

# *Sutton Archaeological Services*

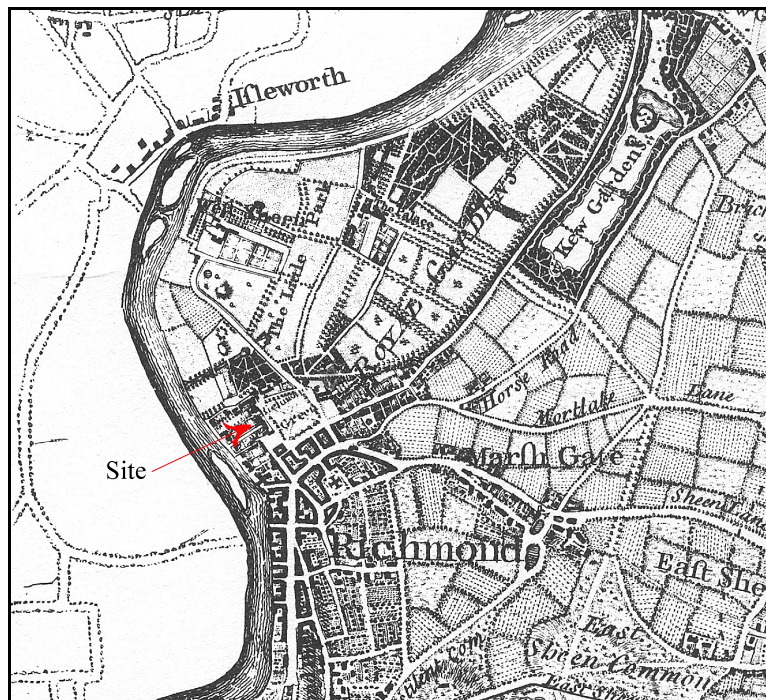
## Archaeological Report

on

1 Old Palace Place,  
Richmond Green, Richmond-on-Thames  
London. TW9 1NQ  
ODP 03: (TQ 17655 74820)

for

*Mr John Hardy*



**Fig. 1** John Roque's map of Surrey (1741-6)

# Archaeological Report

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1 Old Palace Place,  
Richmond Green, Richmond-on-Thames  
London. TW9 1NQ  
London Borough of Richmond-on-Thames  
ODP 03: (TQ 1762 7493)

by

J G PERRY: August 2009

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## Summary

*The excavations at the rear of No.1 Old Palace Place and the watching brief within the building, revealed a series of deposits relating to three main phases of activity and occupation. The first phase relates to use of the area before the construction of the house, in the form of a series of pits and post pits relating to some form of nearby occupation. The finds from this phase date from the 15<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> centuries. The second phase relates to the construction and use of Old Palace Place itself and is dated to the late 16<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> century. The third phase concerns the various alterations to the house during the 17<sup>th</sup>, 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. Residual finds from the Roman and Medieval periods were also made, indicating much earlier occupation in the surrounding area.*

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## Introduction

*Situation:* Old Palace Place is a Grade II\* listed building dating to the late 16<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> centuries. It is situated in the London Borough of Richmond-upon-Thames, about 250m to the west of the centre of Richmond. It lies in an area of mainly residential properties with Richmond Green to the north Friars Lane to the west and King Street immediately to the east.

1 Old Palace Place is the easternmost part of the building, with no.2 Old Palace Place to the west and Oak House to the east.

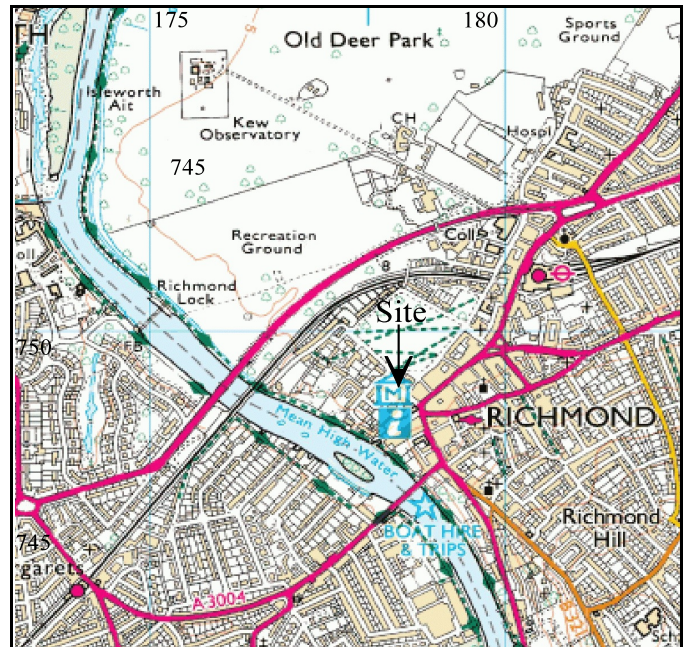
*Topography:* The site is on a slight slope from west (c. 8.20m aOD) to the east (c. 9.90m aOD), with the land also sloping down towards the river, north (c. 8.80m aOD) to south (c. 6.10m aOD).

*Geology:* The house lies over river gravels and alluvial deposits.

## Development and Planning

The house lies within an Area of High Archaeological Potential (AHAP's) as defined in the London Borough of Richmond upon Thames's Unitary Development Plan. These areas are usually designated because of archaeological discoveries made in the past that suggest further surviving finds or features may be present. English Heritage advised the borough, therefore, that an archaeological condition under PPG16<sup>1</sup> be included in any planning approval.

The development consisted of an extension to the lower ground level accommodation and associated formation of light well, new French windows and external staircase. Planning approval 04/0426/HOT was given on 10<sup>th</sup> November 2003 and the following condition included:

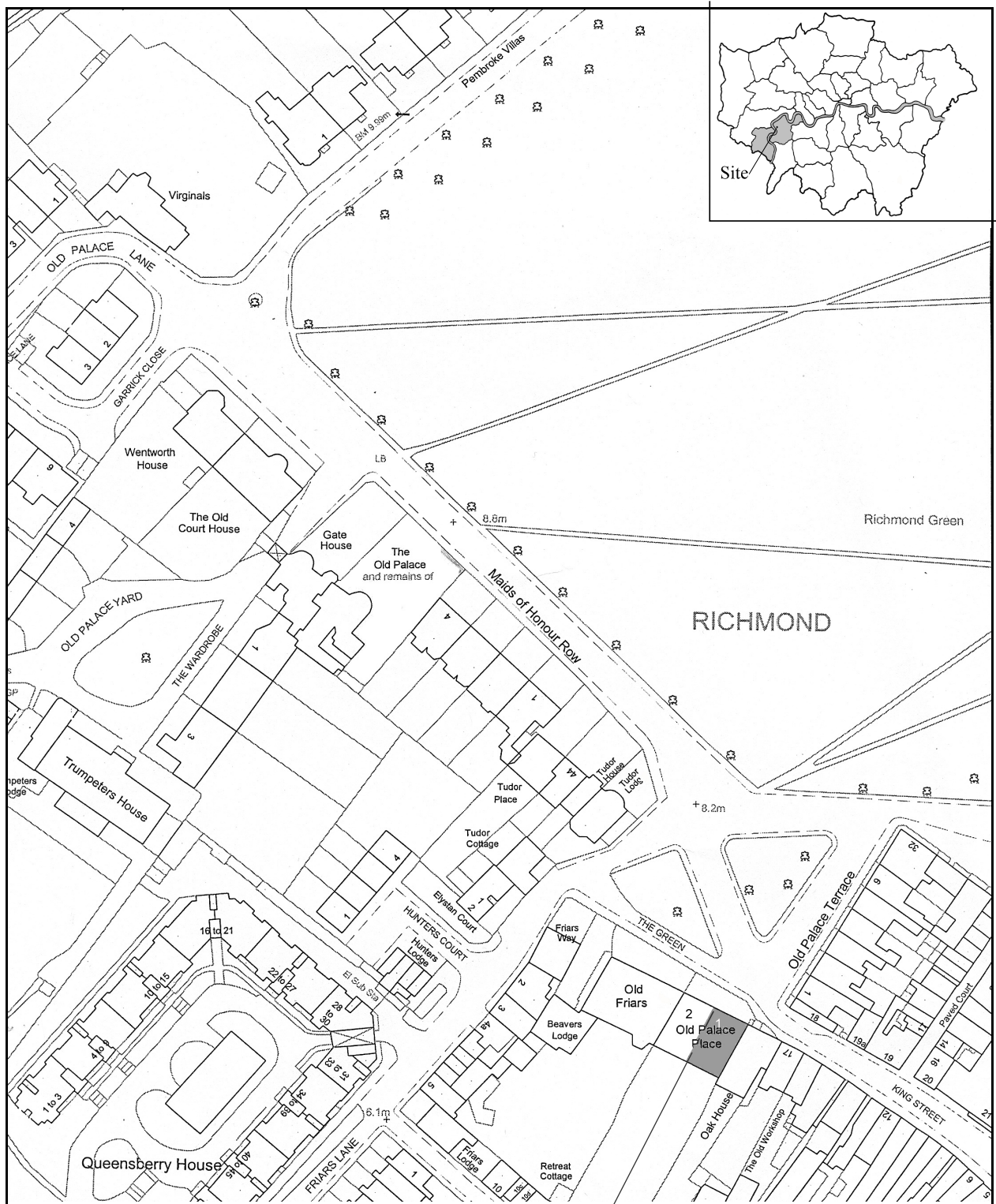


**Fig. 2** Site Location ©Crown Copyright MC/98/38

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<sup>1</sup> Department of the Environment: Planning Policy Guidance: Archaeology and Planning, HMSO, 1990. Appendix I.





**Fig. 3**

**Site Location plan**

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LB12A. *No development shall take place on the applicant site until the applicant or their agents or successors in title has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved in writing by the local planning authority.*

## Archaeological Background

The first stage of the work consisted of an Archaeological Desk-based Assessment<sup>2</sup> on the site carried out by the AOC Archaeology Group in 2002.

The assessment concluded the following appraisal of the various historic periods:

*Prehistory:* There was limited evidence for Prehistoric activity around the site, which was in the form of several stray finds of flint tools and pottery, dating to the Bronze Age and Iron Age. The potential for Prehistoric remains increased because of the site being found on gravel terraces beside alluvium and a water source, conditions that are often associated with Prehistoric activity.

*Roman:* A single coin of 98-117AD was the only Roman material present within 300m of the house. The Assessment implied the chance of finding Roman remains on the site were low.

*Saxon:* No Saxon remains are known from around the site, although a possible manor house was referred to in the area in AD 950. The report noted a lack of evidence for the Saxon period.

*Medieval:* A greater level of evidence in the vicinity of the site focussed around the presence of the manor house of Shene. This manor was first recorded in the 12<sup>th</sup> century under the ownership of Henry I. By the 1360's the manor was converted into a royal palace by Edward III, but was demolished in 1395 and then rebuilt in 1414 by Henry V. The settlement in the area now was centred on the palace.

Evidence of this has been discovered in the form of boundary ditches and post holes. The Assessment concluded there was a high potential for Medieval archaeology and activity because of the nearness to a Medieval manor (later Richmond Palace).

*Post-Medieval:* During the Post-Medieval period, Richmond Palace continued to grow and be altered in various ways. By c.1500 Henry VII had also established a Franciscan Friary close by, evidence for which was discovered during construction work in a nearby house. From the 1690's Richmond began to develop from a small village into a small-town, with the original construction of Old Palace Place occurring a few decades before this phase of expansion. In the mid 1700's it appears that Old

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<sup>2</sup> AOC Archaeology Group 2002 *An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment of Old Palace Place, Richmond, London Borough of Richmond.*



Palace Place was an annexe of a larger property, Oak House, but since then the layout of the house has only been altered slightly even though it has had multiple owners.

The Assessment decided there was a high potential for Post-Medieval archaeology and activity because of the nearness to a 16<sup>th</sup> century friary, as well as the age of the house itself.

As a result, an evaluation was suggested, targeting the proposed ground works alongside to the rear flank wall of the property. A Written Statement of Investigation was drawn up with the specific aims to provide information about:

- 1) age and construction type of the wall and
- 2) the overall age of the building.

An Archaeological Evaluation was carried out by AOC Archaeology at 1 Old Palace Place (ODP 03) between 13<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> August 2003, when one hand excavated trench 1.95m x 1m was against the rear flank wall of the house.

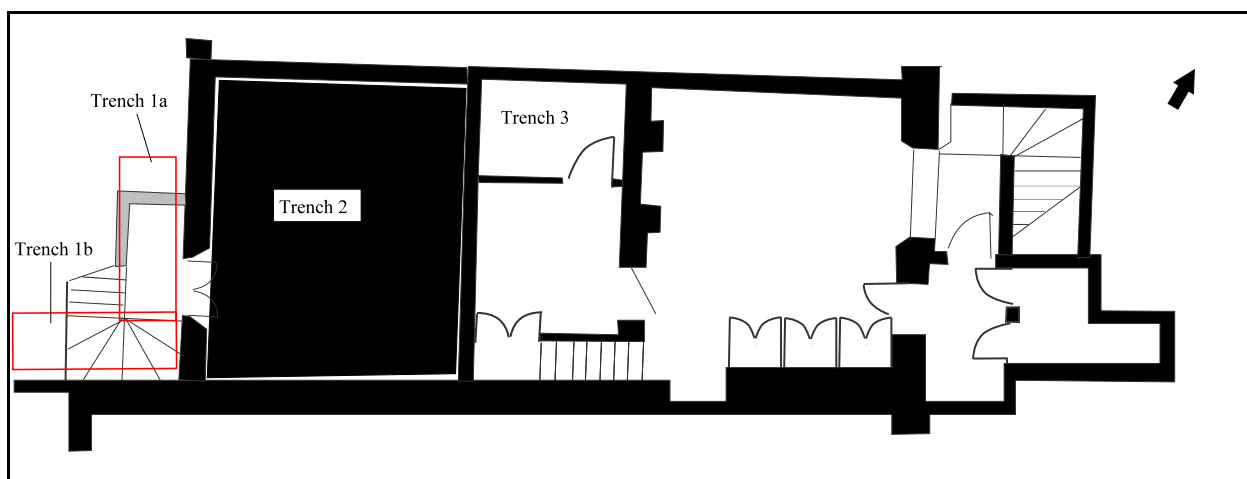
*Trench 1a: Evaluation:* The trench revealed the full extent of the property's earlier foundations and lower wall and the multiple elements which comprised this part of the structure. The trench also revealed 1.7m of stratigraphy present against the rear flank wall, which incorporated several phases of activity directly to the rear of the house. This activity included two phases of brick drain and conduit construction, separated by the erection and later demolition of a possible outbuilding. The natural deposits within the trench were noted as alluvial silty sand<sup>3</sup>.

## **Final Report**

The results of the previous archaeological work indicated some further potential for archaeological information. Following discussions with English Heritage, AOC Archaeology carried out some further archaeological work at 1 Old Palace Place under site code ODP 03. This included an excavation between 25<sup>th</sup> February and 26<sup>th</sup> March 2004, when an extension was made to the evaluation Trench 1. To distinguish between the two trenches, the evaluation stage is referred to as trench 1a and the excavation of the extension as 1b.

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<sup>3</sup> Clarke, C. 2003 *1 Old Palace Place, Richmond, London Borough of Richmond: Archaeological Evaluation*, Unpl. rpt. AOC Archaeology.



**Fig. 4** Trench location plan

Between 24<sup>th</sup> February and 25<sup>th</sup> May 2004, AOC Archaeology also maintained a watching brief, when the kitchen floor was reduced to add a further basement room below. Alterations were also made to a nearby bathroom. These were both recorded as Trenches 2 and 3 respectively. The excavation of a soak-a-way in the garden was recorded as Trench 4.

Following a disagreement between Mr Hardy and AOC Archaeology, the final report was never written. Sutton Archaeological Services was commissioned by Mr Hardy to complete the final report to enable the archaeological condition in the planning consent to be discharged.

The archaeological records consist of trench sheets (containing minimal information), context cards (containing more detailed information), plans, photographs and levels. Using the records, the archaeological information has been correlated and interpreted and a context matrix constructed.

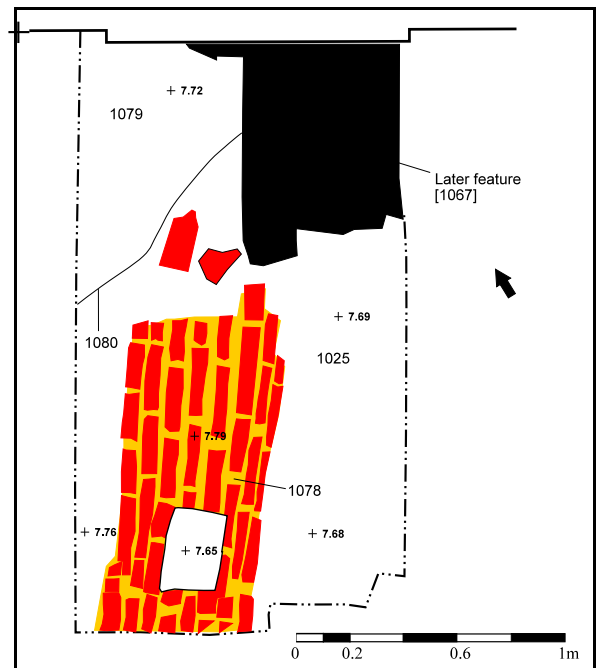
### ***Trench 1b: Excavation***

An extension was made at the east end of Trench 1a and aligned roughly 90° to it. This new trench (Trench 1b) was increased in size several times until it finally measured about 4.40m by 2.30m. The lowest level found at the base of Trench 1a was a soft brown silty sand [1/027], a natural alluvial deposit. This was sealed by a similar, darker brown silty sand alluvial deposit [1/026]. This context was originally dated by a single sherd of stoneware pottery dated to between 1670 to 1900. Further finds in Trench 1b consisted of a sherd of Medieval and Cistercian pottery, as well as animal bone and Post-Medieval tile. These further finds suggest a date probably in the 17<sup>th</sup> century. Both of these two deposits were found at the base of Trench 1b. A further natural layer was found below 1/027. This was a firm mid brownish yellow, slightly clayey sand [1/065].

Cut into the alluvial silty sand [1/026] was a series of pits and what the excavator thought were a series of post pits. At the southern end of the trench were four pits which were thought to be



associated [1/086, 1/084, 1/057 and 1/059], though they form no recognisable shape. Three of them were fairly small, while 1/057 was much larger. Post pits 1/057 and 1/059 contained fragments of animal bones and 16<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> roof tile. The three smaller post pits were cut by a pit [1/088] filled with greyish brown sandy silt and containing a sherd of Medieval pottery and sherds of Post-Medieval Redwares. Pit 1/088 was in turn was cut by an even larger pit [1/082] filled with greyish brown sandy silt [1/081]. This pit contained a large quantities of domestic rubbish including pottery, animal bones and some glass. The range of pot covers Surrey White Wares (plain as well as



**Fig. 6** Trench 1b: middle levels

yellow and green glazes), Border Ware and 17<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> century stonewares, as well as a sherd that looks like Midland Purple. Three fairly complete Surrey White Ware pipkins were amongst the various forms. The date of the pottery is from the early 16<sup>th</sup> to mid 18<sup>th</sup> century and taken as a whole the finds suggest a late 16<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> century date. A small pit lay to the east of these pits [1/090].

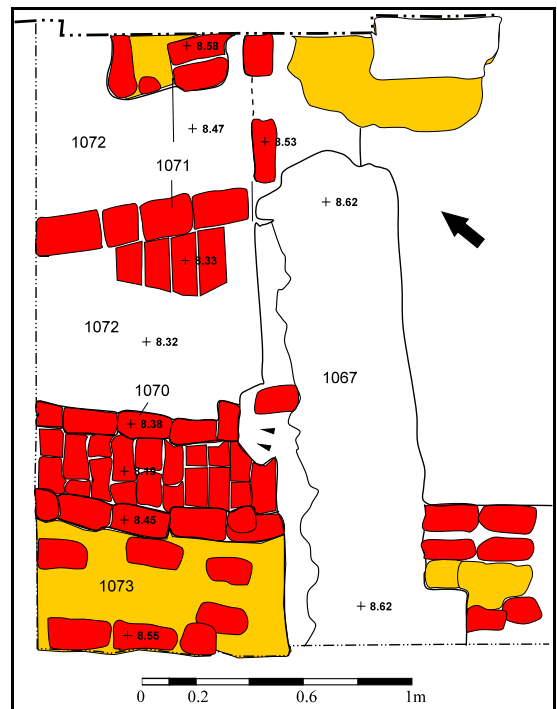
In the centre of the trench were another series of pits. The earliest one was a large shallow pit [1/053]. This pit was cut by two other pits. A small one to the west [1/055] containing animal bone and a sherd of Border Ware. A much larger pit to the east [1/049] contained animal bone, Surrey White Wares (plain as well as yellow and greens glazed) and 17<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> century stonewares. Again a 17<sup>th</sup> century date is probable.

The final series of pits were at the northern edge of the trench, close to where it abutted the south-west, rear wall of Old Palace Place. The earliest pit appears to be [1/063] which was heavily truncated by the other pits. This pit was in turn cut by a rectangular pit [1/051], into which a small post hole [1/061] was cut. Just to the south-east of these pits, a short section of a brick and tile drain [1/064] was recorded from the section on a north-west to south-east alignment. The northern extension of the drain and pits 1/051, 1/061 and 1/063 were all truncated by a later, large, squarish and shallow brick lined pit [1/045].

The fill of many of these features was very similar, not only to each other but also to the overlying deposit [1/025]. It was thought by the excavator that most of these pits remained open and were filled when the area was levelled up with the dumped context, a dark brown sandy silt [1/025]. The

deposit produced a wide variety of finds with animal bone, a sherd of Roman and Medieval pottery, Cistercian Ware, Surrey White Wares (plain as well as yellow and greens glazed), Boarder Ware and 17<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> century stonewares. Again a 17<sup>th</sup> century date is probable.

Cutting into the dumped layer **1/025** in the northern corner of the trench was part of a large, shallow pit [**1/080**] filled with a loose, greenish grey sand [**1/079**], containing 17<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> century bricks and plain Surrey White Wares. Just to the south of the pit was the remains of a brick drain [**1/078**] or possible a floor, as the bricks were set on edge. A thin layer of yellow sand [**1/077**] overlaid part of **1/078**.



**Fig. 7** Trench 1b: upper levels

Overlying **1/077** was a brick foundation [**1/074**] for an east to west brick drain [**1/070**]. A dump of brick and mortar rubble [**1/073**] lay to the south and was interpreted as a reinforcement to the drain.

Two other brick foundations [**1/075**] were in the northern half of the trench for what the excavator interpreted as two brick steps [**1/071**]. A garden soil deposit [**1/072**] lay between the steps. It contained animal bone, peg tiles, tin glazed earthenware, 17<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> century stonewares and several sherds of 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century porcelain. A thick brick wall [**1/067**] ran roughly north to south across the top of the above features.

A large, squarish and shallow brick lined pit [**1/045**] cut into many of these earlier features. This pit was interpreted as a silt trap, probably related to and fed by a brick and tile drain [**1/044**]. The trap was filled with blackish brown silt, containing a fragment of 19<sup>th</sup> century china. To the west, was a further brick drain [**1/043**] on a roughly west to east alignment. This was associated with another brick structure [**1/047**]. Above these features were two other brick structures [**1/010** and **1/009**], identified during the excavation of Trench 1a.

Above all of the above features was a dump of brick rubble and mortar [**1/069**], a make up deposit along with a yellow sand [**1/002**] for the modern York paved patio [**1/001**].

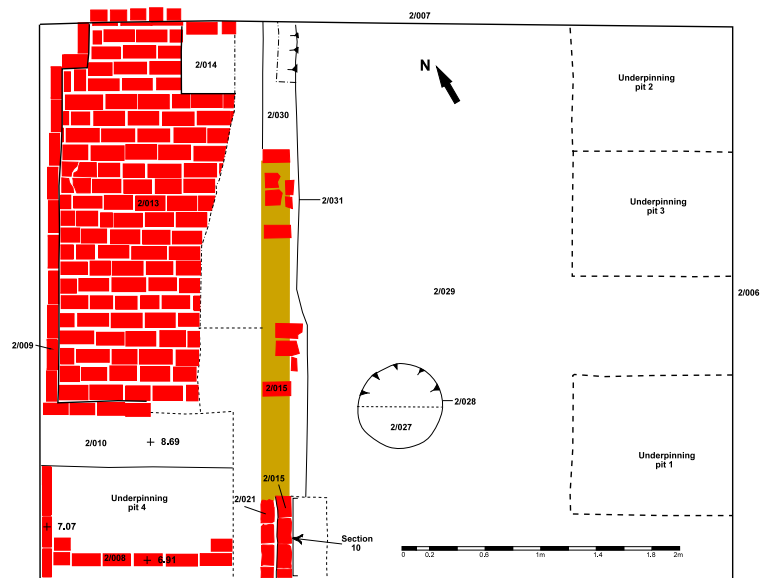
## Trench 2: Kitchen

While trench 1b was being excavated (see above) a watching brief was made in the kitchen area (c.4m x 5m), which was located at the rear of the house. The kitchen floor was reduced in different stages and at different times, which made it difficult for the archaeologists to correlate the various contexts and features, particularly as it was quite dark within the building.

The situation was further complicated, as usual, where deposits appear to have been removed by the contractors without archaeological supervision.

Fig. 8

Trench 2: lowest levels



The kitchen was built of four walls - NE wall **2/007**, SE wall **2/006**, SW wall **2/011** and NW wall **2/009**. Another wall was located at right angles to the NW wall [**2/009**] and has been interpreted as the foundation for a chimney [**2/010**].

The natural was observed in the central and eastern area and was a medium brownish yellow slightly clayey sand deposit [**2/029**]. In the south-west, the natural appears to be cut by a made ground deposit, a yellow silty sand [**2/025**]. Against the NW wall [**2/009**] and chimney foundation [**2/010**] were two made ground deposits. Both contexts were very similar, being mid brownish orange sandy, clayey silts. The upper deposit [**2/020**] being less compact than the lower one [**2/026**]. The fragmentary remains of a brick wall [**2/021**] sat on top of **2/025**. The brick wall ran parallel to the NW wall of the kitchen [**2/009**]. The natural was also cut by a shallow, circular pit [**2/028**](1.20m dia by 0.1m deep), filled by a yellowish to greyish brown silty sand [**2/027**] containing 2 fragments of animal bone.

A shallow foundation trench [**2/031**] cut the natural [**2/029**] and through the brick wall [**2/021**]. The northern part of this

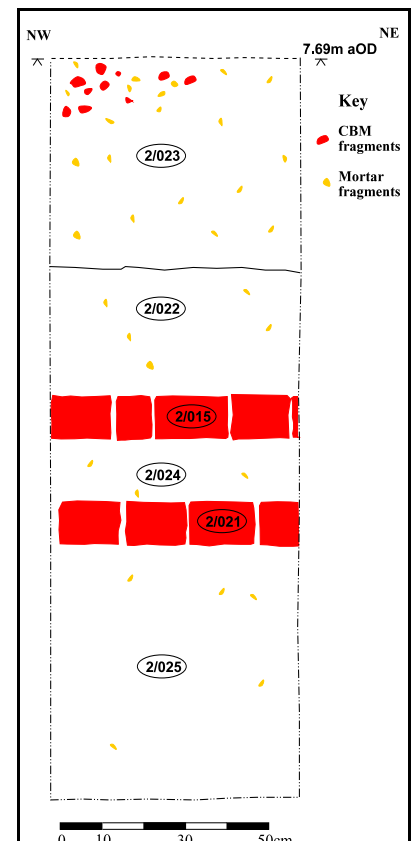
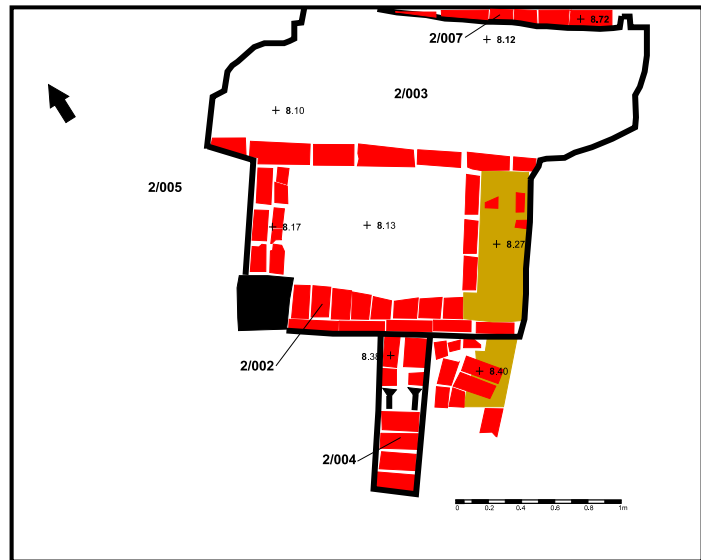


Fig. 9 Tr. 2: section

foundation trench was filled with a dark yellowish orange silty sand deposit [2/030], while the southern part had a similar deposit [2/024]. A further brick wall [2/015] was built above both [2/024 and 2/030]. The brick wall seems to have been a replacement for the earlier wall [2/021] as it lay above and on the same alignment. The bricks from these structures were of 17<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> century date.



**Fig. 10** Trench 2: upper levels

Bonded into the NW wall [2/009] and chimney foundation [2/010] was a brick floor [2/013], with three foundation deposits below the floor. The floor was set into a 3cm thick mortar base [2/017], below which was a 22cm thick sandy bedding deposit [2/018] and finally a 3cm thick chalky sand [2/019]. The chalky sand overlaid the dumped contexts [2/020 and 2/026]. How far the wall extended to the east is not recorded, but it seems probably that it extended and was contemporary with to the brick wall 2/015, forming a small 4m x 1.5m cellar/basement. The bricks in all of these structures are similar to those of Old Palace Place and are probably of 17<sup>th</sup> century date. A square area in the north-east part of the brick floor [2/014] was possibly for a wooden post. This may have supported part of a staircase.

At some stage this cellar was infilled with a deposit of light brownish grey gritty silt [2/012], containing some residual sherds of Surrey white ware and Tin Glazed Earthenware. The full extent of this dumped deposit was not recorded, but it probably the same as two dumped, 80cm thick deposits [2/022 and 2/023] overlying brick wall 2/015. These contexts consisted of a orangish yellow silty sand [2/022] and a dark brown sandy silt [2/023].

Overlying all of these deposits was another dumped deposit, a yellowish brown silty sand [2/005], with some animal bone and Post-Medieval Redwares.

Built on top of this deposit was a rectangular brick structure [2/002] 1.70m x 1.30m. A Portland stone block was re-used in the wall. Originally this had been part of a window mullion, probably from nearby Franciscan Friary. The remains of another brick wall [2/004] butted against the brick wall [2/002]. It is not recorded if the walls of 2/002 had a relationship with the NE wall [2/007] of



the kitchen. Above **2/002** was a brick floor [**2/003**] which did abut the NE wall [**2/007**]. Both **2/002** and **2/003** were built of 17<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> century bricks. The structure appears to be a small room which was later demolished. Overlying this structure was another made ground deposit [**2/001**], above which was the modern kitchen floor.

### ***Trench 3: Bathroom***

The bathroom was situated to the north-east of the kitchen and measured about 2.48m x 2.80m. The earliest feature was a made ground deposit [**2/041**], which was not fully excavated as the excavation had reached its maximum depth. Above this deposit was a 1cm layer of mortar [**2/035**] on which was the remains of a brick floor [**2/036**]. To the west of the brick floor was a line of bricks [**2/039**] which the excavators thought may have formed an edging to the brick floor. Above the floor was a further made ground deposit [**2/033**] to the modern floor. A limestone block [**2/037**] with a dressed face was recovered from **2/033**. Like the masonry block from below the kitchen floor, this block probably came from nearby Franciscan Friary.

The above deposits Abutted to a modern partition wall [**2/034**], which in turn abutted the north-east wall of the bathroom [**2/038**].

### ***Trench 4: Garden***

Trench 4 was a drainage soak-away [1.10m x 0.90m] was dug to a depth of about 2m in the rear garden. At the base of the soak-away were two small pits [**4/011** and **4/009**] with similar fills [**4/010** and **4/008** respectively] containing worked stone, some Surrey White ware pottery and a fragment of bottle glass. Both pits had cut into the natural sand and gravel [**4/005**]. The natural was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.80m

A further pit cut [**4/007**] cut into the earlier pits. In the fill [**4/006**] was a dump of Oyster shells and CBM fragments and Post-Medieval Redware pottery. A 17<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> century context [**4/004**] overlaid all of the pits and was between 0.40m and 0.50m deep. An 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century dumped deposit [**4/003**] overlaid **4/004** and was about 0.50m deep. A thin [0.06m] gravelly context [**4/002**] containing Post-Medieval Redware overlaid most of **4/003** with a garden soil deposit [**4/001**] being the uppermost context.

## Assessment and interpretation

The excavations at the rear of No.1 Old Palace Place and the watching brief within the building, revealed a series of deposits relating to three main phases of activity and occupation. The first phase relates to use of the area before the construction of the house, in the form of a series of pits and post pits relating to some form of nearby occupation. The finds from this phase date from the 15<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> centuries. The second phase relates to the construction and use of Old Palace Place itself and is dated to the late 16<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> century. The third phase concerns the various alterations to the house during the 17<sup>th</sup>, 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. Residual finds from the Roman and Medieval periods were also made, indicating much earlier occupation in the surrounding area.

The original ground surface comprised of a number of alluvial, silty sand deposits, undoubtedly old alluvial levels, deposited by the Thames. The upper context [1/1026] contained Roman and Medieval pottery, a Medieval floor tile, animal bones, as well as 15<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> century pottery and CBM. The mixed nature of the finds suggests that this was a cultivated surface.

The earliest phase consisted of a series of what appeared to be domestic rubbish pits cut into the silty sand deposits, though the pits may well have been the result of quarrying. Most of the pits contained nothing, though organic rubbish may have decomposed. A small number did contain a few finds, the exception being a large pit 1/081, which contained a large quantity of finds. The smaller pits, interpreted by the excavators as post pits, form no definable shape. The excavators also thought that these pits were left open and were filled when the ground was levelled up with context 1/025, either deliberately or possibly as a result of ground flooding. The reason for the build up may have been to level the ground for building or to raise the ground against occasional ground flooding.

The made ground deposits were cut by the foundations of the original Old Palace Place. The report on trench 1a suggested that the deep foundation was needed for structural stability on the softer ground. This may well be so, but a house of this size would usually have deep foundations, even when built on more solid ground. This is particularly true when a major part of the house also contained a basement. It was also noted that the rear wall was constructed of various different components of brickwork, re-using bricks and sections of brickwork from other, demolished structures. This was normal practice (even today), when cheaply acquired bricks from demolished buildings are re-used. The foundations of old buildings were usually built by apprentices learning the trade. The result was usually uneven courses.

Above the ground deposits were a series of brick built drains, some of which post-date the building of the house. The size of some drains suggest they may have served more than one property. The number of drains also imply that they were possibly dealing with ground flooding as well as waste from the houses. The brick walls are, as previously reported, part of a structure or structures built against the rear wall. After they were demolished, the area was built with the dumped soil. The original drainage system appears to have broken down as it was replaced in late 18<sup>th</sup> or 19<sup>th</sup> century, by a new series of brick drains. The rear wall of the house was also rebuilt sometime in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. It is possible that the demolition of the structure or structures built against the rear wall and the rebuilding of the wall itself, may have taken place at the same time.

The work inside the house produced structures associated with the original construction as well as some later alterations. The exception is the round pit [2/028] which appears to pre-date the house. There was a narrow sub-basement along the north-western flank wall, probably used for storage. The basement was later infilled, the finds suggesting a date sometime in the early 18<sup>th</sup> century. In the 18<sup>th</sup> or early 19<sup>th</sup> century, the rear room was sub-divided with the addition of another room, which was later demolished.

The evidence from the garden shows a series of pits cut into the underlying natural, similar to those from Trench 1b. These pits probably predated the construction of the house with finds dating from the Medieval to 15<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> century.

### **Archaeological potential**

Following the archaeological work our view is that this site has no potential for archaeological remains of any period.

### **Conclusions and recommendations**

Our findings set out above lead us to conclude that the proposed development did not threaten to destroy any archaeological remains of national, regional or local importance, deserving further investigation or preservation.

We suggest that no further archaeological monitoring or intervention is needed and that the archaeological condition in the planning consent has been fulfilled. The decision to discharge the

archaeological condition, however, rests with the local planning authority on the advice of the Archaeological Officer at English Heritage.

### **Publications and dissemination**

The evidence so far is not worthy of publication but a note on the evaluation will be placed in the *London Archaeologist's* round-up and a copy of the report lodged in the local library.

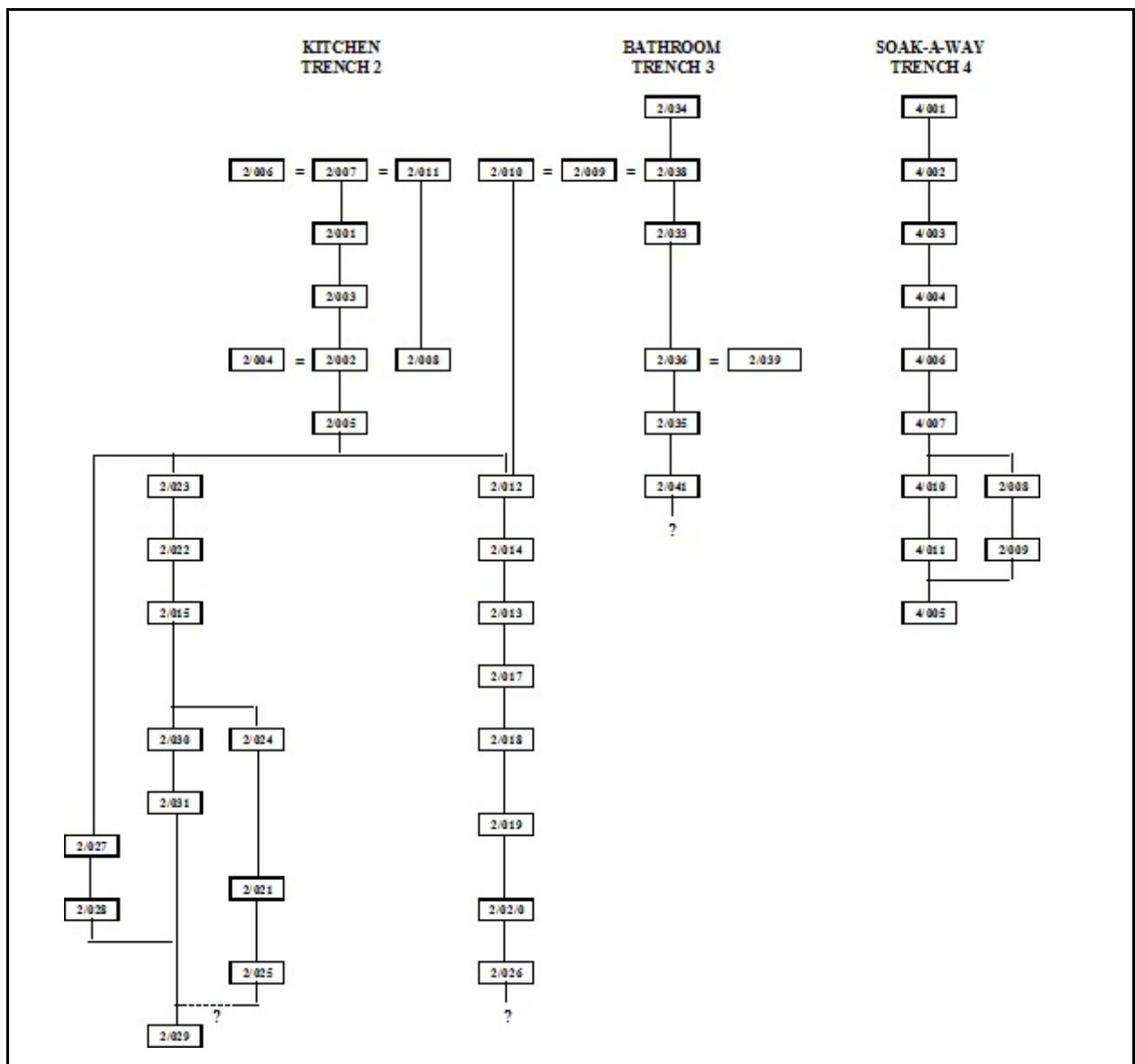
### **Archive**

The resulting archive, including all the finds, will be presented by Mr. Hardy and deposited with the Museum of London when the final report has been completed.

### **Specialists**

AOL staff	Glass
Dr. Sylvia Warman	Animal Bone
Ian Betts	Building material
J G Perry	Roman pottery
J G Perry	Clay pipe
Lucy Whittingham & J G Perry	Medieval and Post-Medieval pottery





**Fig. 12**

Trenches 2, 3 and 4: context matrix

## Appendix I

## Animal bones

The assemblage comes from 22 deposits. The specimens include those from cattle, sheep/goat pig, fallow deer, and rabbit and chicken. The bone is in good condition but the following were notes; weathering, gnawing (dogs and rodents); butchery (chop and cut marks), burning (white); cess.

Context	No. of fragments	No. of bones	weight Gms	No. of bags	description
011	7	2	25	1	cow-sized rib and sheep-sized long bone with recent breakage
015	3	3	430	1	cattle humerus chopped through shaft and cross cut distally, sheep/goat radius and humerus and sheep-sized long bone fragment, adult
022	1	1	0	1	sheep-sized long bone fragment with cut mark
024	1	1	315	1	cattle proximal femur unfused, shaft with ancient and recent breakage
025	17	13	192	1	sheep/goat femur unfused both ends, cow-sized scapula and ribs, ancient and recent breakage
026	3	3	34	1	sheep/goat scapula and metacarpal and sheep-sized rib, ancient and recent breakage
1/025	11	10	429	3	cattle radius and metapodial, sheep/goat humerus, cow-sized rib, long bone and vertebra, sheep-sized rib and long bone, burnt white butchery and recent breakage
1/026	1	1	36	1	cow-sized long bone, gnawed and weathered
1/048	2	2	192	1	cattle proximal radius, sheep/goat proximal radius, butchery and weathering
1/051	2	2	12	1	rabbit humerus, sheep-sized rib, ancient breakage
1/054	2	1	48	1	cow-sized rib, recent breakage, in two pieces
1/058	3	3	141	1	cattle radius, cow-sized long bone and sheep-sized rib, adult with butchery and modern breakage
1/062	4	4	123	1	sheep/goat distal femur and proximal tibia, adult, pig radius and ulna from same limb, sub-adult, ancient breakage
1/072	16	14	65	1	cattle hyoid (rodent gnawing and butchery) sheep distal tibia (large sheep-sized long bone and rib chickens sized humerus tibia and other long bones and rib adult ancient and recent breakage
1/079	1	1	19	1	cow-sized vertebra with recent breakage
1/081	35	32	1055	2	cattle humerus and metatarsal, sheep/goat axis, calcaneus, ulna, prox femur epiph, distal femur sep. epiph, femur, tibia and metatarsal, pig ulna, cow-sized rib, vertebra and long bone (burnt white), sheep-sized pelvis, butchery, weathering, ancient and recent breakage
1/085	2	2	47	1	cow-sized rib and juvenile metacarpal shaft (gnawed and cessy) ancient and recent breakage
1/089	2	1	197	1	cattle proximal humerus, recent breakage adult
108	3	3	70	1	sheep/goat distal tibia, cow-sized rib and sheep-sized rib
2/005	3	2	122	1	sheep/goat radius, fallow deer metatarsal, adult, recent breakage
2/027	2	2	39	1	cow-sized long bone fragment, sheep-sized long bone fragments, gnawed and recent breakage
203	5	5	239	1	cattle distal femur unfused, sheep/goat proximal ulna, cow-sized rib, sheep-sized pelvis fragment gnawed by rodents, adult and subadult, butchery and recent breakage
4/006	9	9	248	1	sheep/goat mandible, pelvis, radius and tibia, cow-sized rib (with pathology), vertebra and long bone, adult and subadult with butchery and recent breakage



## Appendix II

## Ceramic building material

	Med glazed Floor Tile		Peg tile		17/18 Brick		PM Tile		Mod glazed tile		Mod CBM		Total No	Total wgt
	No.	wgt	No.	wgt	No.	wgt	No.	wgt	No.	wgt	No.	wgt		
1/003					3	1.11	2	0.61			1	0.185	6	1.905
1/016					1	3.65							1	3.65
1/020					5	4.21							5	4.21
1/025			5	1.93	1	0.8							6	2.73
1/026			1	0.125			4	2.37					5	2.495
1/051			2	0.115									2	0.115
1/056							1	0.125					1	0.125
1/058	1	0.75	4	1.14	1	0.5							6	2.39
1/062			4	0.355									4	0.355
1/072							2	0.125	1	0.13			3	0.255
1/079					1	0.8	1	0.18					2	0.98
1/081			1	0.35									1	0.35
100			3	0.46									3	0.46
101					1	0.57	1	0.27					2	0.84
104					1	1.94							1	1.94
108							6	0.83					6	0.83
202			2	0.24									2	0.24
203			5	0.93	2	1.32							7	2.25
2/003					1	1.94							1	1.94
2/004			11	1.14	1	1.75							12	2.89
2/021					1	2.55							1	2.55
Total	1	0.750	38	6.785	19	21.140	17	4.510	1	0.130	1	0.185	77	33.500

## Appendix III

## Pottery

	Roman Greyware		Med		SWW		G/Y glaze SWW		Border ware		Mid Purple		Cist		PMR		TGE		17/18 Stonewar
	No.	wgt	No.	wgt	No.	wgt	No.	wgt	No.	wgt	No.	wgt	No.	wgt	No.	wgt	No.	wgt	No.
Unstrat							1	0.160											
1/011															1	0.030			
1/015															1	0.005			
1/022																			1
1/023					1	0.005													
1/025	1	0.015	6	0.060			3	0.080	2	0.050	1	0.100	2	0.010	30	0.650			5
1/026			2	0.025									1	0.040					
1/045																			
1/048			1	0.105	1	0.015	2	0.020											1
1/051															1	0.045			
1/054									2	0.020									
1/062																			
1/072							1	0.015							1	0.005	1	0.010	1
1/07 6					1	0.010									3	0.040			
1/079					1	0.095													
1/081			5	0.300	2	0.050	12	0.630	1	0.050	1	0.055	4	0.210	45	1.910			9
1/087			1	0.035											1	0.100			
101															1	0.080	1	0.015	
105									1	0.025									
108			1	0.005	1	0.005	1	0.010	1	0.010					7	0.120			
109			1	0.010															
203							1	0.100							1	0.065	1	0.100	2
2/005															1	0.025			
2/012							1	0.050									3	0.120	
4/006															3	0.050			
4/008			1	0.005	1	0.010									1	0.005			
4/010					2	0.015									1	0.065			
Total	1	0.015	18	0.545	10	0.205	21	0.905	7	0.155	2	0.155	7	0.26	98	3.195	6	0.245	19

# Appendix IV

## Glass and clay pipe

	17th/18th		17th/18th		17th/18th			Clay			
	Bottle glass		Window glass		Vessel			Pipe Stems		Total	Total
	No.	wgt	No.	wgt	No.	wgt		No.	wgt	No	wgt
1/003	2	0.090								2	0.09
1/011			1	0.005						1	0.005
1/025			3	0.200	2	0.050		2	0.020	7	0.27
1/048			4	0.015						4	0.015
1/058					1	0.020				1	0.02
1/076			1	0.005				1	0.005	2	0.01
1/081					4	0.060				4	0.06
105			2	0.010						2	0.01
108			1	0.010						1	0.01
203			1	0.050				2	0.025	3	0.075
4/008	1	0.165								1	0.165
										0	0
Total	3	0.255	13	0.295	7	0.130		5	0.050	28	0.730



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