1900 | 1480-1700 | No mortar |
| 1729 | 2271; 2276; 3205; 3101 | Very large dump of late medieval and early post-medieval peg tiles T1 lime mortar | 84 | 1180-1900 | 1480-1900 | 1480-1700 | 1400-1600 |
| 1733 | 2271; 3206; 3101 | Burnt unglazed peg tile and T1 lime mortar | 3 | 1180-1800 | 1200-1800 | 1400-1800 | 1400-1600 |
| 1737 | 3101; 2276; 2271 | Moulded mortar; medieval and post-medieval peg tile | 10 | 1180-1900 | 1480-1900 | 1480-1800 | 1600-1900 |
| 1743 | 3032nr3033; 3034; 3101 | Early post Great Fire brick reused & later narrow post Great Fire | 2 | 1664-1900 | 1664-1900 | 1770-1900 | 1750-1850 |

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|------|------------------------------------|---|----|-------------|-----------|-----------|------------------|
| | | brick T9 mortar | | | | | |
| 1744 | 3032R; 3032; 3101 | Machine frogged post Great Fire brick T13 clinker mortar | 2 | 1664-1900 | 1664-1900 | 1825-1900 | 1775-1900 |
| 1747 | 2271; 2276; 3205 | Unglazed early post- medieval peg tile | 5 | 1180-1900 | 1480-1900 | 1480-1900 | No mortar |
| 1752 | 3032R; 3101 | Frogged and unfrogged post Great Fire brick T9 mortar | 2 | 1664-1900 | 1664-1900 | 1825-1900 | 1750-1850 |
| 1754 | 3032;3032R; 3032nr3035; 3101 | Frogged and unfrogged narrow post Great Fire T9 mortar | 3 | 1664-1900 | 1780-1900 | 1825-1900 | 1750-1850 |
| 1762 | 2276 | Post-medieval peg tile | 1 | 1480-1900 | 1480-1900 | 1480-1900 | No mortar |
| 1764 | 2276; 2271; 3205; 3101 | Post-medieval peg tile; T1 mortar | 6 | 1180-1900 | 1480-1900 | 1480-1800 | 1400-1600+ |
| 1774 | 3205; 2276; 3101 | Post-medieval peg tile T2b mortar | 2 | 1200-1900 | 1480-1900 | 1480-1800 | 1600-1750 |
| 1778 | 2276; 3205; 3046; 3102; 3101 | Fragments of daub; medieval and early post- medieval peg tile and brick T2b mortar | 20 | 1500bc-1900 | 1480-1900 | 1480-1700 | 1600-1750 |
| 1779 | 3046; 3101 | Early post-medieval brick fragment T2b mortar | 1 | 1450-1700 | 1450-1700 | 1450-1700 | 1600-1750 |
| 1782 | 2271; 3205 | Medieval peg tile some splash glaze | 13 | 1180-1800 | 1200-1800 | 1200-1600 | No mortar |
| 1783 | 3130; 2271; 3205 | Medieval early post- medieval peg tile part of Roman Millstone Grit quern? | 5 | 50-1800 | 1200-1800 | 1200-1600 | No mortar |
| 1784 | 2271 | Medieval early post- medieval peg tile | 1 | 1180-1800 | 1180-1800 | 1180-1600 | No mortar |
| 1788 | 2452; 2276 | Roman tegula and early post-medieval peg tile | 2 | 50-1900 | 1480-1900 | 1480-1700 | No mortar |
| 1793 | 3119 | Reused half Caen stone column | 1 | 1060-1900 | 1060-1900 | 1400-1800 | No mortar |
| 1801 | 2276; 3101 | Reused early post- medieval peg tile T2 mortar | 1 | 1480-1900 | 1480-1900 | 1480-1700 | 1450-1700 |
| 1805 | 2276 | Burnt post-medieval peg tile | 1 | 1480-1900 | 1480-1900 | 1480-1900 | No mortar |
| 1806 | 3100; 3101 | Post med wall plaster; T3 mortar | 4 | 1500-1900 | 1500-1900 | 1500-1800 | 1500-1800 |
| 1807 | 3033nr3034; 3033 | Victorian red voussoir and post Great Fire intermediary T9 mortar | 2 | 1664-1900 | 1664-1900 | 1800-1900 | 1750-1850 |
| 1808 | 3046; 3033; 3032 | Early post-medieval and post Great Fire | 3 | 1450-1900 | 1664-1900 | 1664-1750 | |

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| | | brick (observation only) | | | | | |
| 1810 | 3035 | T11 yellow machine frogged brick | 1 | 1780-1940 | 1780-1940 | 1850-1900 | 1850-1950 |
| 1813 | 3034nr3036 | "Local" Dutch paving brick | 1 | 1600-1800 | 1600-1800 | 1600-1800+ | No mortar |
| 1817 | 3205 | Glazed peg tile | 1 | 1200-1800 | 1200-1800 | 1200-1450+ | No mortar |
| 1822 | 3046; 2276; 3101 | Early post-medieval brick and peg tile; T2 mortar | 2 | 1450-1900 | 1480-1900 | 1480-1700 | 1450-1700+ |
| 1826 | 3032; 3101 | Narrow post Great Fire brick with a T9 mortar | 1 | 1664-1900 | 1664-1900 | 1770-1900 | 1750-1850 |
| 1835 | 3046; 3101 | Reused early post-medieval brick T9 mortar | 2 | 1450-1700 | 1450-1700 | 1600-1700+ | 1750-1850 |
| 1845 | 3205 | Medieval/post-medieval peg tile | 1 | 1200-1800 | 1200-1800 | 1400-1800 | No mortar |
| 1855 | 3205 | Medieval/post-medieval peg tile | 3 | 1200-1800 | 1200-1800 | 1400-1800 | No mortar |
| 1857 | 3032; 3101 | Narrow frogged post Great Fire brick T4 mortar | 2 | 1664-1900 | 1664-1900 | 1780-1900 | 1850-1900 |
| 1858 | 3033; 3034 | Reused early post-medieval brick and thick post Great Fire brick no mortar | 2 | 1450-1900 | 1664-1900 | 1700-1900 | No mortar |
| 2055 | 3205 | Undercooked med/early post med peg tile no mortar | 1 | 1200-1800 | 1200-1800 | 1400-1800 | No mortar |
| 2062 | 3107; 2276; 3101 | Reused painted graffiti "Tudor" Reigate stone Spandrel and post-medieval peg tile T2 mortar | 2 | 1060-1900 | 1480-1900 | 1480-1700 | 1450-1700 |
| 2071 | 3047 | Paving brick | 1 | 1690-1900 | 1690-1900 | 1690-1900 | No mortar |
| 2073 | 3034nr3035; 3032; 3032R; 3101 | Frogged thick post Great Fire bricks T4 mortar | 7 | 1664-1900 | 1780-1900 | 1825-1900 | 1840-1900 |
| 2074 | 2276; 3034nr3035 | Frogged thick post Great Fire bricks T4 mortar | 4 | 1480-1900 | 1780-1900 | 1825-1900 | 1840-1900 |
| 2075 | 3205 | Fragments of post-medieval peg tile | 3 | 1200-1800 | 1200-1800 | 1400-1800 | No mortar |
| 2079 | 2271; 2276; 3101 | Medieval and post-medieval peg tiles T1 mortar | 3 | 1180-1900 | 1480-1900 | 1480-1700 | 1400-1600+ |
| 2092 | 3032; | Frogged and | 3 | 1664-1940 | 1780-1940 | 1850-1900 | 1850-1925 |

| | | | | | | | |
|------|---|---|----------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | 3032;nr3035; 3035; 3101 | unfrogged post Great Fire and yellow stock T4 mortar | | | | | |
| 2111 | Concrete; 3032nr3035; 3038 | 20th-century concrete; Fletton frogged bricks and yellow stock | 3 | 1664-1950 | 1890-1950 | 1890-1950 | 1900-1950 |
| 2112 | 3034nr3035 | Frogged yellow stock no mortar | 2 | 1780-1940 | 1780-1940 | 1850-1900+ | No mortar |
| 2113 | 3120 | York stone paving | 1 | 1600-1900 | 1600-1900 | 1800-1900 | No mortar |
| 2114 | 3038 | Fletton like flower border no mortar | 1 | 1890-1950 | 1890-1950 | 1890-1950 | No mortar |
| 2123 | 3261 | Drain pipe kiln brick fabric | 1 | 1850-1950 | 1850-1950 | 1850-1950 | No mortar |
| 2125 | 3032R; 3032 | Wide frogged machined bricks no mortar | 3 | 1664-1900 | 1664-1900 | 1850-1900 | No mortar |
| 2126 | 3032; 3034nr3035 | Wide frogged machined bricks T9 and T5 Roman mortar | 3 | 1664-1900 | 1780-1900 | 1850-1900 | 1850-1900+ |
| 2130 | 2276; 3261 | Glazed Garden border ornamentation and tile drain EASTCHEAP 1848 | 5 | 1480-1950 | 1850-1950 | 1848-1900 | No mortar |
| 2134 | 2276 | Tile drain EASTCHEAP 1848 | 1 | 1848+ | 1848+ | 1848+ | No mortar |
| 2136 | 3035; 3101 | Frogged yellow stock brick T4 mortar | 1 | 1780-1940 | 1780-1940 | 1850-1900 | 1850-1900+ |
| 2137 | 3033; 2276 | Modern roofing tile and frogged Victorian red+ T9/T11 mortar | 5 | 1480-1925 | 1800-1925 | 1875-1925 | 1850-1950 |
| 2140 | 2587 | Medieval abraded peg tile no glaze | 1 | 1240-1450 | 1240-1450 | 1240-1450+ | No mortar |
| 2145 | 3102 | Daub fragment | 1 | 1500bc-1660 | 1500bc-1660 | 50-1660 | No mortar |
| 2148 | 2276 | Two complete garden drainage pipes with holes | 2 | 1480-1900 | 1480-1900 | 1600-1900 | No mortar |
| 2157 | 2276; 2586 | Post-medieval peg tile | 2 | 1180-1900 | 1480-1900 | 1480-1800 | No mortar |
| 2176 | 2276 | Post-medieval peg tile | 1 | 1480-1900 | 1480-1900 | 1480-1900 | No mortar |
| 2178 | 3047; 2271 | Purpose made Red paving brick Dutch imitation and glazed medieval peg tile | 2 | 1180-1900 | 1600-1900 | 1600-1800+ | No mortar |
| 2181 | 2276 | Post-medieval peg tile fragment | 1 | 1480-1900 | 1480-1900 | 1480-1800+ | No mortar |
| 2191 | 2276 | Post-medieval peg tile fragment | 1 | 1480-1900 | 1480-1900 | 1480-1800+ | No mortar |
| 2192 | 2271; 3033; 3101 | Early post-medieval brick fragment purpose | 2 | 1180-1700 | 1450-1700 | 1450-1700 | 1400-1600+ |

| | | | | | | | |
|------|------------------------------------|--|----|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|
| | | made like [2178] T1 mortar | | | | | |
| 2197 | 3033 | Frogged voussoir Victorian red brick stamp N | 1 | 1800-1925 | 1800-1925 | 1850-1925 | No mortar |
| 2225 | 3034R; 3032; 3101 | 18th-century post Great Fire brick quite narrow T12 mortar | 2 | 1664-1900 | 1664-1900 | 1725-1850 | 1600-1750+ |
| 2228 | Encaustic Wall Tile | Heraldry Design Encaustic Wall Tile | 3 | 1850-1950 | 1850-1950 | 1850-1950 | No mortar |
| 2230 | 3033; 3035; 3101; 2276 | Peg possible drain tile v fms; frogged machine red; frogged yellow stock T4 mortar; T5 too | 5 | 1480-1940 | 1780-1940 | 1850-1925 | 1850-1900+ |
| 2232 | 3034nr3035; 3047; 3101; 2276 | Yellow London stock; paving brick; T4 mortar | 4 | 1480-1940 | 1780-1940 | 1780-1940 | 1850-1900+ |
| 2242 | 3033; 3046; 3101 | Early post-medieval bricks T2 mortar | 2 | 1450-1700 | 1450-1700 | 1450-1700 | 1450-1700 |
| 2253 | 3039; 3065; 3101 | Reused early post-medieval bricks in T9 mortar | 2 | 1450-1700 | 1450-1700 | 1600-1700+ | 1750-1850 |
| 2255 | 3032; 3046; 3101 | Early post Great Fire and post-medieval brick T12 mortar | 2 | 1450-1900 | 1664-1900 | 1664-1800 | 1600-1750 |
| 2256 | 3039; 3101 | Reused post-medieval brick T12 mortar | 1 | 1450-1700 | 1450-1700 | 1600-1700 | 1600-1750 |
| 2260 | 3046; 3101 | Early post Great Fire brick T12 mortar | 1 | 1450-1700 | 1450-1700 | 1600-1700 | 1600-1750 |
| 2266 | 2276; 3100; 3046; 3205; 2271; 3101 | Medieval and early post-medieval peg tile, red brick, white plaster T1 mortar | 19 | 1180-1900 | 1480-1900 | 1480-1700 | 1450-1700 |
| 2296 | Concrete | Moulded concrete flanged shaped | 2 | 1500-1900 | 1500-1900 | No cbm | 1500-1900 |
| 2304 | 2276 3101 | Post-medieval peg tile T5 | 2 | 1480-1900 | 1480-1900 | 1600-1900 | 1700-1900 |
| 2308 | 2276 | Post-medieval peg tile | 1 | 1480-1900 | 1480-1900 | 1600-1900 | No mortar |
| 2312 | 3033 | Frogged Victorian red no mortar | 2 | 1800-1925 | 1800-1925 | 1850-1925 | No mortar |
| 2333 | 3033; 3032R; 3047; 3101 | Reused post Great Fire and early post red brick and paving brick T9 and T12 mortar | 4 | 1450-1900 | 1690-1900 | 1700-1900 | 1750-1850 |
| 2335 | 2276; 3101 | Peg tile; T3 vesicular cement | 3 | 1480-1900 | 1480-1900 | 1480-1800 | 1600-1900 |
| 2339 | 3046; 3101 | Sunken margin red | 2 | 1450-1700 | 1450-1700 | 1600-1700 | 1600-1750+ |

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|-------------|---|---|----------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | | brick with T12 mortar | | | | | |
| 2343 | 3102; 3019; 2459a; 2459c | Burnt daub, combed box flue tile; early and late sandy tegulae | 5 | 1500bc-1664 | 1500bc-1664 | AD140-250+ | No mortar |
| 2354 | 3033 | Early post-medieval red brick T2 mortar | 1 | 1450-1700 | 1450-1700 | 1450-1700 | 1450-1700 |
| 2359 | 2452; 2459a; 2459c | Early and Late Roman tegula and brick | 3 | AD50-250 | AD140-250 | AD140-250 | No mortar |
| 2360 | 2452 | Roman brick | 1 | AD55-160 | AD55-160 | AD55-160 | No mortar |
| 2364 | 2459b; 2587; 3205;2271; 2276 | Late Roman tegula medieval and early post med peg tile T1 mortar | 33 | 120-1900 | 1480-1900 | 1480-1700 | 1400-1600 |
| 2367 | 2271 | Glazed medieval peg tiles | 3 | 1180-1800 | 1180-1800 | 1180-1450 | No mortar |
| 2370 | 3205; 2271 | Glazed and unglazed medieval peg tiles | 3 | 1180-1800 | 1200-1800 | 1200-1450+ | No mortar |
| 2373 | 3046; 3032; 3205; 2276 | Early post-medieval and narrow post Great Fire unfrogged bricks some T2 mortar reused on peg tile | 2 | 1450-1900 | 1664-1900 | 1770-1900 | 1450-1700 (residual) |
| 2376 | 2459b; 2586; 2271; 2276 | Degraded late Roman brick, peg tile medieval and pm | 6 | 120-1900 | 1480-1900 | 1480-1700 | No mortar |
| 2382 | 3046; 3033; 3205 | Early post-medieval brick And peg tile T1 and T2 mortar | 5 | 1200-1700 | 1450-1700 | 1500-1700+ | 1450-1700 |
| 2384 | 2276 | Early post-medieval peg tile fine moulded sand | 1 | 1480-1900 | 1480-1900 | 1600-1900 | No mortar |
| 2386 | 3205; 2276 | Late medieval and early post-medieval peg tile | 2 | 1200-1900 | 1480-1900 | 1600-1900 | No mortar |
| 2394 | 3065; 3101 | Early post-medieval brick T2 mortar | 1 | 1450-1700 | 1450-1700 | 1450-1700 | 1450-1700 |
| 2395 | 3046 | Early post-medieval brick | 2 | 1450-1700 | 1450-1700 | 1450-1700 | 1450-1700 |
| 2396 | 3107 | Broken up Reigate mould | 1 | 1060-1700 | 1060-1700 | 1400-1700 | No mortar |
| 2397 | 3107; 2271; 2276; 3205; 3101 | Broken up Reigate mould, medieval and early post-medieval peg tile T1 mortar | 7 | 1060-1900 | 1480-1900 | 1480-1700 | 1400-1600 |
| 2405 | 3033; 3046; 3205; 2271; 3101 | Some reused early post-medieval brick and peg tile T1 T2 mortar | 8 | 1180-1800 | 1200-1800 | 1500-1700+ | 1450-1700+ (some residual) |
| 2407 | 3033; 3101 | Early post-medieval brick T2 mortar | 1 | 1450-1700 | 1450-1700 | 1450-1600+ | 1450-1700 |
| 2409 | 3033; 3101 | Early post-medieval | 1 | 1450-1700 | 1450-1700 | 1450-1600+ | 1450-1700 |

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|-------------|--|--|----------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | | brick T2 mortar | | | | | |
| 2411 | 3205; 3100; 3046; 2271 | Medieval and early post-medieval brick; curved and standard peg tile T1 mortar/plaster | 9 | 1180-1700 | 1450-1700 | 1450-1700+ | 1400-1600+ |
| 2417 | 2850; 3032; 3205; 2276; 2271 | Narrow post Great Fire brick, medieval and post-medieval peg tile | 6 | 1180-1900 | 1664-1900 | 1700-1900 | No mortar |
| 2419 | 3046; 2276; 3205 | Early post-medieval brick and peg tile T2 mortar | 6 | 1180-1800 | 1200-1800 | 1500-1800+ | 1450-1700 |
| 2422 | 2587; 2271; 2276; 3205; 3107; 3101 | Medieval and early post-medieval peg tile some glaze and Reigate stone T1 mortar | 9 | 1060-1900 | 1480-1900 | 1480-1600+ | 1400-1600+ |
| 2426 | 2276; 3046; 3101 | Early post-medieval peg tile and brick; T2 mortar | 4 | 1450-1900 | 1480-1900 | 1480-1700+ | 1450-1700+ |
| 2430 | 3205; 3102; 3101 | Early post-medieval peg tile, T1 mortar and daub | 5 | 1500bc-1800 | 1200-1800 | 1400-1700 | 1400-1600+ |
| 2431 | 2587; 3205; 2271; 3023; 3101 | Medieval peg tile and Roman imbrex T1 mortar | 10 | 50-1800 | 1200-1800 | 1400-1700 | 1400-1600+ |
| 2432 | 3107; 3205; 2271 | Medieval glazed peg tile and Reigate stone very worn | 31 | 1060-1800 | 1200-1800 | 1200-1500+ | No mortar |
| 2439 | 2271; 2452 | Medieval peg tile and Roman tegulae | 5 | 50-1800 | 1180-1800 | 1180-1450+ | No mortar |
| 2457 | 3033; 3101 | Early post-medieval brick and T2 mortar | 1 | 1450-1700 | 1450-1700 | 1450-1600+ | 1450-1700 |
| 2458 | 3033 | Early post-medieval brick no mortar | 2 | 1450-1700 | 1450-1700 | 1450-1700+ | No mortar |
| 2466 | 3102; 2271 | Medieval peg tile and daub | 2 | 1500bc-1800 | 1180-1800 | 1180-1450+ | No mortar |
| 2472 | 2276; 3046; 3205 | Early post-medieval peg tile and brick | 5 | 1200-1900 | 1480-1900 | 1480-1700 | No mortar |
| 2475 | 3032nr3033; 3039 | Early post-medieval and post Great Fire brick type 12 mortar | 2 | 1450-1725 | 1664-1725 | 1664-1725+ | 1600-1750+ |
| 2529 | 2276 | Peg tile | 1 | 1480-1900 | 1480-1900 | 1480-1700+ | No mortar |
| 2543 | Keuper Marl | Electricity Company tile DA BALDWIN; DANGER | 1 | 1936+ | 1936+ | 1936+ | No mortar |
| 2622 | Keuper Marl | Electricity Company tile smaller no wording | 1 | 1900-1950 | 1900-1950 | 1900-1950+ | No mortar |
| 2626 | 2276 | Post-medieval peg tile | 1 | 1480-1900 | 1480-1900 | 1480-1800 | No mortar |
| 2631 | 2276; 3205; 3101 | Early post-medieval peg tile; T1 mortar | 6 | 1200-1900 | 1480-1900 | 1480-1700 | 1400-1600+ |
| 2637 | 3205; 3101 | Early post-medieval peg | 8 | 1200-1800 | 1200-1800 | 1400-1800 | 1450-1700+ |

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|-------------|------------------------------|---|----------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | | tile T2 mortar | | | | | |
| 2644 | 2271; 3205; 2587; 3101 | Medieval to early post-medieval peg tile T1 mortar | 5 | 1180-1800 | 1200-1800 | 1240-1600+ | 1400-1600+ |
| 2653 | 2276; 3205 | Early post-medieval peg tile | 4 | 1200-1900 | 1480-1900 | 1480-1800 | No mortar |
| 2657 | 3205; 2276 | Early post-medieval peg tile | 3 | 1200-1900 | 1480-1900 | 1480-1800 | No mortar |
| 2658 | 2271; 3205; 2276; 3101 | Early post-medieval peg tile T2 mortar | 20 | 1180-1900 | 1480-1900 | 1480-1700 | 1450-1700 |
| 2659 | 3046; 3030; 2276; 3101 | Early post-medieval peg tile and brick T2 mortar | 5 | 1400-1900 | 1480-1900 | 1480-1700 | 1450-1700 |
| 2660 | 3205; 2587; 3046; 3101 | Medieval early post-medieval peg tile and brick T1 mortar | 6 | 1180-1800 | 1200-1800 | 1450-1700 | 1450-1600+ |
| 2667 | 2271; 3034nr3033; 3107 | Medieval peg tile; possible early post Great Fire brick and Reigate ashlar | 13 | 1050-1800 | 1180-1800 | 1664-1725+? | No mortar |
| 2676 | 3034nr 3065 | Unusual very large post Great Fire brick; T11 mortar | 2 | 1450-1900 | 1664-1900 | 1800-1900 | 1840-1900 |
| 2684 | 3114M; 3109; 3101; 2271 | Early post-medieval peg tile fragments; sawn Corsham stone ashlar; Carrara Marble surface furnishings; T4 dark mortar | 6 | 1100-1950 | 1180-1950 | 1850-1950 | 1840-1900 |
| 2686 | 3046; 3205 | Post-medieval peg tile and brick | 4 | 1200-1800 | 1200-1800 | 1450-1800+ | No mortar |
| 2689 | 3033; 1977 | Unglazed Flemish floor tile Victorian red frogged brick | 2 | 1600-1925 | 1800-1925 | 1850-1925 | No mortar |
| 2714 | 3032; 3032nr3035 | Deep frog machine made post Great Fire and yellow stock T11 mortar as 2676 | 2 | 1664-1940 | 1780-1940 | 1850-1900 | 1840-1900 |
| 2738 | 3046; 3101 | Early post-medieval brick T2 mortar | 4 | 1450-1700 | 1450-1700 | 1450-1600+ | 1450-1700 |
| 2739 | 3046; 3101 | Early post-medieval brick T2 mortar | 2 | 1450-1700 | 1450-1700 | 1450-1600+ | 1450-1700 |
| 2740 | 3032; 3034nr3035 | Unfrogged and frogged post Great Fire and yellow brick T9/T13 dk grey mortar | 2 | 1664-1940 | 1780-1940 | 1850-1900 | 1780-1900 |
| 2741 | 3046; 3032nr3033 | Early post-medieval and early post Great Fire brick T12 mortar | 2 | 1450-1900 | 1664-1900 | 1664-1750+ | 1600-1750+ |

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|------|------------------------|--|---|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|
| 2742 | 3046 | Reused early post-medieval brick T13 mortar | 1 | 1450-1700 | 1450-1700 | 1600-1700 | 1800-1900 |
| 2746 | 3032nr3035; 3035; 3101 | Yellow stock frogged machined with T4 hard dark grey mortar | 2 | 1780-1940 | 1780-1940 | 1850-1940 | 1850-1900+ |
| 2755 | 3063 | Glazed Flemish floor tile fragment | 1 | 1450-1600 | 1450-1600 | 1450-1600+ | No mortar |
| 2763 | 3065; 3046; 3101 | Early post-medieval bricks and T2 mortar | 5 | 1450-1700 | 1450-1700 | 1450-1600+ | 1450-1700 |
| 2771 | 3038 | Fresh roof tile modern | 3 | 1890-1950 | 1890-1950 | 1890-1950 | No mortar |
| 2787 | 3205 | Peg tile T1 mortar | 1 | 1200-1800 | 1200-1800 | 1400-1800 | 1400-1600+ |
| 2790 | 2276 | Peg Tile T6 mortar | 2 | 1480-1800 | 1480-1700 | 1480-1700 | 1450-1700 |
| 2800 | 3032R; 3046 | Reused early post-medieval and post Great Fire brick T4 mortar | 4 | 1450-1900 | 1664-1900 | 1700-1900 | 1840-1900 |
| 2808 | 3205; 3046 | Post-medieval peg tile and brick | 3 | 1200-1800 | 1200-1800 | 1450-1700+ | No mortar |
| 2812 | 3046; 3101 | Early post-medieval brick and T2 mortar | 3 | 1450-1700 | 1450-1700 | 1450-1700+ | 1450-1700 |
| 2820 | 3110 | Portland stone garden ornamental stone moulding | 1 | 1630-1900 | 1750-1900 | 1750-1900 | No mortar |
| 2852 | 2276 | Early post-medieval peg tile | 1 | 1480-1900 | 1480-1900 | 1600-1900 | No mortar |
| 2857 | 3033; 3046 | Early post-medieval brick reused in a hard T11 mortar Portland repointing? | 2 | 1450-1700 | 1450-1700 | 1600-1750 | 1800-1900 |
| 2864 | 3205; 2276 | Post-medieval peg tile | 6 | 1200-1900 | 1480-1900 | 1600-1900 | No mortar |
| 2867 | 3046; 3205 | Post-medieval brick and peg tile | 7 | 1200-1800 | 1200-1800 | 1480-1700+ | No mortar |
| 2868 | 3205 | Post-medieval peg tile | 3 | 1200-1800 | 1200-1800 | 1400-1800 | No mortar |
| 2878 | 3205; 2271 | Medieval glazed peg tile | 3 | 1180-1800 | 1200-1800 | 1200-1450+ | No mortar |
| 2890 | 3205 | Medieval early post-medieval peg tile | 1 | 1200-1800 | 1200-1800 | 1200-1800 | No mortar |
| 2901 | 3033nr3034 | Proto brick intermediate a bit like red 2667 and 2676 T2b | 1 | 1664-1725 | 1664-1725 | 1664-1725+ | 1600-1750 |

RECOMMENDATIONS/POTENTIAL

The value of this large assemblage lies more with its ability to date the lengthy sequence of occupation at Fulham Palace, with very few items of great artistic or stylistic merit. Furthermore, all the stone and ceramic fabrics are very common for London. Most of the medieval and early post-

medieval ceramic building is in a highly fragmentary condition with few items indicative of high status. The handful of medieval and early post-medieval floor tiles are all plain glazed Flemish tile, with no decorated Penn or Westminster tiles that you might expect for the Bishop of London's residence. Individual items that require further stylistic analysis for publication, however include:

- Two stone moulds, an exquisitely carved Tudor Spandrel in Reigate stone with graffiti and paint and a unique 19th-century Taynton stone breastplate. Illustration, parallels and analysis of the inscriptions are required.
- Further analysis of the hundreds of plaster moulds recovered from the demolition of Bishop Sherlock's mid-18th-century Dining Room is required. Rope, egg (Egg and Dart) scallop and rosette decorative moulds as well as sill moulding have been identified. These would have probably decorated the entranceway to this room or the rococo ceiling. Comparative analysis of the entire decorative scheme from this group is required at publication stage.
- One specific area of interest lies perhaps with the 19th-century specialist manufacture of garden ceramic flower borders and garden drainage-tiles for large residences. Companies such as John Roberts of Eastcheap were producing tiles for underfloor heating associated with the cultivation of exotic plants and vines. It would be a worthwhile exercise looking through trade directories for relevant companies and producing a short paper on these neglected materials.
- The millstone grit quern would require illustration and analysis and is perhaps the single most interesting Roman find.

In essence at publication stage, a standard section on the building materials from each major period would be sufficient with perhaps greater emphasis on the items listed above.

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Appendix 6: Metal and Small Finds Assessment

By Märit Gaimster

In all around 550 post-medieval metal and small finds were recovered from the excavations; a further 200 finds were retrieved through metal detecting within the Walled Garden. Some of this material, covering the evaluation and Phase I work, has been included in previous assessment reports (Gaimster 2009a-b). In the present report, also the Phase II finds are included and the assemblage is discussed as a whole. The individual finds from excavation are listed by phase as Table 1, with unstratified and unallocated finds as Table 2; metal-detected finds from The Walled Garden are shown in Table 3, and those retrieved from work around The Vinery in Table 4. Finds were recovered from all post-medieval phases, but with the vast majority from the 19th to 20th centuries including WW2 shell shrapnel and toys from the 1970s. The assemblage includes categories such as fixtures and fittings, household furnishings, dress accessories and toys, but also tools, trade related finds and militaria.

Phase 4: medieval

The small group of fourteen finds from Phase 4 contexts is mainly comprised of iron nails. An incomplete copper-alloy lace-chape (sf 249) may well be medieval – small lace-chapes of this type are known from at least the mid 13th century (cf. Egan and Pritchard 1991, 281 and fig. 184 no. 1406) – as may the fragment of copper-alloy wire. However, an unstratified net sinker of rolled lead sheet (Table 2: sf 215) is potentially the earliest dateable medieval find from the site; the type is known to have been in use from the Iron Age and throughout the Middle Ages (cf. Steane and Foreman 1991, 97)

Phase 5: late medieval to Tudor

Around 40 finds were retrieved from Phase 5 contexts. Among these is a small but significant group of copper-alloy pins (sf 178, sf 180-81 and sf 250) and other dress accessories in the form of a copper-alloy lace-chape (sf 179), reflecting the fashion of lace-up clothing, and two small rings of twisted copper-alloy wire (sf 201). Possibly functioning as purse reinforcements, a protection against thieves, these minute loops are a characteristic type of find from the Tudor and Stuart periods (cf. Egan 2005, fig. 52). Other typical finds from the late medieval and early modern periods are two small unstratified copper-alloy shoe buckles (Table 2: sf 198-99; cf. Egan 2005, fig. 16 no. 75 and fig. 17 no. 93). Like the other dress accessories, they were retrieved from the area around The Stables and the North and East Lawns. A further two lace-chapes of a similar type came from a Phase 8 (sf 264) and a Phase 9 (sf 200) where they are likely to be residual. Besides iron nails, Phase 5 also produced a blank copper-alloy disc (sf 50), a white-metal embossed sheet or mount (sf 174) and a stone alley (sf 186). Further finds from this period may be residual in later phases. These include a lead pin or stylus with pointed end and a perforated head (sf 56). This object, found with Tudor-period pottery in a Phase 7 context, is likely to have been used as a writing implement, perhaps by a mason or carpenter (Biddle

and Brown 1990, 737-8), with the perforated head to enable suspension from a belt. However, lead pins of this type have also been interpreted as plumb bobs, again a tool related to masonry and building (Woodfield 1981, 99-100 and fig. 8). Also from Phase 7 came a complete Nuremberg brass thimble (sf 57), of a type dating from c.1520-1620 (Holmes nd, 3); it was associated with pottery from 1580-1600. A stone hone (sf 59) was retrieved from the same context.

Phase 6: 17th century

Phase 6 contexts also yielded some 40 finds, largely consisting of iron nails. However, as in the previous phase dress-accessories were also present, in the form of a dozen pins (sf 177, sf 189 and sf 252); most of these again came from the area around The Stables and the North and East Lawns. An iron garden fork (sf 220) and a fragmentary wooden cutlery handle (sf 52) were also retrieved. A large iron knife or tool with wooden scale handle (sf 265) may be residual in Phase 9; it has parallels in a 17th-century knife from Norwich (Margeson 1993, fig. 94, 828). Of particular interest are the squashed remains of a characteristic seed trough from a bird cage (sf 197). Highly decorated versions of such bird feeders are known from the late 15th/16th centuries, while plainer versions such as the present one are known to have continued in use until at least the late 17th century (Egan 2005, 128-29). The Fulham Palace trough came from a Phase 8 context, and is likely to be residual there.

Phase 7: 18th century

Around 50 objects were retrieved from Phase 7 contexts. Again, copper-alloy pins (sf 217 and sf 246) appear in the same area as during the two previous phases, suggesting possible residuality; however, a copper-alloy lace-chape from The Walled Garden (sf 202) is far sturdier than the earlier type. A possible copper-alloy disc button (sf 90) represents the earliest find of a type of dress accessory that otherwise appear in large numbers in the later phases; a copper-alloy button with a central swirl design (sf 89) is likely residual in Phase 8 (cf. Bailey 2004, 74-5). Besides iron nails, Phase 7 also yielded a small group of structural finds relating to buildings, in the form of an iron S-plate (sf 62), a large iron rotary key (sf 219) and a fragment of lead window came. The bowl of a copper-alloy spoon (sf 218) was also recovered.

Phase 8: 19th century

Phase 8 produced a little over 100 metal and small finds, with a large proportion consisting of iron nails and indeterminate metal fragments. A handful of dress accessories include buttons of bone (sf ??) and copper alloy (sf 256), a small iron buckle (sf 88), a heel iron (sf 260), part of a copper-alloy chain (sf 255) and a small glass bead (sf 184) with copper-alloy pins again from the North and East Lawns (sf 244-45). Further 19th-century copper-alloy buttons may be residual in Phase 9, as reflected in much of the pottery here, and among the numerous buttons that are unstratified or retrieved through metal detecting in and around The Walled Garden (Tables 2-4). Besides dress accessories, a second distinct group is formed of household fixtures and furnishings. Besides an oval iron door handle (sf 221), two iron rotary keys (sf 223 and sf 235) and a complete padlock (sf 234), there are

also fragments of lead window came. Furniture fittings are represented by copper-alloy keyhole covers from chests of drawers (sf 72 and sf 257); an unstratified copper-alloy teardrop handle with circular backplate, dating from the 18th/19th centuries, comes from The Walled Garden (Table 3). There is also a flat copper-alloy curtain ring (sf 204), with two similar curtain rings unstratified (Table 2: sf 183 and sf 229). A cast-lead openwork mount with a central splayed shell (sf 263) may be some form of ceiling decoration; earlier decorative lead mounts have been interpreted in a similar way (Egan 2005, fig. 38). Fragments of an iron candle snuffer with semi-circular box end (sf 74) is residual in Phase 9; it was associated with pottery from 1805-1840 (cf. Lindsay 1970, fig. 347). Household related are also leisure and childhood objects such as a gaming pieces of bone (sf 253) and brass, in the form of a imitation spade guinea of George III (sf 193), and toys in the form of a cast-lead elephant (sf 266) and a possible lead toy wheel (sf 233).

Besides more domestic finds, discoveries from The Walled Garden also included a threaded hose fitting of copper alloy (sf 258), corresponding with the group of garden-related finds retrieved through metal detecting in this area (Table 3). The group includes five hose fittings, a copper-alloy tap and tap handle and three copper-alloy plant tags of two types: one is trilobe-shaped with two holes for suspension, while the other is bilobe with a tongue for inserting into the soil. These finds may date from the 19th or early 20th centuries; however, a further trilobe plant tag came from Phase 9, where it was associated with pottery from 1825-1830/40. Meanwhile, The Rockery produced another copper-alloy hose fitting (sf 209) as well as an iron gardener's trowel (sf 211), both unstratified (Table 2). Among the finds from The Vinery are an iron wire-tensioner and two lead-alloy drain plugs (Table 4). A distinct feature that appears in Phase 8, and is likely to be associated with garden work, is also pieces of lead sheet or waste; this is also the most frequent category of finds among the metal-detected finds in this area.

Other finds that relate to working life at the Palace include an iron horseshoe for a large draught horse (sf 254), and a heart-shaped copper-alloy mount with two prongs for fixing (sf 203) may be from horse harness; double prongs are a typical feature of 16th/17th-century harness or belt fittings (cf. Williams 1996, fig. 13 nos. 93-98). Of interest are two lead cloth or bale seals, with one featuring the Dutch coat of arms, with 'U K' on the back (sf 196). The other seal (sf 195) has faint traces of ?ligature, suggestive of the personal seals of clothiers, weavers and searchers in the late 16th to 18th centuries (cf. Egan 1994, fig. 30 no. 211), and is likely to be residual here. A further cloth seal, also embossed, is unstratified (sf 96).

A group of nine lead shots, with a general date between c.1500 and 1800, are likely to be mostly residual. This would be the case also for the further nine shots from Phase 9 and among the unstratified and/or metal-detected assemblage

Phase 9: 20th century/modern

This phase produced the largest assemblage with over 200 finds, including more recent finds in the form of coins, plastics and electrical fittings; as in Phase 8, a large proportion is formed by nails and indeterminate metal pieces. Identifiable finds fall largely into two groups, with categories like buttons and furniture fittings likely to date from the late 19th/early 20th centuries and more modern finds represented by electrical fittings, WW2 shell shrapnel and plastic and metal modern toys. This is echoed also in the assemblage of metal-detected finds from The Walled Garden and The Vinery (Table 3-4).

Besides copper-alloy buttons (sf 69, sf 84–85, sf 92–93 and sf 232), the earlier group includes a bone toothbrush, inscribed 'THOMPSON & SON' (sf 212), a pewter mug (sf 267), the possible pewter lid, embossed with a frog, for a small oval container (sf 187) and a selection of furniture and/or door fittings (sf 76, sf 79, sf 86, sf 91 and sf 94). Among the unstratified finds, copper-alloy tea spoons (sf 190 and sf 240-41) as well as an enamelled jug and plate, may also belong to this group along with an openwork furniture mount (sf 238) and a copper-alloy pendant or medal inscribed 'KING GEORG. R...' (sf 239). Probably at the tail end of the group are an enamel sign with 'AGENT FOR // THOMSONS' (sf 242), and a brass petrol can cap marked 'PRATTS' (sf 230) and dating from 1900 to the 1940s. Of particular interest may be a small metal tin for Durex condoms (sf 71); the name was trademarked in 1929 by the London Rubber Company.

In the later group are numerous electrical fittings and associated material along with a handful of probable WW2 shell shrapnel and at least one military button of that period, the latter largely from The Walled Garden. Among the Phase 9 finds are also several characteristic objects with unclear function, such as mounts clips and clasps (cf. sf 210, 227 and Table 3); these finds illustrate well both the increase in fittings with specific forms and functions during the later post-medieval period, and the difficulties we have now in immediately recognising and identifying them.

Significance and recommendations

The metal and small finds from Fulham Palace form a significant part of the material recovered from the site and should, where relevant, be included in any further publication of the site. A selection should include significant finds from the earlier Phases 4-7, such as the medieval lead net sinker; the late medieval/Tudor period dress accessories, brass thimble and lead stylus or plumb-bob; the two 17th-century knives/tools and the lead bird feeder; and the small group of 18th-century dress accessories and household-related objects. For the later phases, the assemblage of garden-related finds is of significance; here, the finds need to be integrated with the metal and small finds recovered from the 2012 investigations within The Walled Garden (Gaimster 2013). Besides the objects relating to work and maintenance of the garden, metal detecting and other work in this area produced large numbers of dress accessories, above all buttons; these and other personal belongings have a great social history interest, and would require a brief analysis and overview. Buttons stamped with brands

and other information are of particular interest. Other individual objects of significance include the lead cloth or bale seals (sf 96 and sf 195-96), furniture fittings and household furnishings such as the possible lead ceiling decoration (sf 263), the iron candle snuffer (sf 74) and the possible pewter lid for a small oval container (sf 187). Of interest are also individual objects such as the bone gaming piece (sf 253) and the inscribed copper-alloy pendant or medal (sf 239).

For the purpose of publication some 20 objects will require further x-ray or cleaning to aid identification; these are all marked in the tables below. Prior to archiving, a number of indeterminate metal fragments, as well as modern plastic pieces, can be disposed of.

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Table 1. Finds from the excavations listed by phase

| PHASE 4: MEDIEVAL | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----|--------|--|---------------------|----------------|
| context | sf | trench | description | pot date | recommendation |
| 834 | | 54 | iron nail; incomplete | 1170-1350 | |
| 2427 | | 170 | iron nail | 1140-1220 | |
| 2438 | 249 | 172 | copper-alloy lace-chape; L 15mm+ | n/a | |
| | | 172 | iron nails; three incomplete | n/a | |
| 2529 | | 175 | iron nail | 1080-1200 | |
| 2667 | | 196 | copper-alloy pin/wire; L 45mm | 1270-1350 | |
| | | 186 | iron nails; six incomplete | 1270-1350 | |
| PHASE 5: LATE MEDIEVAL TO TUDOR | | | | | |
| context | sf | trench | description | pot date | recommendation |
| 290 | 50 | 22 | blank copper-alloy disc; square with rounded corners; 19 x 20mm | 1630-1680 | further ident |
| 331 | | 25 | iron nail; incomplete | n/a | |
| 427 | 61 | 9 | iron nail; incomplete | 1800-1900 | |
| 1733 | 173 | 153 | copper-alloy mount; W 25mm; L 35mm+ | 1480-1500 | |
| | 174 | 153 | white-metal sheet/mount; embossed with a repeat diamond pattern; fragment only | 1480-1500 | further ident |
| | | 153 | iron nails; numerous incomplete | 1480-1500 | |
| 1782 | | 154 | iron nails; two incomplete | 1180-1450+ | |
| 1847 | 175 | 153 | iron strap/fitting; end fragment with rounded finial only; W 7mm; L 30mm+ | n/a | x-ray |
| 2176 | 236 | 158 | copper-alloy pin; Caple Type C; L 25mm | 17th-19th centuries | |
| 2419 | | 170 | iron nail | 1350-1500 | |
| 2422 | 178 | 171 | copper-alloy pin; short conical solid head; L 45mm | 1170-1200 | |
| | 179 | 171 | copper-alloy lace-chape; Oakley Type 1; L 34mm | 1170-1200 | |
| | | 171 | iron nails; five incomplete | 1170-1200 | |
| 2431 | 180 | 171 | copper-alloy pin; Caple Type C; L 24mm | 1340-1500 | |
| 2432 | 181 | 171 | copper-alloy pin; Caple Type C; incomplete | 1240-1350 | |
| | | 171 | iron nails; four incomplete | 1240-1350 | |

| | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----|--------|--|--------------|------------------------|
| 2521 | 201 | 168 | copper-alloy wire loops; two; diam. 8 and 10mm; possibly so-called purse rings | 1480-1550 | x-ray |
| | 250 | 168 | copper-alloy pins; three incomplete; one ?Cable Type B | 1480-1550 | |
| | | 168 | iron nails; numerous incomplete | 1480-1550 | |
| 2644 | | 184 | iron nails; three incomplete | n/a | |
| 2653 | | 184 | iron nail | n/a | |
| 2693 | 186 | 186 | stone alley; diam. 23mm | 1830-1900 | |
| | | 186 | copper-alloy wire; four corroded lengths | 1830-1900 | |
| PHASE 6: 17TH CENTURY | | | | | |
| context | sf | trench | description | pot date | recommendation |
| 285 | 53 | 18 | iron nail; incomplete | 1380-1500 | |
| 287 | 51 | 18 | iron nails; two; one complete L 62mm | 1480-1550 | |
| | 52 | 18 | wooden scale handle with rounded end; incomplete and very degraded; three iron rivets extant; L 60mm | 1480-1550 | further ident |
| 805 | 66 | 54 | lead waste; L 60mm W 10mm | 1200-1350 | |
| 1729 | 220 | 153 | iron garden fork with tang for knock-on handle; incomplete; W 60mm | n/a | |
| 2362 | | 168 | cast-iron ?pipe/vessel; fragment only | 1580-1700 | |
| | | 168 | iron nail | 1580-1700 | |
| 2373 | 177 | 168 | copper-alloy pin; Caple Type C; L 24mm+ | 1630-1700 | |
| | | 168 | lead ?hole reinforcement; irregular shape; diam. 35mm | 1630-1700 | |
| | | 168 | iron nails; eight incomplete | 1630-1700 | |
| 2374 | | 168 | iron nails; four incomplete | n/a | |
| 2376 | 252 | 171 | copper-alloy pins; ten Caple Type C; L 18–25mm | 17th century | |
| | | 171 | iron sheet/vessel; fragment only | 17th century | |
| | | 171 | iron nails; numerous incomplete | 17th century | |
| 2386 | | 168 | iron nail | n/a | |
| 2788 | 189 | 201 | copper-alloy pin; Caple Type C; incomplete | n/a | |
| PHASE 7: 18TH CENTURY | | | | | |
| context | sf | trench | description | pot date | recommendation |
| 255 | 55 | 19 | iron nails; three incomplete | n/a | |
| 358 | 56 | 9 | complete lead pin/stylus with hole for suspension; L 107mm; possibly a plumb bob | 1480-1550 | further ident |
| 359 | 57 | 9 | complete brass thimble; Nuremberg manufacture; ht. 25mm diam. c.18mm; 16th/early 17th c | 1580-1600 | clean for maker's mark |
| | 58 | 9 | stone hone; 30 x 32mm section; incomplete | 1580-1600 | further ident |
| 360 | 59 | 9 | iron nail; incomplete | n/a | |
| 491 | 62 | 26 | iron s-shaped structural/decorative fitting; L 155mm | n/a | |
| | | 26 | iron bars; two pieces; triangular section; L 90 and 110mm | n/a | |
| 1376 | | 85 | iron nails; three incomplete | n/a | |
| 1537 | | 106 | lead window came; reeded; one piece; L 45mm | 1770-1830 | |
| | | 106 | lead waste; one piece | 1770-1830 | |
| 1541 | 90 | 106 | copper-alloy ?disc button; diam.23mm | 1700-1900 | x-ray |
| | | 106 | iron nails; three incomplete | 1700-1900 | |

| | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----|--------|---|---------------------------|----------------------|
| 1617 | | 109 | lead waste; one piece | n/a | |
| 1648 | | 108 | lead waste; one piece | 1770-1820 | |
| 1725 | 72 | 153 | brick fragment with embedded lead shot from musket; shot diam. 20mm | n/a | |
| 1728 | 217 | 153 | copper-alloy pins; one complete Caple Type C; L 35mm | 1720-1780 | |
| | 218 | 153 | copper-alloy spoon; oval bowl only; L 65mm | 1720-1780 | |
| | 219 | 153 | large iron rotary key with kidney-shaped bow and solid stem; L 200mm | 1720-1780 | |
| | | 153 | iron nails; numerous incomplete | 1720-1780 | |
| 1786 | | 153 | iron nail | n/a | |
| 1789 | | 153 | iron angled fitting; fragment only | n/a | |
| | | 153 | iron nail | n/a | |
| 1791 | | 153 | iron ?strap hinge; curved fragment only; W 25mm | n/a | |
| | | 153 | iron nails; five incomplete | n/a | |
| 1812 | | 153 | iron ?knife; scale tang with ferrule; L 95mm | 17th-19th centuries | x-ray |
| 1815 | | 153 | iron nails; four incomplete | 1200-1400 | |
| 2266 | | 163 | iron nails; five incomplete | 1630-1700 | |
| 2335 | 246 | 165 | copper-alloy pins; three fragments only | 1550-1900 | |
| | | 165 | iron nails; two incomplete | 1550-1900 | |
| 2382 | | 169 | iron nails; three incomplete | 1700-1720 | |
| 2384 | 202 | 169 | copper-alloy lace-chape; sturdy Oakley Type 2 with ?folded tab at end; traces of textile inside; L 28mm | late 17th -18th centuries | |
| 2411 | | 170 | iron nail | 1140-1220 | |
| 2472 | | 168 | iron sheet/vessel; fragment only | 17th-19th centuries | |
| PHASE 8: 19TH CENTURY | | | | | |
| context | sf | trench | description | pot date | recommendation |
| + | 225 | 155 | copper-alloy coin; Victoria penny, 1863 | n/a | |
| 304 | 54 | 22 | lead waste; L 90mm W 25mm | 1670-1750 | |
| 590 | 63 | 41 | glass ?cullet | 1800-1900 | for glass specialist |
| 961 | | 59 | iron screw bolt; L 85mm + fitting | n/a | |
| 961 | | 59 | iron strap fitting; incomplete; L 100mm W 18mm | n/a | |
| 1034 | 67 | 67 | large copper-alloy sheet mount; originally octagonal; ht 130mm W 80mm+ | 1800-1830 | x-ray |
| 1066 | 68 | 67 | sawn-off piece of animal bone; four further saw marks on surface; L 75mm W 32mm; butchery waste | 1830-1846 | |
| 1139 | | 74 | tin pie dish; complete but squashed; diam.163mm; ht.30mm | 1850-1900 | |
| 1223 | | 77 | iron nail; L 50mm | n/a | |
| 1407 | 72 | 93 | copper-alloy furniture mount; keyhole cover with fragments of iron fixing extant; complete | 1630-1846 | further ident |
| | | 93 | cut or hammered iron nail; incomplete | 1630-1846 | |
| | | 93 | lead waste | 1630-1846 | |
| | ?? | 93 | lead shot; complete | 1630-1846 | |

| | | | | | |
|------|-----|-----|--|-------------|---------------|
| | | 93 | cast copper-alloy ring; complete; diam. 45mm | 1630-1846 | |
| | ?? | 93 | silver shilling of George IV, 1824; reverse with shield in garter; complete | 1630-1846 | |
| | ?? | 93 | dished bone button with four holes; complete | 1630-1846 | |
| 1506 | 266 | 100 | toy; cast-lead elephant; ht. 35mm | late 19th c | |
| 1520 | 88 | 106 | rectangular iron buckle; complete but corroded; W 25mm; L 20mm | 1830-1900 | x-ray |
| | | 106 | mount/fitting of folded copper-alloy sheet, finished with a fine loop for fixing at either end; near-complete; W 50mm | 1830-1900 | |
| | | 106 | iron nail; incomplete | 1830-1900 | |
| 1521 | 89 | 101 | copper-alloy disc button stamped with a hatched central swirl design inside plain scalloped border; complete but heavily worn; diam. 22mm; ?17th to 18th centuries | 1760-1830 | |
| 1557 | | 107 | iron strap/fitting; W 20mm; L 100mm | 1770-1830 | x-ray |
| | | 107 | iron ?nail; L 105mm | 1770-1830 | x-ray |
| 1570 | | 105 | fragment of solid-cast iron ?drain cover or plaque; 50x110mm | 1700-1900 | |
| 1584 | | 105 | lead waste; one piece | 1700-1900 | |
| 1586 | | 102 | lead window came; reeded; three pieces | 1850-1900 | |
| 1597 | | 105 | iron nail; incomplete | 1700-1900 | |
| 1613 | | 104 | lead shot; diam. 13mm | 70-400 | |
| 1714 | 213 | 151 | copper-alloy coin; George VI penny, 1938 | 1580-1900 | |
| | 214 | 151 | iron file; long tapering blade with tang/handle broken off; L 255mm; W 25mm | 1580-1900 | |
| | 262 | 151 | stainless steel soup/dessert spoon with plain rounded handle; 'cowen's . a1. real stainless . sheffield'; L 165mm | 1580-1900 | |
| | 263 | 151 | cast lead-alloy ornament; openwork with central splayed shell; W c. 60mm; ht. 50mm; transverse perforation for fixing at back; ?furniture fitting | 1580-1900 | further ident |
| | | 151 | circular electrical switch ; fluted brass cover only; diam. 55mm; 1935 'quadrant' type | 1580-1900 | |
| 1721 | | 153 | lead waste; small strip only | 1680-1800 | |
| | | 153 | iron nails; two incomplete | 1680-1800 | |
| 1722 | 216 | 153 | lead shot; diam. 15mm | | |
| 1751 | 223 | 154 | small iron rotary key with oval bow and solid stem; L 90mm | 1850-1900 | |
| | | 154 | short circular-section iron bar with part of chain attached to centre; possibly part of horse-drawn plough or harrow; L 160mm | 1850-1900 | |
| | | 154 | numerous pieces of iron tin/vessel | 1850-1900 | |
| | | 154 | substantial iron wire; L 240mm | 1850-1900 | |
| | | 154 | iron straps/binding; two pieces; W 20 and 30mm | 1850-1900 | |
| 1762 | | 153 | iron nails; three incomplete | n/a | |
| 1773 | | 153 | lead pin/rivet; L 40mm | n/a | |

| | | | | | |
|------|-----|------|---|---------------------|---------------|
| | | 153 | iron nail | n/a | |
| 1776 | 221 | 153 | iron oval drop handle for latched door; W 95mm | n/a | |
| | | 153 | iron nail | n/a | |
| 1780 | | 153 | iron sheet/mount; two flat pieces | n/a | |
| | | 153 | iron nails; four incomplete | n/a | |
| 1805 | | 154 | iron nails; three incomplete | pmed | |
| 1813 | | 153 | iron ?strap/binding; heavily corroded fragment only | 19th century | x-ray |
| | | 153 | iron nails; two incomplete | 19th century | |
| 2078 | | 157 | lead strip/mount; W 13mm; L 140mm+; one iron nail extant | 1830-1900 | |
| 2123 | | 159 | lead strip/mount; W 12mm; L 75mm+ | 19th century | |
| | | 159 | iron open-ended ring/fitting; diam. 130mm | 19th century | |
| | | 159 | iron strap fitting with ends at opposite angles; L 300mm; possibly architectural tie or cramp | 19th century | |
| | | 159 | cast-iron pipe with moulded external ribs; fragment only; diam. c. 130mm | 19th century | |
| 2157 | | 159 | iron ?strap/binding; W 30mm; L 260mm+ | 1805-1830 | |
| 2198 | | 159 | iron nails; two incomplete | | |
| 2200 | | 159 | iron nail | 19th century | |
| 2210 | | 163 | substantial iron wire; L 360mm | 1850-1900 | |
| 2227 | 195 | 157 | lead two-disc cloth seal; diam. 23mm; traces of ?ligature only | 19th century | |
| | 233 | 157 | lead ?toy wheel; solid-cast with central star pattern; diam. 20mm | 19th century | further ident |
| | 234 | 157 | iron padlock with sliding brass keyhole cover; diam. 70mm | 19th century | |
| | 235 | 157 | small iron rotary key with oval bow and hollow stem; L 90mm | 19th century | |
| | | 157 | lead melt/waste; 20 x 50mm | 19th century | |
| | | 157 | iron ring/fitting; diam. 65mm | 19th century | |
| 2296 | 244 | 165 | copper-alloy pin; very fine with flat head; L 24mm | late 19th century | |
| | | 165 | iron nails; six incomplete | late 19th century | |
| 2302 | 245 | 165 | copper-alloy pin; Caple Type C; L 23mm | 19th century | |
| | 261 | 165 | iron ?tags of embossed sheet; diam. 20mm | 19th century | x-ray |
| 2304 | | 165 | iron nails; three incomplete | n/a | |
| 2317 | | 165 | iron nail | n/a | |
| 2417 | 251 | 170 | copper-alloy mount/rivet; domed; diam. c. 13mm | n/a | |
| 2550 | 184 | BH11 | glass bead; small tube shaped; diam. 4mm; ht. 3mm | 1850-1900 | |
| 2673 | 253 | 186 | bone gaming piece; flat disc with neatly finished edge; partly burnt; diam. 25mm | 19th-20th centuries | |
| 2684 | | 186 | copper-alloy ?twisted wire; two lengths | 19th-20th centuries | x-ray |
| | | 186 | lead fill/reinforcement strip; W 25mm; L 140mm+ | 19th-20th centuries | |
| | | 186 | iron nail | 19th-20th | |

| | | | | | |
|------------------------------|-----|--------|---|-------------------|----------------|
| | | | | centuries | |
| 2686 | 254 | 186 | iron horseshoe for large working/draught horse; toe clip and no calkins; W 175mm | late 19th century | |
| | 264 | 186 | copper-alloy lace-chape; incomplete; L 22mm+ | late 19th century | |
| | | 186 | lead collar; 40 x 55mm oval shape; W 10mm | late 19th century | |
| 2689 | 255 | 186 | copper-alloy chain; four short lengths with 6 x 12mm 'safety-pin' style links | 19th century | |
| | | 186 | iron ?objects; four heavily corroded lumps | 19th century | x-ray |
| 2732 | 196 | 190 | lead two-disc cloth/bale seal; crowned shield with lion rampant (Dutch coat of arms) // U K; diam. 17mm | 1800-1840 | further ident |
| | 197 | 190 | lead bird feeder; D-section decorated with two plain bands; complete but squashed; ht. 35mm | 1800-1840 | |
| | 203 | 190 | copper-alloy mount; heart-shaped with two rivets for fixing; ht. 25mm | 1800-1840 | |
| | 204 | 190 | copper-alloy curtain ring; diam. 30mm | 1800-1840 | |
| | 256 | 190 | copper-alloy livery/blazer button with wire loop; diam. 15mm | 1800-1840 | |
| | 257 | 190 | copper-alloy keyhole cover; moulded with floral pattern; 40mm; ht. 45mm | 1800-1840 | |
| | 258 | 190 | copper-alloy threaded hose fitting with two opposed lugs for turning; diam. 45mm | 1800-1840 | |
| | 259 | 190 | lead shot; diam. 10mm | 1800-1840 | |
| | | 190 | lead waste; three irregular pieces | 1800-1840 | |
| | | 190 | iron nail | 1800-1840 | |
| 2914 | 193 | 284 | brass gaming piece; 'imitation spade guinea' of George III, 1790; circular piercing at top of bust | n/a | |
| PHASE 9: 20TH CENTURY/MODERN | | | | | |
| context | sf | trench | description | pot date | recommendation |
| + | | 20 | copper-alloy coins, numerous; mostly Elizabeth II decimal; one George VI shilling 1948 | n/a | |
| + | 230 | 156 | brass petrol can cap; 'pratts'; diam. 42mm (1900 to 1940s) | n/a | |
| + | | 156 | metal ?battery/fuse; diam. 23mm; L 50mm | n/a | |
| + | | 158 | substantial iron pin with simple looped handle; L 1m+ | n/a | |
| + | 242 | 160 | white enamelled sign with rounded top edge; 'agent for . thomsons' on both sides; W 345mm; ht. 140mm+ | n/a | |
| + | 243 | 160 | spring balance; rectangular iron body with scale; branded 'ideal'; 45 x 170mm | n/a | |
| + | | 160 | circular electrical fitting ; white porcelain with black glazed edge; two concave slots for wiring; diam. 35mm; ?ceiling rose | n/a | |
| + | | 160 | circular electrical switch ; white porcelain with brass cover; diam. 55mm; 1935 'landor senior' type | n/a | |

| | | | | | |
|----|-----|---------|--|---------------------------|---------------|
| + | 208 | Rockery | copper-alloy coin; George V farthing | n/a | |
| + | | Rockery | iron electric junction box with three openings; 55 x 90mm | n/a | |
| 5 | | 1 | copper-alloy coin, George V penny 1920 | 1810-1900 | |
| 6 | | 1 | copper-alloy coin, Elisabeth II half new penny 1976 | late 19th c | |
| | | 1 | copper-alloy ?slide catch; incomplete; hollow rectangular sliding and circular knob on long neck; L 40mm; part of door lock? | late 19th c | |
| | | 1 | small copper-alloy paper clip; complete | late 19th c | |
| | | 1 | small dished copper-alloy button; 'Hyam & co Oxford Street'; diam. 14mm | late 19th c | |
| 13 | 73 | 2 | iron ?structural fitting; flat tongue-shaped strap with slightly angled and cupped finial; L 220mm | 1805-1840 | further ident |
| | 74 | 2 | iron candle snuffer; box end and one of handles only; semi-circular box with lid extant | 1805-1840 | further ident |
| 17 | | 1 | copper-alloy coin, George VI penny 1945 | n/a | |
| 21 | | 3 | iron nails | 1825-1900 | |
| | | 3 | complete iron bolt; threaded; hexagonal head; L 55mm | 1825-1900 | |
| | | 3 | complete iron screw with porcelain fitting; L 60mm; fitting diam. 2.5mm | 1825-1900 | |
| | | 3 | complete iron wire nail; flat head; L 50mm head diam. 15mm | 1825-1900 | |
| | | 3 | incomplete iron Type B cut nail; L 37mm | 1825-1900 | |
| 29 | | 1 | iron fittings | n/a | |
| | | 1 | iron hand shovel; heavily corroded; W 140mm; L 430mm+ | n/a | |
| 31 | 1 | 1 | lead came with one extant piece of stained glass; separate piece of glass with yellow flower design | n/a | |
| 41 | | 2 | lump of molten copper-alloy | 18th century | |
| | | 2 | iron nails; two incomplete | 18th century | |
| 44 | | 1 | partly molten ?bronze object; possibly handle; L 50mm | late 19th to early 20th c | |
| 52 | | 5 | iron wire nail; 1890-modern | 1805-1900 | |
| 53 | | 7 | iron nails; three incomplete | 1805-1900 | |
| 54 | | 7 | iron structural fitting; spike for fixing with incomplete plate at right-angles; L of spike 85mm | n/a | |
| 55 | | 5 | iron nail; incomplete | 1400-1650 | |
| 57 | 75 | 5 | iron ?object/fitting; rectangular-section pin or handle with corroded widening at one end; L 110mm | 1805-1900 | x-ray |
| | | 5 | lead strip; L 75mm W 12mm | 1805-1900 | |
| 58 | 76 | 5 | iron structural or door fitting with bifurcated ends; L 200mm | 1805-1900 | further ident |
| 60 | | 5 | two thin strips of iron sheets; W 12mm | 1700-18900 | |
| 67 | 2 | 6 | one light of stained-glass door/window; ¼ of a circle set with yellow glass painted with ?sunflower motif; L/H 40mm | n/a | |

| | | | | | |
|------|-----|----|--|-----------|---------------|
| | | 6 | iron drain pipe?; collared junction with rectangular mount for fixing; diam. 90mm | n/a | |
| 70 | | 7 | iron nails; three incomplete | 1740-1780 | |
| 73 | | 5 | iron nail; incomplete | 1810-1900 | |
| 83 | | 4 | copper-alloy nail with small flat head; L 40mm | 1805-1900 | |
| | | 4 | iron screw bolts; one complete L 55mm | 1805-1900 | |
| | | 4 | iron wire nails; two; 1890-modern | 1805-1900 | |
| 84 | | 4 | four complete iron cut nails; some highly corroded; L 77, 80, 85 and 110mm | 1670-1800 | |
| | | 4 | thin rectangular copper-alloy sheet fitting of unknown function | 1670-1800 | |
| 353 | 60 | 26 | complete iron horseshoe; narrow fit; no caulkins; toe clip and clip on right-hand (outer?) web; rectangular nail holes; L 11mm W 95mm | 1864-1878 | |
| 454 | | 31 | heel of leather shoe; ht. c 32mm | 1835-1900 | |
| 470 | 265 | 33 | large iron knife/tool with wooden scale handle; full length 250mm+; blade with ?concave edge; incomplete; handle complete with 6 iron nails to each side; slightly tapering; L 122mm W 30mm; for type cf. Margeson 1993 Fig. 94: 828; 17th century | n/a | further ident |
| 1104 | 71 | 71 | flat rectangular metal condom tin; dark pink colour; fragments of DUREX paper instruction leaflet inside; 45 x 55mm | n/a | |
| 1389 | 69 | 86 | copper-alloy button; complete; crown and anchor; Royal Navy Capt/Commander 1901-1952 or 1953-current | n/a | |
| | 70 | | iron ?padlock key; long circular-section handle with slightly set down disc terminal; L handle 255mm; disc diam.30mm | n/a | further ident |
| 1406 | | 93 | four iron fittings, including a complete octagonal bolt | 1820-1900 | |
| | | 93 | small iron wire hook; complete | 1820-1900 | |
| | | 93 | iron vessel; fragment only | 1820-1900 | |
| | | 93 | iron strap or strap hinge; incomplete | 1820-1900 | |
| | | 93 | a dozen iron nails; L 25 to 150mm; the majority wire nails dating from 1890 onwards | 1820-1900 | |
| | | 93 | lead waste; five pieces | 1820-1900 | |
| | | 93 | lead window came; post-medieval | 1820-1900 | |
| | | 93 | lead shot; complete | 1820-1900 | |
| | | 93 | copper-alloy buttons; two complete; diam. 10 and 13mm | 1820-1900 | |
| | | 93 | five pieces of modern copper-alloy coins; including a pound coin | 1820-1900 | |
| | | 93 | metal WW2?shell or bullet shrapnel; three pieces | 1820-1900 | |
| | | 93 | three small metal fittings; one painted red | 1820-1900 | |
| | | 93 | three metal ring-pulls from modern beer cans | 1820-1900 | |
| | | 93 | ?wooden bead; complete and painted blue; diam. 9mm | 1820-1900 | |

| | | | | | |
|------|----|-----|--|-------------|-------|
| | | 93 | plastic screw-cap fitting | 1820-1900 | |
| | | 93 | plastic strap or object | 1820-1900 | |
| 1508 | | 100 | toys; numerous plastic toys and playthings, including Playmobil figures | 0-400 | |
| | | 100 | toy; rubber hoopla ring; diam. 160mm | 0-400 | |
| | | 100 | toys; four metal toy cars and other objects, including child-size scissors | 0-400 | |
| 1509 | | 100 | toy; fragment of rubber ball with blue pattern | late 19th c | |
| 1512 | | 101 | copper-alloy screw | 1820-1900 | |
| | | 101 | copper-alloy ?fitting; flat fragment only | 1820-1900 | |
| | | 101 | copper-alloy square-section pin/fitting with circular head; L 13mm; diam.6mm | 1820-1900 | |
| | | 101 | lead shot; complete; diam.12mm | 1820-1900 | |
| | | 101 | lead waste; two small pieces | 1820-1900 | |
| | | 101 | three iron nails; one complete L 27mm | 1820-1900 | |
| 1513 | | 102 | lead waste; three pieces | 1830-1900 | |
| | | 102 | plastic threaded knob/switch; complete; diam.32mm | 1830-1900 | |
| | | 102 | plastic ?handle; fragment only; green with moulded vertical ribs | 1830-1900 | |
| 1514 | | 106 | coin; 20 pence 1989 | 1850-1900 | |
| | | 106 | coin; 20 penny 1977 | 1850-1900 | |
| | | 106 | copper-alloy looped fitting for fixing nail/screw; L 17mm | 1850-1900 | |
| | | 106 | beer-can ring; metal tongue only | 1850-1900 | |
| | | 106 | iron nails; two incomplete | 1850-1900 | |
| | | 106 | plastic cigarette lighter; incomplete | 1850-1900 | |
| 1515 | 83 | 106 | iron ?pintle; incomplete | 1830-1900 | x-ray |
| | | 106 | copper-alloy waste; small triangual cut | 1830-1900 | |
| | | 106 | lead window came; reeded; fragment only | 1830-1900 | |
| | | 106 | iron nails; six incomplete | 1830-1900 | |
| 1518 | 84 | 101 | dished copper-alloy button; complete; diam.13mm | 1830-1840 | |
| | 85 | 101 | tiny copper-alloy disc button; embossed with central rosette inside dotted border; complete; diam.10mm | 1830-1840 | |
| | | 101 | copper-alloy base of a paper shotshell | 1830-1840 | |
| | | 101 | thin copper-alloy disc/cap with central perforation; near-complete; diam.40mm | 1830-1840 | |
| | | 101 | copper-alloy cap with folded edge; diam.20mm | 1830-1840 | |
| | | 101 | copper-alloy eyelet; diam.20mm; ?from tarpaulin or marquee | 1830-1840 | |
| | | 101 | copper-alloy upholstery pin with domed head; complete; diam.14mm | 1830-1840 | |
| | | 101 | lead waste; three pieces | 1830-1840 | |
| | | 101 | iron wire ?drop handle/fitting; incomplete; diam.2mm; L 100mm | 1830-1840 | |
| | | 101 | iron nails; three incomplete | 1830-1840 | |
| 1519 | 86 | 102 | moulded copper-alloy knop handle; complete; diam.13mm; ht.15mm; from drawer or cupboard | 1825-1830+ | |

| | | | | | |
|------|----|-----|--|--------------|-----------------|
| | 87 | 102 | small copper-alloy ferrule; diam.10mm; ht.9mm; ?from cutlery/knife handle | 1825-1830+ | |
| | | 102 | lead waste; one piece | 1825-1830+ | |
| | | 102 | iron nail; L 100mm | 1825-1830+ | |
| 1532 | | 101 | strap/mount of double-folded copper-alloy sheet; W 5mm; L 80mm+ | 1775-1820 | |
| | | 101 | triangular piece of iron sheet/object; ht.45mm | 1775-1820 | x-ray |
| | | 101 | iron nails; two incomplete | 1775-1820 | |
| 1539 | 79 | 107 | cast bronze finial; complete; moulded decoration; ht. 45mm; ?from furniture | 1700-1900 | clean for ident |
| 1540 | | 104 | copper-alloy jacket of full-metal cartridge; with ?wooden inset; L 25mm | 1850-1900 | |
| 1542 | | 105 | circular metal base for ?receipt spike or similar object; painted black with central hole for spike/pin; diam.63mm | 1830-1900 | |
| 1543 | 91 | 107 | iron ?door bolt; tapering strap with curved narrow end and ?knop handle; W 23mm;L 200mm | 1820-1830 | x-ray |
| | | 107 | lead waste; two pieces | 1820-1830 | |
| | | 107 | iron ?vessel; fragment only | 1820-1830 | |
| | | 107 | iron screw; incomplete | 1820-1830 | |
| 1576 | | 102 | small flat metal fitting with pointed ends; W 8mm L 16mm; ?from toy | 1850-1900 | |
| 1587 | | 102 | cast iron ?object; one fragment only | 1770-1830 | |
| | | 102 | four iron nails; one complete L 95mm | 1770-1830 | |
| 1602 | 80 | 104 | lead ?disc/weight; diam.35mm; thickness 3–4mm | 1825-1840 | |
| | | 104 | minute copper-alloy disc with four sunken eyes and slightly dished back; diam.7mm; ?failed screw head | 1825-1840 | |
| | | 104 | copper-alloy rivet; incomplete | 1825-1840 | |
| | | 104 | ?repair patch of partly folded, partly overlapping copper-alloy sheet; 15 x 23mm | 1825-1840 | |
| | | 104 | four iron nails; one complete; L 95mm | 1825-1840 | |
| 1607 | | 104 | iron ?object; four pieces | 1775-1800 | x-ray |
| 1608 | | 103 | rectangular flat metal fitting with cut-out and riveted strips; ?part of a harmonica; W 25mm | n/a | |
| | | 103 | iron nails; three incomplete | n/a | |
| 1619 | | 111 | iron ?drain pipe with wall mount; incomplete; L 180mm; diam. 60mm | 1805-1900 | |
| | | 111 | iron bucket handle; complete with one diamond-shaped bucket mount extant; span 310mm | 1805-1900 | |
| 1635 | | 112 | copper-alloy coin; Victoria halfpenny 186?9 | 1580-1700 | |
| 1641 | 92 | 108 | flat copper-alloy button with four eyes; complete; diam.16mm | 1825-1830/40 | |
| | 93 | 108 | small copper-alloy disc button; complete; diam.14mm | 1825-1830/40 | |
| | 94 | 108 | small copper-alloy furniture knop handle; complete; ht.12mm; diam.10mm | 1825-1830/40 | |
| | 95 | 108 | plant tag of copper-alloy sheet; incomplete; trilobe | 1825-1830/40 | |

| | | | | | |
|------|-----|------------|--|--------------|---------------|
| | | | design; W 55mm; ht.40mm | | |
| | | 108 | lead window came; reeded; one piece; L 60mm | 1825-1830/40 | |
| | | 108 | iron nails; two incomplete | 1825-1830/40 | |
| 1676 | 267 | 117 | pewter lipped mug; near-complete with part of handle; ht. 107mm; base diam. 95mm | n/a | |
| 1700 | | The Bothy | small triangular iron tripod with wire legs; W 135mm; ht. 210mm | n/a | |
| | | The Bothy | iron strap hinge with rectangular base plate; tapering strap with circulated perforated finial; W 70mm; L 490mm | n/a | |
| | | The Bothy | iron strap hinge with rectangular base plate; tapering strap with plain rounded end; W 50mm; L 300mm | n/a | |
| | | The Bothy | pair of matching curved iron hinge plates with simple rolled eyes for pivot; three holes for fixing with extant iron rivets; one finial with oval perforation, the other with laterally pierced pin; W 35mm; L 320mm | n/a | |
| | | The Bothy | two narrow rectangular cast-iron window cases with bars separating 100 x 180mm panes; W 445mm; ht. 195mm | n/a | |
| | | The Bothy | iron railing; square-section bar with moulded finials at each end; L 645mm | n/a | |
| | | The Bothy | pair of cast-iron doors/hatches; simple curved top edge for suspension and solid vertical handle at centre; 225 x 290 mm | n/a | |
| | | The Bothy | cast-iron lever operated water pump valve; 'original allweiler pump'; two lugs at back for fixing; diam. 195mm | n/a | |
| 1708 | 212 | The Vinery | ivory toothbrush with oval head and faceted handle; 'thompson & son'; L 152mm | n/a | |
| | | The Vinery | cast lead mount/plaque; rectangular recessed centre with curved ends of double roundels, each with an iron nail for fixing; W 150mm; ht. 40mm | n/a | further ident |
| | | The Vinery | iron wire tensioner; L 190mm | n/a | |
| | | The Vinery | three circular cast-iron drain covers with openwork swirl design; diam. 200mm | n/a | |
| | | The Vinery | 160mm square cast-iron drain cover; gridded | n/a | |
| | | The Vinery | iron scythe blade for mechanical cutter; W 60mm; L 630mm | n/a | |
| 1719 | 200 | 153 | copper-alloy lace-chape; Oakley Type 1 with small transverse rivet; L 25mm | n/a | |
| 2226 | 232 | 157 | copper-alloy ?livery/blazer button; diam. 24mm | n/a | x-ray |
| | | 157 | lead strip/waste; W 15mm; tightly rolled lump | n/a | |
| 2228 | | 155 | iron hub cap for ?wheel barrow; painted red; diam. 150mm | 1900+ | |
| | | 155 | copper-alloy back plate ?for a mounted lock; corroded iron ?lock mechanism inside; 67 x 80mm | 1900+ | |

| | | | | | |
|------|-----|-----|--|-----------|---------------|
| 2271 | | 194 | cast-iron ?stove door; fragment only; 150 x 160mm+ | 1850-1900 | |
| 2543 | | 178 | iron strap fitting with concave angled ends; L 285mm; possibly architectural tie or cramp | 1850-1900 | |
| 2622 | | 182 | iron pipe with gentle bend at right-angles; diam. 12mm; L 350mm+; TR 182 | 1850-1900 | |
| | | 182 | iron nails; two incomplete | 1850-1900 | |
| 2755 | 187 | 195 | pewter ?slide-on lid for small container; oval and embossed with image of frog; 20 x 43mm; ht. 8mm | 1580-1700 | further ident |
| | 260 | 195 | ?heel iron; fragment only | 1580-1700 | x-ray |
| | | 195 | iron nail | 1580-1700 | |
| 2758 | 188 | 196 | ?wooden alley; heavily deteriorated with central band/marker; diam. c. 50mm | 1820-1900 | |
| 2790 | | 202 | lead pin/handle; gauge 4mm; L 37mm+ | 1770-1840 | |
| | | 202 | iron nail | 1770-1840 | |

Table 2. Unstratified and unallocated finds

| sf | trench | description | recommendation |
|-----|--------|---|----------------|
| 96 | 106 | lead ?two-part seal with jagged edge of triangular teeth; one embossed disc extant; diam.20mm | further ident |
| 215 | 153 | net sinker of rolled lead sheet; L 32mm | |
| | 153 | iron nail | |
| | 154 | lead shot; diam. 28mm | |
| 222 | 154 | iron ring/fitting; diam. 45mm | |
| | 154 | iron nail | |
| 224 | 155 | copper-alloy ?livery/blazer button; slightly dished and heavily corroded; diam. 17mm | x-ray |
| 226 | 155 | copper-alloy ?furniture mount; decoratively cut sheet; 55 x 100mm | x-ray |
| 227 | 155 | copper-alloy mount; rectangular with crescent-shaped protrusion curved downwards; 25 x 70mm | further ident |
| 228 | 155 | copper-alloy rolled-sheet furniture drop handle ; W 100mm | |
| 229 | 155 | copper-alloy curtain ring; diam. 30mm | |
| | 156 | iron ring/fitting; diam. 50mm | |
| 231 | 157 | lead shot; diam. 14mm | |
| | 157 | lead pipe; fragment only; diam. 25mm | |
| 190 | 160 | copper-alloy tea spoon with fiddle handle ; L 130mm | |
| 191 | 160 | ?silver coin ; heavily worn with traces of legend | clean |
| 237 | 160 | copper-alloy sheet button cover with folded edge ; diam. 23mm | x-ray |
| 238 | 160 | copper-alloy furniture mount ; openwork with oval centre; 25 x 30mm | |
| 239 | 160 | copper-alloy pendant with small integral loop for suspension; 'KING GEORG. R...'; diam. 33mm | clean |
| 240 | 160 | copper-alloy tea spoon with fiddle handle; incomplete | |
| 241 | 160 | copper-alloy ?tea spoon; fragment of diamond-shaped handle only | x-ray |
| | 160 | white enamelled jug; tall and conical with single handle; ht. 260mm+; diam. 175mm | |
| | 160 | white enamelled plate with thin blue edge; diam. 225mm | |
| | 160 | brass card frame for archiving box/drawer; 45 x 85mm | |
| | 160 | copper-alloy hemispherical keyhole cover; diam. 24mm | |

| | | | |
|-----|---------|---|---------------|
| | 160 | copper-alloy ?disc/coin; heavily corroded; diam. 34mm | x-ray |
| | 160 | copper-alloy disc ; central perforation and a further smaller perforation in the centre of a circular depression ; diam. 34mm | further ident |
| | 160 | copper-alloy back plate ?for a mounted lock; corroded iron ?lock mechanism inside; 50 x 70mm | |
| | 160 | iron railing; two lengths with cascading branches finished with arrows; L 450mm | |
| | 165 | lead sheet waste; four rolled-up strips; W 15–30mm | |
| 198 | 168 | copper-alloy shoe buckle; circular with iron pin; diam. 15mm | x-ray |
| 199 | 168 | copper-alloy shoe buckle; double-oval with iron pin; W 18mm; ht. 10mm | x-ray |
| 247 | 168 | copper-alloy circular mount; dished; diam. 10mm | |
| 248 | 168 | lead shot; three; diam. 12–18mm | |
| | 168 | lead ?window came ; tightly twisted length | |
| 183 | 172 | copper-alloy curtain ring; diam. 23mm | |
| 205 | Rockery | copper-alloy livery/blazer button with wire loop; diam. 20mm | |
| 206 | Rockery | copper-alloy dished suspender button; two eyes in oval recess; 'HOBB BROTHERS . LONDON EC'; diam. 17mm | |
| 207 | Rockery | copper-alloy dished suspender button; two eyes in oval recess; 'diam. 13mm | |
| 209 | Rockery | copper-alloy threaded hose fitting with two opposed lugs for turning; diam. 35mm | |
| 210 | Rockery | iron diamond-shaped openwork fitting; flat back and broken off ?loop for fixing; 95 x 95mm | further ident |
| 211 | Rockery | iron gardeners trowel with ferrule and tang for knock-on handle; L 160mm; W 80mm | |
| | Rockery | metal caps from cartridges/shotshells; nine corroded | |
| | Rockery | metal stirrup fitting and copper-alloy wire; ?from bell system | |
| | Vinery | oval-section tapering lead bar/handle; L 55mm+ | |
| | Vinery | fragment of shallow lead dish or mount; diam. ht. 8mm+ | |

Table 3: The Walled Garden, metal and small finds from metal detecting

| grid square | description | date | recommendation |
|-------------|--|----------------------|------------------|
| A 11 | copper-alloy eyelet | modern | |
| A 11 | metal hair grip | modern | |
| B 7 | 50 pence coin, 1981 | modern | |
| B 8 | metal keys; two on a small ring; for bicycle lock? | modern | |
| B 11 | lead waste | | |
| C 14 | copper-alloy bracket | | |
| C 14 | copper-alloy plant tag; trilobe with two holes for suspension at top; complete but in two pieces; W 90mm; ht. 60mm | ? 19th century+ | x-ray |
| C 14 | lead waste | | |
| D 3 | copper-alloy cap; ?from knife handle; diam.20mm; ht.40mm | | further identify |
| D 4 | US 5 cents coin, 1996 | modern | |
| D 8 | lead waste | | |
| D 11 | copper-alloy dished suspender button; 'J. AVERY// KENSINGTON'; diam.17mm | 19th century+ | |
| D 11 | metal fitting | modern | |
| E 2 | copper-alloy plate/mount | | |
| E 6 | copper-alloy dished suspender button; coarsely made with traces of stamps/stamped decoration; diam.18mm | ?18th/19th centuries | x-ray |
| E 6 | lead waste | | |
| E 7 | lead waste | | |
| E 9 | copper-alloy hose fitting; complete; diam.30mm; L 52mm | ? 19th century+ | |
| E 17 | metal toy/child's fingerring with glass setting | modern | |
| E 18 | copper-alloy mount/fitting | | |
| F 2 | lead waste | | |
| F 5 | 50 pence coin, 1969 | modern | |
| F 10 | copper-alloy threaded fitting | | |
| F 11 | metal ?mouth organ; fragment only | | |
| F 13 | metal keys; seven on keyring | modern | |
| F 13 | 1 franc coin 1969 | modern | |
| F 14 | iron bolt | | |

| | | | |
|------|---|------------------------------|------------------|
| F 14 | copper-alloy hinged clasp; L 50mm+; W 35mm; inscribed ER...//..ISON//..REENS | 19th century+ | further identify |
| F 14 | metal ?mouth organ; fragment only | | |
| F 17 | copper-alloy plant tag; bilobe with tongue for inserting into soil; incomplete; W 88mmht.75mm+ | ? 19th century+ | x-ray |
| F 18 | lead waste | | |
| G 3 | copper-alloy threaded hose fitting; complete with handles for turning; diam.45mm | ? 19th century+ | |
| G 4 | US quarter dollar coin 1985 | modern | |
| G 5 | 50 pence coin 1978 | modern | |
| G 8 | 5 centimes coin 1979 | modern | |
| G 9 | lead waste | | |
| G 11 | copper-alloy label, 'THIS APPARATUS IS THE PROPERTY OF THE FULHAMBOROUGH COUNCILELECTRICITY DEPT....'; L 65mm; W 30mm | modern | |
| G 19 | copper-alloy coin | pmed | x-ray |
| G 19 | lead waste | | |
| H 4 | copper-alloy label, embossed with skier above 'VALL COLORADO'; L 40mm; W 20mm | modern | |
| H 10 | iron plate/fitting | | x-ray |
| I 5 | lead waste | | |
| I 15 | copper-alloy ?cap; diam.15mm | | |
| I 15 | lead shot | pmed | |
| I 15 | lead waste | | |
| I 17 | George V farthing coin 1931 | modern | |
| J 2 | copper-alloy washer | | |
| J 8 | lead waste | | |
| J 11 | copper-alloy mount, plain and incomplete | | |
| J 17 | copper-alloy buttons; two disc buttons; diam.16 and 18mm; one ?domed two-piece button with traces of moulded decoration; incomplete; diam.17mm | ?19th century | |
| J 17 | metal WW2 shell shrapnel | modern | |
| K 3 | copper-alloy ?knife ferrule; diam.12mm; ht.5mm | | |
| K 4 | yellow-metal tweezers | modern | |
| K 4 | metal WW2 shell shrapnel | | |
| K 6 | copper-alloy dished suspender button; inscribed but heavily corroded; diam.18mm | 19th century+ | |
| K 15 | copper-alloy?tap handle; incomplete; W 30mm | ? 19th century+ | |
| K 16 | lead waste | | |
| K 17 | copper-alloy military button; embossed CANADA with a maple leaf inside the Order of the Garter and below a crown; backmarked 'MADE IN ENGLAND'; diam.17mm | WW2 period? | |
| K 18 | copper-alloy fitting | | |
| K 18 | lead waste | | |
| L 13 | copper-alloy mount/ ferrule; now flattened; W 25mm | | |
| L 15 | copper-alloy military button; 2nd South Middlesex Volunteer Corps; incomplete; diam. c23mm | ?19th century | |
| L 16 | copper-alloy plant tag; bilobe with tongue for inserting into soil; incomplete | ? 19th century+ | x-ray |
| L 16 | copper-alloy ring/ ferrule, squashed but with traces of decoration; ht.10mm | pmed | x-ray |
| L 16 | lead waste | | |
| L 16 | metal WW2 shell shrapnel | modern | |
| M 7 | copper-alloy plate | | |
| M 9 | metal WW2 shell shrapnel | modern | |
| M 11 | 20 centimes coin 1964 | modern | |
| M 16 | 50 pence coin 1982 | modern | |
| M 18 | iron ferrule; ?for fence pole | | |
| M 18 | iron ?file blade | | |
| M 19 | electro-plated nickel silver spoon; complete but bent; stamped 'NICKEL SILVER'; simple oval terminal stamped GR below a stylized crown; L 185mm | early 20th century; George V | |
| N 3 | copper-alloy dished suspender button; 'BEST ?RING EDGE'; no backmark; diam.16mm | 19th century+ | |
| N 3 | iron strap/binding | | |
| N 10 | copper-alloy belt/strap hook; simple rectangular 14 x 26mm eye | ?19th century+ | |
| N 12 | copper-alloy pulley block | | |
| N 13 | iron rove and washer | | |
| N 14 | iron fitting | | |
| N 16 | copper-alloy door handle fitting | ?19th century+ | |

| | | | |
|------|--|---------------------------------|------------------|
| N 19 | lead waste | | |
| O 2 | George V penny 1920 | modern | |
| O 2 | lead waste | | |
| O 3 | copper-alloy livery button; heraldic crest depicting demi lion holding Tudor rose; coronet above; backmarked ?BIRMINGHAM; diam.25mm | ?19th century | further identify |
| O 3 | copper-alloy furniture fittings; incomplete teardrop handle and circular backplate with moulded concentric rings; diam. 30mm | 18th/19th centuries | further identify |
| O 6 | lead ?pipe | | |
| O 11 | copper-alloy threaded fitting | | |
| O 12 | lead waste | | |
| O 14 | iron bolt fittings | | |
| O 14 | 50 Pfennig coins, two; 1969 and 1983 | modern | |
| O 15 | copper-alloy coin | pmed | x-ray |
| O 20 | metal keys; three | modern | |
| P 3 | copper-alloy threaded hose fitting; complete with handles for turning; diam.23mm | ?19th century+ | |
| P 3 | lead waste | | |
| P 4 | ?glass button/earclip | modern | |
| P 4 | metal ?earclip | modern | |
| P 6 | 10 pence coin 1976 | modern | |
| P 6 | metal stanley knife blade | modern | |
| P 12 | George VI shilling 1949 | modern | |
| P 17 | lead waste | | |
| P 18 | George VI shilling 1948 | modern | |
| P 18 | 5 pence coin 1979 | modern | |
| Q 3 | copper-alloy hose fitting; complete; L 54mm; diam.23mm | ?19th century+ | |
| Q 3 | copper-alloy thimble | 19th century+ | |
| Q 4 | lead waste | | |
| Q 6 | electro-plated nickel silver spoon; complete but bent; stamped 'ELECTROPLATED NICKEL SILVER' and 'MADE IN ENGLAND'; simple oval terminal; l 190MM | late 19th/ early 20th centuries | |
| Q 6 | 10 pence coin 1969 | modern | |
| Q 10 | metal washer | | |
| Q 11 | metal toy figure of medieval knight; ht.40mm | modern | |
| Q 18 | copper-alloy flat suspender button; coarsely made; possible traces of decoration; diam.16mm | ?18th/19th centuries | x-ray |
| R 3 | copper-alloy hose fitting; complete; L 37mm; diam.15mm | ?19th century+ | |
| R 6 | lead waste | | |
| R 7 | copper-alloy mount/clip; cruciform plate with three sides each finished in three points, the fourth a tongue-shaped strap bent to form a ?clasp; W 40mm; L 30mm; possibly a book clasp | 19th century+ | further identify |
| R 8 | tin plate | | |
| R 11 | 50 pence coin 1976 | modern | |
| R 17 | 50 pence coin 1973 | modern | |
| R 19 | lead waste | | |
| S 3 | iron ?fittings | | x-ray |
| S 6 | lead waste | | |
| S 7 | metal WW2 shell shrapnel | modern | |
| S 8 | copper-alloy wall/door hook; simple long-oval plate | 19th century+ | |
| S 16 | lead waste | | |
| S 18 | 10 pence coin 1970 | modern | |
| S 19 | iron ?object | | x-ray |
| T 4 | ?brass mount/ferrule with simple small disc finials, decorated with floral scrolls; complete but squashed; L 75mm; W 10mm | ?19th century+ | further identify |
| T 4 | George VI halfpenny 1943 | modern | |
| T 5 | lead plug; diam.18mm | | further identify |
| T 6 | copper-alloy ?mount/ferrule; now squashed; ht.35mm+ | modern | |
| T 6 | 10 pence coin 1976 | | |
| T 7 | copper-alloy ?door fitting | | |
| T 11 | iron washer | | |
| T 12 | metal WW2 shell shrapnel | modern | |
| T 13 | metal Swiss army knife with wine-bottle cork | modern | |
| T 16 | iron nail | | |
| T 18 | shilling coin 1963 | modern | |
| U 3 | iron bolt with plates | | |
| U 4 | iron horseshoe; one branch only | | |
| U 4 | 10 pence coin 1968 | modern | |
| U 9 | copper-alloy tap; complete; W 60mm; ht.48mm | ?19th century+ | |
| U 12 | lead ?fitting | | |

| | | | |
|------|--|----------------|--|
| U 16 | copper-alloy threaded hose fitting; complete with two handles for turning; L 47mm; diam.30mm | ?19th century+ | |
| U 20 | iron nail | | |
| V 7 | lead waste | | |
| V 10 | lead ?pipe | | |
| V 18 | metal ?mount | | |

Table 4: metal-detected finds from The Vinery

| location | description | date | recommendation |
|-------------|---|-----------------------|------------------|
| VO 1 Bay 2 | lead-alloy dished suspender button; diam.17mm | 19th century+ | |
| | iron tie/structural fitting; flat spike for fixing and flattened head at an angle; complete; L 75mm | | |
| | small iron-wire staple; ht.28mm | | |
| | iron wire; two lengths, partly twisted | | |
| | iron nail; L 73mm | | |
| VO 1 Bay 3 | lead waste | | |
| | small iron-wire staples; two; ht.28mm | | |
| | iron wire; twisted | | |
| | iron nail; incomplete | | |
| | redware flowerpot; one piece | | |
| VO 1 Bay 4 | lead-alloy globular ?weight or finial; diam.20mm; ht.15mm | | further identify |
| | iron nails; four | | |
| | redware flowerpot; one piece | | |
| VO 1 Bay 5 | lead-alloy dished suspender button; 'WETHRBYS & SON'; diam.13mm | 19th century+ | |
| | lead waste | | |
| | lead ?plomb; part of strip with circular finial | | |
| | iron wire; partly twisted | | |
| VO 1 Bay 7 | lead strip mount; incomplete; W 10mm; one nail for fixing extant | | |
| | plastic-covered gardening wire; one length | | |
| VO 2 Bay 10 | substantial moulded cast-iron mount with ?white-paint covering; incomplete; W 40mm; L 80mm+ | ? 19th century+ | |
| VO 2 Bay 12 | lead strip; W 10mm; L 130mm; one hole for fixing extant | | |
| VO 2 Bay 16 | iron wire tensioner; L 215mm; substantial length of wire still attached | 19th century+ | |
| VO 3 Bay 14 | lead-alloy ?plug with serrated edge; diam.15mm; ht.5mm | | further identify |
| | lead strip; W 10mm; L 135mm; one hole for fixing extant | | |
| VO 3 Bay 17 | small fragment of tinfoil | modern | |
| VO 3 Bay 18 | cast-iron ?lock escutcheon plate with L-shaped opening; two screws for fastening; 50 x 70mm | 19th century+ | |
| A 14-15 | lead-alloy dished suspender button; diam.17mm | 19th century+ | |
| | small copper-alloy thimble; incomplete and squashed; diam. c13mm | 19th century+ | |
| | copper-alloy wire | | |
| | metal bottle cap; 'MARTINI & ROSSI// LONDON' | modern | |
| | metal bottle cap; squashed | modern | |
| | metal ?milk bottle cap; incomplete and flattened | modern | |
| | tinfoil/wrapper | modern | |
| | lead strip; incomplete; W 20mm; one hole for fixing extant | | |
| | lead strip/mount; incomplete; W 40mm | | |
| | iron wire | | |
| | iron washer; diam.23mm | | |
| | cast-iron plate; fragment only | | |
| | iron nail; L 23mm | | |
| A14 – G19 | copper-alloy coin | pmed | x-ray |
| | copper-alloy dished suspender button; 'W.H.LONG//RYDE'; diam.17mm | 19th century+ | |
| | thin, flat disc button with four central eyes; traces of decoration; diam.20mm; ?reused coin or jeton | pmed | x-ray/clean |
| | copper-alloy disc button; moulded decoration with six-pointed star | ? 19th century | further identify |
| | very small copper-alloy ?disc button; diam.12mm | | x-ray |
| | lead-alloy ?plug; acorn-shaped; edge marked with double rows of punched indentations; diam.9mm; ht.13mm | ? 18th/19th centuries | further identify |
| | stainless-steel fork; marked 'STAINLESS STEEL FOREIGN' | modern | |
| | lead strip; W 10mm; L 140mm; one hole for fixing extant | | |
| | lead strip; W 15mm; L 65mm; one hole for fixing extant | | |
| | rectangular lead casing; incomplete; 35 x 50mm | | |
| | substantial ceramic fuse with copper-alloy end cap; incomplete; diam. 22mm | modern | |

Appendix 7: Historic Waterlogged Woodwork Assessment

By Damian Goodburn

Introduction and some basic parameters for the woodwork recording

During the recent restoration project carried out on the site of the medieval Fulham Palace, and the surrounding moated complex of buildings and land, limited, targeted excavations were carried out. The site is low lying, just west of Putney Bridge and close to the Tidal Thames on its south side. The land is historically documented as being occupied by the Bishops of London from AD 704-1973 (Emery 2011). The moat was known to have originally been connected to the tidal Thames via a sluice system, and part of a fairly recent iron sluice mechanism was found. Part of the large scale restoration works involved the removal of the recent backfill of considerable sections of the moat including that surrounding the current masonry moat bridge leading to the main entrance of the Palace. The re-cutting of the moat was designed to stop above the basal medieval deposits and any historic structural remains, but a small exploratory archaeological trench was cut to a slightly deeper level. This trench was cut parallel to the up stream, northern, side of the extant bridge (Trench 186). The exploratory trench was excavated in two stages the first being a strip 1m wide which was then enlarged following the discovery of some of the principal structural timbers revealed in the first stage. The intention was to discover whether any remains of an earlier bridge or other historic structures survived and to gain some information about their date range and character. Two main phases of surviving woodwork were found, (now termed Phases 4, and 5) the first being a rather random spread of timber with one small pile or stake, the second phase comprising three parallel sill beams (also known as 'sole plates'). The timbers of the second phase appear to have been the remains of some form of timber framed, trestle based moat bridge, whilst the earlier timber spread is more difficult to interpret.

The depth and extent of the exploratory trench was very limited and English Heritage required that the substantial timber elements be left *in situ* after full exposure and reburied after recording and limited sampling for dating purposes. It is clear that more waterlogged woodwork lay to the south up against and possibly under the existing masonry bridge. Indeed, some signs of movement and settling in the masonry of the bridge may have been due to the decay of underlying medieval timbers as the moat partially dried out in recent times.

This report is intended as a specialist summary and assessment of the historic woodwork found and includes some brief initial interpretation of the remains. For a description of the sequence of deposits, historical background, summary of the finds and locational information readers must consult the main Assessment report. At the end some suggestions for limited further analysis are also made. This report draws on the Tree-ring Spot Date report by I. Tyers which should also be consulted (Appendix 8).

Specialist woodwork recording methodology

The specialist contribution to the recording of the historic waterlogged wood work found had to be adopted to the nature of the brief requiring very limited disturbance of the timbers and roundwood found. The PCA site staff carried out normal planning of the spread of timbers found, and partially filled out pro-forma 'timber sheets' with measured sketches on the reverse. Several general and more detailed photographs were also taken. Additionally this writer was commissioned to attend the trench twice, on the 20/4/2011 and 9/5/2011, and provide additional assistance with the recording, sampling and on-site interpretation of the woodwork found. During those visits additional information was passed to PCA staff, plans annotated with extra details and selective samples carefully and discretely taken. Brief aid memoir notes and sketches were also made and are drawn on here as well as the formal site records. The only typical historic woodwork records not made were 1:10 timber drawings. In sum, we can note that although the vast majority of the lower faces woodwork were not fully exposed, the records made and sampling carried out (with a hard point saw to minimise disturbance) were still broadly commensurate with the English Heritage Guidelines for this type of archaeological work (Brunning 1996).

After the two site visits some initial notes were provided by this writer very briefly summarising what had been seen, recommending further work and suggesting date ranges for the woodwork based on the nature of the raw materials used and technological features such as joint form and conversion type. This document updates and replaces those earlier notes.

Quantification

The total number of pieces of worked timber or roundwood exposed and attributed individual context numbers was 26. This included 1 roundwood stake [2706], and one decayed timber sill beam that had split along the pith *in situ* [2692]/[2693]; thus, there were actually 25 worked timbers recorded. A total of 10 tree-ring samples were taken and the roundwood stake was also sampled for microscopic wood species Identification. The larger converted timbers all had the clear visual features of our two native oaks and their hybrids, such as being strongly ring-porous, having highly visible thick rays and the common blue/black colour seen in most oak found in London region waterlogged deposits (The site visual species identifications were also confirmed during the tree-ring study (see Tyers, Appendix 8).

The comparative corpus and other sources of evidence

Vast quantities of information bearing on medieval structural woodwork in waterfront zones has been recorded in the Greater London area over the last 40 years (e.g. Milne 1992). Most of the evidence was systematically recorded and sampled, but some research has not progressed beyond the archive

report stage. Included in this corpus of comparative evidence are records of trestle-type structures such as bridges, jetties and waterman's stairs. Some of the bridge structures recorded were found in moats such as published examples found in moats round high status residences in north Southwark, and unpublished evidence from the Fleet Prison moat, and elsewhere. During the analysis phase of work on the evidence from this site the published and unpublished corpus can be selectively scanned for parallels to the material found at Fulham Palace. Most of the parallel material has been closely dated by tree-ring analysis, mainly carried out by I. Tyers (Tyers 1992, 20-22).

Another key source of comparative evidence is the seminal paper by Rigold produced in the mid 1970s which covered, the then existing, national corpus of timber bridge remains of known medieval date. Most of the evidence considered related to structures from moats (Rigold 1975).

Finally, during the last 25 years many waterfront archaeologists in the London region have been involved in evidence-led experimentation with medieval woodworking methods which has refined our ability to recognise and record material such as that found in the Fulham Palace moat (Goodburn 2000). All the above sources form the background to the general information and initial interpretation laid out below.

A brief summary of the key features of the woodwork allocated to the earlier period, Phase 4, mid to late 13th century

General character of the woodwork

This phase of timbers comprised a total of 20 items, 19 of which lay on their widest faces as if laid down as a rough assembly of 'duck boards' to walk on over the soft basal deposits in the early medieval moat. Some of the items may have derived from moat side or moat crossing timber structures and all may have been moved by water action until they became thoroughly waterlogged. This was not true of the cleft oak pile [2679], and as it had to be driven through the layer in which the other timbers were set it may represent a later phase of activity between Phase 4 and Phase 5. Roundwood stake [2706] of willow or poplar was quite probably part of a moat side fence that had fallen in at some point. Such elements of collapsed fences, often made of local wetland roundwood, are common finds in the medieval and 16th-century moats and ditches of north Southwark and elsewhere in the London region.

Most of the timbers showed no clear signs of previous use but at least five did have relict joints or peg holes indicating that they were second hand or displaced from earlier structures including timbers , [2695], [2697], [2698], [2700] and [2701]. One of the most interesting and diagnostic timbers in this phase was item [2698] which was a truncated section of a boxed-halved oak beam with a pegged notched lap joint at one end and a rough lap dovetail on the downward face. It survived 0.82m long

by 200mm wide and 100mm thick, and had been made by sawing a hewn (Axe shaped), boxed heart beam down its length making two matching timbers with one sawn face each. Its tree-ring felling date range of 1228-1264 is early for this type of conversion method which became very typical in the 14th century. The origin of timber [2698] is uncertain but it was probably some form of brace timber in a roof structure or possibly even an elaborate bridge trestle structure.

Timber [2701] also had a relict joint at one end, a barefaced tenon and its small size suggests it may have derived from furniture or joinery work of some kind. It survived 0.52m long by 60mm wide and 25mm thick and had been hewn from a radially cleft section of straight-grained, narrow ringed oak. In the other timbers the evidence for previous use was limited to the presence of redundant peg holes, and a tendency towards a slightly earlier felling date range, than in the fresh plank [2710].

Dateable features of the woodworking technology and raw materials observed on-site

The plank or board section timbers were clearly made by two different methods both often seen side by side in 13th-century structural woodwork assemblages in England (see Goodburn 1992). Some were produced by controlled radial splitting, usually referred to as 'cleaving'. After cleaving the timbers were then trimmed with axes to varying degrees. Boards and sometimes thicker timbers are often found to have been made this way in early medieval times and up to as late as the 13th century. By the 14th century cleft boards are still used but mainly for specialised purposes such as boat outer hulls, building weather boards and some joinery and by then quite a lot of the boards are found to have been imported. The other timbers, called 'planks' in later medieval documents, were produced by manual sawing of a square hewn saw baulk. The London evidence indicates that in the 13th century this was done by the see-saw method (Goodburn 1992). In this conversion method the saw baulk was rested on one large trestle which produces strongly sloping saw marks that cross in the middle of the plank. The sloping saw marks found on oak plank [2700] suggest that it was made by this method which came in around 1180 and appears to have been superseded by the pit-sawing method in the London region by c.1400.

Limited evidence for jointing methods used was found, but the use of notched lap joints and lap dovetails, as seen in timber [2698], is typical of the very late 12th to later 13th century.

Finally, it was clear on site while looking at all the timbers in a fairly clean state and good light, that they included a mix of two types of oak. Some from trees growing at a medium to moderately fast rate, typical for many medieval timbers coming from moderately open managed environments and some rather narrow ringed straight grained material typical of material cut from parent trees grown in tall, dark wildwood-type woodlands (Goodburn 1992; 2000). This mix of materials, shown to have been from the South East region was common up to the mid 13th century, whilst later the slow grown oak is normally found to have been imported.

Taking these three types of evidence together, conversion methods, jointing and the two basic types of oak used, a date bracket of late 12th to late 13th century was suggested. This was later confirmed and tightened by the tree-ring spot date study (see Tyers, Appendix 8).

Tree-ring spot date summary

Eight samples were submitted from this phase and last ring dates were obtained for six of those samples, with three having probable heartwood/sapwood boundary date ranges which when combined span 1227 to 1264. However, sawn plank [2710] had six sapwood rings and provided a felling date estimate of 1249-85. As this last mentioned timber was one of the freshest found in condition, it is likely that its dating is closest to the date at which the timbers of this phase were deposited c.1249-85 or perhaps just a little later. The other timbers with a tendency for earlier date ranges also were either clearly second hand or had no heart sap boundary. In sum it would appear that this phase of woodwork includes reused and old material from the early to mid 13th century and was laid down with some less weathered more freshly cut timber between c.1250-1290. Matching the tree-ring sequences showed that the timbers came from the South East region probably not very far from London (For more details see Tyers, Appendix 8).

NB A small area of difference between the characterisation of the oak timbers by Ian Tyers and myself is that he suggests that 'All the timbers were short lived and relatively fast grown'. However, it clearly appeared on site that the timbers were a mixture of moderately fast grown and slow grown and straight-grained wildwood type timber such as we typically find of English origin up to the mid 13th century. Indeed, the tree-ring data actually shows this as well, e.g. Radially cleft board fragment [2711] was only 155mm wide but had 93 annual rings an average width of c.1.5mm which by any standards is pretty narrow for oak, i.e. it is slow grown. Even the sampled timbers of Phase 5 which were noted as of medium growth rate on site have a ring width of around 2.5mm as noted in the tree-ring report. Even this is not 'relatively fast for oak which would be c.3-4mm wide or wider. There is a marked inconsistency here. Maybe Ian Tyers could reconsider or double check this for any later analysis work.

A brief summary of the key features of the woodwork allocated to the later period, Phase 5, c.14th to 15th century.

General character

The key timbers of this phase were found in the Phase I archaeological works a little higher in the sequence of deposits in the moat base. This situation had resulted in varying degrees of decay of the timbers to a greater extent than occurred in those of Phase 4. A total of four timbers have been

attributed to this phase the most significant of which were the three parallel oak beam timbers [2679], [2692]/[2693] and the larger central beam [2694]. They were all placed on a NE-SW orientation, parallel to the moat edges (See Fig. 9 and Plate 2 in the main assessment report). Where best preserved it was possible to see that they had been made box halved, that is cut (almost certainly sawn) from a beam hewn from a whole log. In the central and southern examples decayed mortice joints survived in their upper faces, whilst the northern example was too decayed to retain such features. Taking into account their location, form and jointing it appears most likely that they were sill beams (or 'sole plates') for three trestles of a timber framed moat bridge. The central beam was probably the best preserved with two clear and two probable mortice joints the best preserved of which originally had a central locking peg. The mortice joints would have originally housed the tenons of upright posts or braces. The central sill beam survived 4.22m long by 380mm wide and 150mm thick. One slightly confusing feature is that the mortices do not appear to have been set out in a totally symmetrical fashion which may suggest that there were also relict joints indicating previous use. This issue can be addressed further during the analysis phase of work.

Technologically dateable features

The use of box halved conversion methods, involving hewing, in the oak sill beams and pegged rectangular mortices suggest a broad date range on technological grounds of c.14th to 16th centuries though the likelihood is of a date in the 14th to 15th centuries.

Summary of the tree-ring dating results

Two timbers of this phase were seen to have over 50 annual rings and be viable for possible tree-ring dating, sill timbers [2679] and [2694]. Although both had over 70 annual rings of heartwood, samples from them could not be dated.

Issues relating to relative tidal river levels in the medieval period adjacent to the site

The general trends and tidal levels for the medieval City of London area are fairly well known and dated, those for the Fulham Palace stretch of the tidal river would presumably have been a little higher because of the 'slope effect'. The Ordnance Datum levels recorded on the upper faces of the timbers of this phase of just over +1.00m indicate that they would have been submerged by at least 1.2m of water during the higher spring tides.

The wider significance of the woodwork found

Clearly by the standards of the London region this assemblage of medieval waterlogged timbers is relatively small but it has importance locally and is a key part of the archaeology and history of the

site. The information recorded in this trench will also add to the corpus of archaeological information on the medieval moats and moat bridges in the London region.

The potential for further analysis

The woodwork exposed and recorded in this part of the Fulham palace restoration project has the potential for further study once all the strands of archaeological work are drawn together. It is clearly worthy of summary illustrated publication in due course which would form part of the description of the results of the archaeological investigations at the site. This could include a tentative effort at graphic reconstruction of what the later bridge may have looked like towards the end of the medieval period, and could include a small number of other interpretative drawings.

Suggestions for limited further work

Following the collation of the finds, environmental and historical evidence relating to the moat and its bridges an updated fully referenced summary analysis/publication text, with perhaps four draft explanatory figures, could be produced. The draft figures would include a tentative draft reconstruction of the later timber bridge. Clearly this work might also be useful for any further public interpretation intended for the much visited site.

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Appendix 8: Tree Ring Dating Report

By Ian Tyers

Ten samples from oak timbers excavated from Bishop's Avenue, Fulham Palace, London Borough of Hammersmith & Fulham (sitecode FLB03, NGR c.TQ 2420 7635) were submitted for dendrochronological assessment and analysis, an additional non-oak timber was submitted for wood identification. Six of the oak timbers were successfully dated. These were all derived from the earlier of two phases. The results, assuming the dated timbers are neither re-used nor later repairs, identify that the first phase dates between c.1249 and c.1285. Neither of 2 later phase timbers could be dated. The non-oak sample was identified as a poplar or willow timber (*Salicaceae*).

Methodology

Each dendrochronological sample was supplied as a complete cross section, it is assumed in the absence of other information that these were obtained from the optimum location for outermost rings or sapwood survival from these timbers.

Each dendrochronological sample was assessed for the wood type, the number of rings it contained, and whether the sequence of ring widths could be reliably resolved. For dendrochronological analysis samples usually need to be oak (*Quercus* spp.), to contain 50 or more annual rings, and the sequence needs to be free of aberrant anatomical features such as those caused by physical damage to the tree whilst it was still alive. Standard dendrochronological analysis methods (see e.g. English Heritage 1998) were applied to each suitable sample. The sequence of ring widths in each sample were revealed by preparing a surface equivalent to the original horizontal plane of the parent tree with a variety of bladed tools. The width of each successive annual growth ring was revealed by this preparation method. The complete sequence of the annual growth rings in the suitable samples were then measured to an accuracy of 0.01mm using a micro-computer based travelling stage. The sequence of ring widths were then plotted onto semi-log graph paper to enable visual comparisons to be made between the sequences and reference data. In addition cross-correlation algorithms (e.g. Baillie & Pilcher 1973) were employed to search for positions where the ring sequences were highly correlated (Tyers 2004). Highly correlated positions were checked using the graphs and where these were satisfactory, these locations were used to identify the calendar dates of the measured series.

The *t*-values reported below were derived from the original CROS algorithm (Baillie & Pilcher 1973). A *t*-value of 3.5 or over is usually indicative of a good match, although this is with the proviso that high *t*-values at the same relative or absolute position needs to have been obtained from a range of independent sequences, and that these positions were supported by satisfactory visual matching.

The tree-ring analysis initially dates the rings present in the timber. The interpretation of these dates relies upon the nature of the final rings in the sequence. Oak timber contains 2 types of wood, heartwood and sapwood, the latter is on the outside of the tree and thus contains the most recent growth rings, this material is softer and is not always preserved under archaeological conditions. If the sample ends in the heartwood of the original tree, a *terminus post quem* (*tpq*) date for the felling of the tree is indicated by the date of the last ring plus the addition of the minimum expected number of sapwood rings which are missing. This *tpq* may be many decades prior to the actual date that a tree was felled, particularly where poor preservation or other loss of outer heartwood has occurred. Where some of the outer sapwood or the heartwood/sapwood boundary survives on the sample, a date range for the felling of a tree can be calculated by using the maximum and minimum number of sapwood rings likely to have been present. For this material the sapwood estimates used are a minimum of 10 and maximum of 55 annual rings, where these figures indicate the 95% confidence limits of the range (Tyers 1998).

The wood type of the identification sample was determined by taking thin sections in three planes (radial, transverse and tangential sections). The microscopic comparison of these sections with permanent reference slides and reference keys such as Schweingruber (1978) enabled an identification to be made for the material. It should be noted that it is usually not possible to identify timbers to species level.

Results

The submitted dendrochronological material comprised 10 oak (*Quercus* spp.) samples. The details of these samples are provided in Table 1. The result obtained for the identification sample is given in Table 2.

Eight of the oak samples contained measurable tree-ring sequences. These samples were each measured successfully (Table 1). An extensive series of cross-matches were identified between 6 of these individual series (Table 3). These 6 series were combined to form a 132-year reference series which matched medieval tree-ring data from London and surrounding counties (examples given in Table 4).

These 6 samples were derived from the earlier of phases from the excavation. The original timbers were perhaps somewhat poorly preserved, perhaps due to erosion, only one dateable timber [2710] retained sapwood. Assuming typical quantities of sapwood for medieval oaks were originally present on this timber the results indicate that [2710] was originally felled between c.1249 and c.1285 (Figure 1). The other 5 dated timbers only contain heartwood, though in some cases they end at the possible

onset of sapwood. The combined results are compatible with this interpretation, at least if we assume all the dated timbers are neither re-used nor later repairs. Two separate factors could affect this simplistic interpretation, one is that if samples [2698] & [2703] really are complete to the onset of sapwood they would refine this interpretation slightly to indicate this group of timbers date from before c.1263. Separately the dated sequence from [2710] is slightly later than those of the rest of the phase 1 timbers and it is a possibility, at least from the dendrochronological results, that this timber is later than the others of the same phase by a decade or two.

The remaining 2 samples were not successfully dated, these were both from the second phase, thought to be 14th- to 16th-century in date.

All of the timbers were short lived and relatively fast grown. The first phase material cross-matched geographically nearby datasets (e.g. from other sites in central London) and this probably indicates these timbers were originally from trees grown nearby.

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Figure 1: Bar diagram showing the dating positions of the 6 dated oak tree-ring samples from Fulham Palace, London, site FLB03. Each bar is labelled with timber number. Interpretations are shown for each timber based on the minimum and maximum typical amounts of sapwood for medieval English oaks, in this instance using a 10-46 ring sapwood estimate. KEY; heartwood (white bars), sapwood (hatched bars).

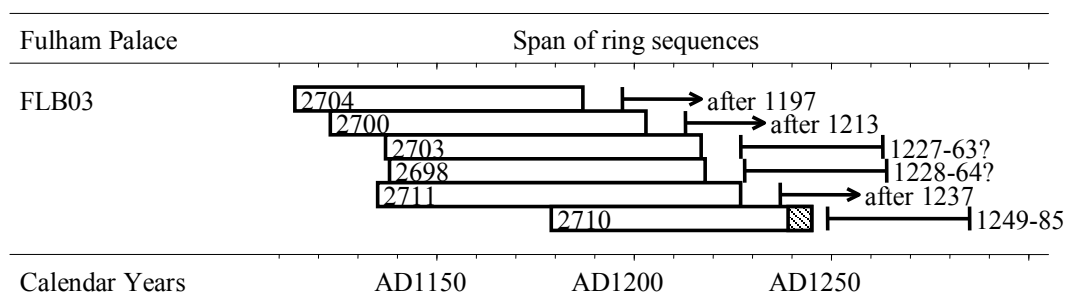


Table 1: Details of the 10 oak (*Quercus* spp.) dendrochronological samples from Fulham Palace, London, site FLB03. Interpretations are given using a 10-46 ring sapwood estimate. KEY; ?H/S last measured ring is possibly at the heartwood-sapwood transition.

| Timber | Size (mm) | Rings | Sap | Date of measured sequence | Interpreted result |
|--------|-----------|-------|------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| 2679 | 260 x 150 | 70 | - | not dated | - |
| 2694 | 330 x 180 | 77 | ?H/S | not dated | - |
| 2698 | 185 x 90 | 81 | ?H/S | 1138-1218 | 1228-64? |
| 2699 | 275 x 45 | ~35 | - | not analysed | - |
| 2700 | 275 x 50 | 81 | - | 1123-1203 | after 1213 |

| | | | | | |
|-------------|----------|-----|------|--------------|------------|
| 2702 | 140 x 35 | ~15 | - | not analysed | - |
| 2703 | 225 x 55 | 81 | ?H/S | 1137-1217 | 1227-63? |
| 2704 | 225 x 45 | 74 | - | 1114-1187 | after 1197 |
| 2710 | 190 x 45 | 67 | 6 | 1179-1245 | 1249-85 |
| 2711 | 155 x 35 | 93 | - | 1135-1227 | after 1237 |

Table 2: Details of the non-oak sample from Fulham Palace, London, site FLB03

| Timber | Identification |
|-------------|---|
| 2706 | <i>Salicaceae gen. & sp. indet.</i> (willow/poplar group) |

Table 3: Showing *t* values (Baillie & Pilcher 1973) between the individual matched series from 6 samples from Fulham Palace, London, site FLB03.

KEY; \ = short overlap, - = *t*-value less than 3.0

| | 2700 | 2703 | 2704 | 2710 | 2711 |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 2698 | 5.90 | 5.12 | - | 5.77 | 4.04 |
| 2700 | | 7.80 | 6.55 | 5.07 | 5.64 |
| 2703 | | | 5.49 | 6.23 | 5.40 |
| 2704 | | | | \ | - |
| 2710 | | | | | 6.34 |

Table 4: Showing example *t* values (Baillie & Pilcher 1973) between the composite sequence from Fulham Palace, London, site FLB03, and independent oak reference data.

| | FLB_T6 1114-1245 |
|---|----------------------------|
| London, Millennium Bridge MBC98 (Tyers 1999) | 7.73 |
| Essex, Cressing Temple Wheat Barn (Tyers 1992) | 7.61 |
| Hertfordshire, Presbytery St Albans (Howard <i>et al.</i> 2002) | 7.39 |
| London, Fleet Valley VAL88/PWB88 (Tyers & Hibberd 1993) | 7.20 |
| London, Mermaid Theatre THE79 (Hillam 1979) | 7.04 |
| London, Riverbank House RKH06 (Tyers 2009) | 6.88 |

Appendix 9: Glass Assessment

By Chris Jarrett

Introduction

This assessment report brings together all of the glass from the different phases of excavation for the FLB03 project, which has been previously reported upon (Jarrett 2003; Moore 2009; Shepherd 2009a; 2009b). A medium sized assemblage of glass was recovered from the site (25 boxes). The glass dates from the Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods. Most of the fragments show no or little evidence for abrasion and were probably deposited fairly rapidly after breakage. Many of the glass fragments do have natural weathering deposits resulting from being buried. The state of fragmentation for the assemblage is variable, ranging from single shards to a very high incidence of intact items. The glass was quantified by the number of fragments. The assemblage was recovered from 113 contexts and individual deposits produced small (fewer than 30 shards) and one medium (less than 100 shards) sized group.

All of the glass (595 fragments, of which 58 fragments are unstratified) was recorded in an ACCESS database, by type, colour and form. The assemblage is discussed by period and vessel shapes and its distribution.

The Glass Forms

The quantification of the glass by the different archaeological periods is as follows:

Roman: 1 fragment

Medieval: 12 fragments

Medieval/post-medieval: 5 fragments

Post-medieval: 577 fragments

Roman

Bottle

A free blown bulbous flask or bottle base, possibly an *aryballos* or oil flask in a natural green-blue glass, dates to the late 1st or 2nd century AD. It was recovered from context [859] with Roman pottery (Shepherd 2009b).

Medieval

Bottles

Two bases of bulbous bottles or flasks with foot rings are in natural green glass with deep surface decomposition. These date to the 15th or 16th century and were recovered from context [359] (Shepherd 2009b).

Vessel glass

There are seven fragments of late medieval free blown natural green vessel glass found in contexts [358] and [359]. In the latter deposit are four body fragments and a rim part with an out splayed lip and neck. The majority of these fragments were noticeably weathered. Two of the fragments found in context [359] are in a distinctive 'fabric' thought to be from a Spanish source (Shepherd 2009b). From context [799] is derived a natural green, draw glass rod which may be medieval in date.

Window glass

A total of four fragments of very weathered medieval window glass are recorded. One fragment of free blown, possibly lime rich clear glass is noted (context [2376]) and could be post-medieval in date, while one fragment each of natural green cylinder glass are found in contexts [358] and [359].

Post-medieval

Bottles

General fragments

There are a total of 52 body fragments of bottles and these could not be accurately assigned to a specific shape. The bottles are mostly in natural glass and a small number are in the soda type, while the colours vary from clear, pale blue and olive greens. The date of the material varies from the late 18th century through to the early 20th century and include free-blown and machine made items. A 19th-century Continental rim in olive green glass was noted in context [595].

Beer bottles

There are a total of five fragments of beer bottles and all are machine made or moulded in soda glass and date to the 19th and early 20th centuries. Three are unstratified and two were recovered from Trench 160. The first is almost intact and in dark olive green glass and has a blob rim with an internal screw thread. Embossed writing occurs as 'KOPS REGD' on the shoulder, while on the conical base is '1120' above a shield containing a 'J'. Kops were a Newcastle bottling firm. The second vessel

survives as a base fragment in black glass and it is embossed 'BARRETT & ELLERS LONDON'. Additionally there are two unstratified beer bottle in green glass with an internal screw thread rim (one example still has its hardened rubber stopper) while the bottles are embossed 'REGD/BATEY LONDON'. A 19th-century olive green glass example was recovered from context [1204].

Bovril bottles

There are four unstratified, machine made Bovril bottles in brown/amber soda glass and all have the name 'BOVRIL LIMITED' embossed on the rounded side. Singular examples additionally have '1oz', '2oz' and '8oz' and this is reflected in the sizes of the vessels. All of these items date from 1870 onwards.

Codd bottle

A single, near intact example in aquamarine soda glass was unstratified from Trench 156. The rim is missing and it is embossed on the front 'ARTISCAPEL & CO/REGISTERED' above a George and dragon emblem in a scroll like badge, over 'TRADE MARK/CAMBERWELL SE'. On the back of the vessel is embossed 'CODD'S PATENT/MAKER/RVLAND'S & CODD/BARNSELY'. The vessel dates to after c.1830.

Coca-Cola bottle

A complete, clear soda glass Coca-Cola bottle was recovered from context [19] and dates to the 20th century.

Cylindrical bottles

There are a total of 24 fragments of cylindrical bottles. Two fragmentary bottles are free blown and a late 18th-early 19th-century example is present in context [1751], while a 19th-century item with a ring type rim finish was noted in context [2079]. The rest of the cylindrical bottles were machine or mould made and dated from c.1830. Intact very late 19th- or early 20th-century examples occur. First, from context [5], in brown soda glass is an example with an external screw finish which still has its metal cap. Second, found in context [2228] is a clear soda example with a 'priooff' rim and embossed in modern lettering on the wall is 'N PAUL & Co Ltd/HAMPSTEAD/NW' while the underside of the base was embossed 'R. B. B./PAUL/74'.

Squat cylindrical bottles

Four squat cylindrical bottles are noted and all are mould made in soda glass. Unstratified examples

are noted from Trench 160, first as an intact example with a snapped off rim in bubbly aquamarine glass, second with a metal screw cap and embossed on the underside of the base 'R/U G B' (the vessel still contains its contents), and third, with its rim missing and in 'Bristol' blue glass an example survives from its neck to concave base. The complete profile of a vessel was noted in context [2794] and it has three cordons on the shoulder and a splayed base with largely illegible embossed writing on the underside. The vessel has been warped by intense heat.

Flat bottles

There were three fragments (two vessels) of flat, machine made bottles and it was not certain of the precise shape of their cross sections. Both are made in clear or aquamarine soda glass and were derived from contexts [83] and [1506], the latter embossed with '...ISHER' on its wall.

Flat bottle with hexagonal cross section

A single example was recovered from context [1221] in machine made natural green glass and dates to the late 19th to early 20th century.

Flat bottles with octagonal cross sections

There are five bottles of this type. Three examples were noted from context [1751] in pale blue soda glass. Two are complete with either preparation type or patent/extract rim finishes and the latter still has its cork in place. The front panels are arcaded. These vessels may have contained medicines. Base fragments of two vessels of this type were noted in contexts [2684] in aquamarine and clear soda glass. The form dates from c.1830 onwards.

Flat bottles with rectangular cross sections

A total of eight vessels of this type are noted and all are moulded or machine made and dates from c.1830 onwards. Five items were unstratified, of which four were intact. In very pale green soda glass is an example with a grooved ring rim finish and on each arcaded panel is embossed 'GLASGOW' AND 'ESS/CAMP/COFFEE/& CHICORY' and 'PATTERSONS'S' on the round, concave base (Trench 160). In pale blue soda glass was an example with a prescription rim and embossed on one panel is embossed 'TABLE SPOONS' which correspond with the raised horizontal measurement marks (Trench 160). From Trench 155 are three vessels, all in clear soda glass, two are plain with patent closures or rims, while a wall fragment of one of these vessels is embossed with a diamond (formed from two overlapping right angled arms) and contains the letter 'F'. Stratified examples are as three examples and two are intact in clear glass, the first from context [5] has an external screw thread which matches a black 'plastic' screw cap lid found in the context, the second from context [83] is

embossed 'AMAMI'. The third vessel is in natural green blue glass and was recovered from context [554].

Flat squat bottle

A bottle of this type is intact with a cracked off rim and has an asymmetrical profile with oval impressions on both of the wide panels. One of the wide panels is embossed 'CDMC'. This mould made vessel is in pale green soda glass and dates to the late 19th or 20th century and was unstratified in Trench 155.

Hamilton bottles

Three Hamilton/torpedo or egg-shaped soda bottles are recorded and all are in aquamarine soda glass. A pointed based example has embossed in a ribbon part of a name '...ECLA'. There are also two examples of the flat based type. One has a deep English ring finish and two holes for a swing closure. Embossed vertically on the body is 'STANSFELD'S/LIMITED/FULHAM' and on the underside of the base 'J L & CO/1016'. The second vessel has a 'prioff' rim finish, while embossed on the front of the vessel is the name and address 'J. MILLS & SON' and on its back, near the base is a shield with a star in the top left hand corner and flames at the top, above 'TRADE MARK'. On the underside of the base is embossed 'J K & D LTD H S J' around '18'. All three of the vessels were unstratified in Trench 160.

Hexagonal cross-sectioned bottle

A single example survived from context [83] in green soda glass and it has a ridged side. The vessel is mould made and dates to after c.1830.

Milk bottles

There are three colourless, soda glass milk bottles and all have different dairy names embossed on them. The first has the names 'CRITCHETT'S EARL'S COURT/HICKMAN'S FULHAM & PUTNEY' (unstratified), the second is for 'LONDON CO-OP SOCIETY LIMITED' (context [19]) and the third is for 'GOLDEN SEAL' (context [1206]).

Mineral water/soda bottles

There are a total of seven bottles of this type which were all machine made and dated to the late 19th or 20th centuries. Four intact clear glass examples were noted in context [83], and a natural green blue glass item came from context [262]. Two aquamarine soda glass examples are unstratified. The

first is intact with an external screw thread rim type and was made for the company of R. White (Trench 160), while a more fragmentary example with 'MONSTER' embossed on its shoulder and 'SODA STREAM LTD' on its base was recovered from Trench 155.

Octagonal cross-sectioned bottle

A fragment of a single bottle of this shape in natural olive green glass is dated to after c.1830 and it was recorded in context [2472].

Oval sectioned bottles

This form occurs as two examples. The first was unstratified in Trench 160 and it is in green soda glass. It is almost complete and has a ring type closure with an internal bevel, a short neck with a cordon, and five panels are noted on the front with the name 'ZENOBIA' vertically embossed on the central one. This is a perfume bottle and would have originally had an arrow shaped stopper. It dates to the late 19th and early 20th century. From context [2210] was recovered an intact aquamarine moulded bottle with an applied, rounded, bead rim, short neck, rounded shoulders and recessed base. The cork survived inside the bottle. The vessel dates from c.1830 onwards.

Perfume bottle

In rose coloured soda glass is a small narrow necked bottle with a six lobe section. This vessel was probably for storing perfume and was unstratified in Trench 160.

Square sectioned bottles

There are a total of six square sectioned bottles and all are unstratified and date to the late 19th-early 20th century. In clear soda glass there are three unstratified examples. One is embossed with 'MASONS OK SAUCE' and part of a degraded red paper label survives, while two examples are for the mouth wash Glyco-Thymoline, which was developed in 1890 by the pharmacists Samuel Owen & Oscar Kress (Trenches 155 and 160). In pale blue soda glass is a square sectioned bottle base with rounded corners and '...ke/...tyme', embossed on one panel (unstratified, Trench 160) and a similar shaped vessel in pale green glass was unstratified in Trench 155. An intact bottle for Walker's whiskey, Kilmarnock came from the same trench. Additionally there is an intact squat example square section bottle made in green glass recorded in context [566].

English wine bottles

A total of 192 fragments of wine bottles could not be assigned to specific shape as they were too

fragmentary to do so. These vessels are often represented by free-blown fragments in various shades of natural olive green glass. Kicked bases are often present with pontil marks. It is quite possible that globe and shaft, onion, bladder, mallet and cylindrical wine bottles are represented in this material. The string finishes of the rims, when dateable (according to Dumbrell 1983, 38-39) are as follows: 1660-90 (context [2066]), c.1670 (contexts [1406] and [1821]), c.1680-90 (contexts [1763]; two examples, [1776]; six examples, [1791]; two examples and [2374]), 1680-1710 (context [1728]), 1780-90 (context [1773]). More generally dated rim finishes are: late 17th century (context [1763], 18th century (context [1532] and early 19th century (contexts [1521] and [1576]).

English wine bottles, cylindrical

Cylindrical English wine bottles, dating from the mid 18th century onwards could be more readily identified than the other earlier types as 46 fragments. The bottles occurred mostly in natural olive green or black glass. The earlier, free blown type, waisted above the base and dated to the mid to early 19th century, could be detected in contexts [1776] as three examples, context [1791], [2684] and [2689] as four examples. Cylindrical wine bottles with string rim finishes dated 1780-90 were noted as three examples each in contexts [1773] and [1776]. Nineteenth-century examples were noted in contexts [2684] and identified by being made in a two piece mould. An intact late 19th-early 20th-century champagne bottle with a degraded paper label was unstratified in Trench 155.

Dutch wine bottle

The oval base of a probable Dutch wine bottle in natural dark olive green glass was derived from context [1763]. It can only be dated to after c.1600 and was free blown.

Bowls and dishes

Flared bowl

A machine moulded, squat example of this shape has a squared rim, grooved on the top, while the flared wall has a fluted band around the base, which has on its underside embossed a registration number: 'Rd No 580495. 100'. This vessel dates to the late 19th or early 20th century and may have been used as a container for a food product. It was unstratified in Trench 155.

Dishes

Two free blown, opaque white glass dishes were recovered from context [1066] and are dated to the 19th century onwards.

Jars

There are four fragments from three jars and all have applied folded over or rolled rims. They are all made in soda glass and date to the 19th century or later and were recovered from context [2472] as a pale green example and contexts [1505] and [2686] as aquamarine coloured items.

Octagonal section jars

Tall, octagonal section jars are as thirteen fragments from a single item found in context [2684]. The vessel is in lime rich, aquamarine glass and has a rolled collared rim, a steep neck and four arcaded panels alternating with four narrow panels at each corner. The vessel was moulded and dates to after 1830 and was used for food storage. A squat example is as two fragments in clear soda glass and it has a wax seal rim with a short neck embossed 'RD NO GIG389' above a gentle cordon, a rounded shoulder, flaring walls consisting of four alternating wide and narrow panels and a splayed base. This vessel could have contained a pharmaceutical preparation. The vessel dates to the late 19th to 20th century and was unstratified in Trench 155.

Rounded jar

A moulded, clear soda, near intact rounded jar with an external screw fitting and a splayed base was unstratified in Trench 155. It dates to the late 19th to 20th century and was probably used to contain a food product.

Squat cylindrical jars

Four jars of this type are recorded and all are unstratified. In clear soda glass there are two external thread rim finish jars, embossed on the body 'TRADE MARK / VASELINE / CHEESEBROUGH / NEW.YORK' and one each came from Trenches 155 and 170. In opaque white glass there are two similar, small cylindrical jars and one is intact and has a simple rim (probably for a metal lid), a fine cordon at the base of the short neck and an incised lines above the recessed base. The other vessel survives as a base fragment with a plain wall.

Shouldered jars

There are three rounded jars in moulded soda glass and all are unstratified. Two have rolled rounded rims and an example from Trench 155 has embossed on its shoulder 'HAYWARD'S MILITARY PICKLES' and the vessel may have been reused for decorating by the evidence of an internal white paint deposit. The third vessel has a collared rim and 'GILLARD & CO LTD LONDON' embossed on its neck. The vessels were probably all intended as containers for processed foodstuffs and date to

the late 19th to early 20th century.

Square section jars

Two intact or nearly so jars of this type are in clear soda glass with external screw thread finish rims. Both were probably used as containers for processed foods, date to the late 19th/early 20th century and were unstratified in Trench 155.

Squat rounded jar

A meat paste pot is near intact and has an internal cap seating finish, while the body is fluted except for an oval recess, probably for a label. The underside of the base is embossed 'RG NO 653 358' with '4' in the centre. The latter mark dates the item to the late 19th to early 20th century. It was unstratified in Trench 160.

Phials

There are a total of seven phials in total. The earliest example is a free blown natural green glass base fragment from context [13] and could be 17th- or 19th-century in date. The rest of the phials are in clear soda glass and are mostly free blown and date to the 18th or 19th centuries: contexts [19], [1520], [1521] as a small example and [2093]. An intact 19th-century example with its cork still in place was noted in context [2093] while a 19th-century machine made, intact squat item was recorded in context [86].

Drinking forms

Wine glasses

The three wine glasses represented in the assemblage are very fragmentary and are mainly represented by stems. A colourless 18th- or 19th-century base was noted in context [1539], and a 19th-century stem came from context [5], while an unstratified green-uranium glass example survived as a foot and stem. The latter was unstratified and dated to the late 19th or early 20th century.

Tumbler

The tumblers, as three vessels are all made in clear glass. A 19th-century example was present in context [353] and had six panels, the other two were machine made with a late 19th-early 20th-century example found in context [595], while a base fragment from [83] has moulded ribs and it is marked 'FOUNDED 1750'.

Jug

A handle from a jug in colourless soda glass was recovered from context [454] and dates to the late 19th or 20th century.

Miscellaneous forms

Glass brick

A colourless, machine made glass brick dating to the late 19th or early 20th century was recovered from context [1139].

Marbles

Marbles were recovered from context [469] as 27 machine made examples in either natural green or green-blue glass. These are unlikely to have been children's toy marbles and are more likely to have been stoppers in Codd bottles or even used as grinders in an industrial process.

Stopper

A single, moulded, clear soda glass stopper dating to after 1830 was unstratified in Trench 160.

Tubes

Two clear soda glass cylindrical tubes are recorded. The first is machine made with a diameter of 160mm and a heat finished rim. It was unstratified in Trench 160. The second item was derived from context [86] and had melted after being subjected to intense heat.

Bell jar or cloche

A possible bell jar rim or cloche was represented by an olive green glass rim and was found in context [1559]. It is dated to the late 17th to 19th centuries.

Vessel glass

The vessel glass category is a catch all one where the forms cannot be accurately determined. There are a total of forty-eight fragments of glass in this category. Late medieval or early post-medieval natural olive/dark olive glass is recorded in contexts [1407] and [2417] as single fragments and [2382]

as three fragments. The majority of the fragments could only be dated to the post-medieval period and were mostly as natural green fragments and were notably weathered. Nineteenth-century dated and later fragments included natural glass, clear soda or lead oxide wall fragments and could be clear, amber, blue and red colours. Unstratified opaque blue glass wares dating from the 19th century are as a base fragment with a moulded diamond trellis pattern, possibly from a cup or a small vase while a neck fragment has a coil of glass spiralled around it may possibly have been from a vase. Very few other fragments had diagnostic parts and some fragments were burnt and warped.

Window glass

The window glass is noted as seventy-four fragments and much of it could only be broadly dated to the post-medieval period. Much of the natural glass material was cylinder made (sixteen fragments) and occurs in blue and green colours. Late 19th- or 20th-century floated window glass (six fragments) was noted in contexts [1518], [1542], [1635] and [2123] and was mostly colourless. Frosted glass as thirteen fragments dates to the late 19th and 20th century and it occurred in contexts [14], [52], [55], [57] and [58].

Painted window glass (Moore 2003)

There are also eleven fragments of painted window glass which mostly dates to the late 19th and 20th centuries and were recovered from contexts [31], [57], [67] and [1203].

Context [31], SF1

Rectangular cracked corner of a pane with a line and circle motif in red and yellow paint. The much twisted lead came, with a total length of 217mm, has divisions for at least 5 panes. The milled came has fine reeding with stronger bars at 6.5mm spacing. In addition on one of the divisions between the stronger bars is a hallmark in the shape of an "X". A fragment of pane is also associated with this section, though it is unknown to the author whether it was attached to the came in the ground. Staining shows that it would have been part of a diamond shaped pane with a petalled flower and tendril motif in dark brown and yellow.

Context [67], SF2

Quadrant pane, visible radius 30mm, with painted motif of two petals with central stamens in dark red and yellow. The pane is completely surrounded by came with two short lengths (47mm and 55mm) of adjoining cane. Fine reeding, with stronger bars at 8mm spacing, on milled comes is visible.

Distribution

Table 1 shows the distribution for the glass assemblage for each context it was recovered from. The glass was recovered from Phases 1, 3 and 4 to 9.

| Context | Trench | No. of fragments | Assemblage size | Phase | Spot date |
|---------|--------|------------------|-----------------|-------|---------------------------------|
| 5 | 1 | 4 | S | 9 | Late 19th-20th century |
| 12 | 2 | 2 | S | 9 | Post-medieval |
| 13 | 2 | 13 | S | 9 | Early 18th century |
| 14 | 1 | 1 | S | 9 | Late 19th-early 20th century |
| 19 | 1 | 10 | S | 9 | 20th century |
| 29 | 1 | 7 | S | 9 | Late 19th-early 20th century |
| 31 | 1 | 2 | S | 9 | Post-medieval |
| 38 | 2 | 1 | S | 9 | Post-medieval |
| 52 | 5 | 2 | S | 9 | Late 19th-early 20th century |
| 53 | 7 | 1 | S | 9 | 19th century onwards |
| 55 | 5 | 3 | S | 9 | Late 19th-early 20th century |
| 57 | 5 | 13 | S | 9 | Late 19th-early 20th century |
| 60 | 5 | 1 | S | 9 | 19th century onwards |
| 83 | 4 | 12 | S | 9 | Mid 19th century onwards |
| 84 | 4 | 3 | S | 9 | Late 19th-early 20th century |
| 85 | 4 | 7 | S | 8 | Late 19th-early 20th century |
| 86 | 4 | 1 | S | 8 | Late 19th-early 20th century |
| 262 | 20 | 2 | S | 8 | Late 19th-early 20th century |
| 304 | 22 | 2 | S | 8 | Post-medieval |
| 320 | 23 | 1 | S | 8 | 18th century |
| 353 | 26 | 3 | S | 9 | Mid 19th century onwards |
| 358 | 9 | 2 | S | 7 | Late medieval |
| 359 | 9 | 8 | S | 7 | Late medieval |
| 360 | 9 | 1 | S | 7 | Late medieval |
| 454 | 31 | 1 | S | 9 | Late 19th-early 20th century |
| 469 | 33 | 27 | S | 9 | Late 19th-early 20th century |
| 471 | 33 | 1 | S | 9 | Late 19th-early 20th century |
| 474 | 33 | 1 | S | 7 | Post-medieval |
| 554 | 34 | 1 | S | 9 | Late 19th-early 20th century |
| 566 | 38 | 2 | S | 9 | Mid 19th century onwards |
| 595 | BSDR | 11 | S | 8 | Late 19th-early 20th century |
| 634 | BSDR | 1 | S | 8 | 19th century onwards |
| 644 | BSDR | 1 | S | 8 | Late 18th or early 19th century |
| 799 | 54 | 1 | S | 4 | Medieval? |
| 859 | 54 | 1 | S | 3 | Late 1st or 2nd century |
| 1064 | 67 | 1 | S | 8 | Mid to late 19th century |
| 1066 | 67 | 9 | S | 8 | 19th century |
| 1139 | 74 | 1 | S | 8 | Late 19th-early 20th century |
| 1203 | 77 | 10 | S | 9 | Late 19th-early 20th century |
| 1204 | 77 | 2 | S | 8 | Late 19th-early 20th century |
| 1206 | 77 | 2 | S | 8 | Late 19th-early 20th century |
| 1221 | 77 | 1 | S | 8 | Late 19th-early 20th century |
| 1390 | 80 | 4 | S | 9 | 19th century |
| 1406 | 93 | 20 | S | 9 | 19th-20th century |
| 1407 | 93 | 1 | S | 8 | Medieval/post-medieval |
| 1455 | WS 16 | 1 | S | 9 | 19th-20th century |
| 1459 | TR 99 | 1 | S | 9 | 19th-20th century |
| 1506 | TR 100 | 7 | S | 8 | 19th century |
| 1509 | TR 100 | 2 | S | 9 | 19th century |
| 1514 | 106 | 7 | S | 9 | Late 19th-early 20th century |
| 1515 | 106 | 7 | S | 9 | 18th-19th century |
| 1518 | 106 | 5 | S | 9 | Late 19th-early 20th century |
| 1519 | 102 | 3 | S | 9 | Late 19th-early 20th century |
| 1520 | 106 | 4 | S | 8 | 18th-19th century |
| 1520 | 106 | 2 | S | 8 | Post-medieval |
| 1521 | 101 | 1 | S | 8 | 18th-19th century |
| 1521 | 101 | 1 | S | 8 | Early 19th century |

| Context | Trench | No. of fragments | Assemblage size | Phase | Spot date |
|---------|--------|------------------|-----------------|-------|---------------------------------|
| 1530 | 101 | 1 | S | 8 | 19th-20th century |
| 1531 | 106 | 6 | S | 8 | Late 17th to 19th century |
| 1532 | 101 | 1 | S | 9 | 18th century |
| 1535 | 101 | 1 | S | 7 | Late 17th to 19th century |
| 1536 | 101 | 8 | S | 1 | 18th century |
| 1537 | 106 | 4 | S | 7 | Late 17th to 19th century |
| 1538 | 106 | 2 | S | 7 | Late 17th to 19th century |
| 1539 | 107 | 7 | S | 9 | 18th-19th century |
| 1541 | 106 | 2 | S | 7 | Post-medieval |
| 1542 | 105 | 4 | S | 9 | Late 19th-early 20th century |
| 1543 | 107 | 5 | S | 9 | 18th-19th century |
| 1557 | 107 | 5 | S | 8 | Late 18th or early 19th century |
| 1559 | 107 | 2 | S | 8 | Late 17th to 19th century |
| 1560 | 107 | 1 | S | 8 | Late 17th to 18th century |
| 1572 | 102 | 1 | S | 8 | Post-medieval |
| 1574 | 102 | 1 | S | 8 | Late 17th to 19th century |
| 1576 | 102 | 1 | S | 9 | Early 19th century |
| 1597 | 105 | 1 | S | 8 | Late 17th to 19th century |
| 1602 | 104 | 6 | S | 9 | Late 17th to 19th century |
| 1607 | 104 | 2 | S | 9 | Late 17th to 19th century |
| 1635 | 112 | 3 | S | 9 | Late 19th-early 20th century |
| 1641 | 108 | 3 | S | 9 | Late 19th-early 20th century |
| 1648 | 108 | 4 | S | 7 | Late 17th to 19th century |
| 1728 | 153 | 3 | S | 7 | Late 17th or early 18th century |
| 1733 | 153 | 3 | S | 5 | Late 17th or early 18th century |
| 1751 | 154 | 5 | S | 8 | 1830 onwards |
| 1763 | 153 | 19 | S | 5 | Late 17th or early 18th century |
| 1773 | 153 | 15 | S | 8 | C. 1780-90 |
| 1776 | 153 | 70 | M | 8 | Late 17th to early 19th century |
| 1791 | 153 | 20 | S | 7 | Late 17th to early 19th century |
| 1791 | 153 | 4 | S | 7 | Late 17th to early 19th century |
| 1821 | 153 | 2 | S | 6 | Late 17th century |
| 2066 | 154 | 1 | S | 5 | Late 17th century |
| 2079 | 154 | 1 | S | 8 | 18th-19th century |
| 2093 | 157 | 1 | S | 8 | 19th century onwards |
| 2123 | 159 | 4 | S | 8 | Mid 18th century onwards |
| 2210 | 163 | 1 | S | 8 | 1830 onwards |
| 2228 | 155 | 1 | S | 9 | 1830 onwards |
| 2304 | 165 | 1 | S | 8 | 1830 onwards |
| 2304 | 165 | 1 | S | 8 | 19th or e 20th c |
| 2373 | 168 | 5 | S | 6 | Mid 17th-18th century |
| 2374 | 168 | 1 | S | 6 | C. 1680-90 |
| 2376 | 171 | 2 | S | 6 | Medieval-post-medieval |
| 2382 | 169 | 3 | S | 7 | Medieval-post-medieval |
| 2417 | 170 | 2 | S | 8 | Post-medieval |
| 2458 | 172 | 2 | S | 5 | Post-medieval |
| 2472 | 168 | 5 | S | 7 | 19th-20th century |
| 2667 | 186 | 2 | S | 4 | Post-medieval |
| 2684 | 186 | 28 | S | 8 | 1830 onwards |
| 2686 | 186 | 5 | S | 8 | 1830 onwards |
| 2689 | 186 | 7 | S | 8 | Late 18th or early 19th century |
| 2755 | 195 | 3 | S | 9 | Mid 17th-18th century |
| 2758 | 196 | 1 | S | 9 | Late 17th to early 19th century |
| 2771 | 194 | 2 | S | 9 | Mid 17th-18th century |
| 2794 | 203 | 1 | S | 8 | 1830 onwards |
| 2907 | 277 | 3 | S | 8 | 1830 onwards |

Table 1. FLB03: distribution of the glass showing for each context it occurs in the trench location, the number of fragments, assemblage size, phase and a considered spot date.

Significance, Potential and Recommendations for the Assemblage

The glass assemblage from the excavation has some significance at a local and regional level.

The Roman fragment of the possible *aryballos* or oil flask from context [859] adds to a better understanding of the material culture for this period of activity on the site.

Medieval glassware is comparatively rare from excavations and therefore the occurrence of vessels of a late medieval, possible early post-medieval date from the Bishop's Palace site is of interest and may possibly reflect the influence of the Renaissance on the material culture of the residents of this high status dwelling. The glassware from this period includes window glass and at least two bulbous bodied flasks of the 15th or 16th centuries, besides a possible Spanish import. The group(s) of glass can be paralleled to material from the City of London. Glass groups of a 16th-century date are poorly understood and the material from Fulham Palace adds to its understanding.

The post-medieval component of the assemblage is largely fragmentary and on the whole appears to be rather mundane. A large element of the collection consists of wine bottles; however, the presence of a c.1760 dated delftware wine bin label with 'Moselle' written on it implies that an organized wine cellar was present at the Bishop's Palace. The wine bottles appear to be mostly of English types, indicating that the wine was imported in casks and bottled probably in London. There is also the occurrence of a single Dutch type wine bottle found in context [1763]. Documentary research as to the presence of a wine cellar at the Bishop's Palace may help in the understanding of the wine bottles in the glass assemblage. Wine glasses and other alcoholic consumption vessels are comparatively rare in the assemblage and therefore they inform very little about how wine was drunk at this high status site.

A number of fragments of window glass and associated lead comes are important for informing on aspects of the structure of the Bishop's Palace.

Another large proportion of the late post-medieval glass assemblage consists of intact bottles and jars and these were notably retrieved from the areas of the moat and particularly 20th-century backfilling activity of this feature and therefore relates to sources of refuse from off site. Although this material is interesting in its own right, it has no merit in relating to site activities. However, a study of the distribution of the other 19th-century glassware may allude to the activities and life styles of the residents and workers, such as servants and gardeners associated with the Bishop's Palace.

An horticultural form is present as a bell jar or possible cloche found in context [1559] and it together

with the red earthenware flower pots and 'seed pans' further provides information on the organization of the very formalized gardening activities at the Bishop's Palace.,

The potential of the glass is as a dating tool for the deposits it was recovered from. A number of items require illustrating as they add to the corpus of published forms. The glass also helps to understand the activities and the material culture for the Roman occupation on the site and notably the medieval and post-medieval Bishop of London's Palace. The latter includes both high status items, besides material used by servants and other workers. A number of other local glass assemblages can be used for comparison, such as that recovered from the walled garden excavations at the Bishop's Palace (FPW12: Jarrett 2012), Fulham Island (Tyson in prep). Assemblages from other Bishops' Palaces, such as Winchester Palace, Southwark, could also be compared to that of the FLB03 excavation.

It is recommended that a publication report is undertaken on the glass assemblage from FLB03. At least ten items require illustration. The Roman, mediaeval and decorated window glass should be written up by a specialist in these areas. Documentary research on the Bishop's Palace wine cellar is recommended as this could complement the evidence of the post-medieval wine bottles.

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Appendix 10: Lithics Assessment

By Barry Bishop

Introduction

Archaeological excavations conducted between 2003 and 2012 at Fulham Palace resulted in the recovery of 63 struck flints and just over 0.5kg of burnt flint fragments. This report follows the methodology and recommendations encapsulated in both MAP2 and MoRPHE (English Heritage 1991; 2006). Its aims are to quantify and describe the material, assess its significance in terms of its potential to contribute to the stated research aims and objectives, and to identify any further work needed in order that the material can achieve its full research potential. The accompanying catalogue (Table 2) lists all pieces of lithic material individually, includes further details on condition and provides suggested dating. All measurements follow the methodology of Saville (1980).

Quantification and Distribution

| Type | Decortication Flake | Rejuvenation Flake | Chip | Flake | Flake Fragments | Non-prismatic Blade | Prismatic Blade | Broken Blade | Blade-like Flake | Core | Conchoidal Chunk | Retouched | Burnt Flint (No.) | Burnt Flint (wt:g) |
|----------|---------------------|--------------------|------|-------|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------|--------------|------------------|------|------------------|-----------|-------------------|--------------------|
| No. | 11 | 1 | 1 | 16 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 2 | 11 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 36 | 557 |
| % Struck | 17.5 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 25.4 | 3.2 | 4.8 | 11.1 | 3.2 | 17.5 | 1.6 | 4.8 | 7.9 | | |

Table 1: Quantification of Lithic Material from Fulham Palace

The struck flint was recovered in small quantities from numerous cut features and layers. The majority of these dated to the Roman or later periods and their contained flint can be considered residually deposited. Two struck flints and a small quantity of burnt flint were recovered from prehistoric pit [867] although the condition of the struck pieces suggests they may also have been residually incorporated. A few pieces of flint originating from construction during the historic period were also identified and could be contemporary with the features they were recovered from.

The burnt flint was also found in low quantities from a number of features and layers. The largest concentration from a single context amounted to only 127g and no evidence for in-situ hearth use was found.

Burnt Flint

A total of 36 pieces of burnt flint weighing 557g was recovered from 20 separate contexts. It had been variably burnt but mostly heavily, resulting in it changing colour and becoming fire-crazed. It is indicative of the presence of open-air hearths at the site although by itself cannot be dated. Unworked burnt stone is most commonly encountered on prehistoric sites, although here at least some may have been created through gardening activities such as from bonfire use. A few pieces of burnt shale or coal, dating to the post-medieval period, were also present.

Struck Flint

Raw Materials

The struck flint was predominantly made from translucent flint of a variety of colours and hues including black, grey and brown, often incorporating opaque grey inclusions. A flake struck from a ground implement, from context [1520], was made from an opaque light grey, almost porcelain-like, flint. It is a type of flint commonly used for ground axes in the Thames valley and East Anglia, and may have been imported to the site.

The core and four of the flakes retain patches of a rough and friable cortex and the raw materials used for these must have been obtained from within or very close to the parent chalk. The remaining pieces are of mixed raw material types and have weathered cortex, indicating a source from derived deposits, most likely the local terrace gravel deposits.

Condition

The assemblage is in a variable condition although most pieces do show evidence of some post-depositional damage. This is rarely extensive, however, and it is likely that although redeposited they had not moved far from where originally discarded. A few pieces have recorticated.

Technology, Typology and Dating

The bulk of the assemblage is clearly blade-based with blades, broken blades and blade-like flakes contributing over a third of the assemblage. These can be dated to the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic period; that both periods are represented here is demonstrated by the recovery of a microlith and a flake struck from a polished implement. Most of the blades are small and rarely attain 50mm in length, although one, from ploughsoil layer [575], is notable in that it measures 86mm long. Although not conclusive, its size suggests that it may predate the others. The microlith is an obliquely truncated type, of Mesolithic date, recovered from medieval pit [785]. The flake struck from a ground implement can be dated to the Neolithic, its size indicating it most probably came from an axe. It has numerous multidirectional dorsal flake scars and also remnant small patches of fine polishing, whilst edge damage along its left lateral margin may represent attempts at retouching after its detachment. A

recorticated blade with heavy use-wear or worn serrations from context [1516] and a prismatic blade retouched into a blunted-back knife from context [1817] are also likely to belong to the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic periods. The latter piece is of interest in that the retouch cuts through slightly recorticated surfaces and suggests that it was undertaken sometime after the blade had been originally detached.

A few flakes are broad and thick and show much less skill in their production; they include an edge-trimmed flake from context [1607]. A denticulated scraper made on a shattered core fragment from context [1737] may also be related to these. Although such flakes can be generated during primary reduction in earlier industries, taken into consideration with the two retouched pieces they are most characteristic of later prehistoric industries.

Decortication flakes, many of blade dimensions, also contributed a significant proportion of the assemblage and indicate the on-site primary working of raw materials. Despite this only a single core was recovered, this consisting of a 'quartered' nodule of fresh chalk flint that probably relates to medieval or later construction work associated with the palace. It is possible that any cores made during the prehistoric period were taken away for further reduction elsewhere.

A few pieces, including the core, four flakes and a conchoidally fracture chunk, were made using fresh chalk flint and are likely to have been generated during the dressing of flint for wall or road construction during the medieval and post-medieval periods.

Significance

The struck flint assemblage is of a moderate size and largely residual with no associated contextual associations. Nevertheless, it demonstrates persistent if sporadic and low-key visiting of the site over a long period.

The bulk of the assemblage is technologically homogeneous and can be dated to the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic periods. Both periods are represented although it is difficult to disentangle most of the debitage into one period or another. Overall, the primary reduction of what were probably locally obtained raw materials is represented along with some tool use. Many of the products may have been removed for use elsewhere by these largely mobile groups. Lithic-based activities during these periods are predominantly confined to the river margins and comparable assemblages have been found at the adjacent Palace Gardens (site code FPW 12). So far there is only limited evidence for prehistoric activity on the north bank of this part of the Thames and occupation here remains poorly understood, although more substantial evidence has been recorded from opposite along the southern bank (e.g. Warren 1977; Jarrett *et al.* 2012).

There are also some indications of later prehistoric flint-using activity at the site. It is difficult to define but the presence of 'squat' flakes and crudely retouched implements are most typical of later second or first millennium flint use. Such assemblages are often found within settlement and field-system contexts of these periods and may suggest nearby agricultural activity on these favourably located and well-drained gravel terraces adjacent to the river.

Also present were a number of unsystematically produced flakes which, along with the core, most likely derive from constructional activity associated with Fulham Palace.

The prehistoric assemblage is small and the lack of associated contexts limits its interpretational value. It nevertheless has the potential to contribute to a more comprehensive understanding of local settlement and landscape use and could add to any future syntheses of the prehistory of this area.

Recommendations

Due to its size and lack of secure contextual associations, this report is all that is required of the material for the purposes of the archive and no further analytical work is proposed. The prehistoric material does contribute to the body of evidence for activity in the area and it is recommended that it is recorded with the local Historic Environment Record and a short description of both the prehistoric and historic material is included in any published accounts of the fieldwork. It may also be beneficial to plot the location of the prehistoric struck flint as this may elucidate the approximate location of any flint working areas.

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| Context | Decortication Flake | Rejuvenation Flake | Chip | Flake | Flake Fragments | Non-prismatic Blade | Prismatic Blade | Broken Blade | Blade-like Flake | Core | Conchoidal Chunk | Retouched | Condition | Date | | Burnt Flint (No.) | Burnt Flint (wt:g) |
|---------|---------------------|--------------------|------|-------|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------|--------------|------------------|------|------------------|-----------|------------------|-----------|--|-------------------|--------------------|
| 6 | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | Chipped | Meso/ENeo | | | |
| 67 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | Slightly chipped | Medieval? | Quartered' fresh chalk flint nodule - building material? | | |
| 89 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Heavily burnt | 1 | 50 |
| 232 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | Slightly chipped | Medieval? | Fresh flint - construction? | | |
| 237 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | Slightly chipped | Undated | Split' pebble, possibly natural | | |
| 238 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | Slightly chipped | Medieval? | Fresh flint - Med construction? | 1 | 8 |
| 241 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | Slightly chipped | Medieval? | Large: 74mm X 96mm. Fresh flint - construction? | | |
| 270 | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | Good | Meso/ENeo | Proximal Fragment | | |
| 270 | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | Good | Meso/ENeo | | | |
| 270 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Undated | Moderately burnt | 1 | 36 |
| 350 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | Slightly chipped | Undated | | | |
| 430 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | Slightly chipped | Undated | Core fragment? | | |
| 430 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | Slightly chipped | Undated | Recorticated | | |
| 548 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | Good | Meso/ENeo | Classic core tablet | | |
| 548 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Undated | Heavily burnt | 1 | 12 |
| 548 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | Good | Undated | | | |
| 575 | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | Good | Meso/ENeo | Large: 86mm X 24mm. From opposed platformed blade core | | |
| 595 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | Good | Medieval? | Fresh flint - construction? | | |
| 595 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | Slightly chipped | Meso/ENeo | Possibly from axe thinning/sharpening | | |
| 595 | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | Slightly chipped | Meso/ENeo | | | |
| 595 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Undated | Heavily burnt | 1 | 26 |
| 784 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | Meso/ENeo | Microlith: Obliquely truncated distal end of blade | | |
| 806 | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | Slightly chipped | Meso/ENeo | Recorticated | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|---|--|---|---|---|--|---|---|---|---|------------------|-----------|--|------|
| 836 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | Chipped | Undated | | |
| 838 | | | 1 | | | | | | | | Slightly chipped | Undated | | |
| 858 | | | | | | | | 1 | | | Slightly chipped | Meso/ENeo | | |
| 858 | | | | | | | | | 1 | | Slightly chipped | Undated | | |
| 866 | | | | | | | | | 1 | | Slightly chipped | Meso/ENeo | | |
| 866 | | | | | | | | | | | | Undated | Moderately burnt | 1 12 |
| 866 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | Slightly chipped | Undated | | |
| 1370 | | | | | | | | | | | | Undated | Moderately burnt | 1 21 |
| 1406 | | | | 2 | | | | | | | Slightly chipped | Undated | | 1 6 |
| 1514 | | | | | | | | | | | | Undated | Heavily burnt | 1 6 |
| 1515 | | | | | | | | | | | | Undated | Heavily burnt | 1 25 |
| 1516 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | Slightly chipped | Meso/ENeo | Heavily recorticated. Appears to have heavy use-wear, possibly worn serrations along its left lateral margin | |
| 1520 | | | 1 | | | | | | | | Slightly chipped | Neo | Struck from a ground implement | |
| 1535 | | | | | | | | | | | | Undated | Heavily burnt also contains burnt slate/coal | 3 21 |
| 1539 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | slightly chipped | Med | Fresh flint - Med construction? | |
| 1540 | | | | | | | | | | | | Undated | Moderately burnt | 1 25 |
| 1544 | | | | | | | | | | | | Undated | Heavily burnt | 1 54 |
| 1559 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | Slightly chipped | Meso/ENeo | Small, blade dimensions, bulbar segment | |
| 1559 | | | | | 1 | | | | | | Slightly chipped | Meso/ENeo | Bulbar segment | |
| 1559 | | | | | | | | | | | | Undated | Heavily burnt | 1 15 |
| 1559 | | | 1 | | | | | | | | Good | Undated | Small core trimming flake | |
| 1607 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | Later BA? | Typical 'squat' flake with light scalar retouch along part of left lateral margin. Edge trimmed flake | |
| 1607 | | | 1 | | | | | | | | Slightly chipped | Undated | Similar flint and could be same date as other from [1607] | |
| 1608 | | | 1 | | | | | | | | Chipped | Undated | Possibly retouched but very chipped | |
| 1609 | | | | | | | | 1 | | | Chipped | Meso/ENeo | Bulbar end missing | |
| 1613 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | Chipped | Meso-Neo | Blade proportions. Very chipped | |
| 1637 | | | | | | | 1 | | | | Chipped | Meso/ENeo | Distal missing | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|---|--|--|---|--|--|---|--|--|---|---|---|------------------|-----------|--|----|-----|
| 1637 | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | Slightly chipped | Meso/ENeo | Possible light retouch / heavy use-wear on left dorsal | | |
| 1639 | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | Burnt | Meso/ENeo | Heavily burnt medial segment | | |
| 1733 | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | Slightly chipped | Meso/ENeo | Small trimming blade | | |
| 1733 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | Slightly chipped | Meso/ENeo | | | |
| 1737 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | Slightly chipped | Meso-Neo | | | |
| 1737 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | Chipped | Meso-Neo | Bulbar fragment of a potentially narrow flake | | |
| 1737 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | Slightly chipped | Undated | Fragment of a thermally shattered core. Reused with coarse irregular convex retouch along one edge. Denticulated scraper | | |
| 1813 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | Slightly chipped | Meso/ENeo | small trimming blade | | |
| 1817 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | Slightly chipped | Meso/ENeo | prismatic blade reused after recortication. Steep blunting retouch on right dorsal margin on slightly invasive light retouch/heavy cutting-type use-wear on left lateral margin. Hand-held knife | | |
| 1818 | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | Slightly chipped | Meso/ENeo | Possibly utilized | | |
| 1818 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | Good | Meso/ENeo | Bulbar fragment of prismatic blade | | |
| 1818 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Undated | Variably burnt | 4 | 57 |
| 1841 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | Chipped | Meso/ENeo | | | |
| 1841 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | Slightly chipped | Meso-Neo | Striking platform trimming flake | | |
| 1841 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Undated | Heavily burnt alluvial pebble | 1 | 27 |
| 1843 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Undated | Heavily burnt fragment | 1 | 7 |
| 1851 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | Good | Later BA? | Ventral is mostly a thermal scar | | |
| 2140 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | Good | Later BA? | Thick core preparation flake | | |
| 2140 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | Slightly chipped | Meso/ENeo | | | |
| 2148 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | Burnt | Undated | Large thick flake, heavily burnt | | |
| 2176 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | Slightly chipped | Later BA? | Thick flake | | |
| 2422 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | Good | Meso/ENeo | Distal fragment | | |
| 2425 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | Slightly chipped | Meso/ENeo | Small trimming blade | | |
| 2425 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Undated | Variably burnt | 3 | 18 |
| 2432 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | Slightly chipped | Meso/ENeo | Possibly utilized for cutting | | |
| 2460 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Undated | Heavily burnt | 1 | 4 |
| 2460 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Undated | All heavily burnt | 10 | 127 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|------------------|----------|--------------|--|--|
| + | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | Good | Meso-Neo | Blade | | |
| + | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | Slightly chipped | Undated | | | |
| + | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | Chipped | Undated | Recorticated | | |

Table 2: Lithic catalogue from Fulham Palace 2003-2012

Appendix 11: Animal Bone Assessment

By Kevin Rielly

Introduction

The excavations since 2003 (see Table 1) have included most areas of the present Fulham Palace gardens, including the Walled garden, as well as within and adjacent to the present Palace buildings, and extending into the allotment area to the north-east. The numerous trenches have provided evidence for Roman and possibly prehistoric occupation, followed several centuries later by remains related to the medieval palace (the original 12th-century structure located in 'The Paddock' and the subsequent 13th-century foundation of the present building), followed by evidence for various rebuilds and modifications of the palace and associated structures plus various dumps of presumably household waste within the garden and allotment areas, all dated to the post-medieval era.

Animal bones were found in the majority of the trenches, with some notable concentrations, particularly within or adjacent to the Palace Buildings. Recovery was essentially by hand although sampling did take place. These produced some fish bones, which are the subject of a separate report by Philip Armitage (see Appendix 12). Rough counts of these bones have been included in the following tables and phase descriptions.

Methodology

The bone was recorded to species/taxonomic category where possible and to size class in the case of unidentifiable bones such as ribs, fragments of longbone shaft and the majority of vertebra fragments. Recording follows the established techniques whereby details of the element, species, bone portion, state of fusion, wear of the dentition, anatomical measurements and taphonomic including natural and anthropogenic modifications to the bone were registered.

| Site and year of excavation | Contexts | Trenches (with bones) | Number of bones (HC/S) |
|---------------------------------|-----------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| Evaluation (2003) | 1-107 | 2-7 | 180/0 |
| Phase I excavation (2009) | 200-1398 | 9-85 | 564/404 |
| Moat (2009) | 1408-1511 | 93-100 | 14/0 |
| Walled garden evaluation (2009) | 1512-1675 | 102-114 | 44/0 |
| Phase II excavation (2012) | 1700-2928 | 132-205 | 487/460 |

Table 1: Distribution of animal bones by site

Description of faunal assemblage by phase

The site stratigraphy has been provisionally divided into 9 phases, as follows: 1 – natural, 2 – Prehistoric, 3 – Roman, 4 – Medieval, 5 – Late Medieval/Tudor, 6 – 17th/18th century, 7 – 18th century, 8 – 19th century and 9 – 20th century (Modern). The animal bone assemblage comprises 1,283 fragments by hand collection and 901 bones from the sieved samples. It should be mentioned that the latter total includes a proportion of fish bones (see below). In addition due to the widespread nature of the various trenches, the site collections will be described in the text first by general area and then by trench. The areas used in the text include:- GL – Gothick Lodge and entrance driveway, CL – the Coachman's Lodge and Children's Playcentre, S – the Stables and Stable Car park, M – the Moat and Moat Bridge, WL – the Walled Garden, N&EL – the North and East Lawns, Allot – the Allotments (containing the Moat Garden) and PB – the Palace Buildings and Grounds. Table 2 shows the wide distribution of animal bones found at this site, with the notable exclusions of bones from the earliest phases.

| Phase | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|-------------|---|-------|----------|----------|-------|------|---------|-----|
| Area | | | | | | | | |
| GL | | | | | 17 | | 1 | 176 |
| CL | | | | | | | 3 | |
| S | | | 4(33) | 47(1216) | 21 | 44 | 51 | |
| M | | | 6(20) | 2 | | | 10(14) | |
| WG | | | | (8) | (2) | 9(3) | 274(35) | 22 |
| N&EL | | 3(17) | 1 | 25(137) | 1(34) | (4) | 1(24) | |
| Allot | | | | | | | 3 | 3 |
| PB | 1 | | 159(404) | 103 | 45 | 188 | 51 | 10 |

Table 2: Distribution of hand collected and sieved (in brackets) bones by area and phase. See text for description of areas.

Prehistoric (Phase 2)

A single bone, a cattle-size limb bone fragment, was recovered from Trench 54, this overlapping the pathway and the North Lawn just north of the East Wing of the Palace Buildings. This was found in the fill of pit [267].

Roman (Phase 3)

The Roman collection amounted to just three bones by hand collection and 17 from two samples, all of which were taken from a linear feature [2344] traversing the path to the north of the Palace Buildings (Trench 165). Most of the bones were unidentifiable (see Table 3 and 5), although there was one cattle metatarsus and a chicken radius fragment.

Medieval (Phase 4)

There was a notable concentration of bones from the medieval levels within or adjacent to the Palace Buildings, with minor collections from the Stable and Moat areas. Most of the Palace Buildings collection was derived from trenches just exterior and to the north of the West and East Wings (see Table 4). However, a small proportion was also taken from trenches within (Trench 26) and also to the south-west of the West Wing (Trenches 15, 16 and possibly 27), the latter presumably associated with the original medieval palace (beneath The Paddock) and the former with the 13th-century rebuilt palace (beneath and adjacent to the present West Wing).

| Phase | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|----------------|----------|----------|------------|------------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|
| Species | | | | | | | | |
| Cattle | | 2 | 39 | 52 | 30 | 97 | 159 | 57 |
| Equid | | | 2 | 1 | | | | |
| Cattle-size | 1 | 1 | 70 | 53 | 31 | 69 | 100 | 55 |
| Sheep/Goat | | | 19 | 27 | 6 | 36 | 86 | 34 |
| Pig | | | 11 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 11 | 6 |
| Sheep-size | | | 24 | 5 | 5 | 18 | 23 | 18 |
| Red deer | | | 1 | | | | | |
| Fallow deer | | | 1 | | 2 | 1 | | 1 |
| Dog | | | | | 1 | 2 | 1 | 7 |
| Cat | | | | | | 7 | | 2 |
| Hare | | | | | | 1 | | |
| Rabbit | | | | | | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| Rat | | | | | | 1 | | |
| Small mammal | | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Chicken | | 1 | 3 | 33 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 1 |
| Goose | | | | | 1 | | | 28 |
| Mallard | | | | | | | 1 | |
| Swan | | | | | | | 1 | |
| Teal | | | | | | 1 | | |
| Turkey | | | | | | 1 | 5 | |
| Woodcock | | | | | 1 | | | |
| Total | 1 | 4 | 170 | 177 | 84 | 241 | 395 | 211 |

Table 3: Species representation in each phase using hand collected bones and total fragment counts.

| Trench: | 15, 16 | 26 | 27 | 42 | 54 |
|-----------|---------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Location: | Paddock | WW Courtyard | WW S side | WW Exterior to N side | EW Exterior to N side |
| Species | | | | | |

| | | | | | |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------------|
| Cattle | 2 | 8 | 10 | 7 | 8(7) |
| Cattle-size | 3 | 8 | 7 | 12 | 38(23) |
| Sheep/Goat | 5 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 3(1) |
| Pig | | | 2 | 5 | 3(3) |
| Sheep-size | | | 2 | 8 | 11(14) |
| Red deer | 1 | | | | |
| Chicken | | | 1 | 1 | (2) |
| Fish | | | | | (398) |
| Total | 11 | 18 | 24 | 40 | 113(448) |

Table 4: Medieval species representation of hand collected and sieved (in brackets) bones within the Palace Buildings area, where WW is West Wing, EW is East Wing, N is north and S is south.

The larger medieval assemblages recovered from those deposits to the north of the East Wing (on the site of the old East Court) were provided by a stone-lined well [625] (Trench 42) and from some other cut features, although in particular from pit [854] (Trench 54), immediately adjacent to the northern side of the East Court. Those features to the west and south-west include levelling deposits (Trench 15/16) and the fills of possible pits or ditches in Trenches 26 and 27 i.e. [379] and [381] respectively. Each of the described medieval features was apparently infilled by the 13th/14th centuries, with the exception of the Trench 27 pit/ditch which may date to the late 15th century. The other medieval collections are largely derived from the moat (17 bones) excavated to the north-east of the main entrance and from an ashy deposit [172] in the Stable area (35 bones). None of these deposits are well dated.

| Phase | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|----------------|----|----|-----|----|---|----|
| Species | | | | | | |
| Cattle | | 7 | 10 | | | 2 |
| Cattle-size | 1 | 28 | 100 | 6 | 1 | 13 |
| Sheep/Goat | | 3 | 4 | | | |
| Pig | | 3 | | | | 1 |
| Sheep-size | 16 | 35 | 19 | 15 | 3 | 27 |
| Red deer | | | 2 | | | |
| Roe deer | | | 1 | | | |
| Rabbit | | 2 | 1 | | | |
| Rat | | | | | | 2 |
| Hedgehog | | | 1 | | | |
| Small mammal | | 1 | 13 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| House mouse | | | 1 | | | |
| Mouse | | | | | | 1 |
| Small rodent | | | 1 | | | |
| Chicken | | 3 | | 1 | | |

| | | | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|----------|------------|
| Chicken-size | | 8 | 7 | 12 | | 1 |
| Goose-size | | | 1 | | | |
| Dove | | 1 | | | | |
| Thrush | | | | | | 1 |
| Small passer | | 1 | 1 | | | 3 |
| Crow | | | 1 | | | |
| Unidentified bird | | | | | | 2 |
| Frog | | | | | | 1 |
| Fish | | 408 | 11 | 64 | 1 | 34 |
| Amphibian | | | 1 | | | 13 |
| Total | 17 | 500 | 175 | 100 | 7 | 102 |

Table 5: Species representation using sieved bones and total fragment counts

The medieval assemblage is mainly composed of cattle and cattle-size fragments (Table 3, 5 and 6), comprising a general distribution of skeletal parts, although with a notable bias towards upper limb bones (see Table 7). Sheep/goat and pig are reasonably well represented, with a minimal representation of poultry and wild game. The latter comprises a single red tibia fragment from one of the Paddock levels and then a more diverse range of species including fallow deer (a metatarsus), rabbit and a small passer (perching bird) from the aforementioned Stable ashy deposit and a dove from one of the Moat fills. The game and in particular the deer and rabbit can be equated with high status. The same conclusion (see Armitage Appendix 12) was made regarding the concentration of fish bones derived from the Trench 54 rubbish pit, which featured a range of rather exclusive species. While the quantities are rather small it is notable that the domesticate contribution to this pitfill was entirely composed of upper limb parts, perhaps suggestive of good quality meat cuts. Another aspect of the consumables present in this phase is shown by the recovery of a sheep bone from a very young lamb, this taken from the well in Trench 42. While this may represent a particularly succulent food item, it may also suggest that animals were being bred in this locality, here assuming this bone belonged to an infant mortality.

Late medieval to Tudor (Phase 5)

Most of the bones in this phase were recovered from features adjacent to the Palace Buildings, with 103 from trenches adjacent or within these buildings and in particular from the grounds just exterior to the south-western part of the West Wing (Trenches 14 and 22 with 19 and 62 bones respectively, the latter also providing a substantial 97 bones from a sample). In addition, concentrations were retrieved from the area just east of the Stables (Trench 172 with 31 bones) and along the path north of the West Wing (Trench 171 with 25 bones and Trench 168 with a sample collection of 61 bones). These bones were taken from a variety of deposits, including a probable rubbish dump [2458] from Trench 172, possible horticultural soil [290] from Trench 22 and then cut features, mainly from ditch [242] (Trench 14), pit/ditch [2396] (Trench 171) and cut [2520] (Trench 168).

| Phase: | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|
| Species | | | | | | |
| Cattle | 56.5 | 61.2 | 78.9 | 72.4 | 62.1 | 58.8 |
| Sheep/Goat | 27.5 | 31.8 | 15.8 | 26.9 | 33.6 | 35.1 |
| Pig | 15.9 | 7.1 | 5.3 | 0.7 | 4.3 | 6.2 |
| Total | 69 | 85 | 38 | 134 | 256 | 97 |

Table 6: Percentage representation of major domesticated hand collected assemblages (based on information taken from Table 3)

There is a continuation of the cattle dominated collections viewed in the medieval phase, with a roughly similar proportion of good quality beef represented (see Tables 6 and 7), a pattern repeated throughout the better represented Phase 5 collections. This species provided three bones from particularly young calves, one from the pit/ditch [2396] (Trench 171) and two from the aforementioned soil in Trench 22. These again may represent good eating or local production. The general and potential indication of high status is enhanced by the presence, albeit rather slight, of deer and rabbit bones (all from samples). However, the two red deer bones, both from pit/ditch [2396] (Trench 171) are antler points and therefore artefacts/working waste rather than food waste. There is a somewhat better representation of poultry compared to the previous phase, although again this is not what it seems, as 30 out of the 33 hand recovered chicken bones belong to a single adult female, from dump [2458] (Trench 172) in the Stables area. While no butchery was evident, this presumably represents the remains of a single meal. Otherwise, in comparison to Phase 4, there is a reasonable quantity of fish bones, these arising from pit/ditch [2396] (40 bones) and cut [2520] (65 bones) within Trenches 171 and 168 respectively (see Armitage Appendix 12). Finally there is a moderate abundance of local fauna species including crow (probably carrion crow or rook), various small rodents and, rather unusually, hedgehog, this from another Stables deposit, the fill [2521] of cut [2520] (Trench 168). This latter species very rarely occurs on archaeological sites.

| Skeletal part | Phase | | | | | |
|---------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| | % | % | % | % | % | % |
| Head | 15.4 | 9.6 | 16.7 | 10.4 | 7.5 | 35.1 |
| UL | 59.0 | 63.5 | 56.7 | 58.3 | 46.5 | 38.6 |
| LL | 10.3 | 21.2 | 6.7 | 15.6 | 26.4 | 15.8 |
| Foot | 15.4 | 5.8 | 20.0 | 15.6 | 19.5 | 10.5 |
| Total | 39 | 52 | 30 | 96 | 159 | 57 |

Table 7: Percentage distribution of cattle skeletal parts, where Head is skull and mandible; Foot is carpals, tarsals, metapodials and phalanges; UL is upper limb, with atlas, axis, scapula, humerus,

pelvis, sacrum and femur); and LL is lower limb with radius, ulna and tibia.

17th to 18th centuries (Phase 6)

The animal bone collection was essentially divided amongst deposits adjacent to the Gothick Lodge (Trench 2), the Stables (Trench 168), the Lawns (Trench 171) and the Palace Buildings (Trench 18 and 54). These were provided by a linear feature [42] (Trench 2); various features including a barrel-lined pit [2375] (Trench 168) in the Stable area; rubbish pit [2377] (Trench 171) which provided 34 out of the 36 sieved bones dated to this phase; and then from the Building area there was with tidal silting and ditch [252] (Trench 15) in The Paddock and horticultural soil (Trench 54) to the north.

There appears to be an even greater proportion of cattle in this phase, again with a notable abundance of quality beef as well as a minor occurrence of game, here including fallow deer and woodcock. The deer bones, comprising two mandibles from adult and sub-adult individuals as well as the woodcock humerus were recovered from deposit [2397], designated a tile dump, this adjacent to the Stable (Trench 172). Other food species include an above average proportion of chicken bones.

18th century (Phase 7)

The great majority of the bones dated to this phase were taken from Palace Building deposits, although a reasonable quantity was also derived from the Stables area and then very minor amounts from the Lawns and also the Walled Garden. A notable concentration was found to the south-west of the Palace within The Paddock, largely arising from a subsoil deposit [229] (Trenches 14 and 18) and from the fill of ditch [252] (Trench 18). The other major Palace collection was found to the north of the east wing from the fill [359] of a cesspit (Trench 9). Those from the Stable area derived from probable demolition dumps containing a concentration of tile fragments (Trenches 153 and 170), while the minor quantity from deposits to the east of the Palace (Lawns and Walled Garden area) included bones from pit [2334] (Trench 165) underlying the path on the north side of the East Lawn, this feature also providing all the Phase 7 sieved assemblage. While generally dated up to the 18th century, the aforementioned subsoil (Trenches 14 and 18) largely contains 19th-century artefacts. This date appears to be confirmed by aspects of the bone assemblage (see below).

The combined and individual collections (see Tables 6 and 8) clearly show a continuing predominance of cattle bones amongst the major domesticates. There is a fluctuating pattern concerning the relative abundance of the other two species, with pig demonstrably very poorly represented in this phase. A further continuing pattern is the abundance of cattle upper limb bones (see Table 7) as well as a subtle indication of local production shown by the recovery of an infant cattle bone from fill [359] (Trench 9). In addition there are a few game species, here including fallow deer, a tibia and clearly a high status food item, plus hare, rabbit and teal. The turkey bone, this taken from a layer [1595] beneath gravel path [1533] within the Walled Garden (Trench 102), may also represent waste from an affluent household. Notably, the other poultry species are rather poorly

represented.

| Trench: | 153,170 | 14,18 | 9 |
|------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|
| Location: | Stable area | The Paddock | EW Exterior to N side |
| Species | | | |
| Cattle | 7 | 43 | 34 |
| Cattle-size | 8 | 33 | 18 |
| Sheep/Goat | 12 | 15 | 8 |
| Pig | | 1 | |
| Sheep-size | 7 | 1 | 8 |
| Fallow deer | | 1 | |
| Dog | 1 | | 1 |
| Cat | | 7 | |
| Hare | | | 1 |
| Rabbit | 1 | | 1 |
| Rat | 1 | | |
| Chicken | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Teal | | | 1 |
| Total | 38 | 102 | 74 |

Table 8: 18th century (Phase 7) species representation of hand collected bones, where EW is East Wing of the Palace Buildings and N is north.

The previously described 'later' deposit [229], a subsoil layer from Trenches 14/18, provided a number of bones from rather large cattle, one of which, a humerus, had been sawn through the shaft close to the distal end. The occurrence of such large domesticates and indeed of sawing are clearly late 18th- or more likely 19th-century traits, the former no doubt representing the use of 'improved' cattle, these beginning to enter the London meat markets about this time (Rixson 2000, 185), while the saw appears to have been little used as a butchery tool prior to the 19th century (Albarella 2003, 74). Further examples of bones from large cattle were found in the cess pit fill [359], which appears to be dated to the 17th century. Here it can be supposed that there has been some mixing/overlap with material from the overlying deposits.

Finally, in this phase, there is a reasonable collection of cat bones, with 4 fragments from [229] and another three from ditchfill [250], both features in The Paddock. These probably represent the remains of 2 individuals, both adult. The [229] animal features a complete skull with fine cut marks just above and behind the right orbit. These are clearly skinning marks, perhaps suggesting some furrer activity within this area. Several other examples of skinned cats have been found in London, although these were invariably found within the City and are generally dated from the Tudor or medieval era

(see Rielly 2007, 342-3). Conversely it may represent the remains of a stuffed or mounted animal. The skull would have been an integral part of this specimen. However, the taxidermist would have removed (skinned) and cleaned this part of the skeleton prior to replacing the skin over the skull and 'body' (see for example Davie 1900, 183 and 187).

19th century (Phase 8)

There was a notably widespread distribution of 19th-century bone-bearing deposits (see Table 2), these producing the largest phase assemblage found at this site. However, the great majority of the bones were found in three main areas, principally from features within or adjacent to the Walled Garden and also from the Stable and Palace Building areas. Most of the former assemblage was taken from Trenches 157 (29 bones) and 159 (229 bones), essentially from various levels with much of the latter bones from a deposit [2156] described as 'dumped animal bone', this with 222 bones. Both trenches were located in the area of the glasshouses and herb garden in the north-western part of the Walled Garden. The Stable collections were mainly from Trenches 153 and 154 with 10 and 33 bones respectively, the latter including the fill of a sewer/cess pit producing 25 bones. Finally the greater part of the Palace Building bones were taken from layers within Bishop Sherlock's Dining Room and also from Trench 26, located within the Western Courtyard, these providing 23 and 19 bones respectively.

The domesticate usage follows the general site pattern with cattle dominant, here with the notable exception of the Palace Building collections (see Table 9). This pattern does not extend to the aforementioned preponderance of quality beef, the general collection providing a diverse spread of skeletal parts (see Table 7), this also reflected within each of the three major assemblages (as shown in Table 9). Of interest, however, is the clearly better representation of juvenile cattle (see Table 10), these in fact providing the majority of the Phase 8 cattle collection, again well distributed amongst the major collections. The majority presence of such youngsters could explain the general spread of skeletal parts. It may follow that such young calves were entirely processed in the Palace kitchens or perhaps that the divide between cuts of greater and lesser quality do not apply to such young individuals where the meat is relatively tender throughout the carcass. The majority of the cattle bones taken from adult individuals are clearly from large animals, here following the previously described late post-medieval characteristic. The corresponding trait, the use of the saw as a butchery tool, was exhibited by a major proportion of the cattle and sheep bones. There were also a few large sheep bones, again suggesting the presence and use of 'improved' types of domesticate.

| Location: | Stable area | Walled Garden | Palace Buildings |
|-------------|-------------|---------------|------------------|
| Species | | | |
| Cattle | 15 | 130(1) | 11 |
| Cattle-size | 5 | 69(13) | 22 |

| | | | |
|--------------|-----------|----------------|-----------|
| Sheep/Goat | 11 | 59(6) | 13 |
| Pig | 2 | 5(1) | 1 |
| Sheep-size | 13 | 8 | 1 |
| Dog | | 1 | |
| Rabbit | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Rat | | (1) | |
| Chicken | 1 | | 2 |
| Chicken-size | | (1) | |
| Turkey | 3 | 1 | |
| Frog | | (1) | |
| Amphibian | | (11) | |
| Total | 51 | 274(35) | 51 |

Table 9: 19th century (Phase 8) species representation of hand collected and sieved (in brackets) bones from selected areas.

| Phase: | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|------------|---|----|---|----|----|----|
| Age | | | | | | |
| Adult | 7 | 17 | 7 | 42 | 31 | 13 |
| Infant | | 3 | | 1 | | |
| Juvenile | 3 | 3 | 3 | 7 | 54 | 12 |

Table 10: Estimated age of cattle bones based on teeth data, epiphysis fusion and size/porosity.

There is undoubtedly a lesser range of food species in this phase assemblage, with the major domesticates supplemented by very little poultry, game and fish. All of the fishbones were taken from two of the lesser collections, with 3 and 4 fragments from one each of the Lawns and Moat trench samples respectively. The turkey conceivably represents a high status component to the diet alongside the notable proportion of calves (veal).

The non-food species include a single dog bone as well as a background fauna element with a rat fragment, probably a brown rat, and several amphibian bones, the latter species all found within the aforementioned 'dumped animal bone' collection from Trench 159.

20th century (Phase 9)

This phase provided a hand collected assemblage principally recovered from the area adjacent to the Gothic Lodge (176 out of 211 bones), with the majority of these taken from evaluation Trench 2 (152 bones) located to the north-east of the Lodge and just east of the moat. The Trench 2 bones were mainly taken from the fill [39] of rubbish pit [40] with 110 bones and from two adjacent make-up deposits [13] and [38] with 35 bones. The remainder from this area was taken from topsoil layers

derived from another six trenches. Smaller collections were recovered from topsoil deposits within the Walled Garden (all from the Walled Garden evaluation) and allotment areas as well as from a variety of soils, demolition and modern intrusive deposits within and adjacent to the Palace Buildings.

| Area | Gothic Lodge | | All areas |
|----------------|--------------|------------|------------|
| Trench | 2 | All | |
| Species | | | |
| Cattle | 45 | 50 | 57 |
| Cattle-size | 38 | 44 | 55 |
| Sheep/Goat | 22 | 28 | 34 |
| Pig | 2 | 3 | 6 |
| Sheep-size | 9 | 12 | 18 |
| Fallow deer | | 1 | 1 |
| Dog | 6 | 6 | 7 |
| Cat | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Rabbit | | 1 | 1 |
| Small mammal | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Chicken | | 1 | 1 |
| Goose | 28 | 28 | 28 |
| Total | 152 | 176 | 211 |

Table 11: 20th-century (Phase 9) species representation of hand collected bones in selected and combined trenches/areas.

There is a continuation of cattle dominance, largely based on the evidence from Trench 2 (see Table 11) amongst the major domesticates, with a large proportion of the cattle and sheep/goat bones clearly taken from large animals. There are also numerous occurrences of sawn bones amongst the general assemblage. There is again a mix of cattle skeletal parts although with a somewhat diminished proportion of veal calves compared to the previous period, while there is a further minor component of high status wild game, namely the fallow deer pelvis from a topsoil deposit [2797] in Trench 205 in the Gothick Lodge area. The better representation of poultry is enhanced by the recovery of a relatively complete goose skeleton from rubbish pit [40] in Trench 2. This may be the remains of a single meal, perhaps a dressed bird due to the absence of head or foot bones. However, none of these bones showed cut marks. Finally there is some non-food waste, comprising a small collection of dog and cat bones. All but one of the canid bones are from the same small adult, also from pit [40], this showing a marked degree of antemortem tooth loss, including the 1st to 4th premolars on the left side and the 2nd and 4th premolars on the right side. It is also possible that both the left and right third molars were congenitally absent i.e. never developed as against the loss of the other teeth during the life of this animal.

Conclusion and recommendations for further work

This site has provided reasonable quantities of bones in a good state of preservation from the medieval phase onwards and in particular within the 18th- and 19th-century levels. Some of the collections are rather small, notably from the 17th to 18th century (Phase 6), but each appears to show a continuing trend towards cattle dominance and, with the exception of the latest two phases (19th- and 20th-century deposits, Phases 8 and 9), a clear bias towards the better cuts of meat as demonstrated by a preponderance of upper limb parts. It can be proposed that this skeletal representation is related to high status and perhaps the purchase of particular parts of the carcass. Such status may well be confirmed by a general, though slight, presence of large game animals throughout these collections and, referring to the medieval collection from the Trench 54 rubbish pit, a similar presence of rather prestigious fish species. Cattle continues to be the preeminent meat supplier in the latest phases but without the bias towards upper limb parts and with veal forming a major proportion of the meat diet, especially in Phase 8. There is still, however, a minor component of high status comestibles, including fallow deer, turkey and swan.

Unusual aspects of this assemblage and indeed the described pattern of domesticate usage include the general predominance of cattle and the apparently exorbitant usage of veal shown in the 19th-century levels. Other medieval through to post-medieval sites in London tend to follow a pattern of high cattle decreasing to either similar proportions of cattle and sheep/goat or sheep in the ascendancy by the early post-medieval period, as for example at Tabard Square, Southwark and Carroone House, City of London (see Rielly in prep a; in prep b), these describing the diet of the residents of the Fleet prison and that of a residential area respectively. Notably, similar numbers of cattle and sheep/goat were also demonstrated by the bone assemblages from the nearby site at Fulham Island, these dated to the 17th/18th and 18th/19th centuries (Bendrey in prep). The usage of veal clearly increased in London by the 16th/17th century (Bendrey in prep) and while significant quantities of veal were consumed the quantities of adult cattle bones always far outnumbered those from juvenile individuals.

These differences may well be related to status, where individual preferences outweighed the general availability of particular food animals entering the London and/or local meat markets. This level of status, as mentioned above, undoubtedly accounts for the prevalence of quality beef cuts as well as the noted prestige species. A comparison can be made with the bone collections found within late medieval deposits associated with Winchester Palace, i.e. the London residence of the Bishops of Winchester (Rielly 2006). These also show a dominance of cattle bones, with a marked bias towards upper limb parts, and a notable though slight representation of large and small game species, including all three deer species, hare, rabbit and swan.

In conclusion, the bones from this site have undoubtedly provided a number of interesting questions

concerning the exploitation of food animals during the medieval and post-medieval occupation of the Bishop's Palace. The quantities of bones, certainly from the medieval phases, are insufficient to warrant an in-depth analysis (there is minimal age, sex and size data), though a greater level of detail is available from the later post-medieval collections, especially Phases 7 and 8. There is clear evidence to suggest a certain level of affluence throughout the occupation period, as shown by comparisons to other London sites.

It is recommended that any further work should prioritise the 'status' aspects of the various assemblages, adding the fish bones as well as the later age, sex and size data to the general conclusions. A major part of this study will entail a comparison of these assemblages to similar and/or contemporary collections elsewhere in London, with particular emphasis on the information available from the nearby site of Fulham Island (Bendrey in prep).

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Appendix 12: Fish Bone Assessment

By Philip L. Armitage

Context 855

Sample no. 54

Type of deposit: Primary fill of rubbish pit 854

Period: medieval

Pot date: 1230 to 1350

Introduction

Numbers of identified bone elements and species represented

Of the 398 fish-bone elements/fragments submitted for analysis, 354 (89% of the total) were identified to species and skeletal part; representing both marine and freshwater taxa. Table 1 provides summarised counts of these identified specimens (nisp). Omitted from the table are the 44 indeterminate specimens comprised of fragmented spines/rays and vertebrae.

Where species could not be determined in certain of the smallest gadoid (cod family) vertebrae, these were categorised as “small gadoids - and most probably comprised immature whiting and cod. The categories “plaice/flounder”, “gurnards” and “cyprinid” were employed for recording purposes when the precise species identification was uncertain.

Sizes in the fish

The large size of the pike represented by a caudal vertebra in sample <54> is evidenced by comparing the measurement of the greatest cranio-caudal length of the centrum (10.0mm) with that of a modern pike of total length (TL) 45.7cm (in which centrum length = 4.5mm); probably indicating the fish consumed at Fulham Palace had been an adult of a size approaching the maximum length of 100cm (see Newdick 1979, 40). Of the four cyprinid vertebrae, one specimen stood out as deriving from a large individual. The freshwater eel represented by a dentary came from an individual with an estimated total length of 35.4cm (calculated using the regression formulae of Libois *et al.* 1987); this length is below the size of the smaller mature males (usually about 50 cm long) (Libois *et al.* 1987, 88). One plaice vertebra came from a fish of comparable size to a modern specimen of TL 34cm; the other plaice/flounder vertebrae were noticeably smaller (probably representing immature individuals). The single turbot caudal vertebra matched in size a specimen from a modern fish of TL 36cm; and may be compared against the usual size range of mature turbot (TL 50 to 80cm) (see Wheeler 1997, 156). All the whiting elements were from small, probably immature, fish.

Interpretation and Discussion

The fish-bone sample was recognised as discarded kitchen/table waste and despite the relatively small quantity of bone available for study provided information on the dietary preferences and status of the inhabitants who had consumed the fish, as discussed below.

Numerically, herring bones dominated the sample and could be taken as indicating a low status diet; as it is generally assumed that preserved herrings were essentially the food of the poorer classes in medieval England. But it is worth observing that a dish of herrings often was served as a breakfast dish in well-to-do households. Herrings were also important in the diet of members of the monastic orders who enjoyed a rich and varied diet often “equivalent to that of the nobility, gentry or urban elites” according to Harvey (1995, 34). The whiting and plaice/flounder were of a generally small size as encountered in many other medieval deposits excavated in London and therefore offered no insight into the status of the inhabitants; in contrast to the large pike represented. As discussed by Dyer (2000,101) the larger and choicer freshwater fish such as pike were expensive luxuries in the later medieval period – a mature pike cost 2s to 3s, equivalent to a skilled craftsman’s weekly wage, and together with other freshwater fish, especially tench and perch, would only have been available to members of the aristocracy and the monastic orders.

In summary, the fish bone assemblage collected from rubbish pit [854] was interpreted as deriving from a high status household that enjoyed a privileged diet.

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Table 1: Summary counts of the identified bones of marine and freshwater fish species
Key to bone element abbreviations (after Wheeler & Jones 1989, with additions):

| Species | Totals |
|---|------------|
| Marine species: | |
| herring <i>Clupea harengus</i> | 268 |
| whiting <i>Merlangius merlangus</i> | 43 |
| small Gadoids (codfishes) <i>Gadidae</i> | 13 |
| thornback ray (or roker) <i>Raja clavata</i> | 11 |
| plaice <i>Pleuronectes platessa</i> | 3 |
| plaice/flounder | 1 |
| turbot <i>Scophthalmus maximus</i> | 1 |
| sole <i>Solea solea</i> | 1 |
| sea bass <i>Dicentrarchus labrix</i> | 1 |
| mackerel <i>Scomber scombrus</i> | 2 |
| gurnards family <i>Triglidae</i> | 1 |
| marine species subtotal | 345 |
| Freshwater species: | |
| freshwater eel <i>Anguilla anguilla</i> | 3 |
| large cyprinid (indet.) (carp family) <i>Cyprinidae</i> | 1 |
| small cyprinid (indet.) (carp family) <i>Cyprinidae</i> | 3 |
| pike <i>Esox lucius</i> | 1 |
| perch <i>Perca fluviatilis</i> | 1 |
| freshwater species subtotal | 9 |
| Overall total | 354 |

Table 2: Fish Bone Identifications from Other Contexts

| Phase | Context | Sample | Description | Pot date | Gen date | Species | Element | NISP |
|-------|---------|--------|------------------------|-----------|-------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|------|
| | 855 | 54 | | 1230-1350 | | small gadid | hyomandibular | 1 |
| | | | | | | gurnard | opercular bone | 1 |
| 4 | 2438 | 71 | Ash deposit | | Med | cod | caudal vertebra | 1 |
| | | | | | | small cyprinid | pharyngeal bone/teeth | 1 |
| | | | | | | flatfish | bone | 1 |
| 4 | 2667 | 75 | Fill of moat | | Med | small gadid | precaudal vertebra | 2 |
| | | | | | | unidentified | spine | 2 |
| 4 | 2667 | 78 | Fill of moat | | Med | unidentified | spine | 1 |
| 5 | 2178 | 58 | Upper fill of pit 2172 | | Late Med to Tudor | very small flatfish | caudal vertebra | 1 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|------|----------|------------------------------|-----------|-------------------|----------------------|--------------------|----|
| 5 | 2432 | 72 | Fill of Ditch/Pit | | Late Med to Tudor | salmonid | vertebra | 1 |
| | | | | | | 3-spined stickleback | spine | 1 |
| | | | | | | unidentified | spines | 8 |
| 6 | 2521 | 74 | Fill of feature 2520 | | 17c | herring | vertebra | 4 |
| | | | | | | clupeid | vertebra | 1 |
| | | | | | | haddock | caudal vertebra | 2 |
| | | | | | | small gadid | precaudal vertebra | 3 |
| | | | | | | plaice | posttemporal | 1 |
| | | | | | | plaice/flounder | caudal vertebra | 1 |
| | | | | | | gurnard | dorsal spine | 1 |
| | | | | | | freshwater eel | vertebra | 2 |
| | | | | | | cyprinid | precaudal vertebra | 1 |
| | | | | | | unidentified | spines/ribs | 49 |
| 7 | 2181 | 56 | Primary fill of pit 2175 | 1580-1650 | 18c | unidentified | bone fragment | 1 |
| 8 | 2296 | 62 | Fill of planting Furrow 2295 | | 19c | freshwater eel | vertebra | 1 |
| | | | | | | unidentified | vertebra | 1 |
| 8 | 2302 | 63 | Fill of planting furrow 2303 | 1550-1900 | 19c | herring | maxilla | 1 |
| 8 | 2686 | 79 | Fill of moat | | 19c | unidentified | bone fragments | 2 |
| 8 | 2687 | 77 | Fill of moat | | 19c | 3-spined stickleback | spine | 1 |
| | | | | | | unidentified | vertebra | 1 |
| | | | | | | unidentified | bone fragment | 1 |
| 8 | 2349 | 79 | Make up layer | | 19c | | | |
| ? | 2439 | 73 or 79 | ? | | ? | herring | vertebra | 17 |
| | | | | | | conger eel | vertebra | 1 |
| | | | | | | freshwater eel | vertebra | 1 |
| | | | | | | unidentified | spines | 7 |

Appendix 13: Human Bone Assessment

By James Young Langthorne

The following report details the result of an assessment of a single fragment of disarticulated human bone from Fulham Palace; FLB03.

Disarticulated Bone

Disarticulated human bone was recovered from a single context [1751]: a single fragment of skull, probably part of the parietal, in a poor state of preservation. No pathology or demographic traits could be seen upon or derived from the bone.

Recommendations for further work

No further work is recommended on the disarticulated material.

Appendix 14: Environmental Assessment

By K. Le Hégarat, D.E. Mooney, L. Allott, T. Walker, C.P. Green & C.R. Batchelor (QUEST)

INTRODUCTION

This report summarises the findings arising out of the environmental archaeological assessment undertaken by Quaternary Scientific (University of Reading) in connection with the Phase I and II Restoration and Revival Project at Fulham Palace Bishop's Avenue, London, SW6 (site code: FLB03). During two phases of archaeological investigations at the site undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (Leary 2009; Bright 2012), bulk samples were obtained from various archaeological features and processed by flotation for environmental archaeological assessment, and possible future analysis. In addition, a single column sample was taken through the infill of the former moat. The archaeological contexts of the site have been divided into nine Phases as follows: Natural (Phase 1); Prehistoric (Phase 2); Roman (Phase 3); Medieval (Phase 4); Late Medieval to Tudor (Phase 5); 17th Century (Phase 6); 18th Century (Phase 7); 19th Century (Phase 8); 20th Century/Modern (Phase 9).

The aims of the environmental archaeological assessment were to evaluate the potential of the samples for reconstructing the past economy and diet, and general environmental context of the site. In order to achieve this aim, the environmental archaeological assessment consisted of:

1. Description and interpretation of the column sample taken through the moat fill (Phase II investigations only)
2. Assessment of the preservation and concentration of charred plant macrofossils (seeds and wood), and identification of the main taxa, from selected bulk samples to provide information regarding the character of the local environment, fuel use and the diet of the population (Phase I and II investigations).
3. Assessment of the preservation and concentration of Mollusca, and identification of the main taxa to provide an indication of the potential of Mollusca for providing information on the local environment (Phase I and II investigations).

METHODS

Lithostratigraphic descriptions

One column samples (sample <80>) was described in the laboratory using standard procedures for recording unconsolidated sediment and organic sediments, noting the physical properties (colour), composition (gravel, sand, clay, silt and organic matter) and inclusions (e.g. artefacts) (Tröels-Smith, 1955). The procedure involved: (1) cleaning the samples with a spatula or scalpel blade and distilled water to remove surface contaminants; (2) recording the physical properties, most notably colour using a Munsell Soil Colour Chart; (3) recording the composition; gravel (*Grana glareosa*; Gg), fine sand (*Grana arenosa*; Ga), silt (*Argilla granosa*; Ag) and clay (*Argilla steatoides*); (4) recording the

degree of peat humification and (5) recording the unit boundaries e.g. sharp or diffuse. The results are displayed in Table 1.

Charcoal & macrobotanical assessment

Samples were processed by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. in a flotation tank. The flots were weighed and measured before being scanned under a stereozoom microscope at x7-45 magnification and their contents recorded (Table 2). The charcoal remains from the residues were also weighed and their contents recorded (Table 3). Both the dry and wet flots were scanned under a stereozoom microscope at x7-45 magnifications. Preliminary identifications of the macrobotanical remains have been made with reference to modern comparative material and reference texts (Cappers *et al.* 2006; Jacomet 2006; NIAB 2004). Nomenclature used follows Stace (1997). Abundance, diversity and preservation state of the macrobotanicals have been recorded to establish their potential for further analysis.

Charred wood remains from 11 samples were analysed. Ten charcoal fragments, or the total number of identifiable fragments present if less than ten, recovered from the residues and flots were fractured along three planes (transverse, radial and tangential) according to standardised procedures (Gale & Cutler 2000). Specimens were viewed under a stereozoom microscope for initial grouping, and an incident light microscope at magnifications up to 400x to facilitate identification of the woody taxa present. Taxonomic identifications were assigned by comparing suites of anatomical characteristics visible with those documented in reference atlases (Hather 2000; Schoch *et al.* 2004), and by comparison with modern reference material held at the Institute of Archaeology, University College London. Identifications have been given to species where possible, however genera, family or group names have been given where anatomical differences between taxa are not significant enough to permit satisfactory identification. Nomenclature used follows Stace (1997).

Mollusca assessment

The molluscs from seven dried flot samples were examined. The samples were analysed after macrofossil and charcoal had been removed, so samples weights and volumes used are those quoted in the macrofossil and charcoal report. It is also highlighted that only flot samples were provided for analysis and it is likely that a number of mollusc specimens were lost in the non-flot fractions.

Intact molluscs and apical fragments were extracted using a low power stereomicroscope and identified to genus and to species where possible using reference material and standard texts (Macan 1977; Cameron 2008). Nomenclature follows that of (Anderson 2005). For five samples all molluscs were removed but in sample <77> molluscs were so abundant that shells were only extracted from a portion of the sample, although the whole was examined to determine any species with few specimens. No attempt was made to identify pisids to individual species.

RESULTS, INTERPRETATION AND DISCUSSION OF THE LITHOSTRATIGRAPHIC DESCRIPTIONS

The results of the lithostratigraphic descriptions indicate that sandy silt accumulated between 0.80 and 0.92m OD (context [2670]), apparently representing the basal fill in this area of the moat. This sediment contained no artefact remains or charcoal. Diffusely and unevenly overlying the sediment from context [2670] was a thick horizon of material ranging in size from clay to gravel >40mm. The material was dominated by silt and clay suggesting that the flow of water within the moat was low-minimal. Mixed with this were lenses/pockets of sand, and gravel of mixed size, roundness and lithology. The sand and gravel are thought most likely to have been washed in or discarded into the moat, as opposed to representing a rapid flow of water sufficient to transport them. Whilst two contexts were recorded within the archaeological section ([2686] & [2667]), representative of deposition in two different phases (4 & 8), these could not be distinguished within the column sample.

Table 1: Lithostratigraphic description of column sample <80>, Fulham Palace Bishop's Avenue, London, SW6 (site code: FLB03)

| Depth (m OD) | Context number | Phase | Composition |
|--------------|-----------------|-------|---|
| 1.30 to 0.92 | [2686] & [2667] | 4 & 8 | 10YR 4/1; Ag1, As1, Gg1, Ga1, Sh+; Dark grey silty clay with pockets/lenses of sand and gravel with small quantities of organic content. Gravel ranges in size (from <5mm to >40mm in size), roundness (from angular to rounded) and lithology. Some charcoal and wood remains were also noted. Diffuse and angular contact into: |
| 0.92 to 0.80 | [2670] | 4 | 10YR 6/6; Ga3, Ag1, Gg+; Brownish yellow silty sand with occasional gravel <2mm in size and worm holes. |

RESULTS, INTERPRETATION AND DISCUSSION OF THE MACROBOTANICAL ASSESSMENT

The contents of the samples are presented in Table 2. The results are presented in order of occupational phase.

Phase 2: Prehistoric

No macrobotanical remains were recorded in sample <55> [866] from pit [867]. Minimal quantities of charred wood were recorded in the flots.

Phase 3: Roman

Two samples were assessed from features dated to Phase 3. They originated from the basal fill [2360] <67> and upper fill [2343] <66> of linear feature [2344]. The small flots were dominated by

roots. They contained low quantities of uncharred seeds. The charred crop remains, which were present in low numbers, (less than 12), were heavily pitted and fragmented. The small assemblage comprised wheat (*Triticum* sp.), barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) and some indeterminate cereal grains (Cerealia). No chaff was present. Two charred weed seeds were recorded including a possible seed from the nettle (Lamiaceae) family.

Phase 4: Medieval

Four samples were extracted from features grouped within Phase 4. Sample <54> came from the primary fill [853] of rubbish pit [854]. Sample <71> originated from ash deposit [2438], and two samples <75 and 78> came from the fill [2667] of the moat. Uncharred macroplant remains were recorded in three samples. They were very scarce in primary fill [855] <54> from rubbish pit [854] including a possible stinking nettle (cf. *Urtica dioica*); however, they were more commonly found in samples <75 and 78> (moat fill [2667]). Both of these samples comprised a mixture of seeds representing edible plants, plants of wetland environment and plants of disturbed ground (including cultivated places) and waste places. Seeds representing edible taxa included elderberry (*Sambucus nigra*), blackberry/raspberry (*Rubus fruticosus* agg./*idaeus*), figs (*Ficus carica*), poppy (*Papaver* sp.) and possible fennel (cf. *Foeniculum* sp.). Seeds indicating wetland environment included gypsywort (*Lycopus* sp.), hemlock (*Conium maculatum*), sedges (*Carex* sp.) and possible pondweed (cf. *Potamogeton* sp.). Ruderal seeds included knotgrass / dock (*Polygonum / Rumex* sp.), goosefoot (*Chenopodium* sp.), nettle (*Urtica* sp.) and petty spurge (*Euphorbia peplus*). A single seed of possible hemp (cf. *Cannabis sativa*) may represent an economic plant.

Charred crop remains and seeds were infrequent. They were recorded only in the flot and residue of sample <75> (moat fill [2667]). The small assemblage (less than fifteen grains) provides evidence for wheat including possibly free-threshing type wheat (*Triticum* cf. *aestivum*) as well as barley. Indeterminate grass (Poaceae) caryopses were also noted. The grains were poorly preserved. No chaff and no weed seeds were present. Wood charcoal fragments were particularly abundant in the flot from sample <71>. Other biological remains in the flots included occasional waterflea egg cases (*Cladoceran ehippia*), infrequent insect fragments as well as infrequent mammal bones and land snail shells.

Phase 5: Late Medieval to Tudor

Two samples from features from Phase 5 were examined. Sample <72> came from the fill [2432] of ditch/pit [2396] and sample <74> originated from the fill [2521] of an unspecified feature [2520]. Uncharred macroplant remains were present in both samples; they were uncommon in sample <72> including seed of elderberry and seeds from the mustard (Brassicaceae) family. Although they were more abundant in sample <74>, the range of taxa was very limited. The assemblage consisted of

robust woody seeds (elderberry (*Sambucus nigra*) and blackberry/raspberry (*Rubus fruticosus* agg./*idaeus*)). Charred macroplant remains were sparse. While a single wheat grain and a single weed seed of vetch / vetchling / tare (*Vicia* / *Lathyrus* sp.) were recorded in sample <74>, a single poorly preserved CPR was noted in sample <72>. Charred wood fragments were present in both flots but they were more common in the flot from sample <74>. Uncommon land snail shells and mammal bones were also evident in the flots.

Phase 6: 17th Century

No macroplant remains were present in the large flot (745ml) extracted from the fill [2377] of rubbish pit [2376] (sample <70>). The flot was dominated by wood charcoal fragments as well as dark brown vesicular clinker-like material including large pieces >25mm. A small mammal bone was also recorded in the flot.

Phase 7: 18th Century

Three samples were examined from Phase 7. Sample <52> [474] originated from a waterlain deposit and contained no macrobotanical remains, but small quantities of charred wood and snail shells were noted. Sample <53> came from peaty deposit [475] and sample <65> originated from the primary fill [2335] of pit [2334]. Uncharred macroplant remains in sample <65> were limited to a single elderberry seed. No charred macroplant remains were present, and charred wood fragments were scarce. Vesicular clinker-like material was noticed in the flot.

Uncharred fruits and seeds were common in sample <53>. Sedges (*Carex* sp.), nettle (*Urtica dioica*), docks / knotgrass (*Rumex* / *Polygonum* sp.), fat hen (*Chenopodium album*), brambles (*Rubus* sp.), elder (*Sambucus nigra*), possible radish (cf. *Raphanus* sp.), possible oxtongue (*Picris* sp.) and other Asteraceae family taxa were frequently noted in the macrobotanical assemblage. Further taxa that are currently unidentified are also abundant in the sample. The sample contained no charcoal suitable for identification; however, vitrified charcoal and industrial debris were more common (Allott *et al.* 2009).

Phase 8: 19th Century

A total of eight samples were examined from a deposit and five features dated to Phase 8. Sample <50> came from waterlain peaty deposit [460]. Samples <59> and <60> came from the fills [2198] and [2200] of postholes [2199] and [2201] respectively. Two samples were extracted from planting furrow [2301]; <63> from fill [2302] and <64> from fill [2304]. Sample <69> originated from square pit [2141] (fill [2140]) and the remaining two samples (<77> and <79>) came from fills [2684] and [2686] of the moat.

Uncharred fruits and seeds were frequent in sample <50>. Sedges (*Carex* sp.), nettle (*Urtica dioica*), docks / knotgrass (*Rumex* / *Polygonum* sp.), fat hen (*Chenopodium album*), brambles (*Rubus* sp.), elder (*Sambucus nigra*), possible radish (cf. *Raphanus* sp.), possible oxtongue (*Picris* sp.) and other

Asteraceae family taxa were frequently noted in the macrobotanical assemblage; further taxa that are currently unidentified are also abundant. The sample contained no charcoal suitable for identification; however, vitrified charcoal and industrial debris were more common (Allott *et al.* 2009).

Uncharred seeds were present in all of the remaining seven samples. While samples <59, 64 and 69> contained less than ten seeds, these were more common in samples <79, 77, 60 and 63>. The seed assemblage was dominated by seeds from disturbed (including cultivated places) ground and waste places including dock / knotgrass, fat hen, nightshade (*Solanum* sp.), blackberry/raspberry and petty spurge as well as seeds from hedgerow plants (elderberry). The latter were very abundant in samples <77 and 60>. Seeds representing wetland environments were noted in sample <79> although the range of taxa was limited including sedges (*Carex* sp.) and possible pondweed (cf. *Potamogeton* sp.). Charred crop remains and weed seeds were present in very low concentration in three samples. Sample <59> contained an indeterminate CPR. A possible charred grain of barley, an indeterminate charred grain (Cerealia), a small vetch / vetchling / tare (<2mm) and a seed from goosefoot (Chenopodiaceae) family were present in sample <69> (square pit [2141]), and three grains one of which was identified as barley were present in the residue from sample <79>. Charred wood fragments were present in low concentrations in all the flots. Uncharred woody debris were recorded in sample <79>, including twigs and large fragments >150mm in size. Other biological remains in the flots included infrequent insect fragments and mammal bones, a single fly puparium and some land snail shells. The latter were particularly numerous in sample <77>. Vesicular clinker-like material was present noticed in five flots.

RESULTS AND INTERPRETATION OF THE CHARCOAL ASSESSMENT

Results of the assessment of charred wood remains from the site are presented in Table 3. The preservation of charcoal remains was fair to good, and although the fragments from samples <71>, <74> and <79> were somewhat soft, this did not negatively influence taxonomic identifications. Roundwood charcoal was recorded in all phases of the site except Phases 2 and 5. The anatomical structure of the charcoal fragments identified from the site was consistent with the following taxa:

Identified to species:

Aceraceae: *Acer campestre*, field maple

Aquifoliaceae: *Ilex aquifolium*, holly

Betulaceae: *Corylus avellana*, hazel

Ericaceae: *Calluna vulgaris*, heather

Oleaceae: *Fraxinus excelsior*, ash

Pinaceae: *Pinus sylvestris/mugo/nigra*, Scots pine/mountain pine/black pine

Ranunculaceae: *Clematis vitalba*, traveller's joy

Taxaceae: *Taxus baccata*, yew

Identified to genus:

Betulaceae: *Alnus* sp., alder; *Betula* sp., birch

Fagaceae: *Quercus* sp., oak

Rosaceae: *Prunus* sp., cherry, plum, blackthorn

Ulmaceae: *Ulmus* sp., elm

Identified to subfamily:

Rosaceae: Maloideae, including *Sorbus* sp. (rowan, whitebeam), *Crataegus* sp. (hawthorn), *Malus* sp. (apple) and *Pyrus* sp. (pear).

Taxa belonging to the Maloideae subfamily cannot be differentiated on the basis of their microscopic anatomy, nor can the three species of pine listed above. Although it is sometimes possible to distinguish *Prunus* species from one another, this was not possible in the case of these samples. In the following text, woody taxa are referred to by their English common name, with the exception of the Maloideae subfamily.

Phase 2: Prehistoric

The quantity and size of charcoal recorded in sample <55> [866] from pit [867] was insufficient to permit identification.

Phase 3: Roman

Charcoal remains were recorded in three samples (<66> [2343]; <67> [2360] & <68> [2359]) from Roman ditches [2344] and [2358]. The charcoal assemblage from these samples was small, and comprised mainly oak, with elm, Maloideae, cherry/blackthorn, hazel and alder fragments also recorded.

Phase 4: Medieval

The medieval phase of the site was represented in the charcoal assessment by three samples. The large assemblage from ash layer [2438] (sample <71>) again comprised predominantly oak charcoal, with ash, cherry/blackthorn and hazel also present. Sample <54> [855], the primary fill of rubbish pit [854] produced an assemblage entirely composed of oak fragments. Sample <78> from the medieval moat fill [2667] produced a small but varied assemblage containing oak, ash, elm, Maloideae, birch, yew and traveller's joy.

Phase 5: Late Medieval to Tudor

Two samples were analysed from the late medieval to Tudor phase of the site. Sample <72> from fill [2432] of pit/ditch [2396], produced a moderate assemblage containing oak and cherry/blackthorn charcoal, while the assemblage from sample <74> [2521] of cut feature [2520] contained a larger assemblage in which oak, ash, holly and maple were recorded.

Phase 6: 17th Century

The 17th-century use of the site was represented in the charcoal assessment by single sample <70>, from fill <2376> of pit [2377] in Trench 171. The sample produced a moderate charcoal assemblage comprising oak, Maloideae, hazel and pine remains.

Phase 7: 18th Century

Sample <52> from waterlain deposit [474] and <53> from peaty deposit [475] contained no charcoal suitable for identification, however, vitrified charcoal and industrial debris were more common. Smaller fragments of wood, twigs and roots were also present.

Phase 8: 19th Century

Charcoal remains from three 19th-century contexts were examined. The assemblage from sample <60> fill [2200] of post hole [2201] produced only two charcoal fragments, identified as ash and alder, and the small charcoal assemblage from the fill of planting furrow [2303] (sample <64> [2304]) contained fragments of oak and cherry/blackthorn. A very small charcoal assemblage was also recorded in the waterlain peaty deposit [460] (sample <50>), containing only two small fragments suitable for identification, which were identified as oak and heather. The 19th-century moat fill [2686] (sample <79>) produced a much larger assemblage, comprising oak, Maloideae, cherry/blackthorn and alder.

RESULTS AND INTERPRETATION OF THE MOLLUSCA ASSESSMENT

The results of the Mollusca assessment are displayed in Table 1 which shows the relative abundance for each species in each of the 7 samples assessed. It is stressed that the abundance data refer to each sample individually; as the volume of the samples varies considerably no comparison can be made between samples.

Phase 4: Medieval

Samples <75> and <78> from moat fill [2667] contained almost entirely freshwater shells, with only a few land shells which were washed or blown into the moat. Sample <75> contains very few shells, all catholic in nature; the other sample <78> contains more shells and there are moderate numbers normally associated with moving water (*Valvata piscinalis*, *Bithynia tentaculata*), the remainder being catholic or associated with ditches.

Phase 5: Late Medieval to Tudor

Sample <72> is taken from fill [2432] of pit/ditch of [2396] to the north east of the Palace building. The molluscs are entirely land taxa and are moderately abundant considering the small volume of sample material (20ml). The commonest shell is *Cecilioides acicula*, a species associated with disturbed ground and of little use in environmental reconstruction as it may burrow up to 2m below the ground

surface (Evans 1972: 168). The other species are a mix of taxa associated with open country and shade with several catholic species. The area around this feature is likely to consist of a mixture of habitats, although numbers are too small to draw any firm conclusions. Some shells associated with more open habitats (*Vallonia* sp.) are also present.

Phase 6: 17th Century

Sample <74> [2521] from cut feature [2520] contains a good number of molluscs, the majority of which are from shade-preferring (*Discus rotundatus*, Zonitidae) or catholic species (*Trochulus hispidus*), although with a few open country species (*Pupilla muscorum*, *Vallonia excentrica*). It seems that the land around this feature probably consisted of a woodland or scrub, although with some open spaces. *Cecilioides acicula* is again common. Many of these appear very recent, still being translucent and it is probable that these burrowing shells derive from superficial sediments, perhaps within the last few years.

Phase 7: 18th Century

The number of identifiable individuals in sample <52> from waterlain layer [474] was low, but represent a wide range of environments. These included: (1) *Valvata piscinalis* which is common in larger bodies of slow flowing or still water; (2) *Gyraulus albus* which is found in most kinds of aquatic habitat; (3) *Vallonia pulchella* which prefers moist conditions and is often found on river floodplains; (4) *Discus rotundatus* and *Vitrea crystallina* which are both commonly associated with shaded woodland habitats, and (5) *Trichia hispida* which is almost ubiquitous in ground litter in moist well-vegetated localities.

Phase 8: 19th Century

Sample <77> [2684] originates from the fill of the moat and is very abundant in molluscs, all but a few being freshwater. *Valvata piscinalis*, *Bithynia tentaculata* and *Radix balthica* are abundant with *Bathyomphalus contortus*, *Planorbis planorbis* and the pisids being present in good numbers. While the first two are usually found in moving water the others are all classified as being catholic in habitat preference

Sample <60> [2200] was taken from posthole [2021] within the vinery. Few shells are present, being a mixture of species with differing habitat preferences, and insufficient to make any comments concerning the local environment. What is interesting is the presence of two specimens of freshwater Mollusca (*Bithynia tentaculata*, *Gyraulus albus*) suggesting that some of the sediment in this trench may derive from the moat of the river or could be carried to the site by humans or animals.

Table 2: Quantification of dry flots and flot <79> (retained wet), Fulham Palace Bishop's Avenue, London, SW6 (site code: FLB03)

| Phase | Context | Parent Context | Description | Sample Number | Weight g | Flot volume ml | Volume scanned | Uncharred % | Sediment % | Seeds/Fruits uncharred | Charcoal >4mm | Charcoal <4mm | Charcoal <2mm | Crop seeds charred | Identifications | Preservation | Weed seeds charred | Identifications | Preservation | Other botanical charred | Identifications | Preservation | Insects, Fly Pupae etc min | Burnt bone | Fish, amphibian, small mammal bone | Land Snail Shells | Clinker-like vesicular material |
|-------|---------|----------------|----------------------------|---------------|----------|----------------|----------------|-------------|------------|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|---|-----------------|--------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------|-------------------------|-----------------|--------------|----------------------------|------------|------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| 2 | 866 | 867 | Fill of pit | 55 | - | - | - | - | - | | | * | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | 2343 | 2344 | Linear - upper fill | 66 | 2 | 10 | 10 | 90 | 4 | * <i>Sambucus nigra</i> , cf. <i>Populus alba</i> | * | * | * | <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> , <i>Triticum</i> sp., cf. <i>Triticum</i> sp., Cerealia, cf. <i>Hordeum</i> sp. | ++ to + | * | unid. seed | + | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | 2360 | 2344 | Linear - lower fill | 67 | 4 | 45 | 45 | 92 | 2 | * <i>Sambucus nigra</i> | * | * | * | Cerealia, cf. <i>Hordeum</i> sp., <i>Triticum</i> sp. | + to ++ | * | cf. Lamiaceae | ++ | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | 855 | 854 | Rubbish pit - primary fill | 54 | 8 | 10 | 10 | - | - | cf. <i>Urtica dioica</i> (1) | *** | *** * | *** * | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | 2438 | 2438 | Ash Deposit | 71 | 42 | 200 | 100 | 65 | 5 | | *** | *** | *** | | | | | | | | | | *(2) | | * | | |

| Phase | Context | Parent Context | Description | Sample Number | Weight g | Flot volume ml | Volume scanned | Uncharred % | Sediment % | Seeds/Fruits uncharred | Charcoal >4mm | Charcoal <4mm | Charcoal <2mm | Crop seeds charred | Identifications | Preservation | Weed seeds charred | Identifications | Preservation | Other botanical charred | Identifications | Preservation | Insects, Fly Pupae etc min | Burnt bone | Fish, amphibian, small mammal bone | Land Snail Shells | Clinker-like vesicular material | | | | |
|-------|---------|----------------|-------------|---------------|----------|----------------|----------------|-------------|------------|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------|--|---------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------|-------------------------|-----------------|--------------|-------------------------------|------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| 4 | 2667 | ? | Moat | 75 | 18 | 70 | 70 | 90 | 1 | *** <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg. / <i>idaeus</i> , <i>Urtica</i> sp., <i>Sambucus nigra</i> , <i>Polygonum</i> / <i>Rumex</i> sp., <i>Carex</i> sp., <i>Papaver</i> sp., cf. <i>Potamogeton</i> sp., cf. <i>Galeopsis</i> sp., <i>Chenopodium</i> sp., <i>Conium</i> <i>maculatum</i> , Lamiaceae, Caryophyllaceae, cf. <i>Foeniculum</i> sp., Apiaceae, unid. seeds/fruited structure | | | * | ** | <i>Triticum</i> sp., <i>Triticum</i> cf. <i>aestivum</i> , <i>Hordeum</i> sp. | + to ++ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Phase | Context | Parent Context | Description | Sample Number | Weight g | Flot volume ml | Volume scanned | Uncharred % | Sediment % | Seeds/Fruits uncharred | Charcoal >4mm | Charcoal <4mm | Charcoal <2mm | Crop seeds charred | Identifications | Preservation | Weed seeds charred | Identifications | Preservation | Other botanical charred | Identifications | Preservation | Insects, Fly Pupae etc min | Burnt bone | Fish, amphibian, small mammal bone | Land Snail Shells | Clinker-like vesicular material | |
|-------|---------|----------------|---------------------|---------------|----------|----------------|----------------|-------------|------------|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------|--------------------|---------------------------|--------------|-------------------------|-----------------|--------------|----------------------------|------------|------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|--|
| 4 | 2667 | ? | Moat | 78 | 48 | 210 | 100 | 99 | 1 | *** <i>Urtica</i> sp., <i>Sambucus nigra</i> , <i>Chenopodium</i> sp., <i>Polygonum/Rumex</i> sp., <i>Carex</i> sp., <i>Papaver</i> sp., cf. <i>Potamogeton</i> sp., <i>Ranunculus acris / repens / bulbosus</i> , <i>Lycopus europaeus</i> , <i>Euphorbia peplus</i> , cf. <i>Canabis sativa</i> , Apiaceae, unid. seeds/fruited structure | | * | * | | | | | | | | | | | * | | | * | |
| 5 | 2432 | 2396 | Ditch/Pit | 72 | 4 | 20 | 20 | 91 | 4 | ** <i>Sambucus nigra</i> , <i>Brassica</i> sp. | * | * | * | | | | | | * | CP R | + | | | | ** | | | |
| 5 | 2521 | 2520 | Unspecified feature | 74 | 24 | 110 | 110 | 80 | 2 | *** <i>Sambucus nigra</i> , <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg. / <i>idaeus</i> | ** | *** | ** | * | <i>Triticum</i> sp. | + | * | <i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> sp. | + | | | | * | | | ** | | |
| 6 | 2376 | 2377 | Rubbish pit | 70 | 258 | 745 | 100 | 4 | 5 | | *** | *** | *** | | | | | | | | | | | * | | ** | 45% | |
| 7 | 474 | 474 | Water-lain deposit | 52 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | * | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | ** | - | |

| Phase | Context | Parent Context | Description | Sample Number | Weight g | Flot volume ml | Volume scanned | Uncharred % | Sediment % | Seeds/Fruits uncharred | Charcoal >4mm | Charcoal <4mm | Charcoal <2mm | Crop seeds charred | Identifications | Preservation | Weed seeds charred | Identifications | Preservation | Other botanical charred | Identifications | Preservation | Insects, Fly Pupae etc min | Burnt bone | Fish, amphibian, small mammal bone | Land Snail Shells | Clinker-like vesicular material | |
|-------|---------|----------------|------------------------------------|---------------|----------|----------------|----------------|-------------|------------|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------|-------------------------|-----------------|--------------|-------------------------------|------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------------|-----|
| 7 | 475 | 475 | Peaty Deposit | 53 | 30 | 70 | 70 | - | - | **** <i>Rubus</i> sp., <i>Sambucus nigra</i> , <i>Carex</i> spp., cf. <i>Picris</i> sp., cf. <i>Raphanus</i> sp. & lots to id. | | | * | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | 2335 | 2334 | Pit - lower fill | 65 | 124 | 85 | 85 | 20 | 65 | * <i>Sambucus nigra</i> | * | * | * | | | | | | | | | | | | | | * | 10% |
| 8 | 460 | 460 | Water- lain Peaty Deposit | 50 | 8 | 20 | 20 | - | - | *** cf. <i>Urtica dioica</i> , <i>Sambucus nigra</i> , <i>Carex</i> spp., <i>Chenopodium</i> sp., <i>Rumex/Polygonu m</i> sp., <i>Rubus</i> sp., Asteraceae & lots to id. | | | ** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | * | |
| 8 | 2198 | 2199 | Posthol e | 59 | 4 | 10 | 10 | 50 | 4 | * <i>Sambucus nigra</i> | * | * | * | | | | | | * | CP R | + | | | | | * | 59% | |
| 8 | 2200 | 2201 | Posthol e | 60 | 6 | 30 | 30 | 70 | 20 | *** <i>Sambucus nigra</i> , <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg. / <i>idaeus</i> , <i>Polygonum/Rum ex</i> sp., <i>Chenopodium</i> sp., <i>Solanum</i> sp. | * | * | * | | | | | | | | | | | | | * | | |

| Phase | Context | Parent Context | Description | Sample Number | Weight g | Flot volume ml | Volume scanned | Uncharred % | Sediment % | Seeds/Fruits uncharred | Charcoal >4mm | Charcoal <4mm | Charcoal <2mm | Crop seeds charred | Identifications | Preservation | Weed seeds charred | Identifications | Preservation | Other botanical charred | Identifications | Preservation | Insects, Fly Pupae etc min | Burnt bone | Fish, amphibian, small mammal bone | Land Snail Shells | Clinker-like vesicular material |
|-------|---------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|----------|----------------|----------------|-------------|------------|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------|----------------------------------|--------------|--------------------|---|--------------|-------------------------|-----------------|--------------|----------------------------|------------|------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| 8 | 2302 | 2301 | Planting furrow | 63 | 14 | 30 | 30 | 25 | 5 | ** <i>Sambucus nigra</i> , <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg. / <i>idaeus</i> , <i>Polygonum/Rumex</i> sp., <i>Chenopodium</i> sp. | | * | * | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ** 60% |
| 8 | 2304 | 2301 | Planting furrow | 64 | 52 | 150 | 100 | 15 | 10 | * <i>Sambucus nigra</i> , <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg. / <i>idaeus</i> , <i>Polygonum/Rumex</i> sp., <i>Chenopodium</i> sp., <i>Euphorbia peplus</i> | * | * | * | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *** 70% |
| 8 | 2140 | 2141 | Square pit | 69 | 2 | 15 | 15 | 80 | 5 | * <i>Sambucus nigra</i> | | * | * | * | cf. <i>Hordeum</i> sp., Cerealìa | + | * | Chenopodiaceae, <i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> sp. | + | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | 2684 | ? | Moat | 77 | 34 | 80 | 80 | 25 | 10 | *** <i>Sambucus nigra</i> , <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg. / <i>idaeus</i> | ** | ** | * | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ** |
| 8 | 2686 | ? | Moat | 79 | | 250 | 50 | 95 | 5 | ** <i>Sambucus nigra</i> , <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg. / <i>idaeus</i> , <i>Polygonum/Rumex</i> sp., cf. <i>Potamogeton</i> sp., <i>Carex</i> sp. | | | * | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Key: * = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250 and preservation (+ = poor, ++ = moderate, +++ = good); Presence (denoted as 'P') of remains where recorded but not yet

weighed or quantified.

Table 3: Results of assessment of charcoal remains from Fulham Palace Bishop's Avenue, London, SW6 (site code: FLB03)

| Sample Number | Context | Parent Context | Phase | Trench | Feature Type | Charcoal >4mm | Weight (g) | Charcoal 2-4 mm | Weight (g) | Taxonomic Identifications | <i>Quercus</i> sp. | <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> | <i>Ulmus</i> sp. | cf. <i>Maloideae</i> group | <i>Prunoideae Prunus</i> sp. | cf. <i>Corylus avellana</i> | <i>Alnus</i> sp. | <i>Betula</i> sp. | <i>Pinus</i> <small><i>subsericea/muricata</i></small> | <i>Ilex aquifolium</i> | <i>Acer campestre</i> | <i>Taxus baccata</i> | <i>Clematis vitalba</i> | <i>Calluna vulgaris</i> |
|---------------|---------|----------------|-------|--------|---------------------|---------------|------------|-----------------|------------|---------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|-------------------|--|------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 55 | 866 | 867 | 2 | 54 | Pit | | | * | - | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 66 | 2343 | 2344 | 3 | 165 | Ditch | ** | 2 | - | - | | 3 | - | 2r | - | 1 | 3 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 67 | 2360 | 2344 | 3 | 165 | Ditch | ** | 2 | ** | <2 | | 6 | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 68 | 2359 | 2358 | 3 | 165 | Ditch | * | <2 | - | - | | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 54 | 855 | 854 | 4 | 54 | Rubbish Pit | *** | - | **** | - | | 20 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 71 | 2438 | - | 4 | 172 | Layer - ash deposit | *** | 24 | ** | 4 | | 5 | 2 | - | - | 1 | 2r | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 78 | 2667 | - | 4 | 186 | Moat | * | 2 | * | <2 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - |
| 72 | 2432 | 2396 | 5 | 171 | Pit/Ditch | ** | 4 | - | - | | 9 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 74 | 2521 | 2520 | 5 | 168 | Cut Feature | *** | 20 | *** | 4 | | 6 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2r | 1r | - | - | - |
| 70 | 2376 | 2377 | 6 | 171 | Pit | *** | 6 | ** | <2 | | 4 | - | - | - | 1 | 4r | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - |
| 52 | 474 | 474 | 7 | 33 | Waterlain deposit | | | * | - | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 53 | 475 | 475 | 7 | 33 | Peaty deposit | | | * | - | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

Preservation and provenance of the macrobotanical remains

A large quantity of the macrobotanical remains were uncharred. Uncharred remains can be preserved by waterlogging or in anoxic conditions. Sample <75> from the fill [2667] of the moat derived from waterlogged deposits. However, the majority of samples derived from deposits which were mainly moist and not waterlogged, and it is more likely that the uncharred botanical remains in these samples were preserved in anoxic condition. Some of these samples were dominated by woody seeds, and this may indicate that the majority of the deposits have been subject to alternating drier and wetter phases leading to a general poor preservation of the material, also preventing the preservation of smaller fragile botanical remains. Post-depositional biases should therefore be taken into consideration as the assemblage of environmental remains may not be entirely reliable. Sampling has also confirmed the presence of plant remains preserved by carbonisation. These remains were very uncommon and overall poorly preserved; they are likely to represent background waste accumulated in open features or waste simply incorporated as part of the backfilling.

Rubbish pits

No food plant remains were present in medieval and 17th-century rubbish pits [854] and [2377] suggesting that the features were either regularly emptied or that they were not used for the disposal of waste food remains.

Diet

Overall evidence for the diet of the population is scarce. The data comes from uncharred remains as well as from a few remains preserved through charring. Infrequent charred grains provide limited evidence for the use of cereal crops including wheat and barley during the Roman and Late medieval to Tudor periods as well as during the 19th century. Cultivated fruits such as figs, as well as fruits collected from the wild (elderberry, blackberry/raspberry) provide evidence for diet although the later could simply represent remains from plants growing in the vicinity of the site. A potential seed of fennel which was found in moat fill [2667] could represent a culinary herb. Poppy seeds also recovered from moat fill [2667] could have been used to flavour food or for its oil, or could have been used for its medicinal property. Both plants could have been grown in a medieval garden. Seeds from all of these plants are regularly found in large quantities on Roman, medieval and post-medieval sites in London (Sidell 2001; Moffett 2006; Giorgi 2009; Gray 2009). The samples have no potential to provide significant information regarding the diet of the population.

Economic plants

A single hemp seed found in moat fill [2667] suggests the possibility that industrial activities were carried out in the vicinity. Hemp (*Cannabis sativa*) was grown for the extraction of oil and for the plant's fibres which were used for instance in the manufacture of coarse cloth.

The local vegetation

Evidence for weed flora is slightly greater. The majority of the seeds indicate the continued presence of a range of species from disturbed ground and waste places such as nettle, goosefoot, blackberry/raspberry, petty spurge, hemp-nettle, knotgrass/dock, vetch/vetchling/tare. Some of these could be found as weeds on cultivated land and could therefore have been introduced to the site. Elder and blackberry/raspberry seeds suggest that hedgerows and/or shrubs may have been present in the vicinity of the site. The fruits of these plants could have also been brought to the site from further afield. Samples <75>, <78> and <79> extracted from the moat contained seeds indicative of wetland environments. However, the species diversity was very low. The assemblage comprised infrequent, potential aquatic species (possible pondweed) as well as some species growing on banksides or marshland (gypsywort, hemlock and sedges). The remains indicative of wetland environment were relatively uncommon and they were always mixed up with seeds from other habitats. In the vicinity of the site, a similar mixed assemblage was recovered from the moat during a previous excavation (Giorgi 2005). Giorgi (2005) noted several potential origins for the material; the remains could have either accumulated *in-situ* overtime, or they could have been re-deposited as a result of flooding, or they could reflect local bodies of water. Similarly, samples <50> and <53> from 18th-century waterlain peaty deposit [460] and 19th-century waterlain deposit [474] within the moat gardens contained plant remains from different habitats. The majority are indicative of disturbed grounds (including cultivated grounds) including docks/ knotgrass, nettle and fat-hen while others, including sedges suggest wetland environments. They may have some potential to reveal information about the vegetation in the surrounding area. Nonetheless, given the mixed nature of the material and the fact that the exact origin of these waterlain deposits is unclear, reworking of the material should be considered in the interpretation.

Wood fuel and woodland management

Overall, a similar range of taxa was found in samples across all periods of occupation at the site, giving no clear indication of any change in trends of fuel use over time. The assemblage was dominated by oak in all phases, however, a very wide range of other taxa were also recorded. This, combined with the origin of samples from contexts representing secondary deposition of charcoal rather than primary burning events, suggests that the charcoal remains are likely to result from a variety of activities including domestic fires and the burning of garden waste. The range of woody taxa recorded indicates that throughout the occupation of the site, fuel wood was procured from oak-dominated deciduous woodland. The remains from the medieval and later deposits are almost certain to have originated from managed woodland (Rackham 1996), however the quantities of roundwood recovered were insufficient to conclusively indicate management such as coppicing or pollarding.

Hydrological conditions within the moat

Two of the Mollusca found within the moat, *Valvata piscinalis* and *Bithynia tentaculata*, are generally regarded as being species found in flowing water, which is unlikely to have been present in the

Fulham Palace moat. However, they are also found in canals (Boycott 1936) throughout much of Britain and the habitat of the moat with generally still water is akin to that in many canals. There will probably have been some movement of water into and out of the moat – early Ordnance Survey maps (1868-1896) show that there was a sluice at the south west corner of the moat opening into a channel in the northern bank of the River Thames. However, if this is the case, it is unlikely that the sluice was used to allow ingress of water at high tide as the salinity of the incoming tidal water would have been sufficiently high to prevent survival of the freshwater molluscs.

The hydrological conditions indicated by the Mollusca tally with results of the lithostratigraphic descriptions which record a mixture of sediments accumulating within the moat. The finer fractions; the clay and silt are representative of low/minimal moving water. The pockets/lenses of sand suggest episodic higher flows of water, but might also have resulted from colluvial sources or human discarded into the moat. The latter is considered to be the most likely origin of the wide range of gravel size, roundness and lithology recorded in the moat, and occurrence of charcoal remains.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Macrobotanical Remains

The samples from Fulham Palace Bishop's Avenue provide no potential to investigate the range of foods consumed. However, the samples from waterlain peaty deposit [460] <50> and waterlain deposit [474] <53> have some potential to investigate the character of the vegetation that contributed to their formation. Nonetheless, as noted above, reworking of the material should be considered in the interpretation. As these deposits may contain non-native plants brought to the palace during the development of the gardens in the 18th century it is recommended that historical literature documenting the gardens and any possible botanical imports is consulted prior to analysis.

Wood Charcoal Remains

The charcoal assemblage contains a wide variety of taxa, although as these remains originate from contexts likely to contain material from a variety of burning events the assemblage is of low significance. Significant quantities of further material for analysis is available from samples <71>, <72>, <74>, <70> and <79>, and identification of the remaining fragments from these samples would provide further information on fuel selection and woody vegetation at the site.

Mollusca

With the exception of the 19th-century moat fill molluscs are not abundant and it is unlikely that any further useful information would be gained by further study. Although relative frequencies could be established in more detail it is improbable that this would help elucidate the local environment further than already outlined. Similarly, the sample from the upper moat fill <77> certainly contains sufficient specimens that further work could better define the proportions of different species, but again would be most unlikely to add any useful information concerning the nature of the moat.

Radiocarbon dating potential

Roundwood fragments potentially suitable for radiocarbon dating were noted in samples <66>, <71>, <74>, <70>, <64> and <79>, however as these remains do not result from contexts representing primary burning events there is high potential for the presence of residual charcoal in these samples.

The flot from sample <75> taken from the fill of moat [2667] produced a few charred cereal grains including some potential free-threshing type wheat (*Triticum cf. aestivum*). Although the grains are poorly preserved, they may be suitable for radiocarbon dating. Nonetheless, the fill of the moat might have accumulated over an extended period which may lessen the value for further dating work.

The flot from sample <78> also from the fill of moat [2667] contained no charred macroplant remains. A very small assemblage of charred wood fragments was present in this flot. However, the assemblage was limited to infrequent small pieces <4mm in size and flecks. As such this small assemblage of wood charcoal fragments is not considered suitable for dating. Within the residue of the same sample, charcoal of oak, elm, ash, birch, clematis, yew and Maloideae were also recorded. Radiocarbon dating could be carried out on select fragments (e.g. the birch and clematis), however as outlined above, this should consist of two determinations due to the high potential for residual material.

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Appendix 15: Slag Assessment

By Lynne Keys

Introduction and methodology

A small assemblage of material (weighing just under 700g) was recovered from soil samples taken on site and processed later. For this report it was examined by eye and categorised on the basis of morphology; a magnet was used to test for iron-rich material and detect smithing microslags in samples. Each slag or other material type in each context was weighed except for the smithing hearth bottom, which was individually weighed and measured for statistical purposes. Quantification data and details are given in the table below in which weight (wt.) is shown in grams, and length (len.), breadth (br.) and depth (dp.) in millimetres.

Quantification table for the slag:

| FLB 03 | | | | | | | Fulham Palace, Bishops Avenue, London SW6 6EA |
|--------|----|-------------------------|-----|-----|----|----|---|
| cxt | <> | identification | wt | len | br | dp | comment |
| 2131 | | sample residue | 329 | | | | undiagnostic, cinder, coal, some fuel ash slag |
| 2148 | | smithing hearth bottom | 254 | 90 | 60 | 40 | fragment - dia. incomplete |
| 2200 | 60 | sample residue | 1 | | | | microslags, some hammerscale flake, iron flakes |
| 2236 | 65 | sample residue | 4 | | | | some large spheres & hammerscale flake, iron |
| 2296 | 62 | sample residue | 19 | | | | undiagnostic slag, hammerscale spheres, some broken flake, iron flakes, iron wire & nails |
| 2302 | 63 | sample residue | 42 | | | | undiagnostic slag, hammerscale spheres, some broken flake, iron flakes, iron wire & nails |
| 2304 | 64 | sample residue | 28 | | | | hammerscale spheres, some broken flake, iron flakes, iron wire |
| 2376 | 70 | sample residue | 16 | | | | large iron flakes, iron wire, flake hammerscale, undiagnostic, fired clay |
| 2667 | 75 | sample residue | 0.5 | | | | one hammerscale flake, several microslags, magnetised grit |
| 2667 | 79 | magnetised residue | 3 | | | | grit, fired clay, 2 iron flakes; no slag |
| | | total wt. = 697g | | | | | |

Discussion

The slag consisted almost entirely of microslags produced during secondary smithing (the hot working of one or more pieces of iron to create or to repair an object) and is concentrated in Phase 8 in Trenches 158, 159 and 165. The only larger slag – a fragment of a smithing hearth bottom (produced just below the tuyere hole where the air from the bellows enters the smithing hearth) was recovered from rubble layer [2148] in Trench 159.

The key groups for the slag were the Trench 165 planting furrows ([2295], [2301], [2303]) which contained significant quantities of smithing microslags and tiny fragments of undiagnostic slag; some iron flakes and iron wire (possibly products of the smithing) were present in the same contexts. As no larger pieces were present in the furrows one wonders whether the small material was mixed deliberately with the soil to break up and aerate the growing medium.

Recommendations for further work

It is not known whether further work is to be undertaken but, as it stands, the present assemblage requires no further work. If further work is undertaken, the current assemblage can be re-assessed if more slag is recovered.

Appendix 16: Roman Coins Assessment

By James Gerrard

School of History, Classics and Archaeology, Newcastle University

Six Roman coins have been identified from the recent excavations at Fulham Palace. They include: a single barbarous radiate, a Constantinian *foliis*, and four *nummi*. The latest coins are two issues struck for the House of Valentinian (AD 364-378). None of the coins is particularly unusual, although the Urbs Roma / Wolf and Twins is listed in RICVII as 'R4'. This means that when volume VII of *Roman Imperial Coinage* was published in 1966 only 2-5 examples of this particular issue were known.

Sixty-seven coins were listed by Arthur and Whitehouse (1978, 58) and these six are useful additions to that coin list. They reinforce the notion of significant late Roman occupation in the Fulham Palace area.

These coins should be published alongside the coins from FPW12 and a statistical analysis undertaken for all of the Roman coin finds from Fulham Palace.

| Site Code | SF | Context | Date | Obv | Rev | Obv wear | Rev Wear | Ref | Diam (mm) | Comments | Reece Period |
|-----------|----|---------|---------|-------------------------|--|----------|----------|----------------------|-----------|---------------------------------------|--------------|
| FLB03 | 76 | 1639 | 335 | VRBS ROMA | Wolf and Twins Delta//PCONST | UW | UW | RICVII (Arles), 392 | 17 | Listed as R4 | 17 |
| FLB03 | 64 | 651 | 322-323 | CRISPVS-NOBCAES | BEAT TRA-NQLITAS F/B//PLON | UW | SW | RICVII (London), 252 | 17 | | 16 |
| FLB03 | 71 | 1537 | 364-378 | House of Valentinian | [SECBRITAS-RE]PVBLICAE | VW | VW | As LRBCII, 273 | 17 | Broken | 19 |
| FLB03 | 72 | 1537 | 270-290 | IMPCPOSTAVG | MONETA[AV]G | UW | UW | As RIC V(ii), 212 | 16 | Good copy but obv legend not complete | 14 |
| FLB03 | 76 | 2325 | 354-361 | House of Constantine | [FEL TEMP REPARATION] Falling horseman | EW | VW | As LRBCII, 249 | 8 | Copy | 18 |
| FLB03 | 94 | + | 367-375 | DN GRATIANVS [AVGG AVG] | GLORIA NO-VI SAECVLI OF/III//CON | S | SW | LRBCII, 523 | 16 | | 19 |

Bibliography

Arthur, P. and Whitehouse, K., 1978. 'Report on excavations at Fulham Palace Moat 1972-1973', *Transactions of the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society* 29, 45-72.

Appendix 17: Historic Buildings Assessment

By John Brown & Adam Garwood

Introduction

In 2005, an opportunity to observe and record elements of the interior of Fulham Palace arose during refurbishment works to the East Court, and other areas, as part of the Heritage Lottery-funded Fulham Palace Restoration and Revival Project (Phase I). Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. were commissioned to undertake the work by Scott Cooper, Director of Fulham Palace, on behalf of the London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham. The building recording survey was intended to complement a programme of archaeological mitigation designed by Gifford and Partners (now Ramboll UK), the archaeological consultants to the client. Following this, in 2009 Gifford were commissioned by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd to provide specialist advice on *in situ* masonry features revealed during archaeological monitoring of geotechnical investigations at the moat and Gothick Lodge, Fulham Palace. Finally, basic historic building recording work was undertaken during the Phase II restoration works, between 2010 and 2013, the results of which are included as building descriptions at the end of this report.

Methodology

The survey was undertaken to guidelines for recording historic buildings produced by the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments of England (RCHME 1999), now superseded by English Heritage guidelines on *Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice* (English Heritage 2006). The survey was based on digital photographic survey and written observations, with measured sketch drawings of particular details of interest revealed during opening-up and renovation works. The survey material is mainly equivalent to Level 2 (general record), with elements equivalent to Level 3 or Level 4 (detailed record) as defined by *Understanding Historic Buildings*, and consists of the following material:

Drawn Record

- Sketch plans and elevations based on existing plans;
- Annotated site plans;
- Measured, scaled (1:10 or 1:20 as appropriate) elevations and sections of particular details of interest, on permatrace; and,
- Site plan showing locations of detail drawings.

Written Record

- Annotated site plans; and,
- Field notes.

Photographic Record

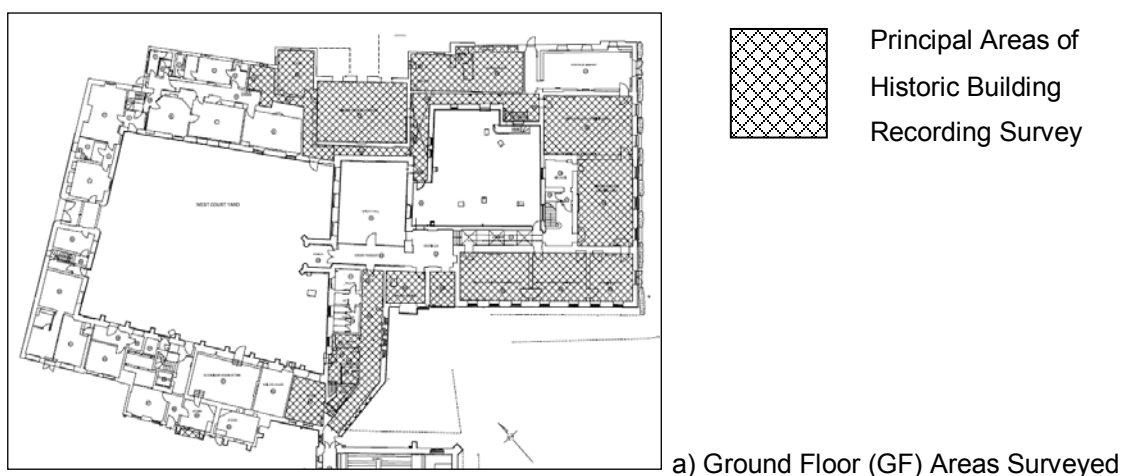
- Digital photographs, consisting of general shots of interiors and detail shots of features;
- Register of photographs; and,
- Sketch plans showing locations of photographs.

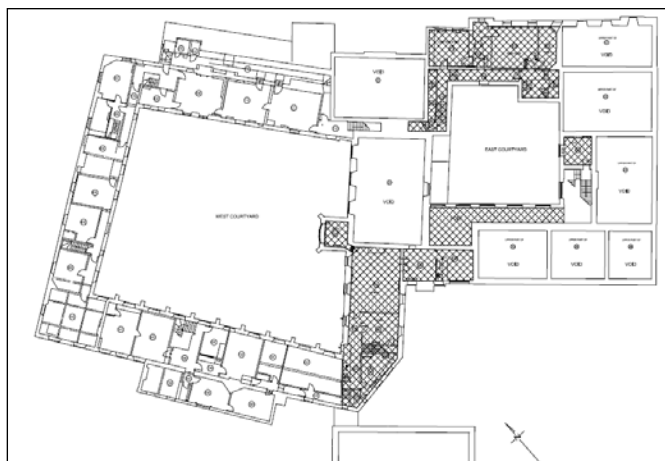
Aims and Objectives

The historic building survey sought to identify any features that may shed additional light on the known, and proposed, development of the Palace, in particular the previous work carried out by Dr Warwick Rodwell and Simon Thurley as part of the Conservation Management plan for Fulham Palace and Fulham Palace Grounds undertaken in 1988 (Rodwell 1988; Thurley 1987) and later specific investigations, for example in Bishop Sherlock's Dining Room (Rodwell 1996).

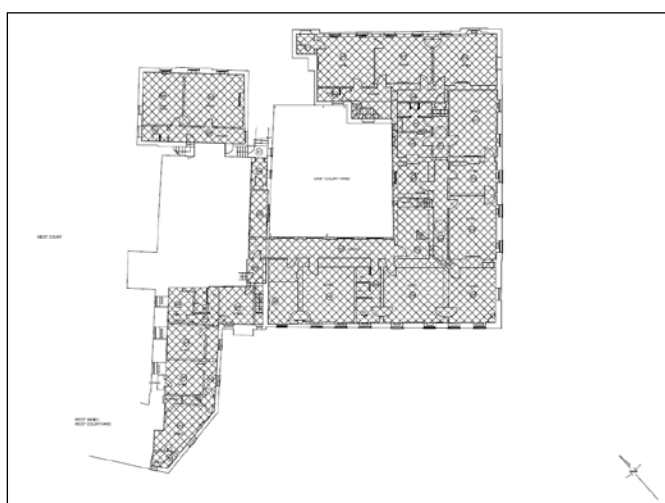
The Main Palace Building

The historic building survey was confined to areas where Phase I renovation works were taking place. This included some areas on the ground and first floors of the central core of the Palace, including Bishop Sherlock's Dining Room, and areas on the ground, first and second floors in the east courtyard wings (Figure 1).





b) First Floor (1F) Areas Surveyed



c) Second Floor (2F) Areas Surveyed

Figure 1: Fulham Palace – Main Areas of 2005 Historic Building Recording Survey

Key Observations

A number of key observations were made of construction techniques and phasing of the development of the East Courtyard wings, and the central core. These will be discussed by floor and room order, according to the room numbering system employed at Fulham Palace.

Ground Floor

The key areas investigated were Room 17 (Bishop Sherlock's Dining Room), adjoining areas in the West Courtyard North Range, and Room 35. Other areas investigated included the range of rooms on the south and east ranges of the East Courtyard, and the southern wing of the central core.

West Courtyard North Range (Rooms 14, 15)

Removal of sanitary ware in Room 14 revealed brickwork in c. 17th- to 19th-century 'grey stock' type (MoL fabric 3032), with reused 'Tudor type' brick (MoL fabric 3046). The east wall, where visible, was constructed of brick in fabric 3046, suggesting a potentially late medieval or Tudor construction, unless the bricks have been reused.

Bishop Sherlock's Dining Room (Room 17)

Substantial excavation and recording was undertaken in this room in 2005 as part of the programme of archaeological mitigation prior to renovation work, and has already been reported on briefly (Emery and Mayo 2008). The interior walls were also previously recorded in some detail by Rodwell (Rodwell 1996). Additional recording was made of the interior walls, including the N elevation, and the W elevation, including a section through the unblocked NW door.

In general, the observations support the detailed phasing development proposed by Rodwell (*ibid.*). Of most interest was the material recorded in plan as part of the archaeological mitigation, which showed several phases of development of the kitchen and the south-central fireplace, from the 18th century onwards (Figures 2 and 3). Also found during the excavation work was a substantial assemblage of plaster fragments, some apparently used, and presumably associated with the surviving plaster work commissioned by Bishop Sherlock (although this was not conclusively shown to be so). Many of the fragments showed elements that were comparable with the surviving decorative motifs, and some fragments had apparently been broken prior to use, as they showed no evidence of paint application. These elements are discussed elsewhere in this report, and are not discussed further here.

Aside from the above, some observations of note included the identification of brick fabrics used in the Sherlock extension. The North (exterior) wall had been constructed primarily of shallow frogged 'grey stock' brick with sharp arrises, (MoL Fabric 3032 and silty variant 3034 dimensions ?x 98-105 x 65-70mm). An earlier 'Tudor Type' orange, unfrogged brick (MoL fabric 3046) was also used, perhaps representing reused material from structures belonging to an earlier phase of the Palace. The 3032/3034 fabric group has a date range of c.1630 to c.1900, and their form and dimensions are consistent with a date of construction in the second half of the 18th century.

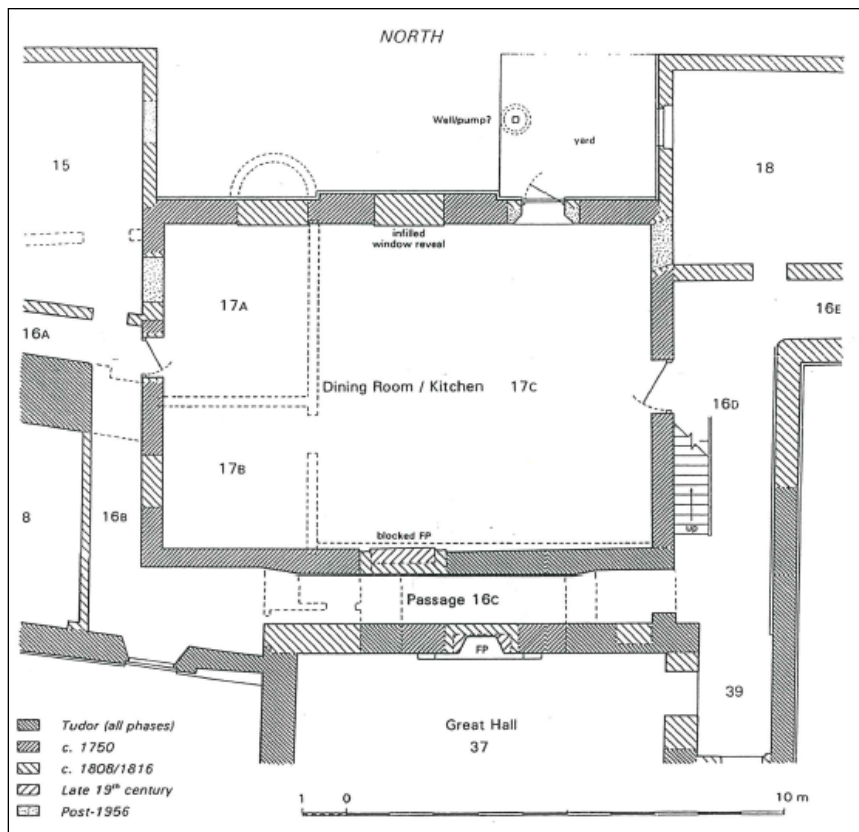


Figure 2: Phase plan of Bishop Sherlock's Dining Room, Ground Floor Level (after Rodwell 1996 fig. 8)

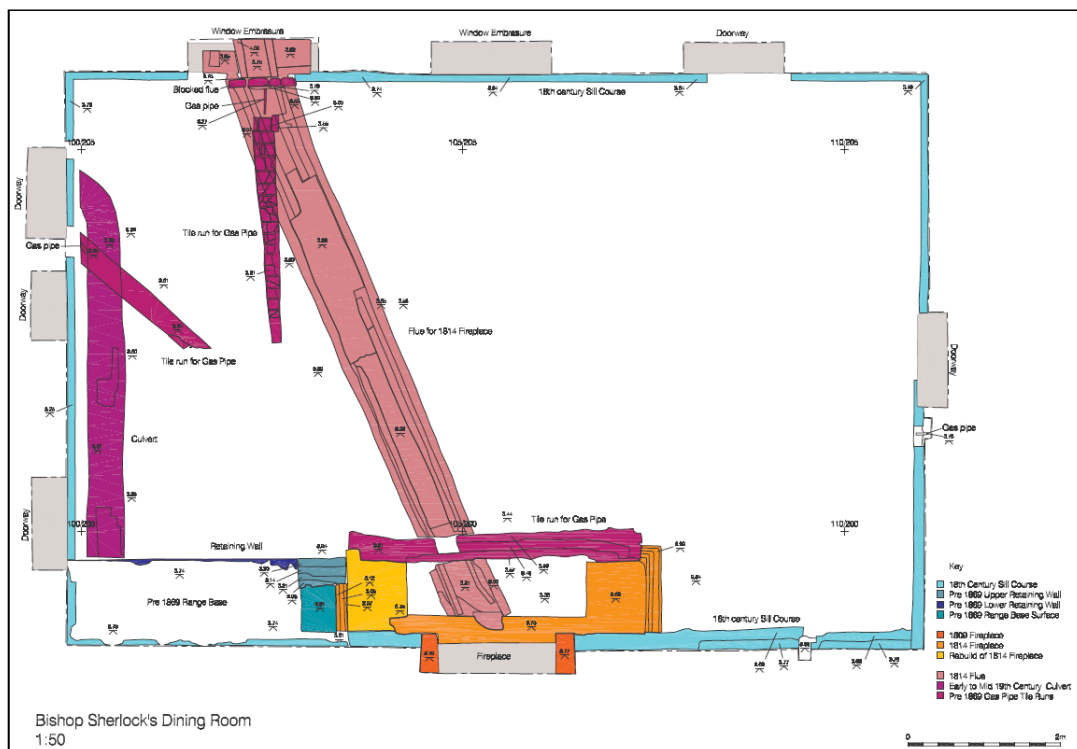


Figure 3: Bishop Sherlock's Dining Room, features recorded by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd in 2005 (after Emery and Mayo 2008 Figure 7)

Central Core South Wing (Rooms 34, 40, 43, 44, 45 and 47)

There is potentially some evidence in surviving brick fabrics revealed by opening-up works to shed light on the phasing and historic development of this area, particularly in the area of Rooms 45 and 47.



Figure 4: Possible Tudor Brickwork below later floor joists (Room 44 ↑E)

West Courtyard South Range (Room 52)

Investigative opening-up works to the 'Tudor' arched doorway on the south elevation of the west courtyard (leading to Room 52) exposed some of the material used in the construction of the doorway. It could be clearly seen that the majority of the west jamb had been reconstructed, seemingly using *ad hoc* materials, as had parts of the east jamb. However, it was noted that most of the east jamb was constructed of Greensand, cut to ashlar blocks, which is apparently original. The poor weathering qualities of this material meant that it was not used in great quantity for external work. The west jamb had been repaired in brick and rendered with a cement-based ('Roman' type, as opposed to Portland?) material similar in finish to the extruding porch shelter above, indicating that this work was contemporary. It is probable that this repair work was undertaken as part of the restoration of the West Courtyard by Bishop Blomfield in the 19th century (Figure 5).

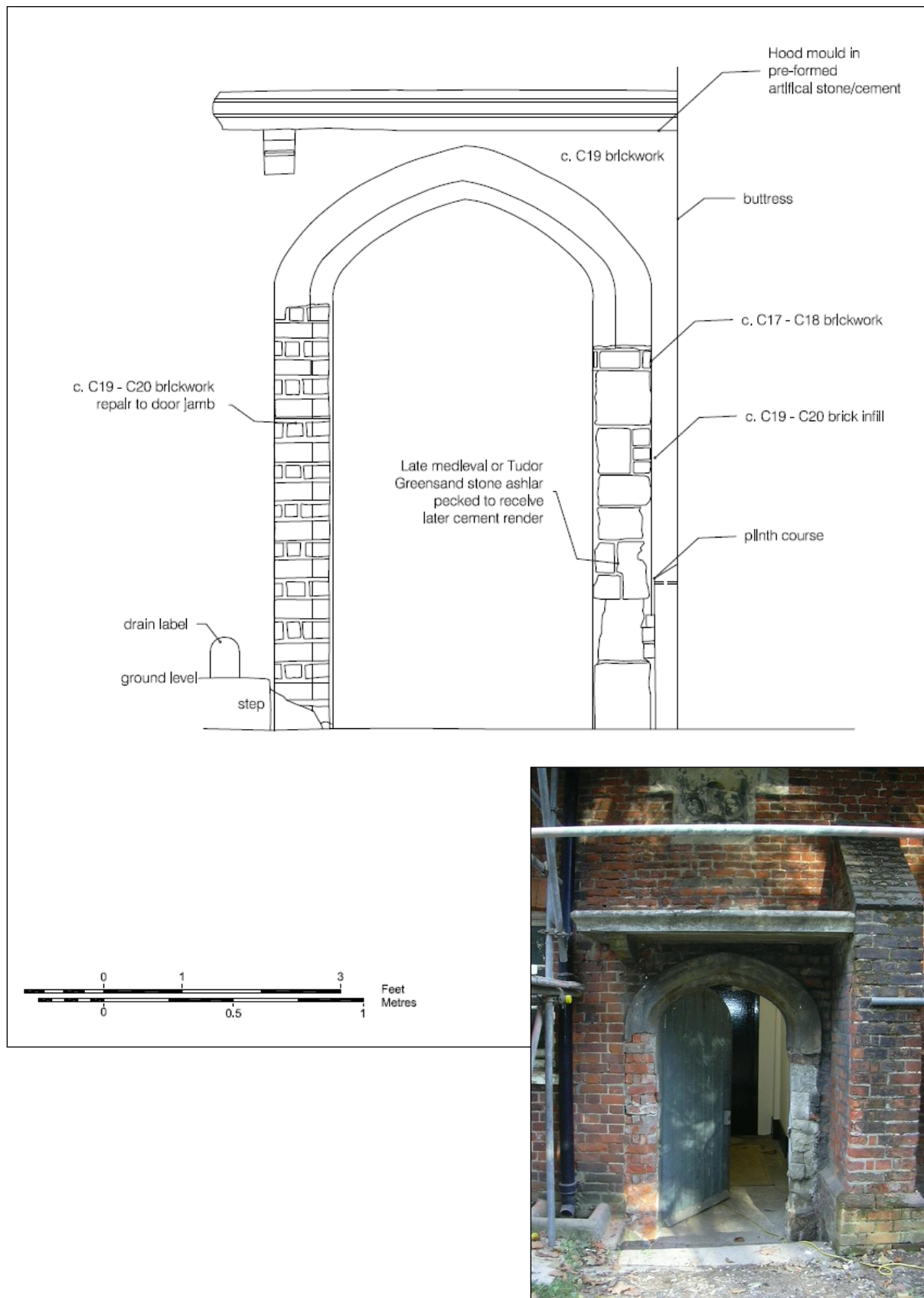


Figure 5: Detail of 'Tudor' doorway, West Courtyard, South Range, South Elevation

East Courtyard South Range (Rooms 28, 29, 30, 35 and 36)

Stripping-out of the stairwell in Room 35 exposed some of the brickwork, and potential changes in brick fabric suggest different building phases. The west wall in particular shows evidence for 'Tudor type' brickwork with pointing indicating that it was previously external (Figure 6). This corresponds with historic surveys by Stiff Leadbetter in 1764, and the Church Commissioners' survey of 1813 (see Figure 17).

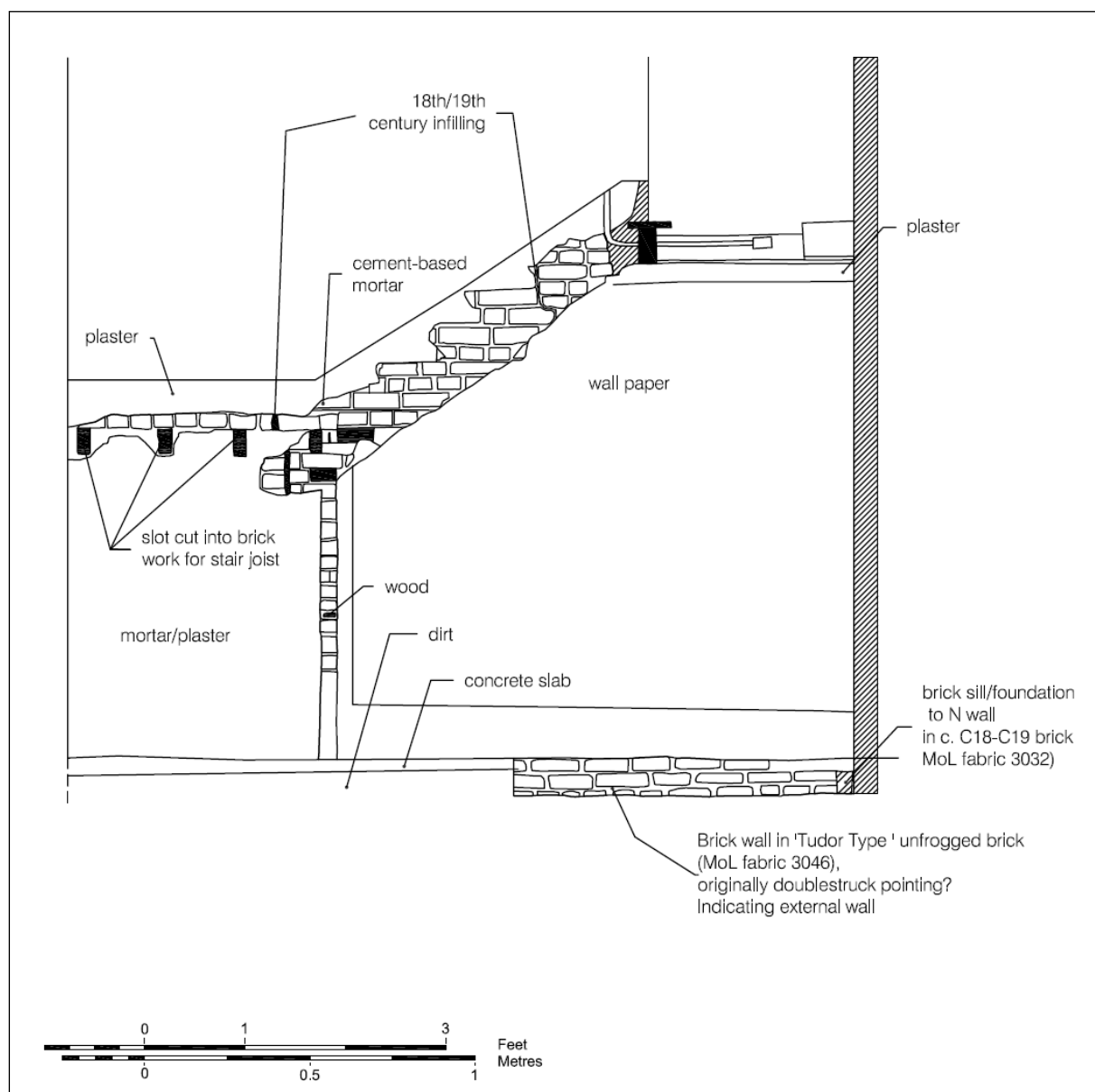


Figure 6: Room 35, east-facing, internal west elevation (Dwg. BRE6)

In Bishop Terrick's Dining Room (Room 29), early brick fabrics were also apparent in the internal elevation of the south (external) wall (Figure 7). These may relate to a former garden wall enclosing the East Courtyard, as indicated on the 1764 survey by Stiff Leadbetter (See Figure 17). Removal of floor boards to Room 30 (Terrick's Drawing Room) and Room 29 also revealed that there has been previous replacement of the historic fabric in this area (Figure 8). Construction techniques for the floors were recorded, as they were at several other places in the building.



Figure 7: Possible Tudor brickwork (lower courses) revealed by insertion of modern services (Room 29 ↑SW)



Figure 8: Bishop Terrick's Dining Room (Room 29 ↑S) Floor Details

East Courtyard East Range (Rooms 22 and 24)

No observations of note were made, as these rooms were not 'opened up' at the time of survey.

First Floor

The key areas investigated were the first floor of the Central Core South Wing, the western part of the East Court South Range, and the western part of the East Court North Range.

East Court North Range (Rooms 113-118)

Opening-up works in Room 116 exposed the brick fabric to the chimney-breast, which may possibly date to the second half of the 17th century, or early 18th century (MoL fabric 3032nr3046). There is a likelihood that this chimney was originally external to the building, as the revealed brickwork at the junction of the north and east walls shows brickwork of pre-1764 date, with external pointing. Abutting this is later brickwork relating to the remodelling of the N elevation of this range (Figure 9).

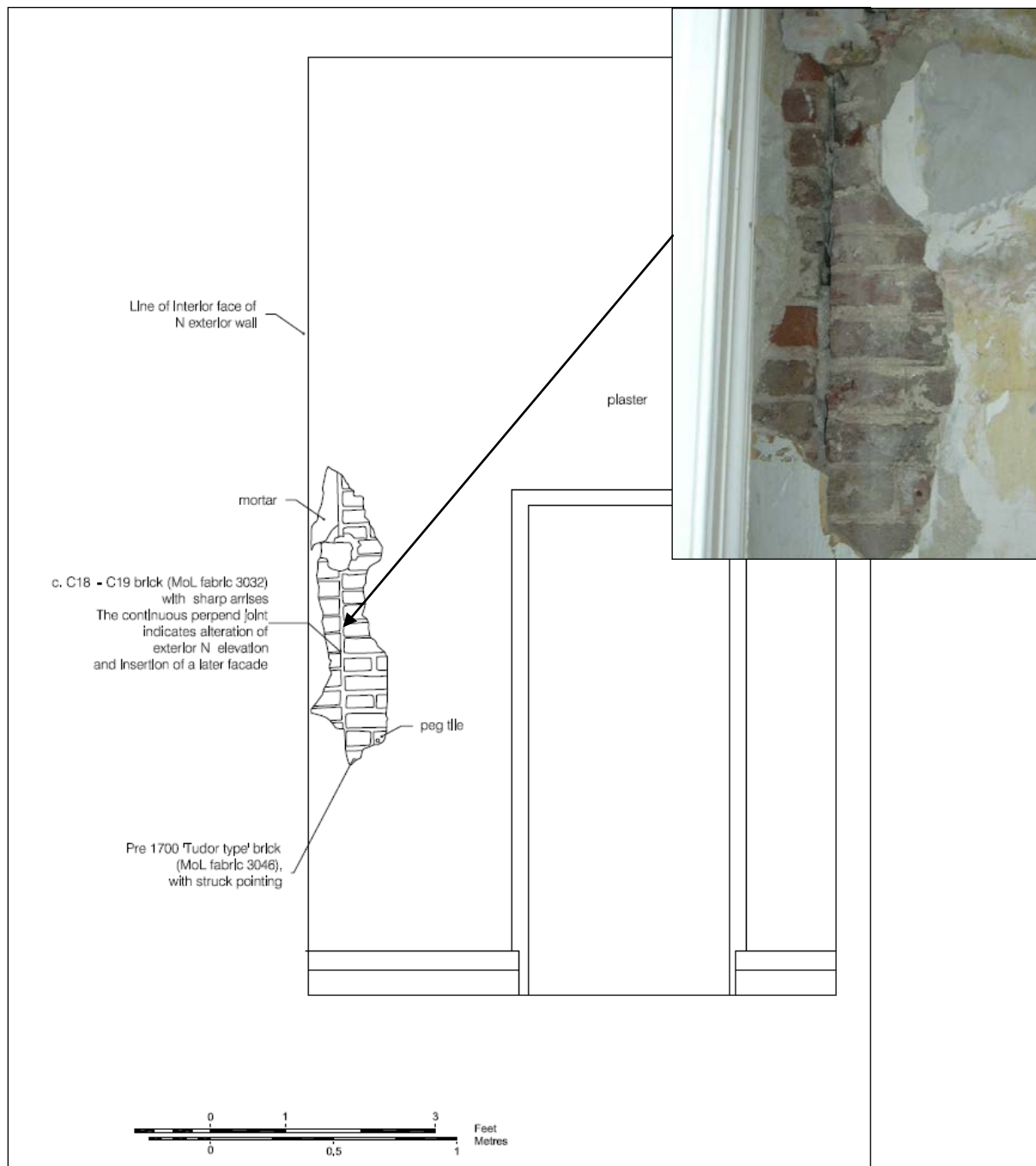


Figure 9: Detail of originally external wall (pre 1764) with struck pointing, and later North Elevation (Room 116 ↑E)

East Courtyard South and East Ranges (Rooms 120, 121 and 122)

Possible Tudor-period brickwork was observed in the south wall of Room 122 (MoL fabric 3046, unfrogged, dimensions 220 x 98-108 x 55-63mm), with thick lime-sand mortar jointing (c.10mm) and irregular English Bond. This supports the observations noted in Room 35 for the survival of a pre-18th-century block, and corresponds to the service range as surveyed by Leadbetter in 1764 (See Figure 17).

Central Core South Wing and Porch (Rooms 123 - 129)

Of particular interest was the evidence of a previously external wall, at the junction of Rooms 129 and 126. This wall was abutted by the small, mullioned window found at the southeast angle of the West Courtyard. The remains of the earlier wall would originally have extended to the east, roughly parallel to the south wall of the Great Hall. Early 'Tudor type' unfrogged and uneven brick (MoL fabric 3046) was bonded with thickly jointed lime-sand mortar, which had been 'double-struck' (also known as beak pointing). This almost certainly indicates a previously external wall in this location, and the use of double-struck pointing suggests an early Tudor date. It is possible, therefore, that the remains of this wall represent the southernmost external wall for the late 15th- to mid 16th-century kitchen range postulated by Rodwell (1988).



Figure 10: Late medieval or early Tudor brickwork with double-struck, or 'beak', pointing (Room 129)

Second Floor

The whole of the second floor of the East Court was investigated generally, with the exception of one or two rooms where work was in progress. Key observations included the nature of the construction for the timber vaulting of the double-height first-floor corridor, and further evidence for a 'Tudor' period external wall in Room 231. Also noted were techniques for floor construction, and partition wall construction.

Central Core North Wing (Rooms 200 - 207)

At the west end of Corridor 202, removal of boxing revealed an inserted stoneware drainpipe, used *ad*

hoc as a flue and leading to Bishop Sherlock's Dining Room. The pipe was stamped *Doulton Lambeth*, and possibly dated to between 1848 and 1864. This would make the flue arrangement probably contemporary with the construction a new kitchen range in 1867 by Bishop Tait. Brickwork exposed in Room 203 was seen to be in MoL fabrics 3032 and 3034, indicating a construction date of the 18th or early 19th centuries.

East Courtyard North Range (Rooms 208 - 214)

Investigations in this area were limited to general observations. Removal of floor boards in Rooms 213 and 214 revealed that a timber barrel vaulting technique was employed in the construction of the first-floor state rooms below (see Figure 12). An inserted doorway was noted in Room 214, and differential staining on revealed masonry may suggest a previous flue line, or possibly previously external wall line (Figure 11). In Room 211 typical carpentry techniques for the floors were noted. Boards were nailed directly onto NS running joists with laths for ceiling plaster underneath.



Figure 11: Room 214, differential staining on east (external) wall

East Courtyard East Range (Rooms 215 - 226)

Opening-up works in Rooms 216, 218, 225 and 226 revealed brickwork of probable 18th- to 19th-century date (MoL fabric 3032). In Room 219 and 220 a different carpentry technique was noted for the floors, with boards laid onto battens rather than directly onto joists, and planks underneath the joists for fixing laths, possibly indicating a different phase of construction to the north range.

East Courtyard South Range (Rooms 227 - 231)

The removal of floorboards in Corridor 227 provided an opportunity to observe the construction of the vaulting for the double-height corridor on the ground floor. Where observed, this was entirely executed in timber. The form of the vault was determined by a timber frame, acting as a former for the barrel shape, and executed with wood laths. Where the timber arches were tied into walls, these were supported by brick arches constructed of a double course of bricks on edge (Figure 9). The brick fabrics used were observed to be 'grey stock' types of probable 18th- or 19th-century date (MoL fabrics 3032 and 3034).



Figure 12: Floor void above the East Court South range, second floor corridor (Room 227), revealing the timber vaulting for double-height ground floor corridor (↑E)

An inscription was observed on the westernmost window of Corridor 227, facing into the East Courtyard. This was not observed at the time of the survey, as the window had been obscured by a protective covering of hardboard, but was discovered later. The inscription indicates a programme of glazing replacement or repair, carried out by one William Bourn (or Bourne?) between 1790 and 1828:

Wm Bourn May 15 1790

+1805

+1810

1820

1828

Also of interest were the locations of previously blocked fireplaces in Room 229 and, especially, Room 231. Here there was further evidence for the external wall with early brickwork noted in the corresponding rooms on the first and ground floor (Figure 11). This wall had been altered with the building of the second floor, including the insertion of a fireplace, the surrounding bricks of which are of a type that would be contemporary with a construction date of the mid-18th to early 19th centuries (MoL fabrics 3032 and 3034).

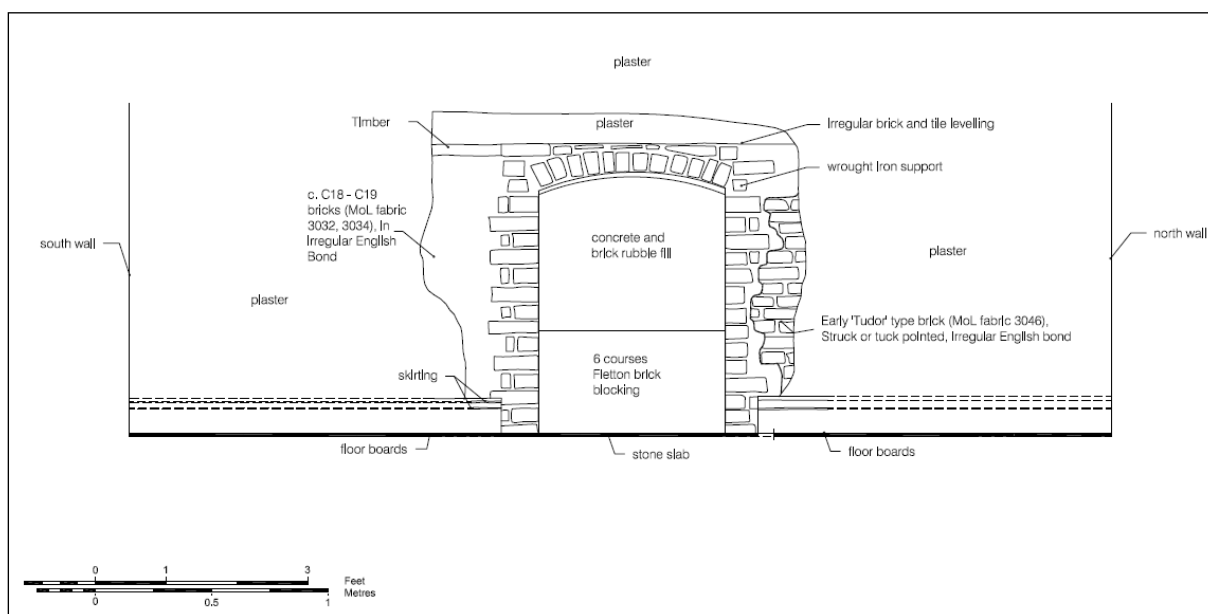


Figure 13: Room 231, west internal elevation, early brickwork and blocked fireplace revealed

Stripping of wallplaster in Room 231 had also exposed typical stud-and-lath construction for the partition walls in the northwest corner (Figure 11). This technique was noted generally elsewhere. Vertical studs, approximately 4¼ x 2½ inches thick were generally spaced about one foot apart (laths were cut approximately to this length). The laths were affixed generally with square-section iron nails, and covered with lime-sand plaster, bonded with hair (probably horsehair).



Figure 14: Stripped-off plaster revealing typical studwork and lath wall construction (Room 231 ↑NW)



Figure 15: Brickwork with later build above rooms 230 & 231 (Room 227 ↑S)

Central core South Wing (Rooms 232 - 244)

Removal of floorboards in Rooms 240-244 revealed the floor joists to be similar in all rooms,

indicating that they were contemporary in their construction. Here the carpentry consisted of boards laid directly onto E-W-aligned joists, with laths attached directly to the underside of the joists, and plaster beneath, although in areas this had been replaced with fire retardant panels. Eighteenth- or 19th-century brick (MoL fabric 3032) was observed in Room 243, while a later alteration to Room 239 was observed, with the use of machine-pressed bricks (MoL fabric 3035) in the west wall, indicating a 19th- or 20th-century date.



a)

b)

Figure 16: Construction details, (a) Room 239 – stud wall; (b) Room 240 – ceiling laths

Conclusions

There was limited opportunity for detailed observation, due to the fact that restoration work was in progress at the time of the survey. Despite this, investigation of opened-up areas within the East Courtyard and central core particularly revealed substantial evidence for alterations and extensions.

Three key areas were noted, with definite evidence for external walls executed in earlier brick fabric. These locations have been compared with other evidence of the historic plan form of the Palace. Figure 17 shows approximate overlays of the surveys by Stiff Leadbetter in 1764 and the Church Commissioners in 1813, to the modern ground plan as surveyed in 2005 (Figure 17). While these overlays are approximate only, there is a clear correlation between the 1764 layout of the Palace and previously external walls observed in Room 116 and Room 35. It seems apparent that the thick

chimney stack in the east wall of Room 116 was originally external.

Most interesting perhaps is the revealing of 'Tudor type' brickwork in Room 129, which has 'double-struck', or 'beak', pointing. This pointing technique is generally considered to belong to the earlier Tudor period, and would correspond very well with the supposed construction of the earliest surviving part of the Palace – the Great Hall. The only other location for this pointing technique was seen in the foundations of the west wall of Room 35. A clear rebuild is indicated above the 'Tudor' bricks, indicating that the wall had previously stood to first-floor height only. It seems to be abutted by, rather than abutting, the single light casement window at the angle of the Central range and the south range of the West Courtyard, identified as being of 16th-century date (Thurley 1987, 7).

The location of the 'Tudor' wall in Room 129, and also of the foundations in Room 35, would therefore seem to indicate the extent of the late 15th-century service range, postulated by Rodwell (1988, Figure 18). It is thought that the kitchen range was originally constructed as a separate building to the hall with the service range in between (Thurley 1987, 8). A thick wall, forming the north side of an awkwardly angled stairwell, before continuing on the same alignment to form the rear N wall and main chimney breast of the Tudor kitchen, is shown in the same location as that observed in Room 129, on both the 1764 and 1813 surveys. Given the awkward arrangement of the stairwell, it is not too difficult to imagine the chimney to the kitchen as originally external, and the stairwell as an 'infill' construction between the two structures, possibly built at the same time as the West Court.

For later periods, there is some evidence for minor alterations and adjustments to room layouts, particularly on the second floor ranges of the East Court. Repairs and replacements to floor joist supports were also noted in the ground floor of the East Court South Range, and the sequence of alterations in Bishop Sherlock's Dining Room up to the mid 19th century has been demonstrated archaeologically. Elsewhere, comparison of carpentry techniques used in floors, joists and other detailing such as architraves, coving and window frames, may also indicate different phases of construction.

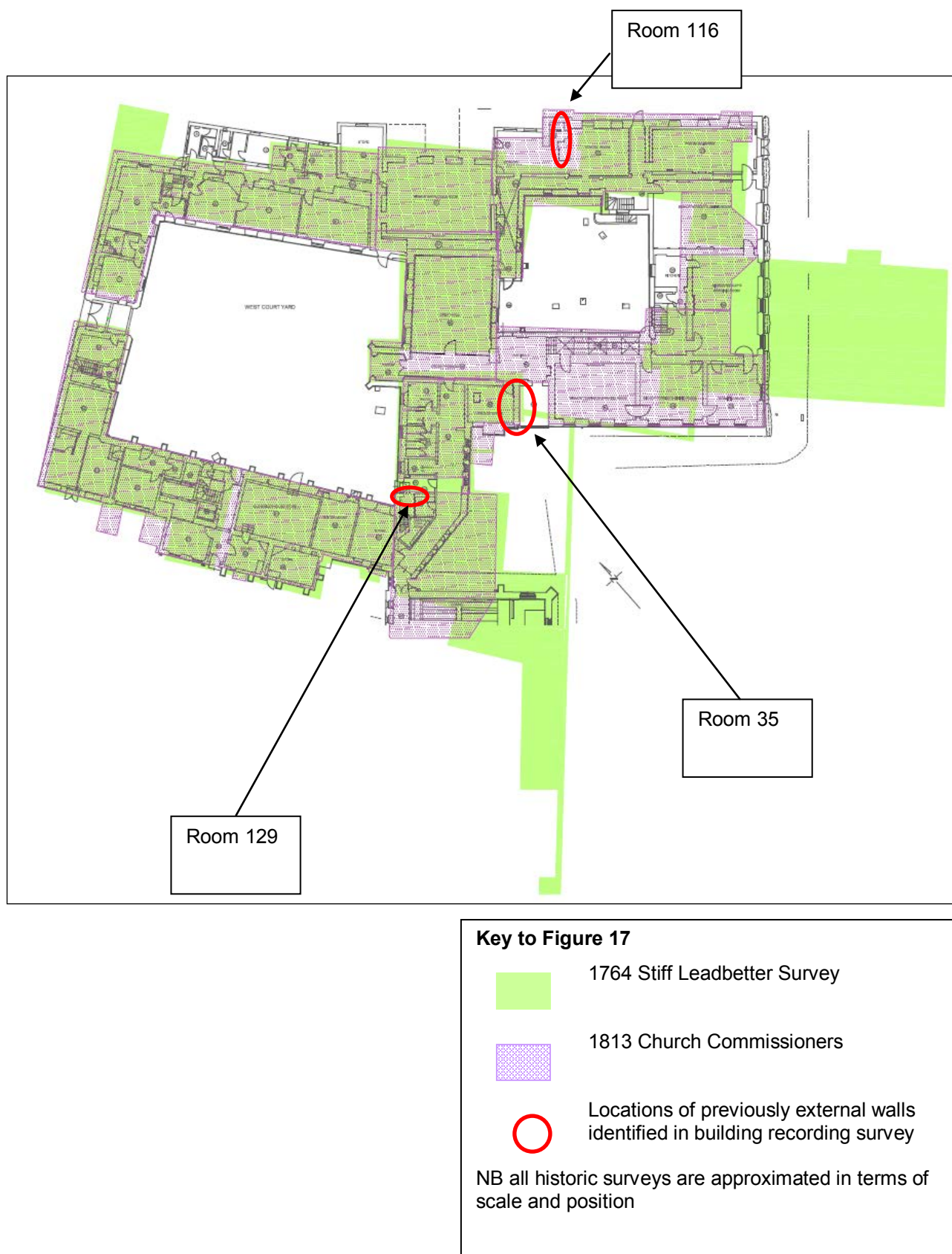


Figure 17: Overlay of current floor plan with 18th- and 19th-century surveys

Recommendations for further study

It is recommended that the historical phases of construction proposed by Thurley (1987) and Rodwell (1988) be reassessed on the basis of recent observations. A very useful exercise would be to digitise historic surveys of the Palace, and overlay these with modern survey data. This analysis of possible historic wall locations, combined with the identification of brick fabrics, should help to confirm some of the proposed phases of development for the Palace.

Should the opportunity arise, it is recommended that a similar approach to historic building recording be undertaken during any planned renovation of the West Court. It is considered that, despite the limitations associated with a 'watching brief' type observation, such as described above, a significant amount of information regarding techniques of construction, phasing and survival of early fabric, can be gleaned from this approach.

It is recommended that the results of the building recording exercise, and further analysis, be included as part of any publication of the archaeological investigations undertaken as part of the Fulham Palace Renovation Project. It is further recommended that this analysis and reporting should be as holistic as possible, and should be undertaken only after the final phase (Phase III) of the restoration project is completed.

Gothick Lodge (Trenches 98-99)

Three distinct *in situ* masonry features were observed in Trench 98 (Figure 18). An earlier masonry feature [1435] was overlain by the foundation of the Lodge [1433], which in turn was abutted by a masonry drain [1430]. This drain was subsequently truncated by a stoneware drainpipe [1427].

The earlier foundation [1435] was constructed of different materials, but mainly utilising an orange-red soft sandy brick, unfrogged with rounded arrises, sunken margins and uneven bases (dimensions typically 225-228x108-111x58-63mm). These were interpreted as MoL 'Tudor' type fabric 3033 or 3046, with a date range of c.1450-1700 based on the brick dimensions. Also present were small amounts of Kentish rag rubblestone (MoL fabric 3107), probably representing opportunistic use of materials to hand in the foundation. The location and orientation of this wall suggests that it may represent the foundation of a Tudor granary shown on the Stiff Leadbetter surveys of 1762-4 (Rodwell 1988, figure 32). This building is also identified in the Parliamentary Survey of 1647 (*ibid.*).

Both the foundation wall and the drain were constructed of dark reddish-orange sandy brick, shallow-frogged with sharp arrises, in a local variant of MoL fabric 3032, with dimensions 200-220x100x60mm. The drain also utilised unglazed reddish-orange earthenware floor tiles for the top cover in a variant of MoL fabric 3047, with dimensions c.340x330x40mm. Pan tiles in MoL fabric 2279

were utilised in the base. The use of the same bricks, and a similar light grey sand/lime mortar in the foundations and the drain indicates that they were contemporary, although the drain is stratigraphically later. It is truncated by a late 19th- or early 20th-century salt-glazed stoneware drainpipe [1427] (MoL fabric LONS).

Trench 99 also revealed the foundations of the Gothick Lodge, in the same materials and construction as that observed in Trench 98.

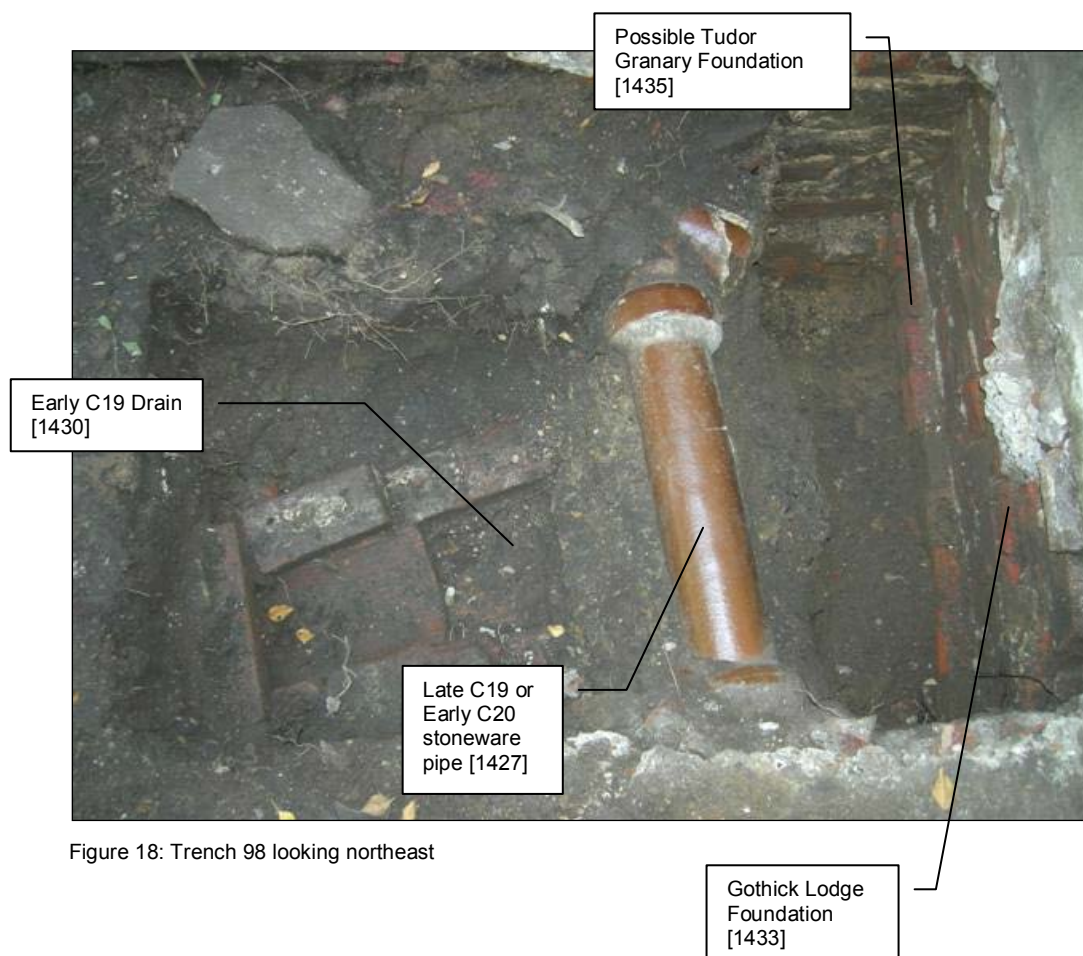


Figure 18: Trench 98 looking northeast

Moat Sluice Gate (Trench 100)

A north-south aligned brick wall [1504] formed the (lower) level of the retaining wall around the sluice structure. It was constructed with a variety of different bricks (mainly MoL fabric 3032, with examples of MoL fabric 3034 and some reused bricks from the fabric 3033 group) and bonded with a grey lime/sand mortar. Brick dimensions for the main, dark purple-red fabric 3032, and related silty purple-red fabric 3034, were typically 218-225x98-104x63-67mm; frogging was not visible, but the bricks had relatively sharp arrises. The earlier bricks of the fabric 3033 group were abraded, and possibly reused. The broad date range for the fabric 3032 is considered to be 1630-1900. This would therefore represent an early use of this fabric, if the lower wall relates to the known date of construction for the sluice in 1618 (Rodwell 1988). However, on the basis of brick dimensions, and the presence of well-

formed bricks with fairly sharp arrises (*i.e.* lacking the characteristics of earlier 'Tudor' type bricks) the age range of the wall is suggested to be between 1780 and 1850. This would tie in with a documented date of rebuilding for the sluice in 1842 following a flood (*ibid.*) and would explain the presence of apparently earlier and abraded brick in the fabric 3033 group as material reused from the original structure.

The masonry structure [1505] above consisted almost entirely of frogged yellow 'London Stock' brick (MoL fabric 3035, dated 1780-1920) supporting the cast-iron winding mechanism [1510]. The brickwork is capped on the visible supporting wing wall and around the base of the winding mechanism with a white oolitic limestone identified as Portland Stone. The structure [1505] was bonded with a Portland cement-based mortar. This type of bonding material was first patented in England by Joseph Aspdin in 1824 (http://www.cement.org/basics/concretebasics_history.asp). It was being produced commercially by his son William in 1838 in Gateshead and London (Ashurst & Ashurst 1988), but was not in widespread use until the 1850s and the structure is therefore thought to date to between 1820 and 1895. It is probably contemporary with the Bishops Park section of the Thames embankment in c.1893, which was constructed as part of the creation of the park (Figures 19 & 20). The sluice in its final form is clearly shown on the 1894-6 Second Edition Ordnance Survey, and therefore must have been constructed by this date (Figure 21).



Figure 19: S elevation of moat sluice



Figure 20: N elevation of moat sluice and eastern wing wall

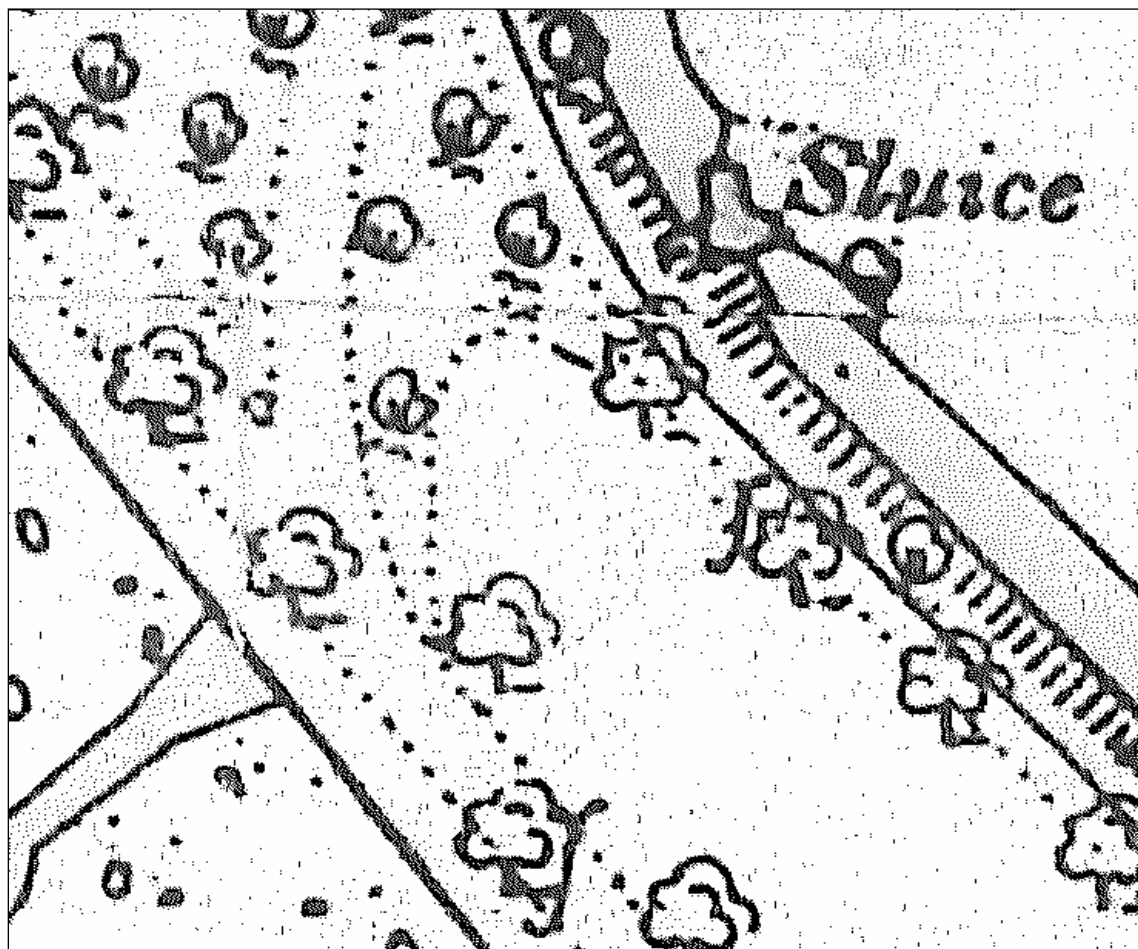


Figure 21: 1894-6 Second Edition Ordnance Survey

Historic Buiding Descriptions

Moat Bridge

The Moat Bridge is a grade II listed 15th-century medieval bridge which crosses a moated enclosure of 13th-century date (Figure 22). The Moat Bridge formed the principal historic entrance onto the site and is strongly associated with the principal approach to the Western Courtyard of Fulham Palace. The moat had been infilled between 1921-24, obscuring the lower section of the bridge but leaving the parapet walls and their triangular copings, still visible. A pair of early 19th-century Gothick-style piers with traceried panels are positioned toward the western end of the bridge at its roadside junction. The ashlar block parapet walls and copings were both photographed and drawn in elevation during recording works in March 2011. This survey, including a transverse section through the bridge structure and a photographic record, carried out in April 2011, was extended to the entire bridge once it was fully revealed. The bridge was shown to be an accommodation bridge with a single central two centred Gothick pointed arch of three principal recessed orders and spandrels faced with regular, flush ashlar blocks laid as half lap in regular courses ($4\frac{1}{2}$) below a moulded stone brattished string defining the base of the parapet wall. The ashlar blocks used for the parapet walls were considerably larger than those used for the bridge facing, suggesting a reworking of the parapet, possibly when the Gothick piers were added and the lodge built in the early 19th century. The two-centred arch was turned in gauged ashlar blocks and sprung from plinths which formed stopped ends to the arch. The abutments were built in red brick laid in English bond. The bridge bed was latterly resurfaced using tarmac, although this appears to overly stone cobbles, still visible along the edges.



Figure 22: Moat Bridge, southwest facing

Gothick Lodge

The Gothick Lodge is a grade II listed early 19th-century lodge house, built over one and a half storeys in an eccentric Tudor-Gothic 'cottage orne' architectural style to the designs of J. B. Papworth (1775-1874). The lodge is laid out to an asymmetrical floor plan incorporating a circular tower with a conical roof and an imposing off-centre four-shafted barley-twist Tudor-style chimney stack. A plain single storey range adjoins the lodge along its north-eastern side. The elevations were built of brick in Flemish bond and rendered using an 'ashlar' lime plaster. The steeply pitched roofs, both gable ended and hipped, were covered in plain tiles, while the eaves of the gable dormers and gable ends were finished with decorative openwork timber bargeboards. A crenellated bay window of three lights with ogee tracery in oolitic limestone overlooks the moat, while similar but slightly plainer window openings with hooded labels are present within the south-eastern elevation at ground floor and in the attic dormer. The principal entrance was set back behind a gabled porch built with a four-centred arch, hooded label and decorative spandrels below a stone plaque with an ogee head and pinnacles bearing arms of the Bishop of London. The porch incorporated a vaulted ceiling with applied ribs and a central decorative boss. The single storey range to the north-east was plain and appears to have been a later accretion. As part of the survey works the Lodge was photographed both externally and internally in during a visit in April 2012 and after the exterior of the Lodge had been conserved.

The interior has been considerably altered on the ground floor, to the extent that few original fixtures or fittings, apart from door architraves and an oak door within a four-centred arch, survived. This was much the case on the first floor where fixtures such as architraves and skirtings had remained as did the surround, hearth and ornate cast-iron fireplace within the principal attic room. The turret or stair tower, which provided access to the attic rooms, was built with a spiral stair which retained its original oak treads and balustrade.

Former Stable Buildings

The current stable building is built on the site of a Tudor precursor, altered in the 1760s as part of Leadbetter's improvements to the palace complex, but mainly destroyed by fire and rebuilt in 1873. The former stable buildings (latterly garages) are a five bay by one bay linear range aligned on an east-west orientation and built over a single storey but with a central hayloft rising above the eaves line along both long elevations. The stable block is built in the Classical revival style of architecture and although symmetrical in plan, is asymmetrical in appearance with a mix of hipped and gable ended roofs (east to west) and inconsistent fenestration to the north facing facade. All elevations of the stable were drawn in detail, the tack room planned and the building photographically recorded during December and January 2010/2011. The principal elevation is built in Flemish bond using yellow London stock bricks and incorporates a pair of Diocletian style window openings with gauged red brick arches and 19th-century casements within the eastern bays. The western bays include a segmental headed 19th-century mullioned casement window and three pairs of inserted 20th-century full height garage doors. Further inserted garage doors are present below the central gable hayloft

and between the two Diocletian windows to the east. The hayloft has a large central opening with a two-leaf plank door, below a gable with herringbone boarding. The southern rear elevation is built using similar bricks but it is constructed in English Bond. The long elevation is mainly closed apart from two 19th-century casements within segmental arched openings, central to the ground floor and attic/hayloft. A corbelled brick stack, rising mid-wall, had been inserted into the rear elevation, west of the central bay, while evidence of grates just below the eaves line (latterly blocked) formerly ventilated the eastern stable bays. The roof structure is slate covered and has a gable parapet with brick kneelers at the western end wall and a hipped end to the east end. The roof is built in-line but crossed centrally by the hayloft. Internal inspection showed that the main roof, though boarded out, was a clasped side purlin roof with straight ties, a low collar and a central king bolt and the roof over the central bays was a lighter construction of common rafters and a thin ridge plank.

The remains of a yellow brick floor laid in a decorative herringbone pattern survived adjacent to east bays. Internally the western bays retained evidence for horse troughs along the rear wall and parts of an original brick floor with integral urine gutter. The eastern bays similarly retain remnants of a herringbone brick floor. The central bay provided access to an adjacent Tack room; a small office with vertical tongue and groove softwood boarding upon the walls heated by a Georgian style cast-iron fire place with a plain surround. The hay loft, reached by an original stair from the central bay below, comprised a timber boarded chamber to south and store room to the east. The building was abutted on its western side by walls, described as mid/late 16th century in English bond. However, the eastern section is thought to date to the late 18th to early 19th century and the top of the east wall rebuilt during the late 19th century. The wall was photographed during the survey using rectified photography and sections of its elevation were drawn in detail.

The Bothy

The bothy is a Grade II listed linear range of garden storage and garden ancillary buildings thought to have been originally constructed during the early 19th century in c.1821 (Figures 23& 24). The bothy follows the extramural curve of the walled garden, the latter dating from c.1766-1800 and predating its construction, and are brick and tile construction built up against the northern side of the wall. The bothy comprises a single contemporary lean-to structure to the north of and abutting the garden wall, which is in turn sandwiched between the bothy and the glass house/Vinery buildings to the south. The bothy incorporates a series of small rooms or spaces, all a single bay in depth, including a pot store, potting shed, boiler room, seed store etc and is mainly constructed using a stock brick laid in Flemish bond. Analysis has shown that the central bays or rooms were built during the original construction phase in c.1816-28 while the outer bays were later additions or rebuilding events post dating the 1850s.



Figure 23: Exterior of Bothy, facing southeast



Figure 24: Interior of Bothy, facing northwest

The bothy was in a ruinous state at the time of the survey, but it was generally constructed of unsubstantial brickwork of half brick width and with a tiled lean-to roof, which in some areas had collapsed and lost its pan and/or plain tile roof covering. As part of the survey works carried out during November 2010 the footprint and internal features of the bothy were fully recorded in plan and a photographic record maintained. Some 19th-century internal features had survived including examples of internal timber doors, shelving, small stoves, fireplaces and a boiler pit used for heating the bothy and the adjacent Vinery. The rooms reused for staff accommodation (B01.01-3) had had their window openings rebuilt and concrete lintels inserted, similar modifications were seen in the form of concrete screed floors, although brick floors laid on bed as stretcher courses survived in (B01.04 propagation room, B01.06 gardener's office) and on edge in the seed store B01.05. Scarring within the brick floor of B01.04 shows that this large room was former subdivided, east of the doorway, into two separate rooms. A corner fireplace and an area of adjacent brick flooring in room B01.08 suggest the former location of a small gardener's office area. This lay just to the west of a former planting bed area. Central to the bothy was the former boiler house, which retained evidence of the brick base and the rear of the boiler flue stack. Extensive rebuilding in this area using Fletton type bricks may suggest a 20th-century reworking.

Vinery

The vinery was constructed in c.1821-1828 within the circuit of the walled garden and against the internal curve of the garden wall. It is built up against the wall and has associations with the bothy, a broadly contemporary structure built adjacent to and along the outer circuit of the wall (Figures 25 & 26). The vinery or former glasshouses comprises three principal bays, a forward set central section of 4 bays, flanked by slightly narrower ranges of 8 bays in width to the east and west. The central section was also slightly taller than the side bays, which also were built with a slight camber to along the wall roof junction. The vinery closely follows the curvature of the garden wall, to which it abuts, and are constructed using brick-built dwarf walls supporting a construction of timber framing with mono-pitch lean-to roof structures and (formerly) glass panes (removed at time of survey and stored in the bothy).

The vinery was in a ruinous state at the time of the survey but was recorded in plan, section and in elevation during a period spanning October 2009-February 2010 and June to March 2011 and photographically during November 2010. Remnants of ashlar render were present on the rear wall of the vinery, particularly in the central and western ranges. Their character using an ashlar form, suggests a classical influence and accordingly a later Georgian/Regency date. The render was crossed at regular intervals by vertical nailed timber batons, added to support the timber trelliswork for the vines. The absence of render in the eastern bays, supports the documentary inference that these were bays were used differently as a pinery/vinery (Brown 2009). Excavation of an evaluation trench along the front of these eastern bays also uncovered a series of subterranean arches built into the base of the foundation/dwarf walls. The arches were a rough brick construction of two on-edge



Figure 25: Vinery, facing southeast



Figure 26: Vinery, facing west
courses, which sprang from a stepped out brick plinth/foundation. Their presence in this area and a

feature recorded as a probable pine pit (pineapples) within the eastern bays may support this notion of an alternative use for this area.

Evidence of makers' marks on door handles and a nameplate on a door latch revealed at least part of the frame of the Vinery was manufactured and constructed by John Weeks & Co. Ltd. of Chelsea. This provides an accurate date of between 1897, when Weeks became a limited company and 1908 when it is thought to have ceased trading (Brown 2009). The frame was a simple construction of deep section timber, utilising common rafters supported using a birds moth joint by a continuous top plate along the low frame of southern front elevation. Cast-iron brackets were added at the plate junction for extra strength and addition support was achieved by vertical posts added mid span and lateral bracing from iron rods. The frame also incorporated an intricate winding mechanism to remotely open and close ventilating hopper windows thought to be broadly contemporary with the later 19th to early 20th-century date for the main frame. The remains of a large circular water tank was present within the central range and the remnants of an internal heater radiator system were also evident across the vinery.

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Appendix 18: OASIS Form (Phases IIc, II d & II e)

| | |
|--|---|
| OASIS ID: preconst1-159588 | |
| Project details | |
| Project name | FULHAM PALACE, BISHOP'S AVENUE, SW6 6EA, LB HAMMERSMITH AND FULHAM: PHASE 2 RESTORATION AND REVIVAL PROJECT |
| Short description of the project | An archaeological watching brief was carried out between October 2009 and August 2013 by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. at Fulham Palace, Bishop's Avenue, London, SW6 6EA, London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham during works related to the Phase II Restoration and Revival Project. A total of 217 trenches were monitored during this period of the work. Evidence of Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age activity was attested to by the presence of residual finds of pottery and worked flint. A Roman ditch and pit were observed underneath the east lawn. Substantial timber remains dated to the 13th century were identified within the moat and suggest the presence of a wooden bridge crossing the moat at this time. A ragstone wall foundation dated to this period was also discovered in the stable yard. The same area provided evidence of a late medieval to Tudor period structure being present prior to the later stable block, along with further timbers of this date within the moat. Portions of the Housekeeper's building and the State Wing were also identified dating to this period and into the 17th century. Additionally 18th- and 19th-century phases of the stable block were recorded alongside 19th-century foundations of the Coachman's Lodge, the Gothick Lodge, the lavatories in the East Courtyard, the vinery and bothy, and the moat bridge. |
| Project dates | Start: 08-10-2009 End: 07-08-2013 |
| Previous/future work | Yes / Yes |
| Any associated project reference codes | FLB03 - Sitecode |
| Type of project | Recording project |
| Site status | Scheduled Monument (SM) |
| Current Land use | Other 2 - In use as a building |
| Monument type | DITCH Roman |
| Monument type | PIT Roman |
| Monument type | DITCHES Medieval |
| Monument type | WALLS Medieval |
| Monument type | PITS Medieval |
| Monument type | BRIDGE Medieval |

| | |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Monument type | DITCH Post-medieval |
| Monument type | STAKEHOLES Post-medieval |
| Monument type | WALLS Post-medieval |
| Monument type | PITS Post-medieval |
| Monument type | BRIDGE Post-medieval |
| Monument type | POSTHOLES Post-medieval |
| Monument type | SOAKAWAYS Post-medieval |
| Monument type | CULVERTS Post-medieval |
| Monument type | QUARRY PITS Post-medieval |
| Monument type | PATHS Post-medieval |
| Monument type | SURFACES Post-medieval |
| Monument type | ROBBER CUTS Post-medieval |
| Significant Finds | POTTERY Late Prehistoric |
| Significant Finds | POTTERY Roman |
| Significant Finds | COINS Roman |
| Significant Finds | CBM Roman |
| Significant Finds | POTTERY Medieval |
| Significant Finds | CBM Medieval |
| Significant Finds | TIMBERS Medieval |
| Significant Finds | POTTERY Post-medieval |
| Significant Finds | CBM Post-medieval |
| Significant Finds | GLASS Post-medieval |
| Significant Finds | TIMBERS Post-medieval |
| Significant Finds | CLAY TOBACCO PIPES Post-medieval |
| Significant Finds | ANIMAL BONE Post-medieval |
| Significant Finds | HUMAN BONE Post-medieval |
| Significant Finds | SMALL FINDS Post-medieval |
| Significant Finds | LITHICS Late Mesolithic |
| Significant Finds | LITHICS Early Neolithic |
| Investigation type | "Part Excavation", "Watching Brief" |
| Prompt | Scheduled Monument Consent |

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Prompt | Listed Building Consent |
| Project location | |
| Country | England |
| Site location | GREATER LONDON HAMMERSMITH AND FULHAM FULHAM FULHAM PALACE, BISHOPS AVENUE, LONDON |
| Postcode | SW6 6EA |
| Study area | 19000.00 Square metres |
| Site coordinates | TQ 2420 7635 51 0 51 28 19 N 000 12 41 W Point |
| Height OD / Depth | Min: 0.86m Max: 3.70m |
| Project creators | |
| Name of Organisation | Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd |
| Project brief originator | Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd |
| Project design originator | LB Hammersmith and Fulham |
| Project director/manager | Chris Mayo |
| Project supervisor | Iain Bright |
| Type of sponsor/funding body | Local Authority |
| Name of sponsor/funding body | London Borough of Hammersmith & Fulham |
| Project archives | |
| Physical Archive recipient | Fulham Palace Museum |
| Physical Archive ID | FLB03 |
| Physical Contents | "Glass","Human Bones","Metal","Wood","Worked stone/lithics","Animal Bones","Ceramics" |
| Digital Archive recipient | Fulham Palace Museum |
| Digital Archive ID | FLB03 |
| Digital Contents | "none" |

| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Digital Media available | "Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text" |
| Paper Archive recipient | Fulham Palace Museum |
| Paper Archive ID | FLB03 |
| Paper Contents | "none" |
| Paper Media available | "Context sheet","Correspondence","Drawing","Matrices","Miscellaneous Material","Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey","Unpublished Text" |
| Project bibliography 1 | |
| Publication type | Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript) |
| Title | AN ASSESSMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS UNDERTAKEN DURING THE PHASE I AND II RESTORATION AND REVIVAL PROJECT AT FULHAM PALACE, BISHOPS AVENUE, LONDON SW6 6EA, LB HAMMERSMITH AND FULHAM |
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