

COMBERMERE BARRACKS, ST LEONARD'S ROAD, WINDSOR, BERKSHIRE

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF



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Summary

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken between 14th and 25th January 2012, at the Household Cavalry site, Combermere Barracks, Windsor. The fieldwork was undertaken on behalf of InterServeCivils, who obtained planning permission to construct two new car parking areas on the site. The watching brief was successful in identifying the foundations of a range of Victorian and later buildings, including the former married quarters, school and medical centre in Area A. The buildings correlate with those seen on earlier plans, but new information on the construction and development of the buildings has been gained. No finds or features of earlier date than the late 17th century were discovered on the site.

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Date of fieldwork	14 th -25 th January 2013
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NGR (centre of area)	SU 9619 7577 (Centred)
Client	InterServeCivils



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AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF AT COMBERMERE BARRACKS, ST LEONARD'S ROAD, WINDSOR, BERKSHIRE

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Between the 14th-25th January 2013 an archaeological watching brief was carried out by staff of the Surrey County Archaeological Unit (SCAU) at the Household Cavalry site, Combermere Barracks, in Windsor (fig 1). The work was undertaken on behalf of InterServeCivils, who were constructing two new parking areas on the site.

1.2 The archaeological watching brief took place following the recommendations of a desk-based assessment (King 2012), undertaken in accordance with both national and local planning policies on the Historic Environment. The report concluded that the site had potential for the discovery of archaeology, in particular that relating to the historical development of the barracks. Consequently the aim of the watching brief was to monitor and examine the area, and record any archaeological remains uncovered during the groundwork's.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 Two watching brief areas were identified, covering the two new car parking areas being constructed on the site (marked areas A and B on fig 2). General demolition of existing buildings had taken place prior to the start of the fieldwork, and the groundwork's included removal of existing car park surfaces and modern features, a general reduction of ground levels down to a depth of c.80cm from the current ground level, and excavation of drainage pits and pipe trenches.

2.2 Where possible, stripping of the site was undertaken using a JCB mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.5m smooth ditching bucket, which gradually reduced the level of the ground in shallow spits. In some areas it was, however, necessary to use a toothed bucket to remove areas of modern disturbance and building materials such as concrete. The machining process was monitored for the occurrence of any features or artefacts of archaeological or historical interest. Any natural surface visible below the subsoil was carefully examined for evidence of features cutting it, and any walls or building foundations were hand cleaned and recorded. A detailed context listing is provided in the appendix as Table 1.

3. RESULTS

Area A

3.1 Historical maps show the site was part of an enclosed field system until the construction of the barracks between 1800 and 1805 (King 2012). Area A encompasses part of the site of the original parade/drill ground, as well as a small ancillary building (an engine house) shown on the 1860's map in the south east corner (fig 3). This building was later demolished, and two large accommodation blocks were constructed on the site in the late 1950's/early 1960's. These in turn were demolished prior to commencement of the car park development (King 2012).

3.2 Upon arrival at the site it became clear that significant disturbance of the ground had already taken place during demolition and clearance, and a large area of ground across the southern and eastern parts of the site had already had its levels reduced unsupervised (see fig 2 and fig 7 below). This area had also been covered with membrane and crushed aggregate so it was not possible to observe whether any features, or the small ancillary building, were present. The focus of the watching brief therefore shifted to monitoring the north and western parts of area A.



Fig 7: Area A looking south west, showing site levelling and construction

3.3 Observations in the north and west areas of site A were made periodically during the remainder of the stripping to check for features or finds of interest. In several places the natural clay geology was exposed but no archaeological features were identified cutting it (see fig 8 overleaf).



Fig 8: Area A Looking south towards the remaining barracks, showing natural clay geology exposed

3.4 The stratigraphic sequence appeared to be truncated in most areas, having suffered heavy modern disturbance from the construction and demolition of the 1960s barracks. Where it was visible on the western edge of the site (fig 9), the stratigraphy consisted of modern rubble, over an orange-brown sandy-clay subsoil, over an orange slightly sandy clay natural deposit, clearly the London Clay geology identified on the British Geological Survey, sheet 269 which covers this area.



Fig 9: Stratigraphic sequence on the western edge of area A

Due to the high levels of modern disturbance, nothing of archaeological or historical interest was identified within area A.

Area B

3.5 During the 1860's a program of alteration and extension took place at the barracks, with a number of additional buildings being added on the southern half of the site including barrack blocks A and B, a cookhouse, and a school (King 2012). The 1860's and 1912 editions of the OS maps of the site (figs 4 and 5), show that a large part of barrack block A (married quarters), the infants school, and an additional building in the south east corner of the site, existed within the boundaries of watching brief area B.

The curator of the on-site Cavalry museum, John Lloyd, lived on the site as a child with his parents, occupying a small flat at the north end of the married quarters block. From here he described looking across the site to the building in the southeast area, which he describes as a brick (possibly whitewashed) bungalow used as a medical centre. No photos or labelled plans appear to survive within the archive to support this interpretation of the building, so oral history has in this instance proved very useful.

The Victorian buildings were later demolished, and a range of new buildings including a NAAFI shop, constructed on the site in the late 1950's/early 1960's. These were subsequently demolished to make way for an area that could be used as car parking and seasonal overflow for additional temporary stabling (King 2012).

3.6 Prior to the start of the watching brief, clearance of the old car park surface had already begun in area B, exposing a number of different building foundations. The south western corner of the site had already had its levels reduced unsupervised and been re-covered (see figs 2, and 10 overleaf) so it was not possible to observe whether any features or buildings had been uncovered, however it is clear that both the married quarters and medical centre extended into this area.

The natural stratigraphy of the site had been completely disturbed and the buildings were surrounded by loose rubble from both of the demolition phases. Details of the different buildings identified and recorded are described below in 3.7-3.19 (for individual building plans see fig 3).



Fig 10: Area B looking south west, showing exposed foundations of building and area re-covered with membrane and crush

Medical Centre (building 3)

3.7 In the south east corner of the site, foundations of a building interpreted as the former medical centre, were identified. The main part of the building (3) was constructed from double stretcher width yellow-red bricks in a simple rectangular plan, with an annexe on its eastern edge (4). A large extension (2), with narrower coursing than 3, was subsequently added to the north end of the building (see fig 11), along with a series of smaller extensions (401 and 402) at its southern end (see figs 12-14 overleaf).



Fig 11: Looking south across building 3, showing extension (2)



Fig 12: Looking west across building 3, showing annexe 4



Fig 13 Looking north across building 3, showing south extensions



Fig 14: Detail of building 3, extension 401

3.8 A pipe trench and large soakaway excavated through building 3 after it had been recorded, showed the foundations extending down further to a depth of c.1.2m from the reduced ground level.

3.9 Internal drains 301 and 302 were constructed from red-black brick and sandstone, and appear to be contemporary with the construction of building 3, whereas drains 201 and 202 are made from brick and concrete, so are clearly later additions, relating to extension 2 (see figs 15 and 16). The drains may have supported the buildings function as a medical centre, allowing the rooms to be easily sluiced out.



Fig 15: Detail of building 3 looking west, showing drains 201 and 301



Fig 16: Detail of building 3 looking east, showing drains 202 and 302

3.9 To the north east of building 3, an additional external drain or soakaway (5) was identified (see fig 17) which seems likely to be directly associated with building 3. The drain was made of red brick and concrete so is a later addition, but contained a range of finds of mid 19th century date (see sections 4.2 and 4.3), so these were probably stray finds dumped in the feature during demolition of the adjacent building.



Fig 17: Detail of drain/soakaway 5, looking south

School and schoolmistress's residence (buildings 7 and 8)

3.10 The most complex buildings on the site were buildings 7 and 8, which together formed part of the infants school and schoolmistress's residence constructed in the late 1860's for children of Cavalry servicemen (King 2012, and fig 18).

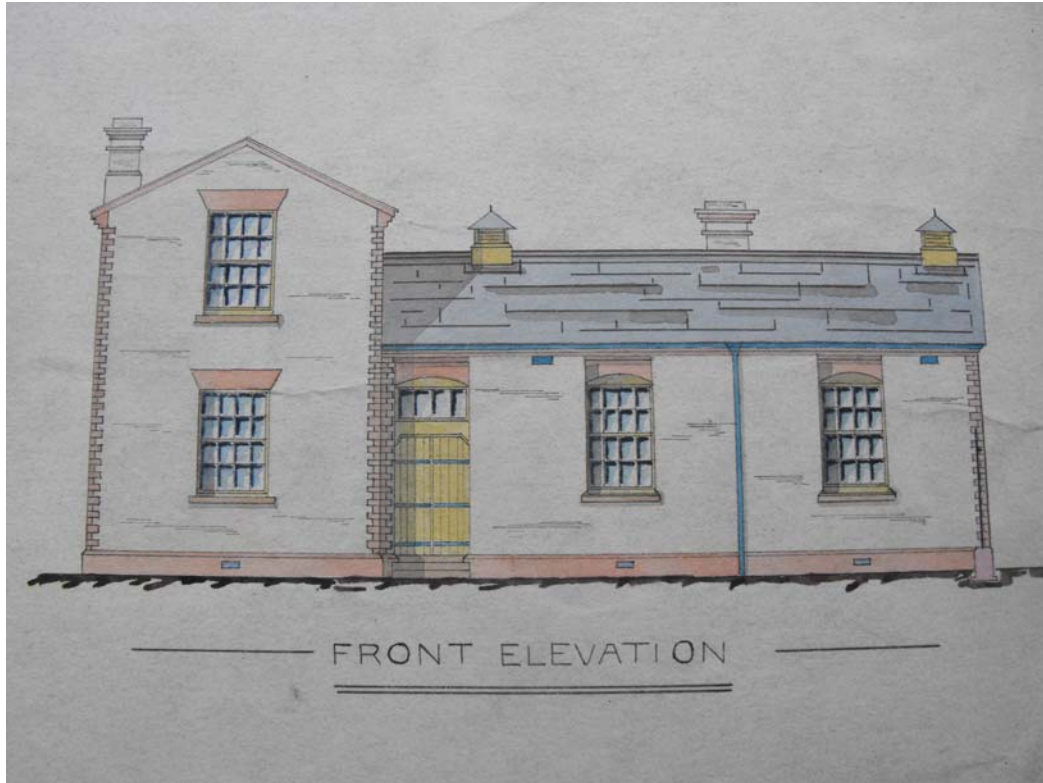


Fig 18: Front view of the school house and schoolmistresses residence - architects drawing 1868 (courtesy of the Cavalry museum archive)

3.11 Architects plans held in the museum archive, show a detailed layout of the main building (see fig 6), but the evidence found during the watching brief, shows a number of changes and later additions. It does however seem that building 8 is the original schoolhouse, with building 7 later being joined with 8 to form an extended school building in the late 19th/early 20th century (see 3.14 and 3.15).

3.12 The red brick walls of building 8 represent the earliest phase of building (see figs 19 and 20). Wall 803 is two stretchers wide and appears to be the south wall of the main schoolroom, with 801 representing the threshold between the kitchen and backyard (see fig 21). A modern pipe trench cuts through the area of the original toilets and urinals. The northern half of the schoolroom, and the schoolmistress's sitting room, lay beyond the perimeter of the watching brief.

3.13 The yellow-red brick walls with external drainage channel that make up the south and south eastern parts of building 8, were also two stretchers wide, and appear to be a later extension to the schoolroom, shown to be completed by the 1912 edition OS map (see fig 5).



Fig 19: Looking east across building 8. The red brick walls on the left and in the background are part of the original schoolhouse, the yellow-red brick walls on the right and in the foreground are a late 19th/early 20th century addition



Fig 20: Looking north east across building 8, showing kitchen and backyard areas



Fig 21: Detail of wall and threshold between kitchen and backyard - the corrugated airbricks would have provided ventilation behind the sink

3.14 Building 7 is first shown on the 1860's OS map (fig 4), but at this stage it is not joined with building 8, and its function is not clear. On the later OS maps (fig 5), the building is shown to have been altered and joined with the original school building (8), presumably representing an expansion of the school in the late 19th/early 20th century.



Fig 22: Looking south across building 7

3.15 The external walls of building 7 were made of yellow-red brick, two stretchers wide, with narrow internal walls of only one header or stretcher width. At the south end of building 7, a later extension (6) was added in the same brick but only 1.5 stretchers wide (see fig 22).

Within building 7 were a series of internal features. Room 704 had an internal cupboard and stone threshold (fig 23), and 703 and 706 are part of a new toilet block with sandstone flag floor, iron cubicle bases and ceramic pans (fig 24).



Fig 23: Detail of room 704, showing internal cupboard and stone threshold



Fig 24: Part of toilet cubicle at north end of building 7

3.16 Context 702 represents an extension added to the west wall of 703/706, but has a concrete foundation, so is clearly one of the final phases of construction. Concrete and red brick wall 707 cuts through 703, 704 and 706, and has clearly been constructed after the demolition of the Victorian buildings, so is a later 20th century feature.

A Block – Married quarters (building 16)

3.17 The 1860's-1925 Ordnance Survey maps of the site clearly show the footprint of a very long narrow building running on a roughly north to south orientation across the western half of the site (King 2012, and see figs 4 and 5). The block is clearly 'A Block' barracks, which were constructed as married quarters accommodation for 35 families in the 1860's (King 2012). Photographs show the building was two stories in height, with a pitched roof and a large number of chimneys, and an ironwork veranda running along its western side (fig 25). The eastern side of the building had a castellated design, with extensions protruding out at regular intervals, shown clearly on the 1912 map (see fig 5).



Fig 25: Photograph looking south towards the north end of 'A block', showing design details including chimneys and veranda (courtesy of the Cavalry museum archive)

3.18 Significant evidence of A block was found during the watching brief, despite some modern disturbance from service trenches. The two main outer walls of the building were visible as continuous 55cm wide parallel red-yellow-black brick walls (figs 26 and 27 overleaf), recorded as 902, 1204 and 1502 (western wall, fig 28), and 1001, 1302 and 1402 (eastern wall, fig 29). The supporting wall of the veranda was also traced running parallel with the western wall (see figs 26 and 27), recorded as 901, 1303 and 1501, and extending c.2.25m wide. Much of the veranda wall was single stretcher width (22cm) red brick, with an alternating header/stretcher pattern (see fig 31),

however at the northern end it was made of red-yellow brick and widened out to 50cm (see fig 30).

3.19 Occasional parts of internal dividing walls were identified, but the castellated extensions on the eastern side of the building were not observed at all during the watching brief. The reason for this is not clear, but it is possible they may have been systematically demolished, or the stripped level may not have been deep enough to reveal them.



Fig 26: Looking east at the northern end of A block, west and veranda wall



Fig 27: Looking north along A block, showing west and veranda walls, with modern disturbance



Fig 28: Detail of western wall at north end of building 16



Fig 29: Detail of eastern wall at north end of building 16, with external greensand slab (unknown function), and part of an internal dividing wall



Fig 30: Detail of wall at north end of veranda, showing wider brickwork



Fig 31: Detail of wall at south end of veranda, showing alternating header/stretcher pattern

4. THE FINDS

4.1 Very few finds were collected from the site, as the majority of features recorded were walls surrounded by demolition rubble without a specific context. A few finds of note were, however, collected, including a mid-late 17th/early 18th century clay pipe, a number of broken glass and pottery soft drinks bottles, a bullet casing, and the metal cap from the end of a cane or riding crop. All these finds are consistent with the activities that might be expected on the barracks site. Samples of bricks from different parts of the recorded buildings were also retained and recorded. The finds are summarised in the appendix, Table 2, and further details of selected finds are discussed below.

Soft drinks bottles

4.2 A selection of broken glass and ceramic soft drinks bottles were collected from within structures 5 and 7. These included R Whites ginger beer and lemonade, and a more unusual bottle marked with an outstretched eagle and the name H D Rawlings, Nassua St, London.

Research shows Rawlings was an apothecary in the mid 1700's who founded a soft drinks business c.1770, which was subsequently taken over by R Whites in 1891, now incorporated as Canada Dry Rawlings Ltd (www.derynlake.com and [www.en.wikipedia.org/wiki/R. White's Lemonade](http://www.en.wikipedia.org/wiki/R._White's_Lemonade)). Early bottles were usually of lozenge shape, with later ones having flat bases, so this one is most likely to date to the mid 1800's.

Animal bone

4.3 Three animal bones were collected from within drain/soakaway 5:

- Large Cattle scapula with proximal end sawn across.
- Dog scapula, smashed at proximal end.
- Sheep radius/ulna, central section, sawn across at both proximal and distal ends.

The saw marks on the bones may be the result of general butchery, but are more likely the waste from bone working activities. The dog bone showed no butchery marks or modification.

Bricks

4.4 There was some variation in the size and frog measurements of bricks found on the site, and some were fairly poor quality with large voids, however the vast majority of bricks on the site were fired to a similar red-yellow, red-black, or red-yellow-black colour in a 'marbled effect'. This indicates that the bricks were made from clay originating from the Reading Beds geology. Seams of this clay occur immediately north of the site and it is highly likely that the bricks were manufactured locally, and potentially specifically for the construction of the barracks (Phil Jones SCAU pers comm.). The same type of bricks still survive within the intact structure of the covered riding arena, the only remaining Victorian building on the site (see fig 32 overleaf).



Fig 32: Detail of brickwork on the exterior of the covered riding arena, showing marbled colouring, uneven sizing and large voids.

4.5 Some groups of bricks of later 20th century date came from different imported sources, for example the red bricks from wall 707 which carried the Sussex Brick Co stamp.

Other building materials

4.6 Surrounding the foundations of the recorded buildings was a large amount of demolition rubble, which contained brick, glass, greensand stone, and a large amount of slate, particularly in the vicinity of building 7. Because most of this material was damaged and not in-situ, no samples were taken, however one unusual slate with a copper alloy handle fitting was photographed (see figs 33 and 34 overleaf). A number of the slates within building 7 measured 20cm thick so some may have been used as flooring as well as roof slates.



Fig 33: Large slate with copper alloy handle fixing



Fig 34: Detail of copper alloy fixing on slate

5. CONCLUSIONS

5.1 The watching brief was successful in identifying the remains of a range of Victorian and later buildings associated with the development of the Cavalry Barracks, including the former married quarters, school and medical centre. The buildings identified correlate well with earlier maps and plans of the barracks, however new information on the construction and later development of the buildings has been gained through the fieldwork and associated research.

5.2 The buildings had suffered disturbance from modern development, however the foundations were shown to extend in some cases to c1.2m below the reduced ground level, indicating much evidence will be preserved in situ under the new car park.

5.3 A good sample of both areas A and B was achieved, and the natural clay geology was exposed in parts of area A, but no earlier archaeological features were identified.

Reference

King, A 2012 *Archaeological desk based assessment of land at Combermere Barracks, St Leonard's Rd, Windsor, Berkshire for Capita Symonds*. Bristol and Region Archaeological Services, Client Report

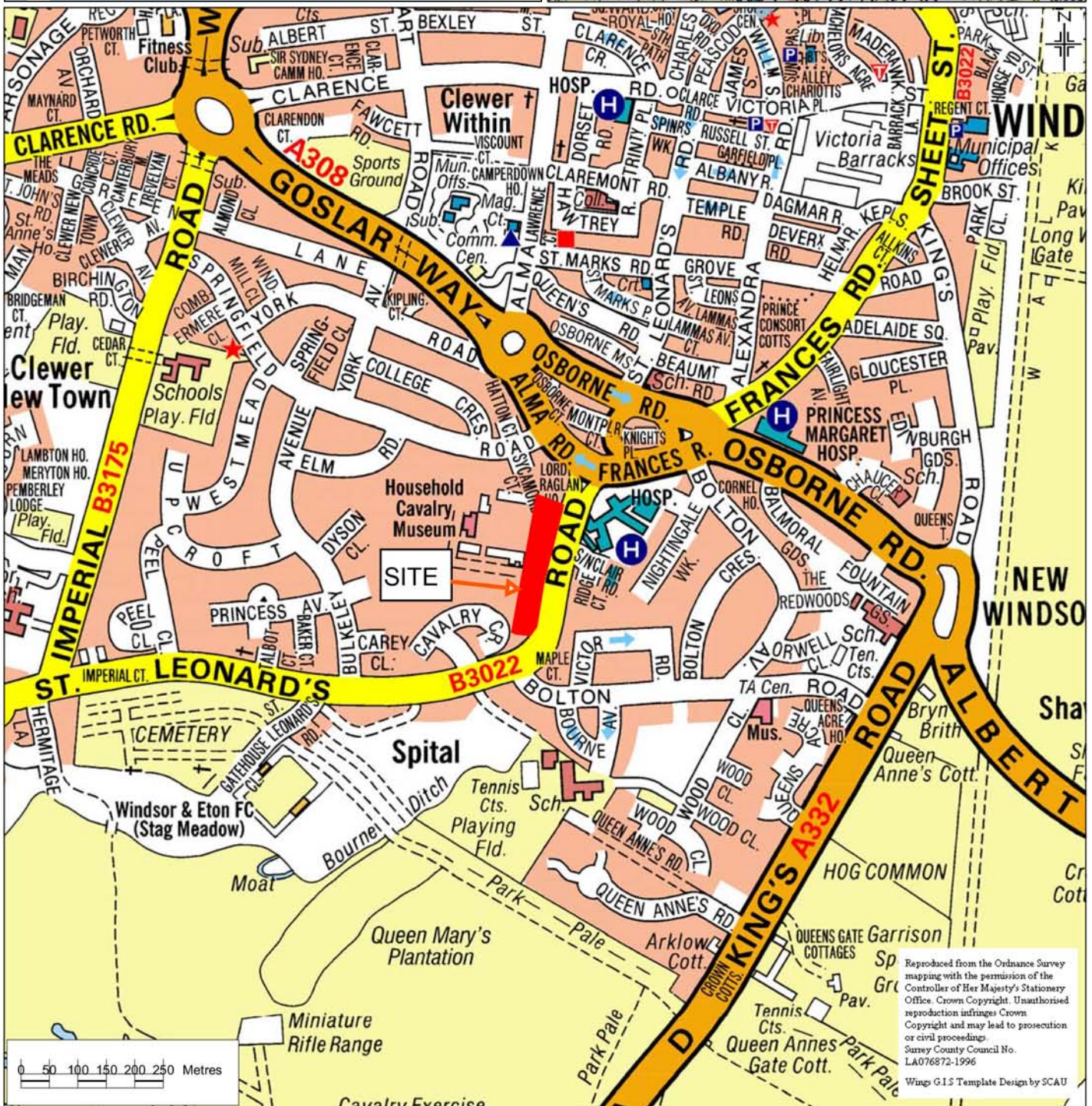
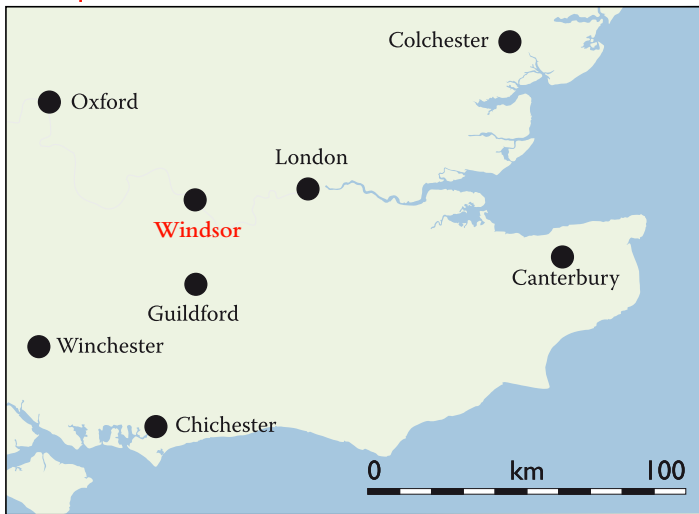


Figure 1: Combermere Barracks, Windsor, location of site

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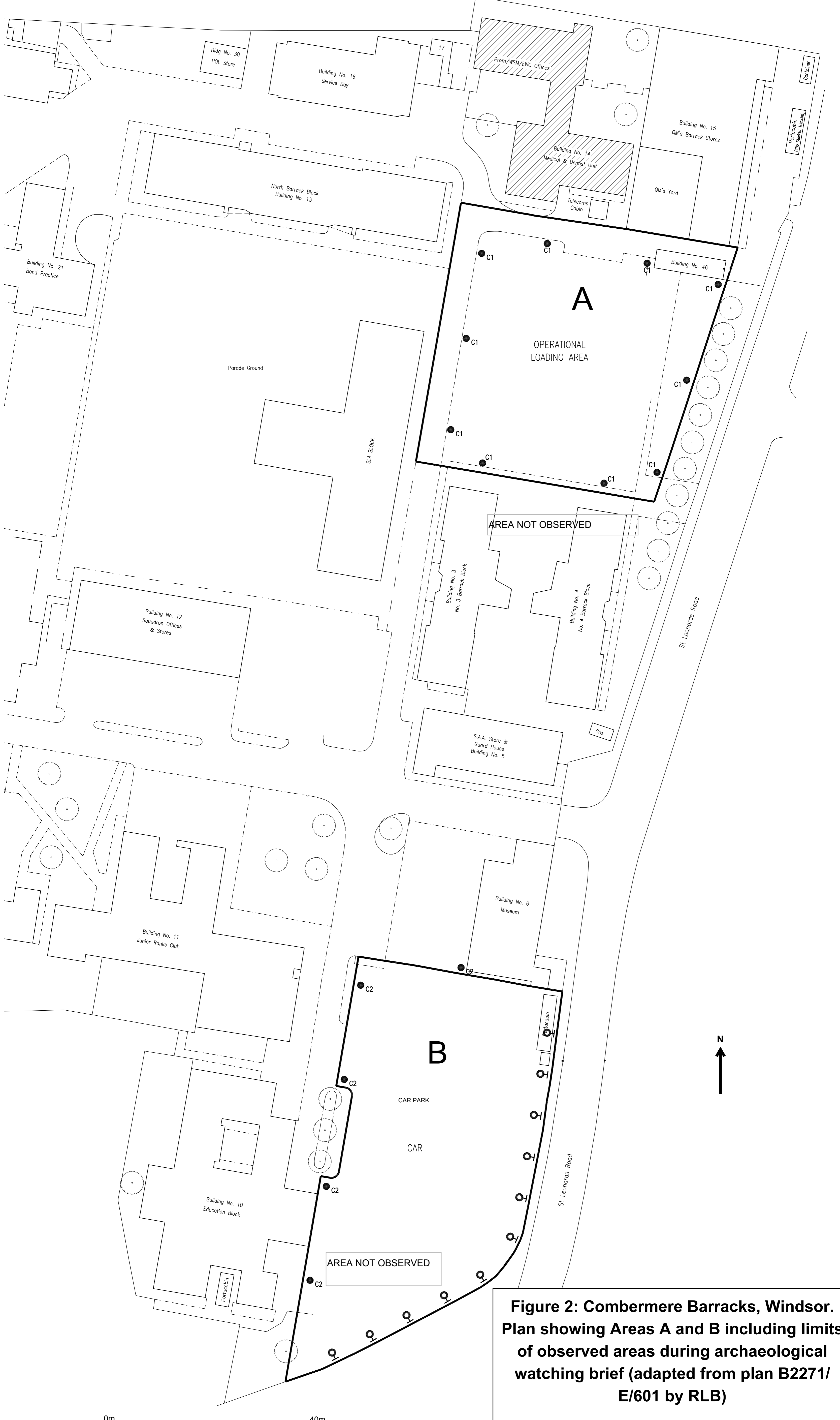


Figure 2: Combermere Barracks, Windsor. Plan showing Areas A and B including limits of observed areas during archaeological watching brief (adapted from plan B2271/E/601 by RLB)

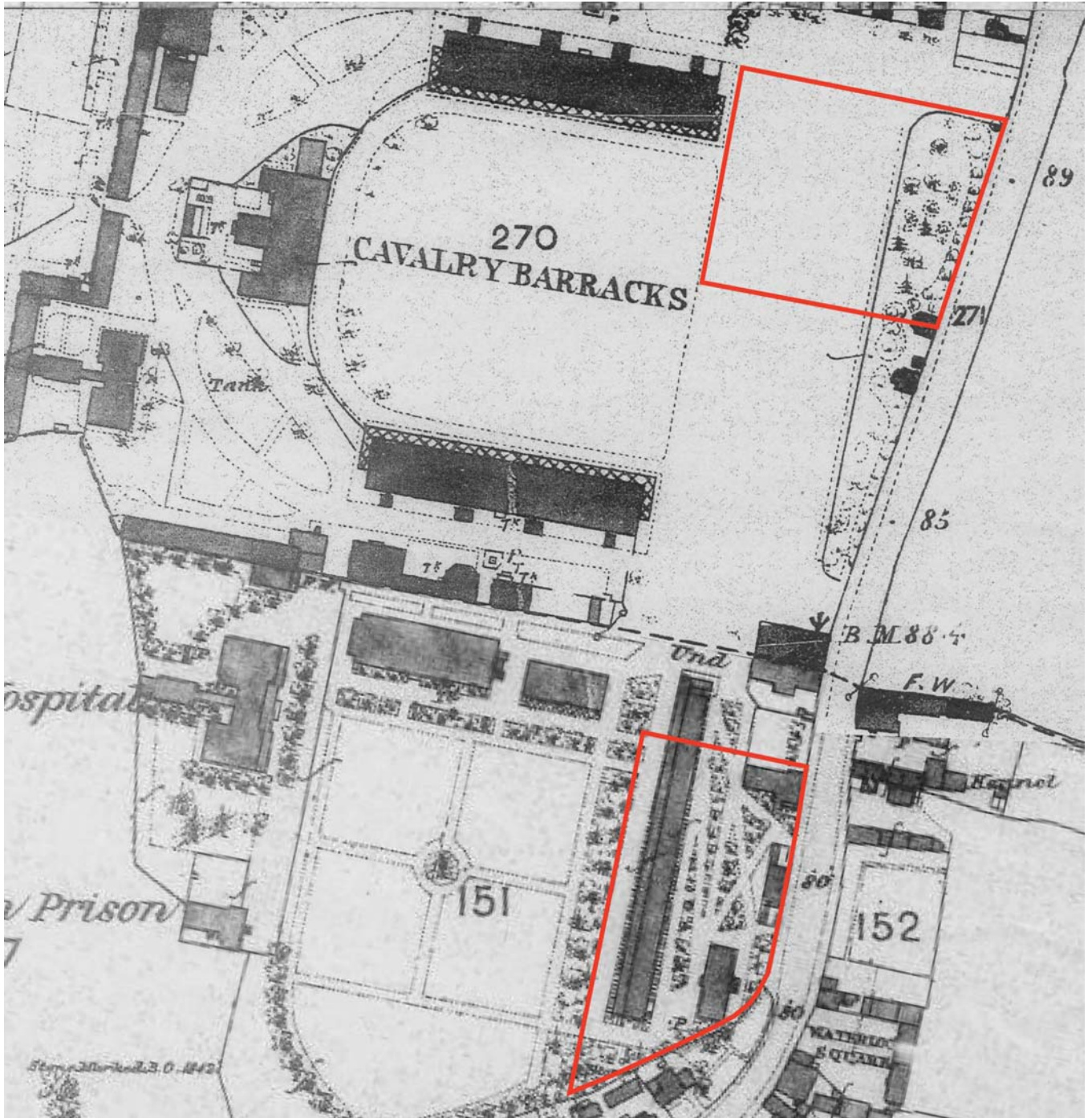
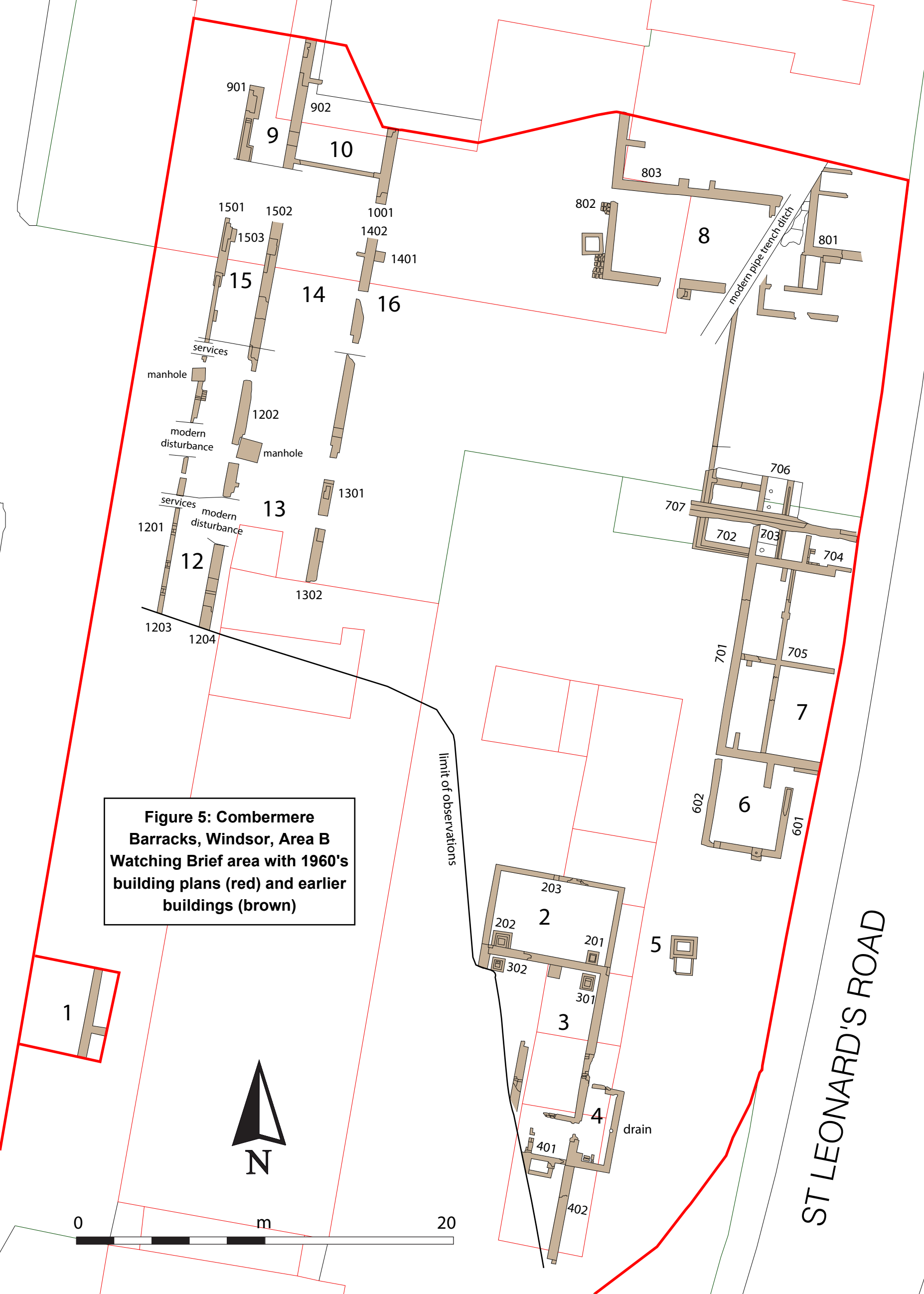


Figure 3: Detail from the 1860's Ordnance Survey map, showing layout of the Cavalry Barracks, with sites A (north) and B (south) outlined in red (after King 2012).



Figure 4: Combermere Barracks, Windsor; extract from 1912 edition OS (after King 2012), showing areas A (north) and B (south) outlined in red

Figure 5: Combermere Barracks, Windsor, Area B
Watching Brief area with 1960's building plans (red) and earlier buildings (brown)



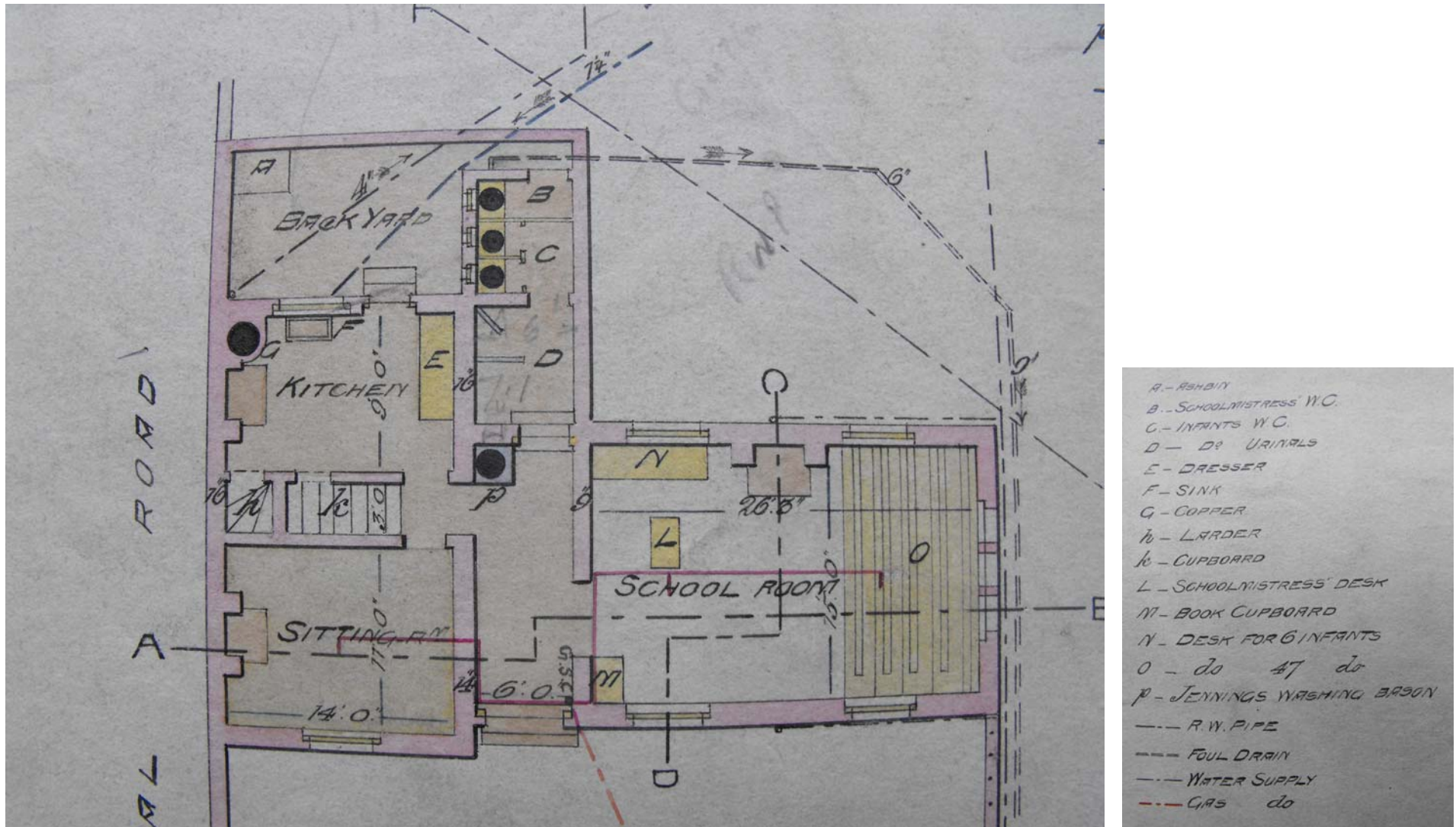


Figure 6: Combermere Barracks, Windsor - Architects plan of 1868, showing the footprint and detail of the schoolhouse (courtesy of the Cavalry museum archive)

Appendix Table 1: CBW13 Coombermere Barracks, Windsor - detailed context listing

CONTEXT	AREA	DESCRIPTION	PART OF	COMPONENTS
1	W	Stretch of wall - continuation of 901, 1203 & 1501	A block - Married Quarters veranda	Red brick, 1 course wide/alternating pattern
2	SE	Extension to building 3 at N end	Medical Centre	Yellow-red brick, narrower than/not keyed in to building 3
3	SE	Main building	Medical Centre	Yellow-red brick, double course wall with narrower internal walls
4	SE	Additions to building 3 - E and S	Medical Centre	Yellow-red brick, double course wall with some narrower additions
5	SE/E	Drain/soakaway - adj to building 3	Medical Centre - Later addition	Red brick and concrete
6	E	South wing of building 7 - addition	School - Later addition	Yellow-red brick, 1.5 course wide foundation
7	E	Main building	School	Yellow-red brick, earliest phase of construction
8	NW	Main building	School	Red, Red-yellow/yellow-red bricks, some narrower additions/internal walls
9	N/NE	Area defined by large walls 901 and 902	A block - Married Quarters	
10	N/NW	Area defined by large walls 902 and 1001	A block - Married Quarters	
11	-	UNUSED	-	
12	W	Area defined by walls 1203 and 1204	A block - Married Quarters	
13	W/C	Area defined by large walls 1204 and 1302	A block - Married Quarters	
14	N/C	Area defined by large walls 1402 and 1502	A block - Married Quarters	
15	NW	Area defined by walls 1501 and 1502	A block - Married Quarters	
16	W	Overall number for building, incorporating 9, 10, 12-15	A block - Married Quarters	
201	SE	East drain within building 2	Medical Centre	Yellow-red brick and concrete
202	SE	West drain within building 2	Medical Centre	Red-black brick, sandstone and concrete
203	SE	Detail of building 2 (machine damage)	Medical Centre	
301	SE	Drain within building 3	Medical Centre	Red-black brick with sandstone flue
302	SE	West drain within building 3	Medical Centre	Red-black brick with sandstone flue
401	SE	Small extension to building 4	Medical Centre	Red-black brick occ yellow brick
402	SE	Additional wall/detail with damp proof course	Medical Centre	Red brick with damp course
601	E	Detail of foundation wall with lower course intact	School	Red brick, foundation with lower courses intact
602	E	Detail of building 6 - wall	School	Yellow-red brick
701	E	Detail of building 7 - wall	School	Yellow-red brick
702	E	Extension to building 7	School - Later addition	Concrete foundations, with yellow-red brick double course
703	E	Toilet block - N of building 7 - addition	School - Later addition	Red-yellow brick single stretcher width, sandstone flag floor, iron cubicle/door divider, bases of ceramic toilet pans
704	E	Small room and threshold	School	Red-yellow brick, stone slab threshold
705	E	Internal walls of building 7	School	Red-yellow brick single stretcher width, with DPC, not keyed in to building 7, lots of 20mm thick slate demolition rubble within rooms
706	E	Toilet block - N of building 7 - addition	School - Later addition	Red-yellow brick single stretcher width, sandstone flag floor, iron cubicle/door divider, bases of ceramic toilet pans
707	E	Modern boundary wall	Boundary wall	Concrete foundation, red brick single stretcher width; Sussex Brick Company (SBC) stamped
801	NW	Detail of wall and threshold of building 8	School	Stone slab, red-yellow brick and airbricks
802	NW	Cobbled drainage channel outside W wall of building 8	School	Greensand cobbles
803	NW	Detail of N wall of building 8	School	Red brick, foundation with lower courses intact
901	N/NE	Wide wall with alcove - continuation of 1203 & 1501	A block - Married Quarters veranda	Red-yellow-black bricks
902	N/NE	Wide wall - continuation of 1204 & 1502	A block - Married Quarters west wall	Red-yellow-black bricks
1001	N/NE	Wide wall - continuation of 1302 & 1402	A block - Married Quarters east wall	Red-yellow bricks
1201	W	Detail of wall 1203	A block - Married Quarters	Red-black brick, 1 course wide/alternating pattern
1202	W	Detail of 1204	A block - Married Quarters west wall	Red-yellow-black bricks
1203	W	Narrow wall - continuation of 1, 901 & 1501	A block - Married Quarters veranda	Red-black brick, 1 course wide/alternating pattern
1204	W	Wide wall - continuation of 902 & 1502	A block - Married Quarters west wall	Red-yellow-black bricks
1301	W/C	Detail of wall 1302	A block - Married Quarters	Red-yellow-black bricks
1302	W/C	Wide wall - east wall of barracks	A block - Married Quarters east wall	Red-yellow-black bricks
1401	N/C	Detail of wall 1402 and greensand feature	A block - Married Quarters	Red-yellow-black bricks and greensand stone slab
1402	N/C	Wide wall - continuation of 1001 & 1302	A block - Married Quarters east wall	Red-yellow-black bricks
1501	NW	Narrow wall - continuation of 1, 901 & 1203	A block - Married Quarters veranda	Red-yellow brick, 1 course wide/alternating pattern, with wider spur
1502	NW	Wide wall - continuation of 902 and 1204	A block - Married Quarters west wall	Red-yellow-black bricks
1503	NW	Detail of wall 1501	A block - Married Quarters veranda	Red-yellow brick
1504	NW	Detail of wall 1502	A block - Married Quarters west wall	Red-yellow-black bricks

Appendix Table 2: CBW13 Coombermere Barracks, Windsor - watching brief finds and building material sample list

Context	Sample Material	Detail	Size (mm) (LxWxD)	Frog sizes approx (mm) (LxW)
2	Brick	Yellow-red-black	230x105x63	Unmeasurable
2	Ceramic	Small square Red Tile (Victorian?)	65x65x25	n/a
3	Brick	Yellow-red	232x112x70	55(w)
4	Brick	Red-black	226x160x64	Unmeasurable
5	Pottery	Glazed white stoneware with blue strip on rim, 1 sherd		
5	Glass bottle	marked R Whites, 2 frags		
5	Clay bottles	Drinks bottles - marked R Whites ginger beer and lemonade, 5 sherds		
5	Animal Bone	3 frags - cattle scapulae (sawn), dog scapulae, sheep radius/ulna (sawn)		
6	Brick	Yellow-red	226x106x62	160x70
7 (internal wall)	Brick	Yellow	234x102x65	140x35
7 (external Wall)	Brick	Yellow-red	220x104x64	137x42
7	Slate	Large broken rectangular (roof?) slate with copper alloy fixing attached	60x42x20	
7	Metal	Bullet casing - slightly crushed		
7	Glass bottle	Drink bottle, broken neck - marked with an eagle and H D Rawlings, Nassau St, London		
8	Metal	Flattened Metal Shell - Riding crop/stick end cap		
9	Clay Pipe	Bowl and 2 stem sections, plain with wide heel; M-L17th/E18th century		
401	Brick	Red-black	232x110x63	155x60
802	Stone Cobble	Greensand	164x114x194	n/a
901	Brick	Red-yellow	234x101x63	130x46
1501	Brick	Red-black	229x106x66	140x52
1203	Brick	Red-yellow	234x109x65	135x50
1302	Brick	Yellow-black	222x100x65	Unmeasurable