

Excavations at Honeywood, Carshalton, 2010 and 2014

John Phillips

Carshalton & District History & Archaeology Society
Occasional Paper 8

Site codes	HYU10 and HON14
OASIS ID	Carshalt1-94565
Site address	Honeywood Walk, Carshalton, Surrey SM5 3NX
Borough	Sutton
Grid ref	TQ 2781 6449
Organisation	Carshalton & District History & Archaeology Society
Excavation dates	10 July to 5 September 2010 with later minor investigations and 17 to 25 and 27 August 2014
Draft revised	12 November 2015

Copyright John Phillips, 2015

Contents

1	Introduction	1
2	The rectangular pond	1
2.1	The fill	3
2.2	Where the stream enters the pond	3
2.3	The south wall	7
2.4	The entrance to the culvert under the lawn	7
2.5	The east wall	10
2.6	The north wall	12
2.7	The west wall and grotto	13
2.8	The pond floor	16
2.9	Discussion of the rectangular pond	19
3	Trench A	20
4	Trench B	23
4.1	Trench B stratigraphy	23
4.2	Trench B structures	34
4.3	Discussion of trench B	39
5	Trench C	40
5.1	The area west of [C3]	40
5.2	Culvert and culvert wall [C12] and [C7]	43
5.3	The area east of [C3]	47
5.4	Discussion of trench C	48
6	The resistivity survey	48
7	Trench D	49
7.1	The stratigraphy	49
7.2	Discussion of trench D	62
8	Comparison between trenches B and D	64
9	Conclusion	65
10	The finds	68
10.1	Coins	68
10.2	Pottery	68
10.3	Flower pots	84
10.4	Tobacco pipes	89
10.5	Glass	94
10.6	Floor and wall tiles and paving bricks	99
10.7	Roof tiles	102
10.8	Garden edging	103
10.9	Bricks	103
10.10	Other ceramics	104
10.11	Stone	105
10.12	Slag	110
1.1	Coal, cinder and coal shale	112
10.13	Cement and mortar	113
10.14	Iron	116
10.15	Non ferrous metals	120
10.16	Shells	121
10.17	Bone	123
11	Heights	124
12	Bibliography	124

Acknowledgements

Thanks are due to the London Borough of Sutton especially the staff of the Museum and Heritage Service including Jane Howard, the curator of Honeywood and Valary Murphy the Museums Officer. The people who worked on the excavation were central to the project. Steve Morris did much work on the finds, Clive Orton provided advice on pottery and proof read the report and thanks are also due to Andrew Skelton and to Kath Shawcross, Sutton's archivist.

1 INTRODUCTION

Honeywood is a historic house – now a museum – which stands at the western end of Carshalton Ponds in the London Borough of Sutton.

This document is a detailed report on excavations by the Carshalton & District History & Archaeology Society in collaboration with the London Borough of Sutton Museum and Heritage Service and the Friends of Honeywood Museum in 2010 and 2014. They are part of a long running study of the Honeywood and its garden.

The earliest parts of Honeywood are made of flint and chalk chequer work and are probably of late seventeenth century date. The building was considerably enlarged and extended in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The garden on the west side of the building has had a complex history which is described elsewhere.¹

The 2010 excavation aimed to understand the history of a rectangular pond in the northwest corner of the garden and also determine the size of some pond-side plant beds shown in early air-photos.

Three trenches were excavated: A to the south of the pond, B to the east and trench C to the north as shown in figure 1.

In February 2014 a resistivity survey was carried out on the garden lawn to locate a repair in the roof of the culvert which ran from the rectangular pond. This appeared to suggest that the culvert had been laid along the south side of another pond and, later in the year, trench D was excavated to investigate this hypothesis.

2 THE RECTANGULAR POND

The rectangular pond is in the northwest corner of Honeywood's garden. It is about 7.56m north to south by 2.3m east to west. A stream passes through the southern end. This rises in Margaret's Pool at the corner of West Street and Pound Street and flows into the Wandle Lodge pond immediately behind Honeywood. From there it flows over a modern weir, under an arch at the garden boundary where there was another weir, and then into the southern end of the rectangular pond. The water then flows out of the opposite or eastern side of the pond into a culvert which passes under the garden lawn. This channel emerges briefly behind the house and then passes under it and flows into Upper Pond.

In the early twentieth century there was always water running through the garden but the water table has since dropped and now it only flows after a period of heavy rain usually in the late winter and spring.

¹ Phillips 2013; Phillips 2014.

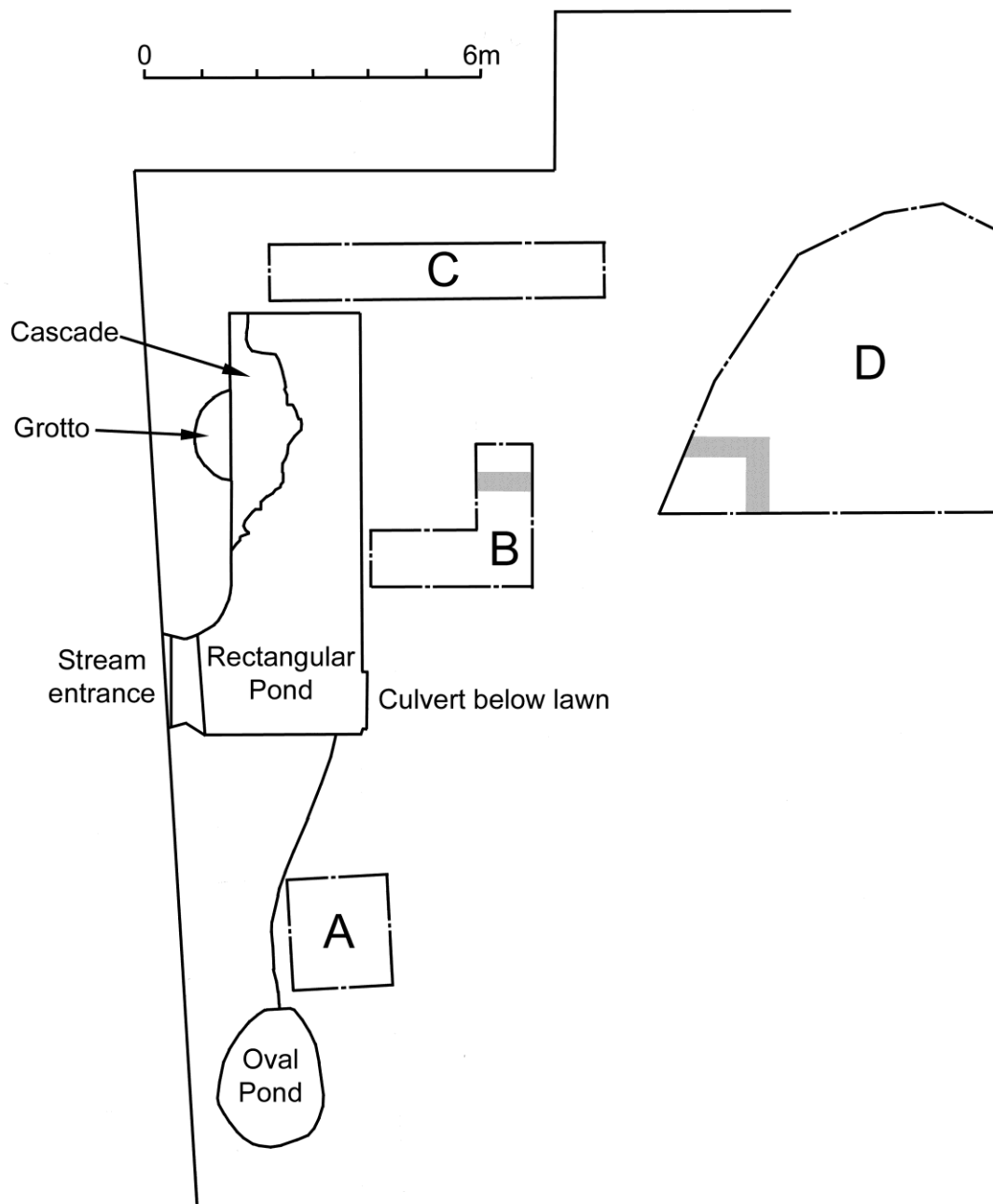


Figure 1. The northwest corner of the garden at Honeywood showing the rectangular and oval ponds and the location of the trenches. The grey lines are robber trenches. See pages 32 and 50. North at the top.

2.1 The fill

When the investigation started the rectangular pond was partially filled with soft dark earth. This was thickest at the north end. It thinned southwards and ended against a thin irregular slab of concrete which formed an edge to the stream across the southern end of the pond. The stream bed consisted of loose gravel.

The black soil was excavated as two layers, [P1] and [P2], although the distinction between the two was arbitrary. Both contained numerous modern finds including many pieces of flower pot.

The deposit extended over the foot of a small cascade on the west side of the pond. It was also present under the cascade. This suggests that the deposit was made in two stages but there was no detectable boundary.

The gravel, which contained modern finds, was also removed from the south end of the pond. It was seen to have been moved by the stream flow in the wet winter 2000-1 and had probably been moved on other recent occasions. The gravel extended under the concrete slab which was clearly of recent date.

The deposits rested on a floor which was largely of chalk blocks (see section 2.8 below).

2.2 Where the stream enters the pond

The stream flows from the Wandle Lodge pond over a modern brick weir which was probably made in 1983-4 as part of a Manpower Services Commission job creation project. The stream then flows a few metres to another weir immediately west of the garden boundary. This is of yellow stock brick with a gap in the centre for a sluice gate which is now missing so the weir no longer functions. The downstream or garden side of the brickwork is faced with burr brick which, from a few very small samples, appears to be bonded with a hard grey mortar with pale brown spots very different from that in the grotto on the west side of the pond (see section 2.7).

The garden boundary crosses the stream immediately below the weir. The boundary is marked by a segmental brick arch. It has an east-west length of 0.77m. The east or garden side is of red brick and is decorated with a line of dentilation along the top. The back west side is plain and of yellow stock brick. There is a clear horizontal bonding break between the arch and the channel side walls.

The south end of the arch rests on the brick south wall of the pond. There is a vertical bonding break in line with the east face of the arch (figures 6 and 7).

There is a brick foundation running south from the entrance weir along the garden boundary. This contains the setting for vertical post which may once have supported a sluice gate (see figures 3, 4 and 5). This was cleared as [P15].



Figure 2. The downstream side of the stream entrance weir in April 2013.



Figure 3. The weir where the stream enters the garden in December 2007. Note the top of the brick setting for a post among the vegetation top right. Looking east.



Figure 4. A brick setting for a wooden post on the garden boundary immediately south of the pond entrance weir which appears bottom left. This may once have supported a sluice gate. Looking east.



Figure 5. Setting for the post seen from above. East at the top.



Figure 6. The south wall of the pond.

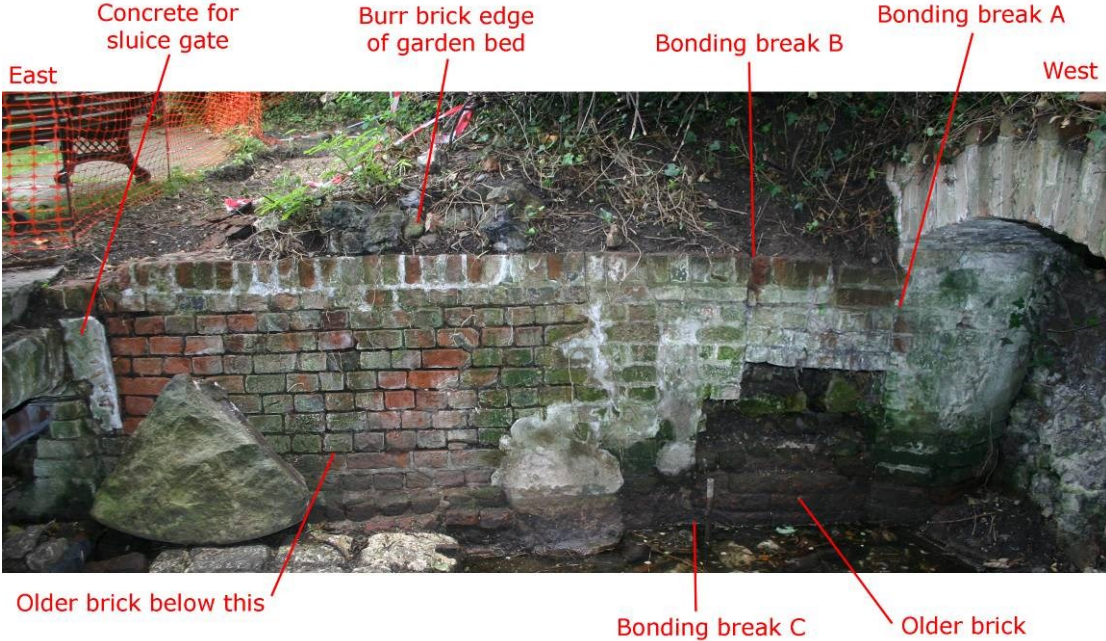


Figure 7. Interpretation for figure 6 showing the south wall of the rectangular pond.

2.3 The south wall

This is largely of brick with some areas of cement rendering. The lower few courses of the wall appear to be of older soft red brick while the upper parts are of more recent looking paler red brick. There is a soldier course along the top. There have been repairs and re-pointing with hard grey mortar but the mortar deeper in the joints was not examined.

At the west end there is a bonding break in line with the face of the arch which carries the garden boundary over the culvert (A on figure 7). There is also a bonding break in the upper part of the wall 0.54m from the west end (B on figure 7) The upper part of the area between the two breaks consists of five courses of brick including the soldier course that runs along part of the top. Below this there is a void where the brick has fallen away exposing soil and chalk rubble.

The lower part of the void has a width of 0.72m as it widens eastwards to another bonding break (C on figure 7). The area below the void is filled with older red brick into which bonding break B probably does not extend.

At the west end of the wall there is a slot in the brickwork and an area of concrete which appears to have provided the setting for a sluice gate (see 2.4 below).

2.4 The entrance to the culvert under the lawn

The stream leaves the rectangular pond through a culvert passing through the south end of the east wall of the pond and then running under the lawn to emerge at the back of the house. The entrance from the rectangular pond was cleared as far as possible and then photographed with a digital camera using flash light. These pictures have provided the main source for the description which follows (figures 8, 10 and 11).

There are the remains of a 1m wide sluice at the entrance to the culvert. These consist of slots in the brickwork on both sides of the channel and a slot in the floor with a wooden beam in it. The south wall also has a patch of concrete which appears to have sealed the gap between the timber and brickwork (Figures 6, 7 and 9). The sluice must have regulated the water level in the pond.

Beyond the sluice the channel passes through the east wall of the pond which is represented by broken stubs on both sides of the channel. Beyond this it widens to about 1.9m. Both sides of the channel are made of rather roughly laid brickwork. A stoneware pipe enters the south side through a rough break. This is the outflow from the oval pond to the south of the rectangular pond (figure 1). The central part of the channel floor below the sluice is covered with red bricks laid on end. The full extent of these is unknown. The roof is a segmental arch of brick which rests on the side walls of the channel and the broken ends of the east wall of the rectangular pond.

This section of the channel has a length of 0.89m. The roof then drops and the channel continues under a very low segmental brick arch with only a narrow gap between it and the gravel stream bed. Beyond this the culvert has a width of about 1.9m.



Figure 8. The exit from the rectangular pond into the culvert looking east. Note the higher outer arch and the lower inner one. The stacked brick on the far left hand side of the pond floor had been placed to retain the backfill. The Portland stone block leaning against the wall to the right has been in the pond for many years but is of unknown origin.



Figure 9. The remains of the sluice at the exit from the rectangular pond. Seen from above with west at the top. Note the timber sill beam and the slots for the gate.



Figure 10. The north side of the entrance to the culvert under the lawn.



Figure 11. The south side of the entrance to the culvert under the lawn. The drain pipe runs from the oval pond shown on figure 1.

2.5 The east wall

This wall is largely of red brick and has an obvious history of alteration. The lower part of the wall is divided by a bonding break 1.8m from the northeast corner of the pond (figures 12 and 13). The lowest courses to the south of this appear to be older than the brickwork above. Towards the culvert, part bricks and peg tiles have been used to level up the structure before it was raised or refaced.

To the north of the bond break the lower part of the wall is chalk for about 1.25m. The wall above these features can be divided into two sections, upper and lower. The difference in appearance may be due to the poor condition of the upper courses rather than the original construction. The wall is topped by a soldier course of yellow stock bricks. There is a shallow 0.2m wide slot cut into the lower part of the wall 1.24m from the northeast corner of the pond.

The back of the wall was exposed in trench B as described in section 4.2.1. The south end of the wall is also exposed in the culvert entrance. There it is 0.5m thick and consists of one uniform mass of brick unlike the much altered structure found in trench B. The north end of the wall curves slightly to the east as it approaches the northeast corner of the pond.

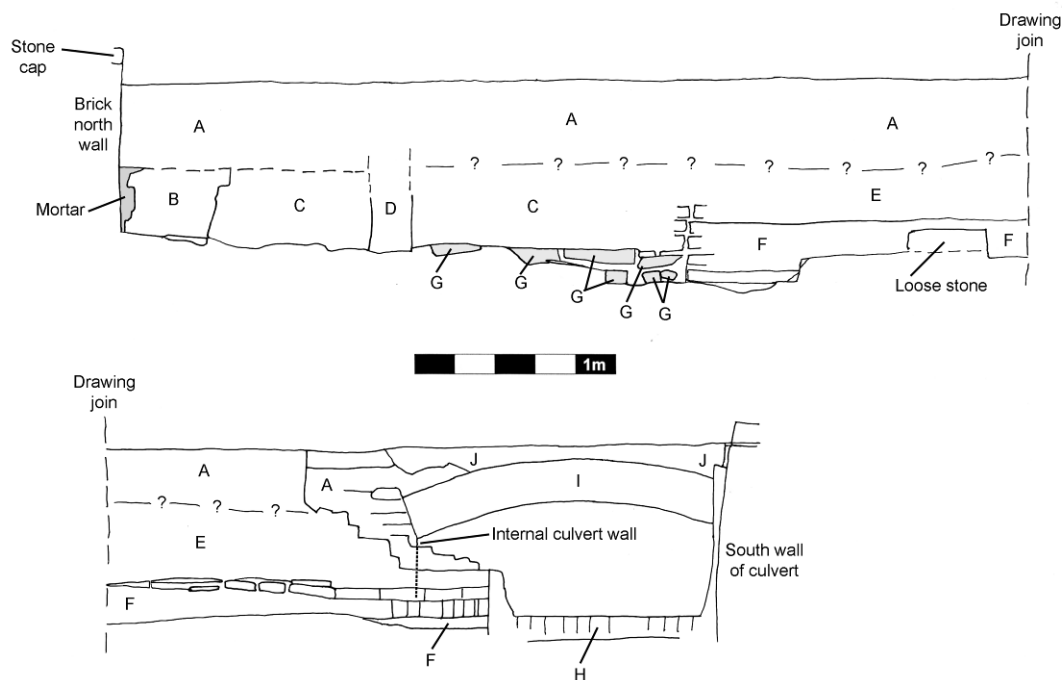


Figure 12. The east wall of the rectangular pond.

- A Three courses of dark red brick with a fourth soldier course at the top. The pointing is in poor condition and the bricks are disturbed. The brickwork looks different from the area E below but this may be the result of its poor condition. It is more or less laid in English bond.
- B Red brick similar to C.
- C Brickwork similar to E. Possibly the same as A. More or less in English bond.
- D Shallow slot in the brickwork.
- E Brickwork similar to C. Possibly the same as A and more or less in English bond.
- F Red brick earlier than C and E. In places peg tiles and part bricks have been used to level up the top.
- G Chalk blocks.
- H Culvert floor of bricks laid on their ends.
- I Brick arch over the exit culvert.
- J Modern concrete.



Figure 13. The bond break in the east wall of the pond.



Figure 14. The south end of the east wall adjacent to the culvert. Note the packing to level up the lowest brick courses.

2.6 The north wall

The north wall of the pond consists of brick with a York stone capping and patches of applied decoration (figures 15 and 16).

The brickwork is divided into two parts by a vertical bonding break about 0.5m from the northeast corner. The shorter section, to the east of the break, consists of recent looking brick with a soldier course below the stone capping. The culvert found in trench C is directly behind this so the brickwork appears to have been placed to block the entrance to it (section 5.2)

The other longer section to the west is of red brick with a soldier course along the top. The lower part of the east end has a patch of flint decoration with some heavily glazed over-fired brick at the bottom both bonded with brown Roman cement.

There is a further patch of surviving decoration in the northwest corner which consists of slag, flint and a shell, all bonded with brown Roman cement.

The wall top is partly capped with York stone slabs which do not respect the bond break.

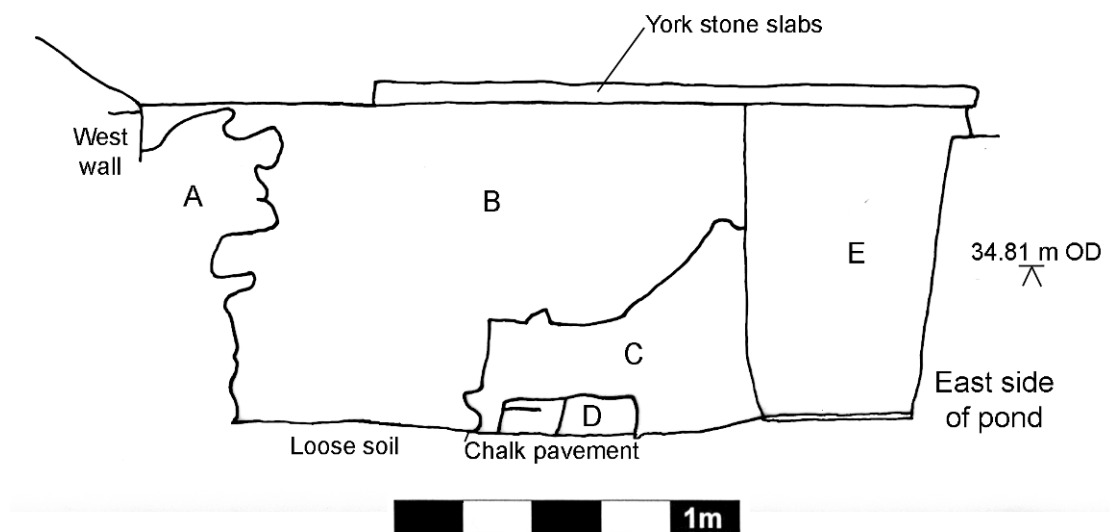


Figure 15. The north wall of the pond.

- A Decorative facing consisting of burr brick, slag, flint and shell.
- B Red brick.
- C Flint bonded with brown Roman cement.
- D Heavily glazed brick.
- E Recent looking red brick.



Figure 16. The north wall of the pond.

2.7 The west wall and grotto

The west wall of the pond is of brick. The south end of the wall curves around to form the north wall of the channel which brings water into the pond. The curved section runs across the broken stub of an earlier wall which appears to have run along the north side of the channel (figures 17, 18 and 19).

Towards the north end there is a little grotto-like niche above a small sloping cascade. These were built into and against the west wall of the rectangular pond (figures 17, 18, 21 and 22). The structures consist of:

1. Grotto foundation and water entry channel.
2. The grotto niche itself.
3. The crown of the weir at the top of the cascade.
4. The sloping cascade.

Grotto foundation and water entry channel is of dark red brick and is roughly triangular with the water inlet rising at the back. The floor, which is well made of brown Roman cement, slopes steeply down from the crown of the weir to the water inlet. The walls of the water inlet are corbelled out over the tapering sides of the channel base (figure 18). The top of the inlet is covered with a stone slab. A second slab can be seen further in and set at a lower level.

There is a thin course of part bricks at the top of the foundation on which the grotto niche is built.

On the south side the top of the grotto foundation is level with the bottom of the soldier course which caps the adjacent pond wall. On the north side there is no soldier course and the pond wall rises two and a bit courses above the top of the grotto foundation.

The grotto niche. This consists of clumps of burr brick bonded with brown Roman cement. The upper part of the niche is missing.

The crown of the weir at the top of the cascade is made of at least two courses of ceramic tiles of the same size and colour as those on the floor of the nearby greenhouse.

The sloping cascade consists of flint, shell and other decorative materials joined with Portland cement. The foot of the structure has been broken or eroded by seeping water exposing a core of dark earth which contains a piece of electric flex suggesting that the structure is of no great antiquity. The south side of the cascade overlay a deposit of dark soil and rubble similar to the deposits overlaying the lower part of the cascade (section 2.1).

The west wall of the pond has several patches of decoration attached to it. In the northwest corner of the pond shell, slag and flint are fixed with a thick layer of brown Roman cement. A second patch above the north side of the cascade includes a vitrified brick with a shallow segmental sectioned frog and angular flint with fresh fractures. This is also bonded with thick Roman cement. There is an area of thick decoration to the south of the cascade but there are also patches of thin slag stuck directly to the wall.



Figure 17. The grotto and cascade. Note the electric wire protruding from the bottom left hand side of the cascade.



Figure 18. The grotto base on 10 August 2012.



Figure 19. The area between the cascade and the north wall showing a roughly made structure presumably for planting. It overlaid the foot of the cascade. Looking west.

2.8 The pond floor

Most of the pond floor was covered with large chalk blocks of variable character. A row of large blocks carries the line of the entrance channel across the pond (figure 20). To the north of this the blocks gradually become smaller and less well arranged, those at the north end being particularly small and irregular. There are several gaps in this area where the chalk blocks are either missing and there is dark soil over gravel or they have been replaced by other materials. The area where the stream crosses also falls into two parts. At the west end below the weir the blocks are missing or displaced and a hollow has been washed in the underlying gravel. This is clearly a plunge pool eroded by water falling over the adjacent cascade. The blocks survive at the eastern end. A series of iron pins have been installed along the upstream edge of the surviving blocks to keep them in place (figure 23). The pond floor is uneven but overall slopes from about 34.36m OD at the north end to 34.26m OD at the south end. In places the grotto cascade can be seen to cover the chalk blocks.

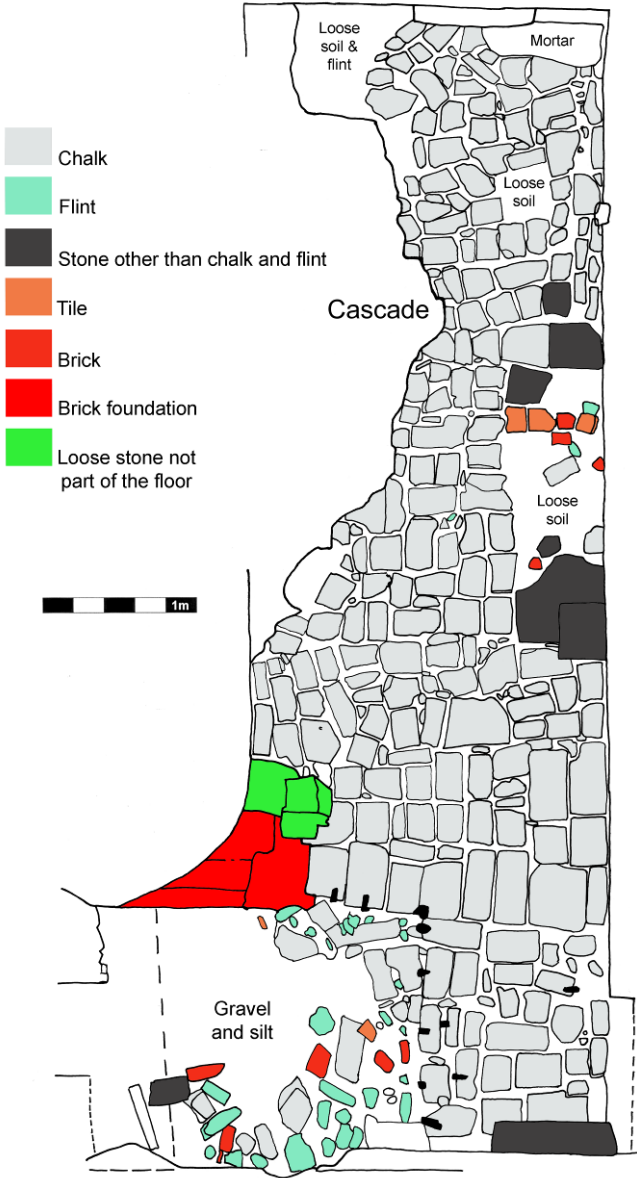


Figure 20. The floor of the rectangular pond showing the materials used. North at the top.



Figure 21. The floor of the rectangular pond looking north. Note the iron pins holding the chalk blocks.



Figure 22. The floor of the rectangular pond looking south.



Figure 23. The floor of the rectangular pond where the stream enters. Note the damage to the floor, the iron pins used to secure the edges of the chalk blocks and, on the right, the foundation projecting from below the west pond wall.

2.9 Discussion of the rectangular pond

The rectangular pond has clearly had a complex structural history. The chalk block covered pond floor may have been constructed in two phases as there appears to be a clear boundary between the stream crossing and the area to the north (figures 20 and 21). The earliest visible brickwork appears to be:

- The lower part of the east wall to the south of the bonding break (figures 12 and 13).
- The lower part of the south wall.
- The stub foundation at the base of the south end of the west wall.

The west wall and the upper parts of the south and east walls appear to be repairs or modifications.

The north wall is of more recent looking brick. It is divided into two sections one to the east and one to the west. The shorter eastern section has the most recent looking brickwork. It blocks off the entrance to the culvert seen in trench C (section 5.2).

The two bonding breaks at the west end of the south wall of the rectangular pond may mark a former opening of uncertain significance.

The burr-brick faced weir where the stream enters the pond is clearly of late nineteenth or early twentieth century date. It was probably preceded by a wooden sluice on the evidence of the slot in the brickwork to the south of it. There is also clear evidence for a sluice where the stream left the pond.

The grotto, cascade and associated decoration are clearly an addition to the pond. The niche and slag decoration are bonded with brown cement – probably Parker’s Roman cement or a similar product. This was made from nodules washed out in the London clay and collected from the coast in the Thames estuary. It was first made about 1796 and remained in production into the early twentieth century. It was gradually superseded by white Portland cement which was patented in 1824 but was not manufactured in London until the 1840s and was slow to enter widespread use.² The Edwardian work at Honeywood uses Portland cement which suggests that the niche and slag decoration is earlier. William Hale White who was tenant from 1864-5 says that ‘the Wandle, coming from Ruskin’s Pond, entered over a waterfall, making a pond of the whole end of the garden furthest from the house, then flowing along the south side of the garden and under the house.’³ This clearly refers to the rectangular pond but it is not clear whether the waterfall was the sluice where the stream entered the garden or below the ornamental niche. The niche and decoration could be the work of one of the Victorian tenants or it could belong to the early years of the Kirk’s ownership.

The existing sloping cascade below the niche is of completely different construction as it consists of flint, slag and other materials joined with Portland cement over a core containing much dark soil. A piece of electrical flex embedded in it shows that it is of fairly recent construction – certainly after 1945. A photograph shows that was in place in 1990 when the garden was cleared as part of the work to create the Heritage Centre.⁴ It was most likely constructed as part of a Manpower Services Commission project to restore the Wandle in 1983-4.

² Francis 1977 pages 26 and 79-80 and chapter 7.

³ Maclean 1955 p. 166.

⁴ Phillips 2013 p. 34.

3 TRENCH A

Trench A was excavated to investigate the foundations of a building shown on the tithe award map and on a plan in the sales particulars of a house called Wandle Lodge that stood to the west of Honeywood (figures 83 and 84). The trench was initially 2m north-south by 1.5m east-west and was later extended westwards by 0.3m. The surface was excavated as layer [A1] which consisted of medium brown soil with flint pebbles towards the base especially at the south end. There was about 1% ceramic building material.

Layer [A1] rested on [A2], [A3], [A4] and [A5] as shown in figure 24.

Layer [A2] which covered the centre of the trench consisted of hard medium brown soil with about 50% rounded and sub-angular flint pebbles mostly around 2cm across. At the southern end the deposit was orange-brown below the top. There was a small amount of brick, tile and chalk.

At the southern end of the trench the eastern edge of [A2] was defined by four pieces of stone aligned more or less north-south [A4]. At the southern end there were three slabs of white oolitic limestone set in earth. These appeared to have been parts of two door thresholds.⁵ The final block at the northern end of the line was a sandstone slab with a smooth face on both sides, three roughly squared edges, and a fractured edge. It seems likely that layer [A2] was a garden path and the four re-used blocks had been laid to define its western edge. The stones rested on layer [A5] which also occupied the area between them and the eastern edge of the trench. It was of fine, soft, medium brown soil which was interpreted as garden soil. Part of the eastern edge of [A2] was defined by a brick structure [A3] which will be described below.

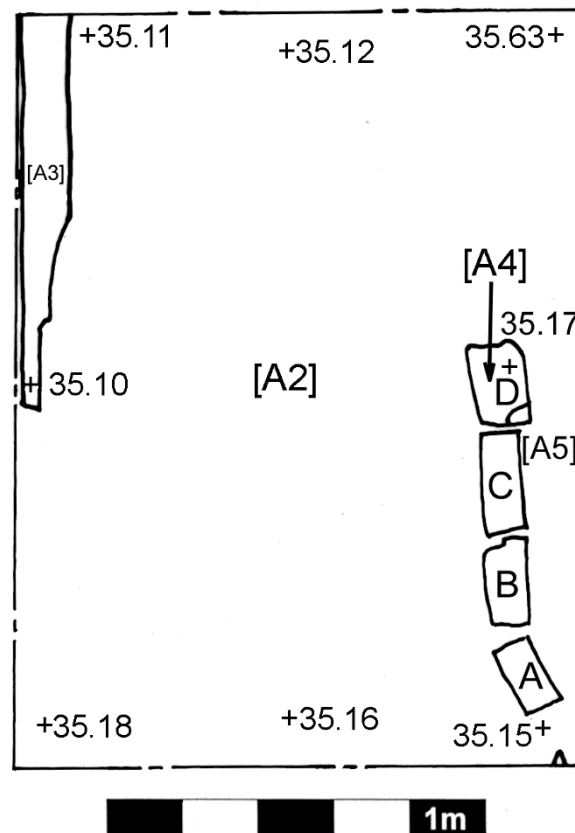


Figure 24. The tops of layers [A2], [A3] and [A4]. North at the top.

⁵ Finds <234>, <235> and <236>.

Layers [A2] and [A5] rested on layer [A6] which occupied the whole area of the trench to the east of structure [A3]. It consisted of medium-brown soil and orange-brown clay and contained about 5% of large ceramic building material mostly at the south end. There was a thin scatter of small chalk and flint.

When this deposit was excavated a stoneware drain pipe [A9] was encountered aligned a little east of north as shown in figure 25.

The pipe is known to drain the small round pond shown on figure 1 into the culvert below the lawn. At the southern end of the trench the drain consisted of a mass of concrete with a black octagonal floor tile embedded in the east side of it. This appeared to cover a joint between two sections of pipe. To the north (downstream) of this there were two salt-glazed drain pipes laid with the female end upstream. The upper one was partly embedded in concrete while the lower one had a length of 0.66m and an external diameter of about 0.26m at the male end. The line was continued by a much narrower stoneware pipe.

The pipes were laid in a cut within layer [A10] which consisted of mid- to dark-brown soil with occasional small stones and fragments of ceramic building material. The cut appeared to have been filled with the material excavated from it and was difficult to define.

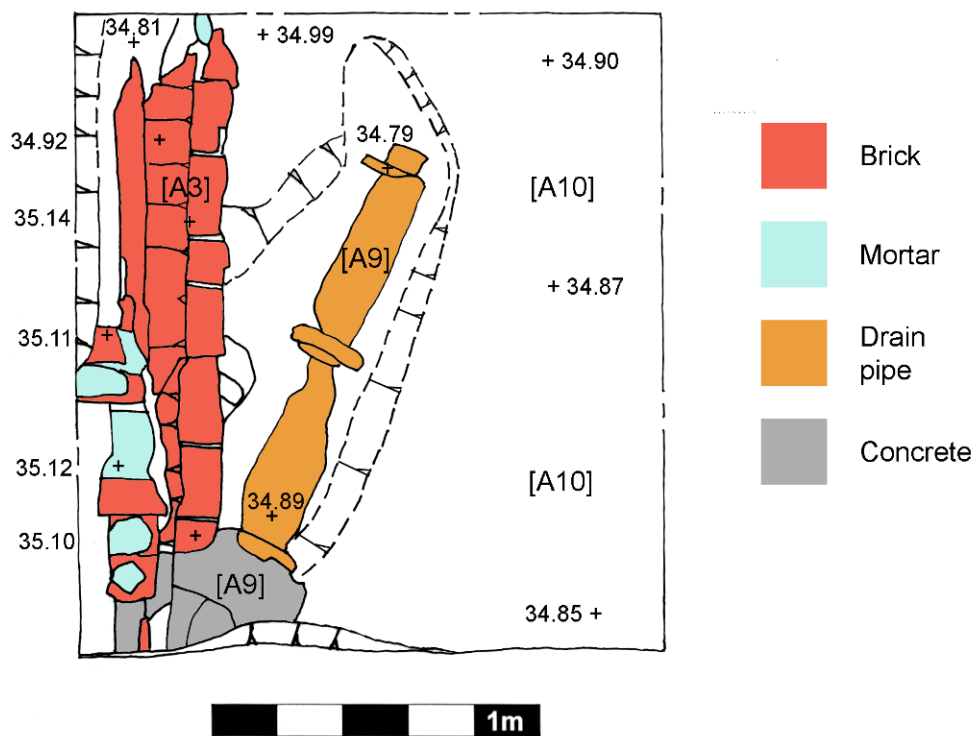


Figure 25. Layer [A10] with the top of structure [A3] and the drain [A9] after the trench had been extended westwards. North at the top.



Figure 26. The brick structure [A3] looking south.

The brick structure [A3] was right on the western edge of the trench and was difficult to investigate. The trench was therefore extended 0.3m westwards. This was the maximum extension possible without disturbing the burr brick edging of a flower bed which was to be left in situ.

The upper part of the soil in the extension was equivalent to [A1] and was removed with a mattock. This exposed layer [A7] of medium brown soil with small rounded and sub-angular flint pebbles mostly 2 to 3cm across or less together with a few scraps of chalk and ceramic building material.

Layer [A7] was removed exposing, from south to north, concrete associated with pipe [A9], and layers [A11] and [A8]. Layer [A11] consisted of loose earth with about 5% small stones while [A8] was of hard orange clay. Both lapped over the edge of structure [A3]. The deposits below them on the west edge of the trench were not excavated.

The structure [A3] was of red bricks and mortar. It consisted of a foundation, which was not excavated. The east side of the foundation supported a one brick thick wall in stretcher bond which curved to the east as the three surviving courses rose upwards. The top had turned in by 3cm over a height of 25.5cm. If this had formed the side of an arch it would have a diameter of around 4.5m which seems too large for a single thickness of brick.

These upper three courses had broken off the foundation and tipped eastwards. The west side of the foundation supported a mass of brick, cement and flint which had clearly been built up against the curving brickwork. There were some bright orange bricks in this but most of the bricks were darker than the usual local soft red bricks and had a body that was harder and rougher but not cindery. The bonding was with hard pale grey mortar which may have contained Portland cement.

4 TRENCH B

4.1 Trench B stratigraphy

Trench B was excavated on the east side of the rectangular pond. It was L shaped the longest sides being 2.6m north to south by 2.8m east to west. The width of the arms was 1m. The trench was designed to:

- Examine the east wall of the pond.
- Examine the deposits behind the east wall.
- See if a wall ran eastwards from a bonding break in the pond wall.

The first layer [B1] was of loose medium brown soil. When this was excavated layer [B2] was exposed (figure 27). This consisted of hard packed small orange brown gravel up to 5cm thick. It extended eastwards from the pond wall for 0.86m to 1m and is likely to have been the remains of a pond-side path. The area to the east of it was still filled with the soil layer [B1]. After these had been removed the trench was in the state shown in figure 28.

The trench was divided into two areas by a north-south aligned brick foundation [B5] (see section 4.2.2). This was left in situ so there were two sequences of excavated deposits, one to the west of the wall and one to the east.

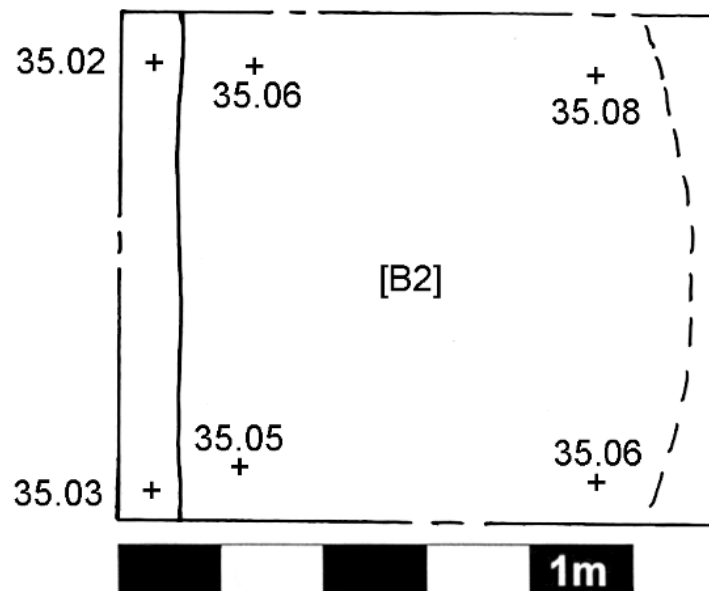


Figure 27. The top of layer [B2]. North at the top.

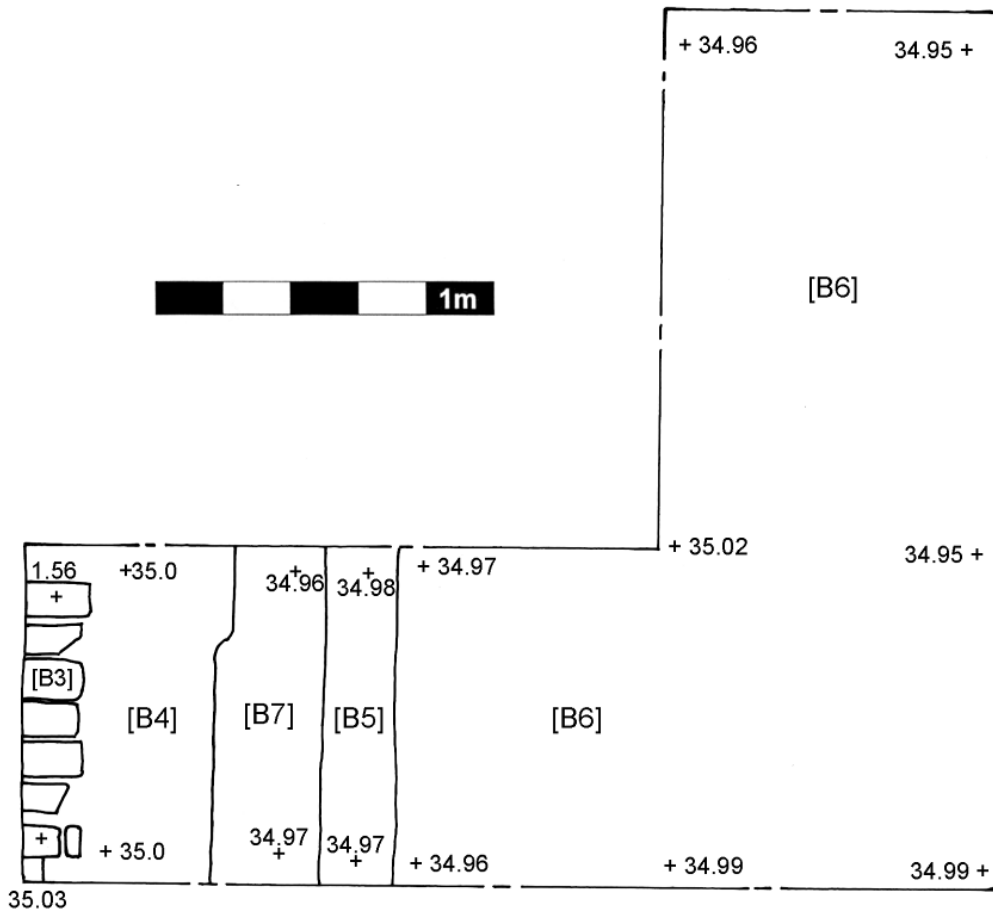


Figure 28. The tops of layers [B4], [B6] and [B7] with structure [B5]. North at the top.

4.1.1 The deposits west of foundation [B5]

There were two deposits between the foundation [B5] and the pond wall (figure 28). Layer [B4] to the west consisted of rounded flint cobbles in an earth matrix while [B7] to the east consisted of flint gravel in brown, slightly orange sandy earth. The latter may have been part of the overlying layer [B2] and may have been part of a path foundation.

Layers [B4] and [B7] rested on [B8] which consisted of flint pebbles in a hard orange brown clay matrix (figure 30).

The west side of [B8] rested on foundation [B14] described in section 4.2.1 while the east side rested on [B13]. The latter consisted of soft fine grey-green sand which contained a piece of modern-looking window glass.

Layer [B13] rested on layer [B16] which consisted of soft almost black earth with patches of stiff orange brown clay. There were a few pieces of brick and flint and a number of finds including an L26 pipe bowl with a foot rather than a spur and also parts of two others, all very similar. None of the finds need be later than the mid-eighteenth century.

Layer [B16] rested on [B19] and [B20], the latter occupying a small area at the north end of the trench (figure 29). Layer [B19] consisted of dark soil while [B20] was of soft green-brown sandy soil. Layer [B19] contained the base of a mid-eighteenth century wine bottle. Layer [B20] rested on [B26] which was very similar and probably part of the same deposit.

Layers [B19] and [B26] rested on [B27]. The latter consisted of stiff orange brown sandy clay with fist-sized lumps of pure clay. There were a few small pieces of flint and chalk and a few large flints up to 4cm in size. The deposit included an L19 and an L20 pipe bowl both late seventeenth or early eighteenth century date, part of a wine bottle of similar date, two scraps of tin-glaze pottery, a piece of pan tile, a piece of red floor tile and five fragments of coal, all of which are consistent with a date around 1700.

Layer [B27] rested on [B30] and [B32]. Part of [B26] also rested on [B32]. Layer [B30] consisted of rubble while [B32] was 60% rubble in loose light to medium brown soil. Neither deposit contained any closely datable finds. Excavation in this part of the trench ended at 34.34 m OD.

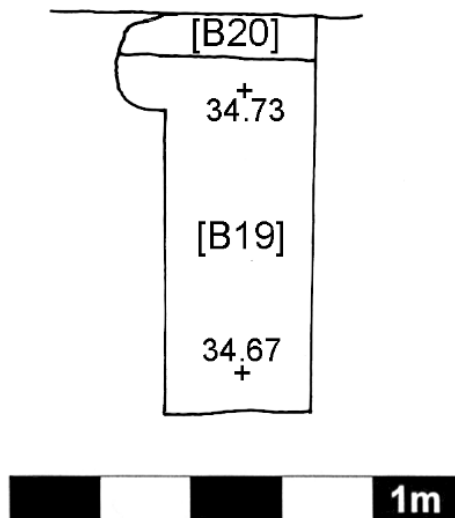


Figure 29. The tops of layers [B19] and [B20]. North at the top.

4.1.2 The deposits east of foundation [B5]

The area to the east of foundation [B5] was occupied by [B6] which consisted of hard medium brown soil with about 30% chalk (more in the southeast corner) and a few flints and pieces of ceramic building material (figure 28).

Layer [B6] rested on [B9] and [B10] as shown in figure 30. The former occupied the southern end of the trench to the east of foundation [B5] while [B10] was confined to the north end of the trench. Layer [B9] consisted of fairly soft medium brown soil with a variable amount of chalk and a patch of clay. It was very similar to the overlying layer [B6] to which it was linked by a piece of tin-glazed pottery of which seven sherds were found: six in [B6] and one joining piece in [B9]. It is likely that the two deposits were essentially the same.

Layer [B9] contained Woolwich-type redware, border ware and tin-glaze ware of late seventeenth to early eighteenth century date. There was also part of an early to mid-eighteenth century wine bottle but nothing that need be later.

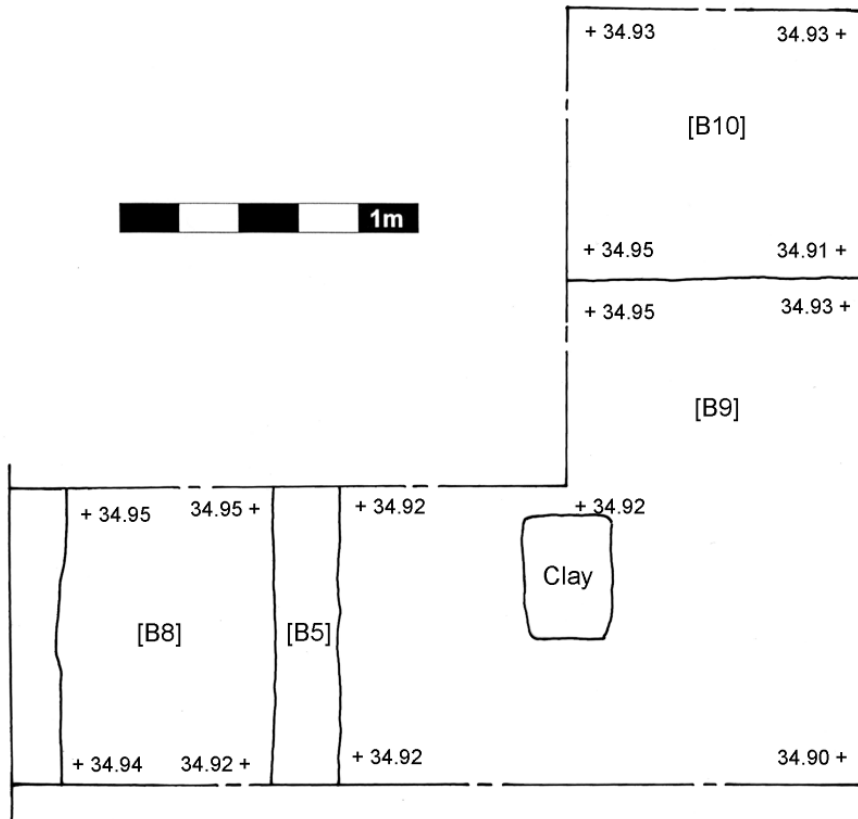


Figure 30. The tops of [B9] and [B10]. North at the top.

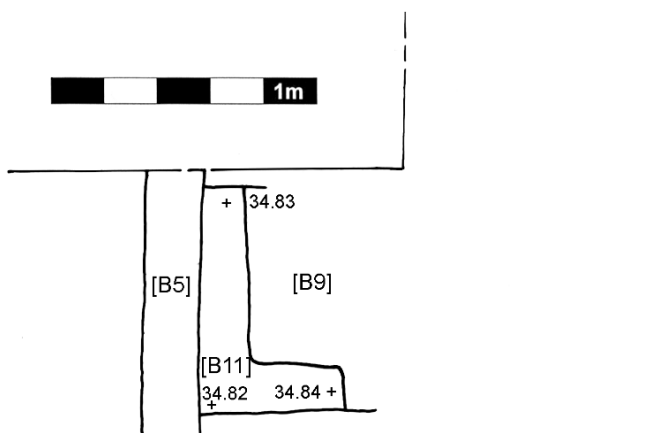


Figure 31. Layer [B11] filling cut [B12]. North at the top.

When [B9] was excavated a cut [B12] filled by layer [B11] was found next to the foundation [B5] as shown in figures 31 and 32. The cut passed through [B9] and the underlying layers [B15] and [B17]. It is possible that the cut extended to the top of [B9] and was not detected when the layer was first exposed. The cut sloped down towards the foundation and it may have been a construction trench for it although the bottom of the cut was about 7cm above the bottom of the brickwork. It is also possible that the cut was a bedding trench for planting along the edge of the wall. This would be consistent with the shape of the cut which widened at the south end but the evidence was inconclusive. The fill [B11] consisted of loose medium brown soil with some flint and ceramic building

material. It contained a small collection of pottery sherds including border ware, tin-glaze and scraps of porcelain. There was one piece of white salt-glazed stoneware of mid-eighteenth century date.

Layer [B9] rested on [B15] which consisted of gravel up to 2cm in size in a matrix of hard orange brown sandy clay. There was a mass of pure clay which had also been present in the overlying layer (figure 30) and may possibly have been the fill of a cut. Layer [B15] deposit was about 5cm thick and did not contain any closely datable finds.

Layer [B15] rested on [B17] which consisted of soft fine grey-green sand with small patches of dark soil possibly from roots (figure 32). There were no closely datable finds.

The south side of [B17] rested on [B21] which consisted of soft black ashy soil with small scraps of coal and tiny bits of flint some of which were burnt. The deposit was very thin and patchy at the east end of the trench but thickened to the west. It contained a piece of border ware, a piece of redware and an L25 pipe bowl which would be consistent with a date in the early to mid-eighteenth century.

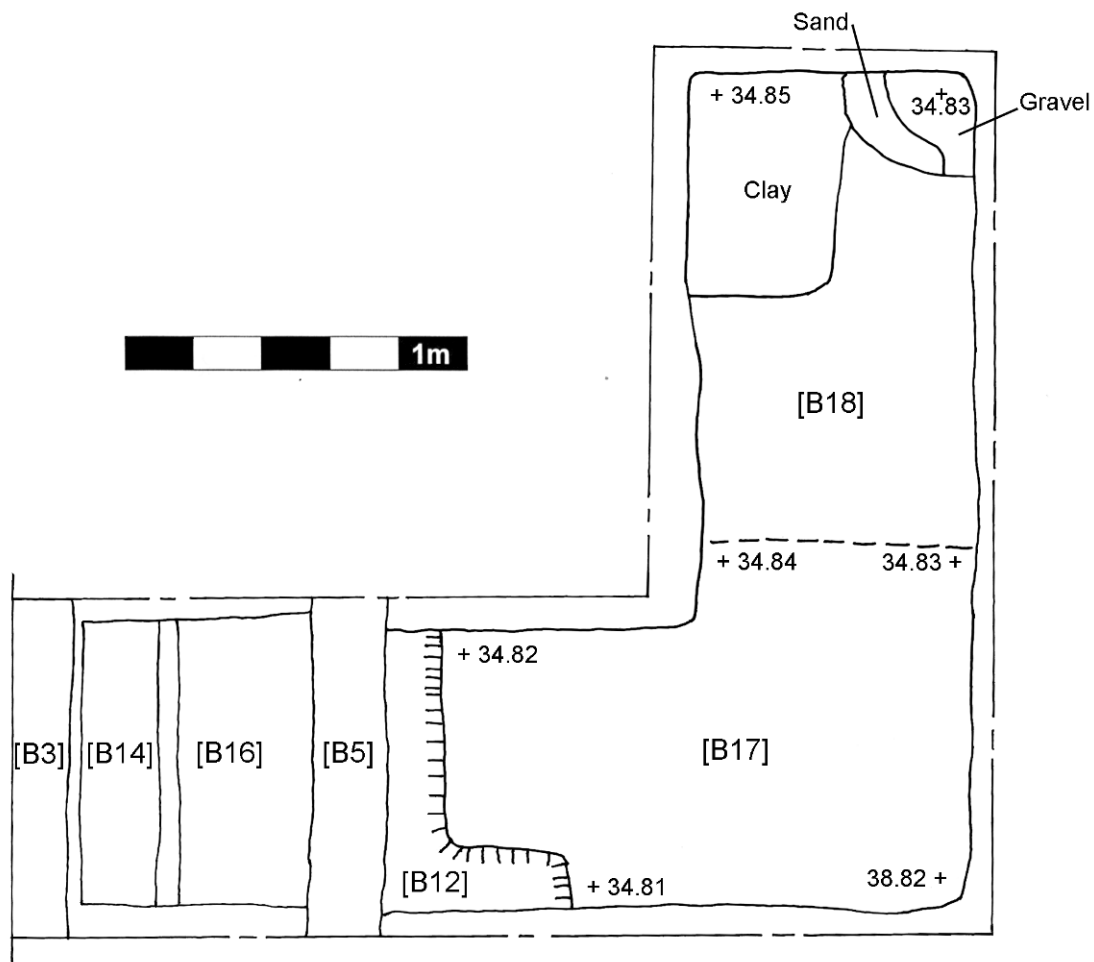


Figure 32. Cut [B12] with layers [B17] and [B18]. North at the top.

Returning to the north end of the trench. When figure 30 was made the north end of the trench was filled by layer [B10]. This consisted of a mixture of stiff clay and sandy soil with a little ceramic building material, small chalk and flint pebbles. It contained an L27 pipe bowl of late eighteenth or early nineteenth century date and a piece of modern-looking window glass. The latter may have been intrusive as the deposit must have been

cut by a recent robber trench which was only detected at a lower level (see contexts [B28] and [B41] below).

Layer [B10] rested on [B18] which was orange-brown and clayey although slightly crumbly and not very sandy. It was mottled with iron stains. It contained a few pebbles and small white flecks – probably chalk. There was an area of pure clay in the northwest corner of the trench and a patch of sand and gravel in the northeast which may have been the fill of a cut or the result of dumping of mixed material (figure 32). The datable finds consisted of part of a pipe bowl, probably L25, three pieces of heavily patinated wine bottle and a piece of flat clear glass which looked modern and was probably intrusive as above. The other finds are consistent with an early eighteenth century date similar to [B17] which overlay the southern end of the deposit.

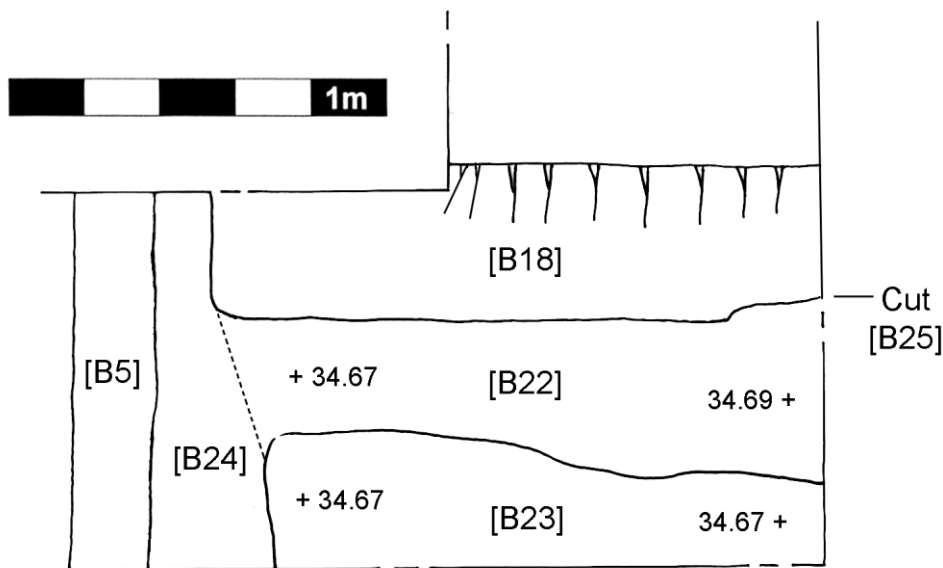


Figure 33. The tops of layers [B22] and [B24] filling cut [B25]. Also the top of [B23]. North at the top.



Figure 34. The top of layer [B18] (below the scale) with, in the centre, layer [B22] filling cut [B25] and, to the right, layer [B23]. East at the top.

At the south end of the trench layer [B18] passed below [B17] (figures 33 and 34). It ended against a cut [B25] which was filled by layer [B22]. To the south, there was a layer [B23] which consisted of fine grey green slightly soily sand with a few flecks of chalk and small flint. The layer was very thin on the west side of the trench but thickened somewhat eastwards.

The cut [B25] had sloping sides and a more or less flat bottom. It had a T shaped plan with the head against foundation [B5] (figure 33). The fill of the east-west aligned section was treated as [B22] while that in the north-south part was [B24] although no boundary could be seen. It was about 16cm deep shallowing to 12cm at the west end.

Layers [B22] and [B24] consisted of medium brown slightly sandy soil with about 5% small flint pebbles and a few larger flints.

At this point there was a mistake in the context sheets and it is not clear what [B25] was cut into or what [B23] was resting on. A photograph suggests that the missing context was sandy soil.⁶

This missing context may have contained all or most of the finds catalogued as [B22]. These included border ware, redware and tin-glaze, an L15 pipe bowl of 1660-80, a probable L21 bowl marked WR with a crown, an L25 pipe bowl, coal and coal shale, nails glass and other material none of which need be later than the early eighteenth century. There was also a piece of border ware which joined with one from layer [B31] below suggesting that the contexts were closely related.

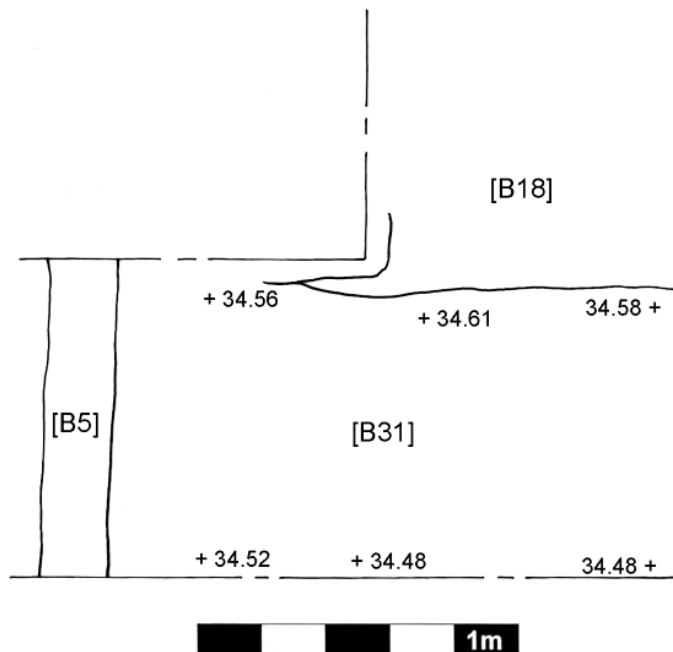


Figure 35. The top of layer [B31]. North at the top.

The missing context rested on layer [B31] which occupied much of the southern end of the trench as shown in figure 35. Layer [B31] consisted of loose light to medium brown sandy rather gritty soil with about 10% of flint pebbles up to 3cm in size. It contained two

⁶ Digital photo 95.

pieces of border ware, a piece of redware, the base of a pipe bowl, possibly L19, and a few other less datable finds.

Layer [B31] rested on [B33] which consisted of flint gravel in a matrix of orange-brown sand with a little soil especially towards the top. The gravel mostly ranged up to about 8cm but there were a few larger flints up to 21cm. The presence of a few finds including scraps of border ware and redware, a pipe stem, nail and a scrap of coal show that the gravel was not natural and in situ and must have been disturbed or re-deposited from elsewhere.

Layer [B33] rested on [B34] and [B35] as shown in figure 36. The former consisted of loose lightish grey brown sandy gravel with flint and chalk up to 10cm in size while the latter was of loose medium grey-brown sandy gravel with flints to 10cm. Layer [B34] contained a small piece of bone while [B35] contained two pieces of redware, a piece of slag, a piece of peg tile and a scrap of bone. Both rested on layer [B36].

Layer [B36] consisted of very sandy loose grey-brown gravel of mixed size with one exceptionally large flint 26cm across. There was a little small chalk and chalk pebbles, a piece of Reigate stone, two nails and a few pieces of peg tile and bone.

Layer [B36] rested on [B37] which consisted of loose yellow-brown sandy gravel with flints up to about 14cm. The deposit contained a pipe stem, a piece of sixteenth or early seventeenth century pottery, a piece of peg tile, and a scrap of bone.

When [B18] had been removed the north end of the trench was occupied by [B38] which consisted of stiff orange brown clay very similar to, or identical with, the overlying layer. To the south of it [B28] consisted of loose medium brown soil with small white flecks of chalk and ceramic building material (figure 37).

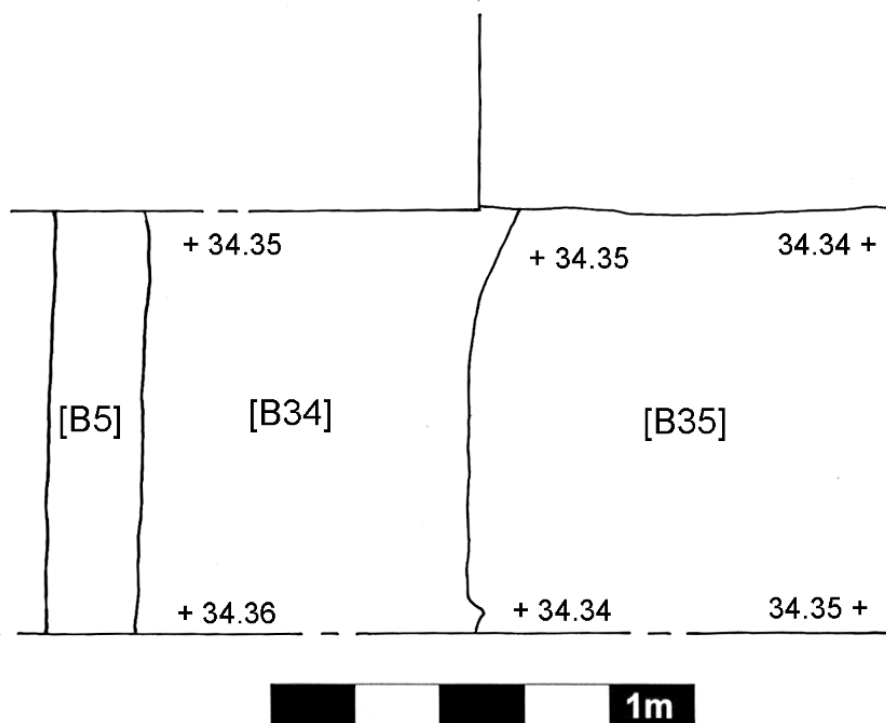


Figure 36. The tops of layers [B34] and [B35]. North at the top.

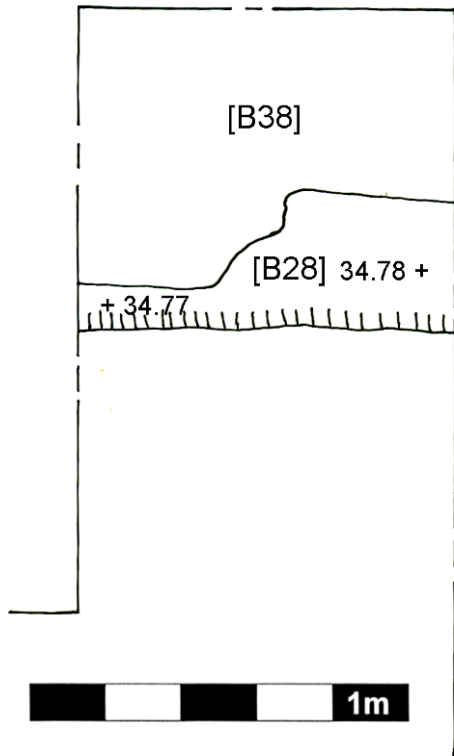


Figure 37. The tops of layers [B28] and [B38]. North at the top.

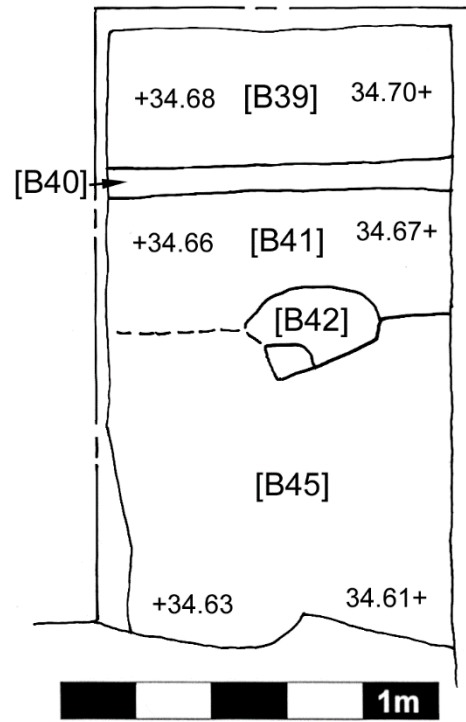


Figure 38. Layer [B39] part excavated with the tops of layers [B41], [B42] and [B45]. North at the top.

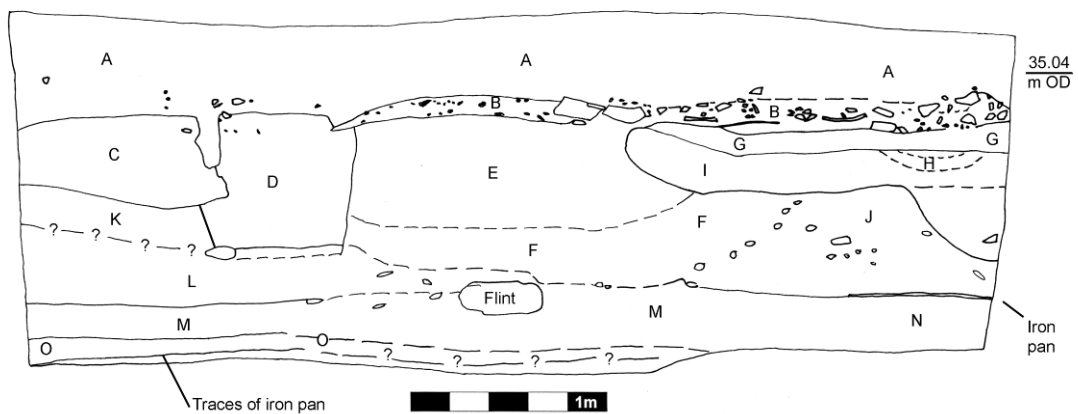


Figure 39. The east side of trench B.

- A Top soil.
- B Brown soil with 50% chalk flecks.
- C Orange clay in soil.
- D 50% soil, 50% broken mortar (robber trench?).
- E Mottled clay.
- F Orange silty clay.
- G Orange clay and gravel.
- H Clay.
- I Green sand.
- J Fine silt.
- K Dark brown silt.
- L Mid-brown fine silt.
- M Dirty gravel.
- N Gravel and pea gravel.
- O Brown silt.

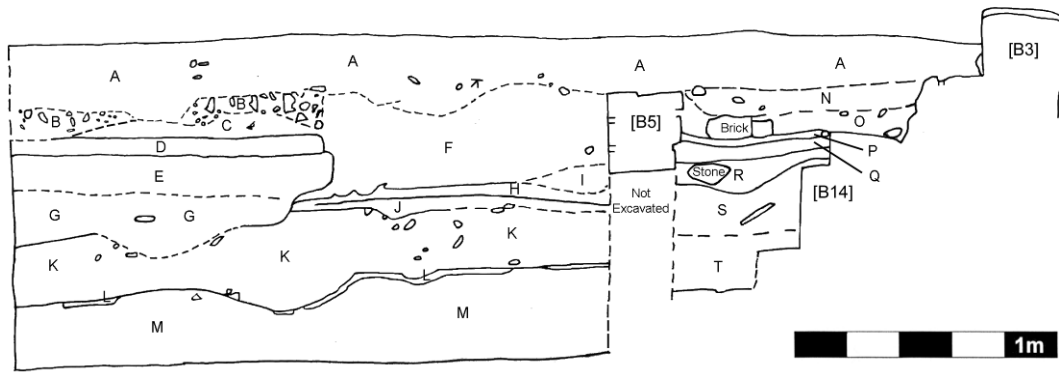


Figure 40. The south side of trench B.

- A Top soil.
- B Brown soil with 60% chalk flecks.
- C Brown soil.
- D Orange clay and gravel.
- E Clay and sand.
- F Clay 20%, silt 80%.
- G Greensand and small stones.
- H Black silt.
- I Sandy with small gravel.
- J Light brown to yellow silt.
- K Brown fine silt.
- L Iron pan
- M Gravel and sand.
- N Soil with 50% small pebbles.
- O Brown sand and gravel.
- P Small gravel in orange-brown sand.
- Q Green sand.
- R Grey sand.
- S Clay.
- T Soil, clay and roots.

Layer [B38] rested on layers [B39] and [B40] as shown in figure 38. Layer [B39] at the north end of the trench consisted of soft medium-brown soil with a scatter of chalk flecks and 5% flint pebbles. It contained tin-glaze, border ware and redware and pieces of clay pipe including an L25 bowl together with glass, nails and other material. The top sloped downwards to the south where it butted up against [B40] in a very straight well-defined edge.

Layer [B40] consisted of very stiff orange-brown sandy clay with some grit, pebbles and a few pieces of ceramic building material. The layer was a narrow strip running east-west across the trench and about 8cm deep.

The area to the south of [B40] was occupied by [B41] which consisted of scraps of ceramic building material in a sparse matrix of medium brown soil. The proportion of ceramic building material became greater with depth except that the base of the deposit was almost entirely crushed mortar. This appeared to be the fill of a robber trench left after the removal of a brick wall. The deposit was a clear continuation of the overlying one [B28]. The drawing of the east section (figure 39) shows that this was the fill of a cut which extended up to the base of the top soil. There was modern glass in [B28] while [B41] contained a piece of willow pattern transfer print ware. The wall must therefore have been demolished in the nineteenth or twentieth century.

The area to the south of the cut was filled by [B45] which was the same layer as [B18] the boundary between the two being arbitrary.

There was a cut [B44] on the boundary between [B46] and [B45] as shown in figure 41. The cut was filled by [B42] which consisted of soft dark brown soil with small pieces of chalk. It contained several pieces of modern glass and a scrap of nineteenth or twentieth century pottery. It must have also post-dated the modern robber trench fill [B46].

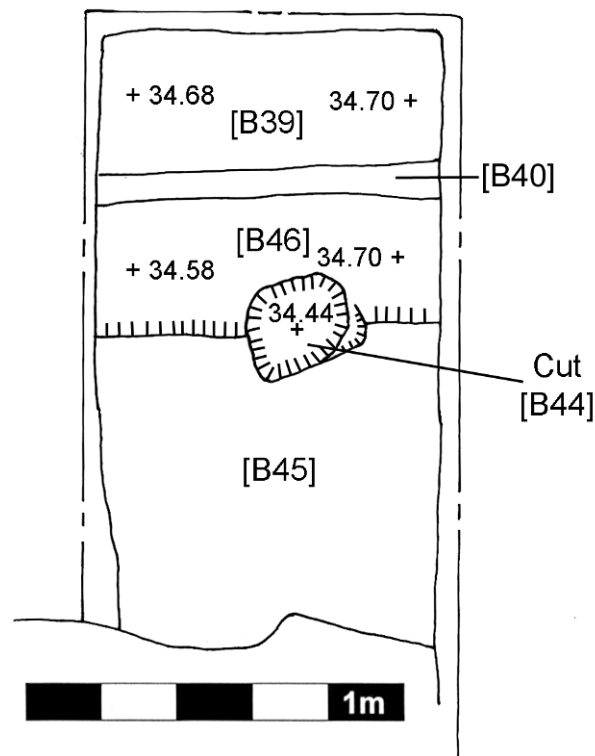


Figure 41. Layers [B45] and [B46] with cut [B44]. North at the top.

Layers [B39] and [B45] rested on [B46] which covered the whole of the north arm of the trench. It consisted of soft medium brown sandy soil with flint pebbles and a little chalk. It contained border ware, tin-glaze and redware, a piece of heavily worn red floor tile, a piece of pan or ridge tile, a flake of grey brown sandstone, a piece of coke, a nail, some oyster shell and a few pieces of ceramic building material.

Layer [B46] rested on [B48], [B49], [B50] and [B53] which all consisted of loose grey-brown gravel and were probably all the same deposit despite some variation in appearance. The four contexts together contained four pieces of border ware, a scrap of redware, a small amount of ceramic building material, two pieces of slag and a piece Reigate stone.

The above deposits rested on further layers of loose orange and grey brown patchy gravel with some iron pan (contexts [B47], [B51] and [B54]). The gravel was of mixed size with at least one flint up to 23cm across. A small part of these deposits was excavated. It contained four pieces of border ware and the shoulder of a tin-glazed albarello with blue, white and manganese decoration probably dating from the first half of the seventeenth century.

The underlying layer [B52] consisted of large flint gravel about 10 to 20cm across in sand with a layer of iron pan. A small amount was excavated. The deposit included one piece of peg tile.

4.2 Trench B structures

4.2.1 Walls behind the pond wall [B3] and [B14]

Figures 32, 42 and 47.

The east wall of the present pond is made of dark red bricks (see section 2.5). The excavation uncovered a brick wall immediately behind this [B3]. It had a top course of headers with a course of headers and broken bricks below. A small part of a third course was visible but not enough to show the pattern of bonding. The bricks were soft red and the mortar soft and pale-grey with some chalk. The top course was mostly bonded with earth. Five brick heights could be measured and seven widths. The median height was 65mm and width 105mm. The top of the wall was at 35.02 to 35.03m OD.

The soldier course along the top of the present pond wall appears to have originally lapped over the top of wall [B3] but it had split away and slipped towards the pond. This soldier course was bonded with hard grey cement unlike the mortar of [B3].

It seems likely that the present pond wall was a refacing of wall [B3].

Wall [B14] was on the inner or eastern side of [B3], the gap between the two being filled with mortar. The wall entered the trench through the south side and continued across it for 0.66m. It then ended in an irregular break, presumably the result of demolition. From the top it consisted of:

- A soldier course of red brick.
- The wall then stepped out 6cm and there were three courses of soft red brick with an irregular bond that included some part bricks.
- A rough course of tile including a piece which was very clearly pan tile.
- A foundation of chalk rubble which projected about 0.14m to 0.23m from the wall. The bottom of this was not excavated.

The soldier course was bonded with very soft pale brown mortar with a few flecks of chalk. The course below had grey-green mortar with a few flecks of chalk. The tile course on the top of the chalk had pale grey-brown chalky mortar while the chalk rubble below was in soil.

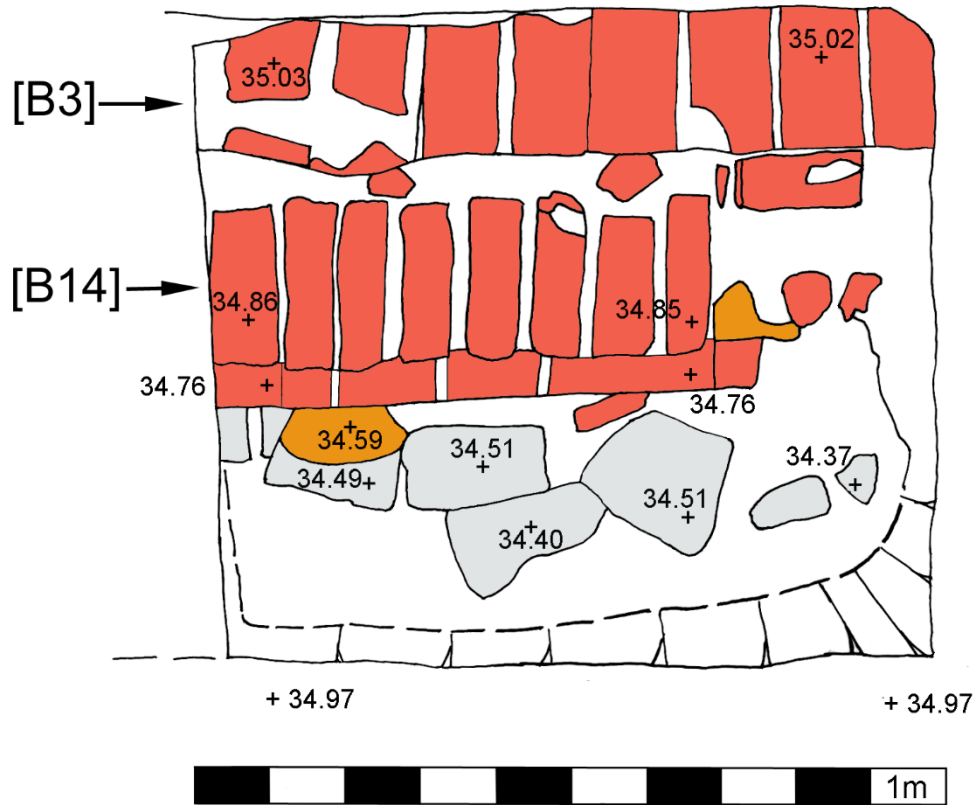


Figure 42. Plan of walls [B3] and [B14]. North to the right.



Figure 43. The three foundations exposed in trench B. From foreground to background: foundation [B5], foundation [B14] and foundation [B3] with the top of the present pond wall behind it. Looking west.



Figure 44. From top to bottom: the existing pond retaining wall in dark brick, the inner pond retaining wall [B3] and wall [B14]. Looking west.



Figure 45. The pond facing wall (top) with walls [B3] and [B14]. West at the top.



Figure 46. The chalk foundation of wall [B14]. East at the top.

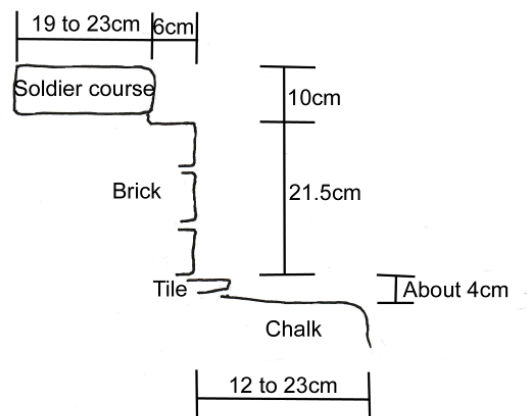


Figure 47. Sketch section of [B14]. Looking north.

4.2.2 Foundation [B5]

Figures 32, 43, 48 and 49.

This consisted of three courses of brick. The west edge was 0.88m from the pond wall and 0.44m from the east side of the brick wall [B14].⁷ The foundation was one brick length thick. The bonding of the top course was irregular with some broken bricks. The middle course had stretchers on the east side and an irregular west side while the bottom course was irregular, again using some broken brick. The structure rested on soil. It was bonded with soft pale grey chalky mortar. The wall top was at 34.96m OD and the height

⁷ Measured from the west side of [B5] to the east side of the pond wall and [B14].

was 21.5cm. The east face was fairly neatly made and had a thin pointing of hard dark grey mortar while the west face had mortar spilling from the joints over the face of the brick.



Figure 48. Foundation [B5] with east at the top of the picture.



Figure 49. The west side of foundation [B5].

4.3 Discussion of trench B

The Arundel map of Carshalton which dates from about 1620 shows a line of springs along the southern edge of what is now the garden of Honeywood.⁸ Streams flowed from them northeast to join the river Wandle on or near the line of the present Festival Walk channel. It is therefore likely that in the early seventeenth century the excavation site was low-lying and wet.

The earliest deposits in trench B were gravel of very mixed size and shape with large cobbles up to 23cm across. The gravel at the bottom of the trench did not contain any finds although the volume excavated was too small to be absolutely certain that it was natural.⁹ The gravel above this in the lower parts of the trench did contain a few finds including border ware and other items of probable seventeenth century date.¹⁰ The size of some of the cobbles imply a water speed far higher than is likely on the site in the post-medieval period. The gravel must therefore have been disturbed or redeposited to either raise the ground level or fill a feature. The obvious candidate would be to fill the stream channels shown on the Arundel map. These streams are likely to have had a bed of small gravel with areas of vegetation and wet soil between the banks. The lowest point in the excavation was at 34.21m OD below the adjacent pond floor at 34.29m OD.

The gravel was overlaid by soil layers [B41] and [B46] which contained a small amount of seventeenth century pottery including part of a probable L19 pipe of about 1690-1710.

On the west side of the trench there was a T shaped cut [B25] in the top of the seventeenth century deposits.¹¹ This was filled by [B22] and [B24] which contained an L25 pipe bowl which appeared to form part of a sequence of overlying deposits which contained several L25 pipe bowls suggesting an early to mid-eighteenth century date.

The soil layers above the cut fill contained early eighteenth century finds ([B17] and [B21]). The layers differed and probably represent dumping rather than a cultivated soil. The ashy layer [B21] would, for example, be easily dispersed by digging. The sequence was topped by gravel layer [B15] which appeared to be the foundation of a path. Its surface was at 34.88m OD which is very close to the top of the earliest pond retaining wall at 34.85 to 34.86m OD. It seems likely that the path related to this pond edge. It is therefore possible that the early to mid-eighteenth century deposits are associated with the construction of the pond wall and possibly the pond itself. The finds behind the wall were current in the first half of the eighteenth century: mid- to late eighteenth century pottery such as white Staffordshire salt-glazed stoneware, cream ware or transfer print ware were conspicuously absent. The deposits above [B15] also contained early to mid-eighteenth century material. The exception was layer [B11] which filled cut [B12] on the south side of foundation [B5] which contained a piece of Staffordshire salt-glazed stoneware. Cut [B12] penetrated the earlier deposits and may have been the construction cut for the foundation [B5].

The top of the eighteenth century deposits was probably marked by layer [B6] which consisted of hard chalky medium brown soil which might well have been dumped fill. This was partly covered by gravel layer [B2] which appeared to be the foundation of a pond side path. This was at about 35.06m OD, 0.18m above the top of path [B15].

⁸ The map is in the archives of the Duke of Norfolk at Arundel Castle.

⁹ Layer [B52].

¹⁰ Layers [B34], [B35], [B36], [B47], [B48], [B49], [B50], [B51], [B53] and [B54].

¹¹ Layer [B18] which formed the north side of the cut contained part of a probable L25 pipe bowl but the deposit may have been contaminated (see above).

5 TRENCH C

Trench C lay to the north of the rectangular pond and extended eastwards from it. The trench was 6m east to west by 1m north to south. It was excavated to:

- Look for a culvert or channel running north from the rectangular pond.
- Define the position of a flower bed shown on an aerial photo of about 1950 and to see if the bed had burr brick edging.

The first layer [C1] consisted of medium brown top soil with some rounded flint pebbles and a scatter of ceramic building material and other items. The removal of this exposed a fairly modern concrete slab [C3] which had probably been the footing for a summer house or similar garden building. This was not removed so it divided the trench into two areas one to the east and the other to the west.

5.1 The area west of [C3]

At the west end of the trench layer [C1] rested on [C4] which was a rough surface consisting of brick, a salt-glazed stoneware slab, flint, concrete, the ceramic side of a fire grate and a York stone slab. The material was roughly laid with large soil-filled gaps. It is likely to have been the floor, or perhaps the foundation for a wooden floor, of the structure supported by the concrete slab [C3].

Layer [C4] rested on [C5] which consisted of hard medium brown soil with about 50% small gravel and a little chalk and ceramic building material. The deposit was about 5cm thick and rested on layer [C6] and the culvert retaining wall [C7] (see section 5.2 below).

Layer [C6] consisted of light brown soil. The west end was rubbly with chalk, brick and sub-angular flint mostly 5 to 10cm in size. The east end had about 30% small gravel (figure 52).

When layer [C6] had been removed the trench was in the state shown in figure 53. The west end of the trench was formed by layer [C9] which consisted of medium brown soil with some rubble especially on the north side.

The east side of the trench was largely occupied by layer [C8] which consisted of soft medium brown soil with some rubble.

Layer [C9] rested on [C13] which consisted of medium brown sandy silt with some grit and flecks of chalk. There was about 20% rubble – brick, chalk and flint. The surface of the deposit was cleaned but it was not further excavated.

Layers [C8] and the wall [C7] rested on a brick culvert [C12] described below.



Figure 50. The western end of trench C looking east showing the top of layer [C4] interpreted as a rough floor or foundation for a summer house or similar building associated with the concrete foundation [C3] which can be seen the background.

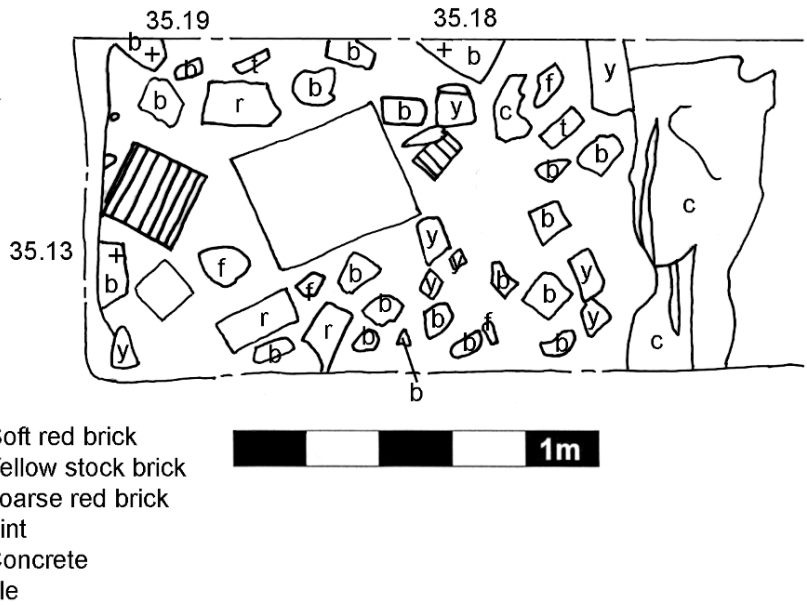


Figure 51. The top of layer [C4]. North at the top.

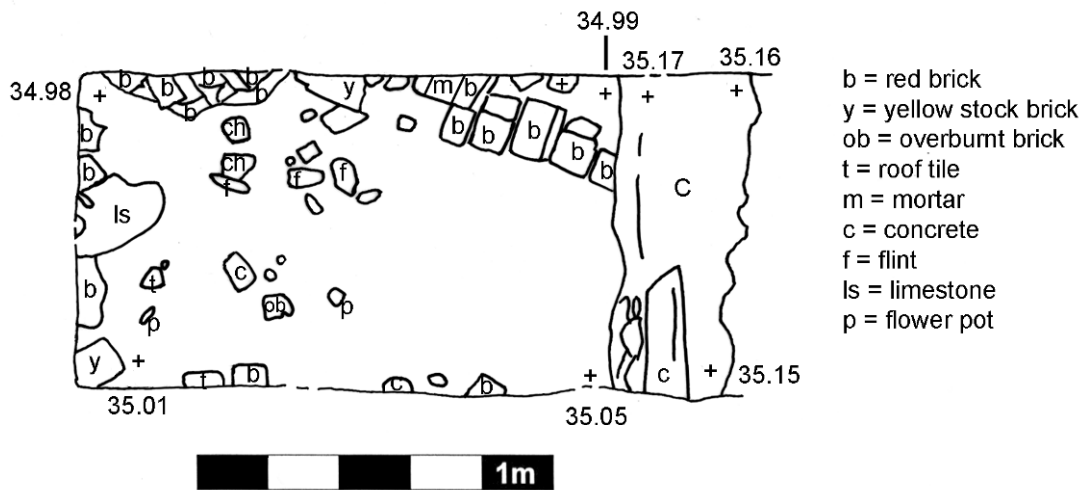


Figure 52. The top of layer [C6]. North at the top.

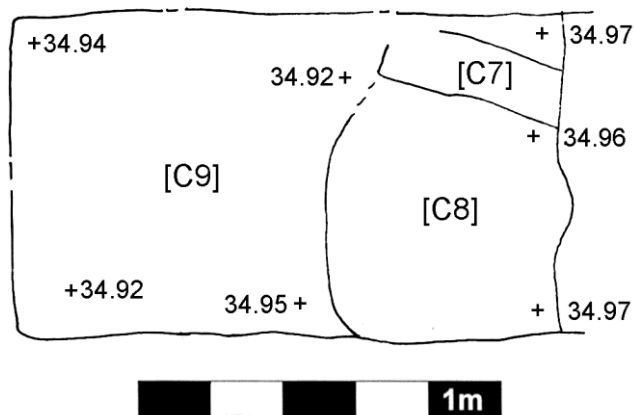


Figure 53. The top of layers [C8] and [C9] and retaining wall [C7]. North at the top.

5.2 Culvert and culvert wall [C12] and [C7]

A brick culvert [C12] was found running across the trench. It started at an area of new brick at the east end of the north wall of the rectangular pond and ran towards the Festival Walk channel which is immediately north of the garden of Honeywood. Two bricks were removed from the top of the arch to allow a limited view of the inside.

The culvert was constructed in two sections separated by a bonding break. One section, at the south end, ran from the pond to the north side of the trench while the other continued to the northeast.

The arch of the first section was almost flat and was of bricks laid on edge with the long side parallel to the line of the culvert. The two bricks removed were soft reds and the others were probably the same although they were largely covered with mortar. Two were glazed from over-firing. The bricks were joined with hard brown mortar probably containing Parker's Roman cement or similar material. The side walls – which could only be seen within the culvert – were vertical, five or six bricks high and covered with mortar and probably lime-scale. The floor was flat and covered with fine silt 3 or 4cm thick. The internal height was about 0.5m and width about 0.46m. The arch was about 0.1m thick. This section was aligned at about 16 degrees west of magnetic north and the culvert floor was at 34.29m OD.

The second or northern section was only seen through photographs of the inside. It turned to the northeast and had an oval cross section with the floor in the form of an inverted arch. After a short distance the culvert continued as a large ceramic pipe.

A small retaining wall [C7] crossed the top of the culvert close to the north side of the trench (figures 54, 57, 58 and 59). It consisted of two courses of soft red brick. The top one was of half-headers which were roughly broken off at the south end. The wall below this was roughly constructed. On the north side the mortar bonding the top course had spilled out over the brick suggesting that it is not a fair face. The second course also stepped out about 6cm at the base. The wall was not excavated below this. At the west end the wall appeared to turn at about 60 degrees and almost immediately passed into the north side of the trench. The wall is bonded with soft brown sandy mortar which is both softer and coarser than the mortar in the first section of the culvert.

The relationship between the wall and the underlying culvert was not entirely clear. There appeared to be a bonding break along the south side of the retaining wall but it was partly concealed by mortar. A break was visible from the underside but its exact position could not be determined from the photos. Neither side of the wall was convincing as a fair face.

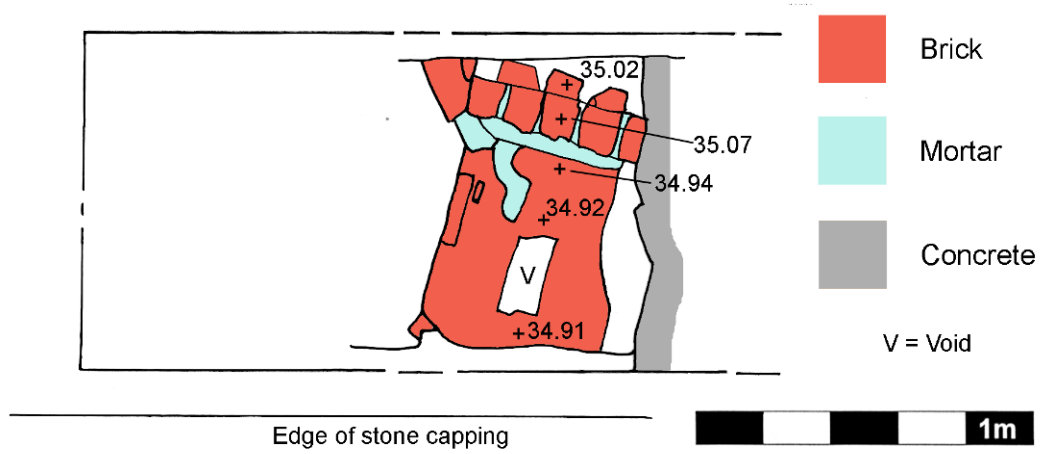


Figure 54. The top of culvert [C12] and retaining wall [C7]. North at the top.



Figure 55. The inside of the culvert [C12] looking north towards Festival Walk and showing the second or northern section.



Figure 56. The junction between the two sections of culvert looking north. Note that there appears to be only one stretcher between the edge of the inspection hole at the top and the bonding break.



Figure 57. The top of culvert [C12] with retaining wall [C7] at the top. North at the top.



Figure 58. The top of retaining wall [C7]. North at the top.



Figure 59. The south side of retaining wall [C7].

5.3 The area east of [C3]

After layer [C1] had been removed the trench was in the state shown in figures 60 and 61). There were two deposits. Layer [C10] to the west consisted of fairly hard medium-brown soil with about 5% round and sub-angular flint up to 3cm in size. There were a few large flints up to 5cm. The top was cleaned with a trowel but the deposit was not fully excavated.

Layer [C11] to the east also consisted of brown soil. It was slightly lighter than [C10] and there was much less flint. It was again cleared with a trowel but not otherwise excavated. The boundary between the two was somewhat soft and indistinct.

Layer [C11] was interpreted as the flower bed shown in an air-photograph of about 1950. There was no sign of burr brick edging.

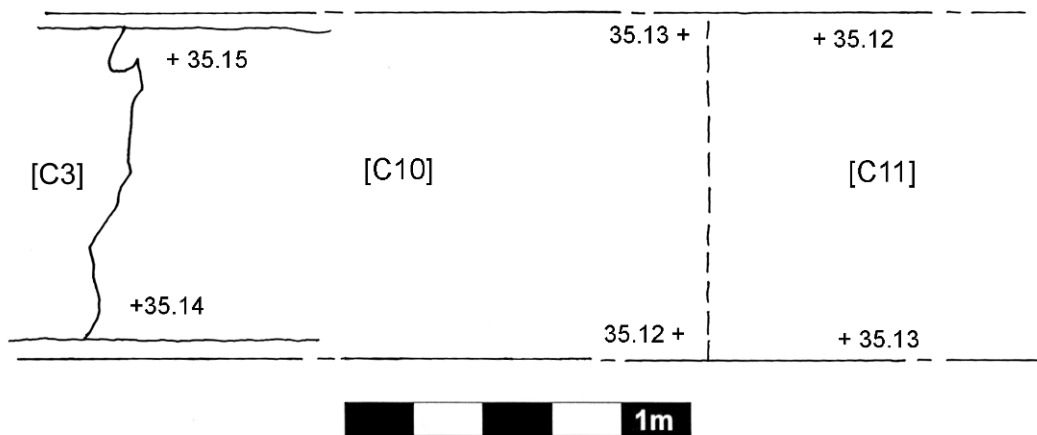


Figure 60. The top layers [C10] and [C11]. North at the top.



Figure 61. Trench C showing the boundary between layer [C10] to the left and layer [C11] to the right.

5.4 Discussion of trench C

The rough foundations exposed in trench C are probably the remains of a small summer house. The first edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey map of 1868 appears to show a small building in this position. The structure also appears on the 1896 and 1913 maps but had gone by 1933. It may be the ‘framed temporary summer house with boarded floor back and side Boarded and felt roof’ mentioned in the 1869 inventory of landlord’s fixtures.¹² The southern section of the culvert adjacent to the pond may originally have been a small bridge giving access to the summer house.

There is no obvious sign of the culvert having emptied into the Festival Walk channel a few metres to the north. It appeared to turn eastwards and may have flowed along the north side of the garden below the buildings shown on the maps of 1847 and 1868. Did one or both of these buildings have a function needing water? One may have been the wash house mentioned in an inventory of the landlord’s fixtures taken in 1869. At that time it contained ‘an Iron Boiler with furnace as set with cover Iron hot plate with Furnace’.¹³ However, it is not clear whether this was inside or outside the main house. The direction of flow is also uncertain as the floor of the rectangular pond is below the present water level in the Festival Walk channel.

6 THE RESISTIVITY SURVEY

This was carried out on the lawn in the garden on the back or west side of Honeywood on 21 February 2014.¹⁴ The results are plotted below.

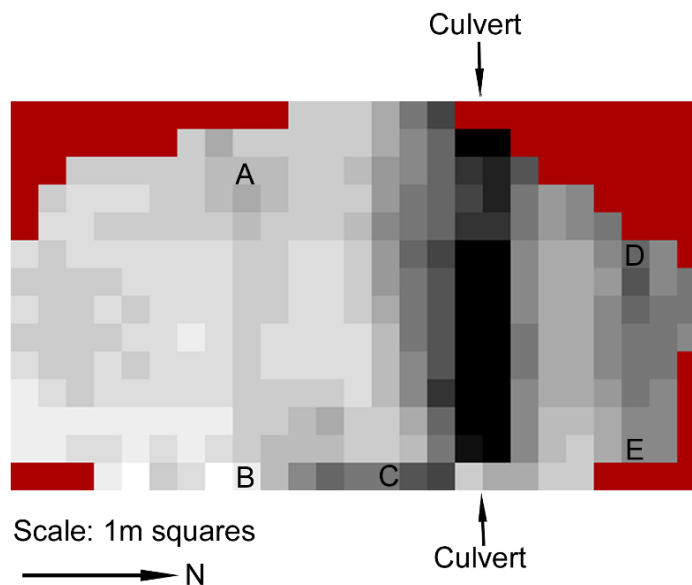


Figure 62. The resistivity survey. The red squares were outside the survey.

¹² Sutton Legal deed bundle item 19.

¹³ Sutton Legal deed bundle item 19.

¹⁴ The survey covered the area encircled by the concrete path around the edge of the lawn. A narrow strip along the house side and the small areas to the south of the ash tree stump and north of a mulberry were omitted. West is at the top and the house is at the bottom. The base line ran west from the north side of the pillar at the north end of the paved area and steps outside the French window. The western edge of the survey area was 1m from the pillar. At the east end the base line was close to the south side of the culvert. At the west end it was about 30cm from the culvert. The instrument was an RM4 set to 2000 ohms urban and there was one reading per metre square. The lawn was very wet and the culvert below the lawn was flowing strongly.

The culvert was clearly visible as a high reading which plotted as dark grey to black. The paler grey area towards the west or top end is caused by the metal used to repair a past roof collapse. The wall along the south (left hand side) of the culvert appeared to be a much more substantial structure than the north side. The south side is known to be chalk, the north side brick except at the western end which is chalk. The survey shows a 2 to 3m wide 'shadow' along the south wall of the culvert which could be caused by a demolition spread. The higher readings between D and E in looked significant. It was thought that the south wall of the culvert might originally have been the foundation of a building or pond wall and that D-E readings might be the north wall of the structure.

The slightly higher readings between A and B may be a structure or an old path.

The strong readings between B and C may mark a fairly modern drain as they coincide with a metal drain cover.

7 TRENCH D

Trench D was excavated to investigate the features seen in the resistivity survey especially the suspected pond and 'wall' D-E. Its position is shown in figure 1.

7.1 The stratigraphy

The turf rested on medium brown top soil with a few flint pebbles and scraps of ceramic building material. It covered the whole of the trench and was a few centimetres thick. The deposit rested on layers [D2], [D3], [D4], [D5] and [D6] as shown in figure 63. These were largely excavated together and contained much modern material.

Layer [D2] in the southeast corner of the trench consisted of fairly stiff pale brown slightly orange soil with flint pebbles, a few scraps of ceramic building material and a few patches of coarse orange sand. It was on the site of a 'knot' garden constructed about 1990 and removed in the winter of 1994-5.

Layer [D3] in the southwest corner of the trench consisted of soft slightly sticky dark brown soil with a scatter of small flints. It passed under layer [D2] and extended to the eastern end of the trench.

Layer [D4] was on the east side of the trench to the north of layer [D3]. It consisted of moderately hard medium brown soil with small flint pebbles and was probably the same deposit as [D3].

Layer [D5] occupied an ill-defined band across the centre of the trench. The top consisted of loose medium brown soil but lower down it was orange-brown and harder and it became more pebbly and in the centre it graded into orange gravel.

Layer [D6] occupied the northern side of the trench. It consisted of moderately soft medium brown soil with small flint pebbles although less than [D5]. The southern edge of the deposit lapped over [D5].

When layers [D2], [D3] and [D6] had been removed the trench was in the state shown in figure 64.

Layer [D5] still formed an east-west band across most of the centre of the trench. At this depth it consisted of hard orange gravel mottled with patches of brown soil. The centre was higher than the ends and sides suggesting that the deposit had been silted most likely by gardening.

The area to the north was occupied by layer [D9] which consisted of medium brown soil with flint pebbles, a few scraps of chalk and occasional pieces of ceramic building material. At the western end there was a mass of orange-grey clay which extended down into the underlying layer [D12] and passed through that into [D18] (figure 67). It was probably the fill of a cut. The fill was about 75% clay and the rest was earthy with peagrit and flecks of chalk and brick. There was also some clay lumps near the northeast corner of the trench which were largely in layer [D9] but also passed down into [D12]. This was less clearly cut fill and suggested that layers [D9] and [D12] were essentially the same deposit. Both layers contained some transfer print ware and other nineteenth or twentieth century pottery.

Layer [D12] was a patchy deposit of dark soil with areas of small gravel in a mottled matrix of orange clay and brown soil.

When figure 64 was made the south of the trench was occupied by [D8] which consisted of medium-brown to orange slightly mottled soil with flint pebbles and patches of fine chalk flecks with scraps of ceramic building material. There were also occasional lumps of clay. Layer [D8] largely rested on layer [D13] which consisted of firm medium brown slightly clayey soil with white chalk flecks, a few larger pieces of chalk, a scatter of flint pebbles and rare pieces of ceramic building material. Both layers contained transfer print ware and other recent pottery

There was a more-or-less triangular cut into the west side of [D13] as shown in figure 66. The cut [D11] was about 10cm deep. It had a flat bottom with steeply sloping south side with sharp breaks at top and bottom. The east side was less sharp and the north side although rather ill-defined. The cut was filled with later [D10] which consisted of loose dark brown soil with a few flint pebbles and chalk flecks. The cut and fill may have been a plant bed. There were no finds.

Layer [D13] largely rested on layer [D15]. The top of this consisted of stiff medium brown slightly orange soil with some chalk flecks, small pebbles and angular flint. Lower down the deposit became heavy yellow clay with pockets of soil and a few pebbles. The upper parts contained some finds including transfer print pottery. There was a cut [D25] into the layer in the southwest corner of the trench (figures 67 and 73). Within the trench this was rectangular but it extended beyond the trench to the west and south. It had more-or-less vertical sides with sharp breaks in slope at the top and the bottom. The floor was flat and was covered with rust suggesting that a sheet of iron had been laid on it. Below the rust a robber trench 0.36 to 0.38m wide ran around the edge of the cut. It was filled with medium brown clayey soil which contained patches of mortar and soft red brick. The area in the centre of the cut consisted of grey-green clay with a few brown patches with chalk flecks and other patches grey with charcoal.

Above the rust deposit the cut was filled by [D14]. This consisted of fairly soft gritty grey-brown soil with about 25% small flint pebbles. There were some chalk flecks and large chalk, brick and clay. The finds included transfer print ware and other pottery of nineteenth century date. There was a piece of Parker's Roman cement but no Portland cement so date in the second half of the nineteenth century is probably more likely than the early twentieth century. The cut was not visible in the overlying layers or in the side of the trench so it had probably been truncated by cultivation.

The orange gravel layer [D5] which filled the centre of the trench when figure 64 was made rested on [D7]. This consisted of tightly packed broken chalk in a very sparse matrix

of clayey brown soil. There were a few pieces of sharp flint but no ceramic building materials. The top was fairly flat but not worn smooth.

From this point the excavation was limited to a 1m wide section along the east side of the trench. Within that area layer [D7] rested on [D16] which consisted of small gravel in orange sandy clay forming a compact hard deposit. It contained a few small pieces of brick.

The north edge of [D16] rested on [D17], [D18] and [D21] (figures 67 and 74).

Layer [D17] occupied the south end of the narrow trench. It consisted of very soft grey-green sand mottled with brown.

Layer [D18] consisted of compact angular chalk rubble of mixed size up to 24cm in a sparse matrix of brown slightly orange clayey soil. There were a few flint pebbles. The top was rough and uneven. The deposit extended north of the upper chalk layer [D7] and did not reach the southern edge of it.

The south side of layer rested on [D21] which consisted of densely packed small gravel in a matrix of orange clay and sand. The top surface was smooth and hard. The northern edge was defined by an animal burrow (figure 74).

The southern side of layer [D21] more-or-less coincided with the southern edge of the upper chalk layer [D7].

The south side of layer [D21] rested on [D27] which consisted of medium-grey sandy mortar with angular and rounded flint up to 3cm across but mostly smaller (figure 75). It included two scraps of ceramic building material. The deposit was very thin – about 1cm thick. The north-south width varied from 24 to 46cm.

Layer [D27] rested on [D28] which consisted of flint in a matrix of medium-brown slightly yellow soily sand which became greyer and sandier with depth (figure 76). There were bits of iron pan and occasional pockets of green sand. Some of the flint appeared to have been pressed into the underlying layer.

Layer [D28] partly rested on [D29] which lay below the northern side of it and extended a little further north. The southern side rested on [D23] which occupied the southern end of the trench.

Layer [D29] was a thin deposit consisting of small pebbles and angular flints in sandy clay (figure 77). This appeared to form the base of the sequence of ‘paths’ passing across the centre of the trench.

At this depth the northern end of the trench was occupied by layer [D24] which underlay [D12] and extended under the north side of the sequence of tracks.

The north side of the lower chalk layer [D18] rested on [D22] which consisted of brown slightly yellow clayey soil with some grit and patches of iron stain. This the rested on layer [D24].

Layer [D24] consisted of soft green sand with patches of iron stain and streaks of brown earth brought down by worms. There were a few chalk flecks and a scatter of flint pebbles. Where the deposit passed under layer [D22] it was stained brown presumably with iron washed down from the overlying layers of orange gravel. In the southeast corner of the trench the top of the deposit was burnt and contained coal shale and coal ash.

Layers [D24] and [D29] rested on [D31] which occupied the north end of the trench (figure 78). It consisted of dark brown slightly sticky sandy silt with small flint, a very small amount of chalk and a few pieces of ceramic building material and oolitic limestone.

There were two bands of medium brown slightly orange sand and clay with small flint pebbles and about 10% large flint up to 4cm across. These ran east-west across the top of [D31] as shown in figure 78. These were numbered [D30] and were probably part of the overlying layers left by slight under-digging.

At the southern end of the trench the south side of orange gravel layer [D21] rested on [D23] which passed under [D17] and extended to the southern edge of the trench. The upper part of [D23] was orange and gravelly but it passed into medium to dark brown sandy soil with charcoal, flint pebbles and a few scraps of ceramic building material.

These deposits rested on [D32] which consisted of loose gravel of mixed size in a variable matrix. This was dirty brown at the south end of the trench but clean further north where it was patchy sand and clay. The deposit appeared to pass under [D31].

A small part of [D32] was excavated at the south end of the trench where the dirty gravel passed into clean a few centimetres below the surface. The water table was encountered at this point and work stopped. There were no finds on the surface of the gravel or in the small amount excavated but the uneven nature of the deposit might, perhaps, suggest that it had been disturbed or redeposited.

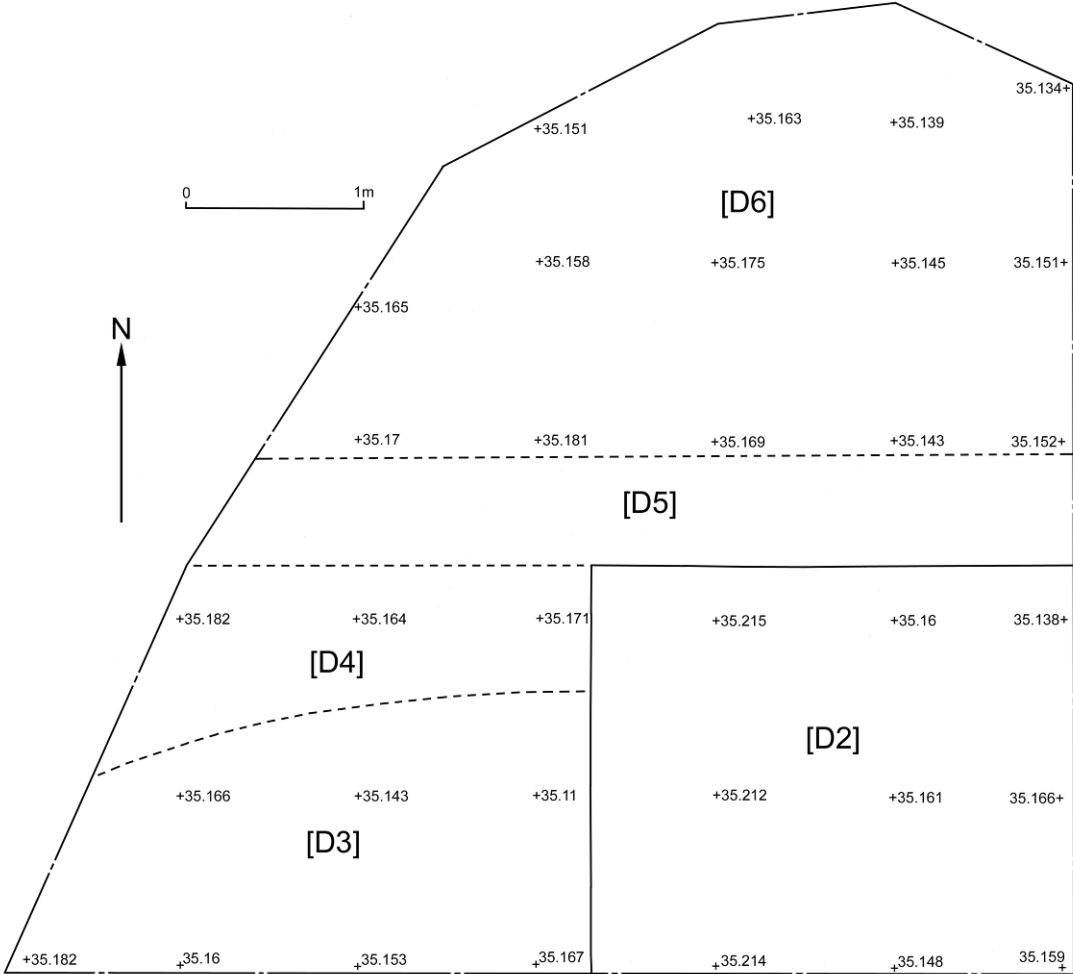


Figure 63. The tops of layers [D2], [D3], [D4], [D5] and [D6].

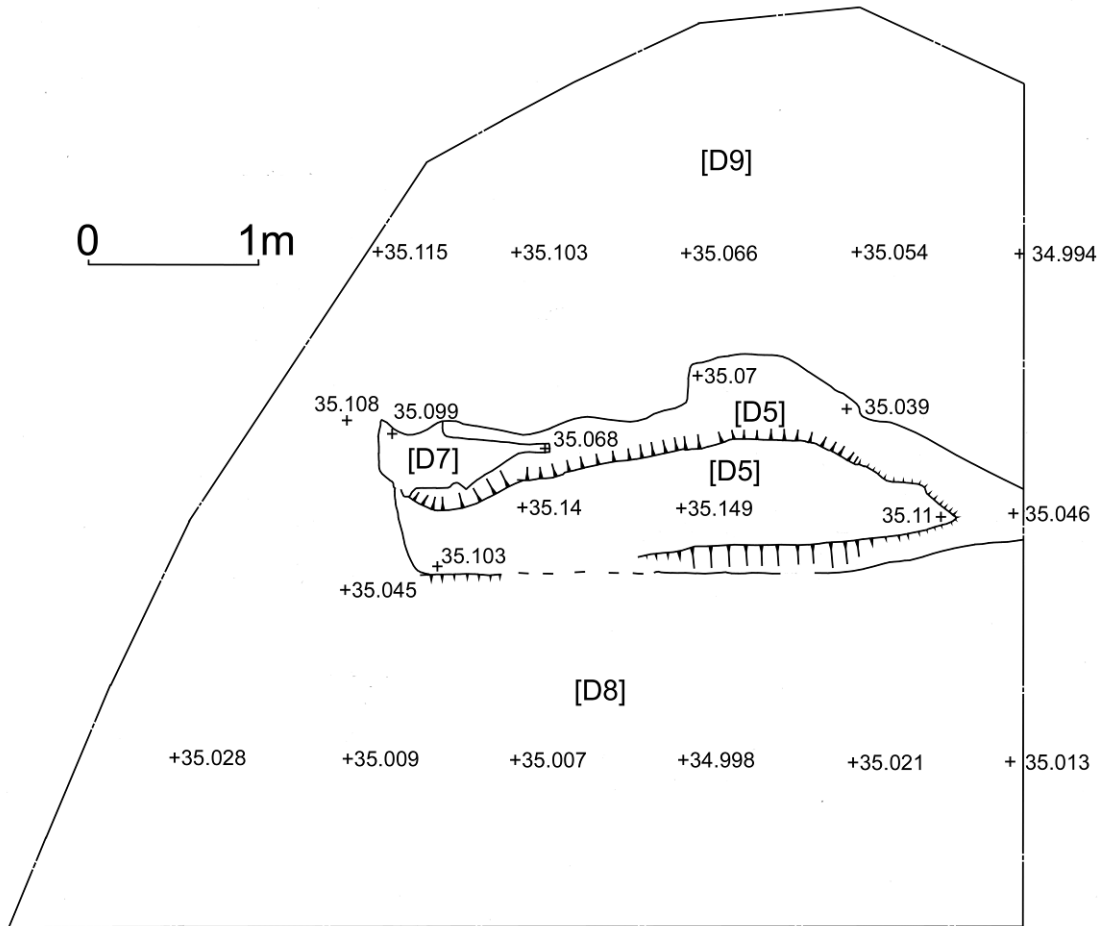


Figure 64. The tops of layers [D8] and [D9].

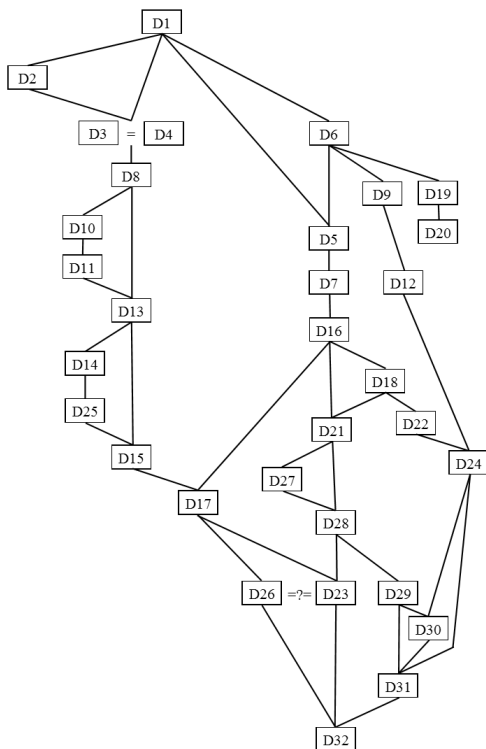


Figure 65. The site matrix for trench D.

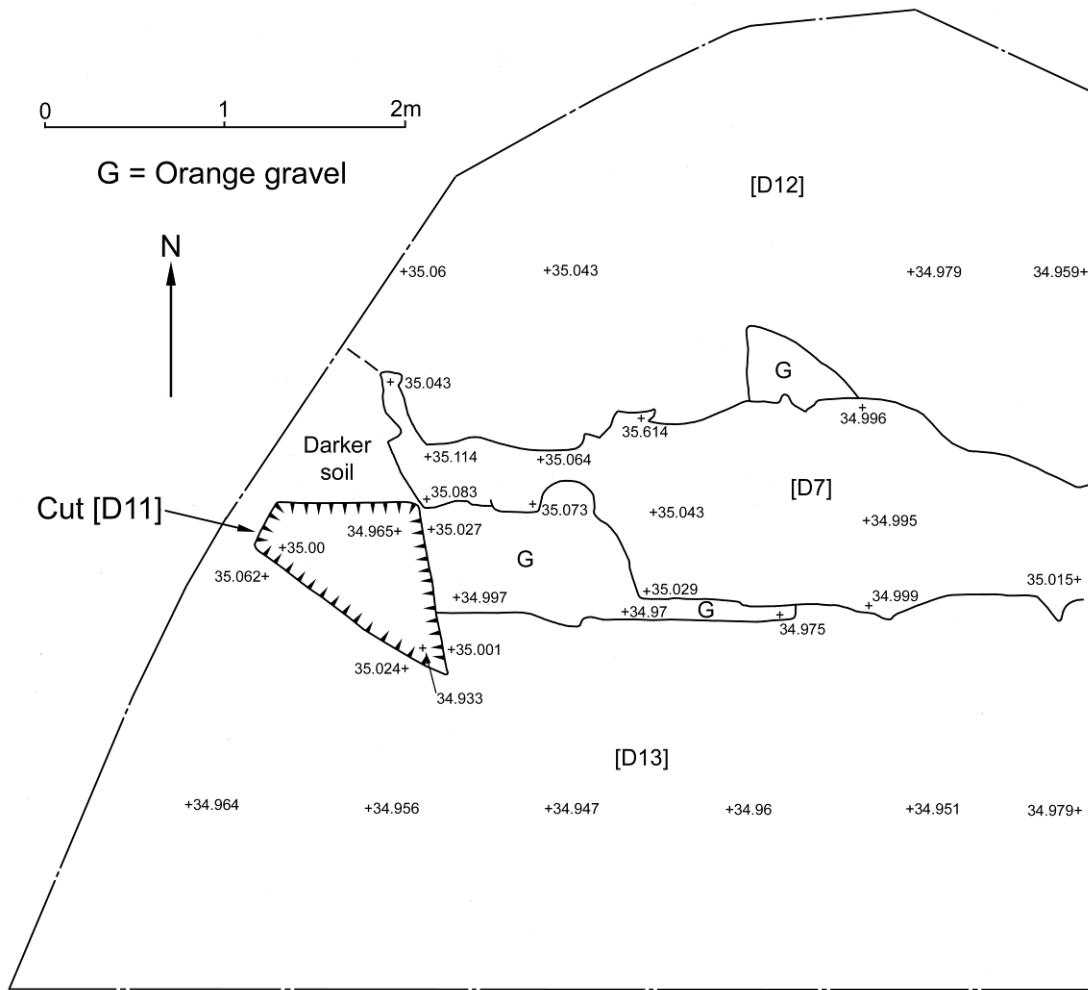


Figure 66. Layers [D7], [D12] and [D13] with cut [D11].

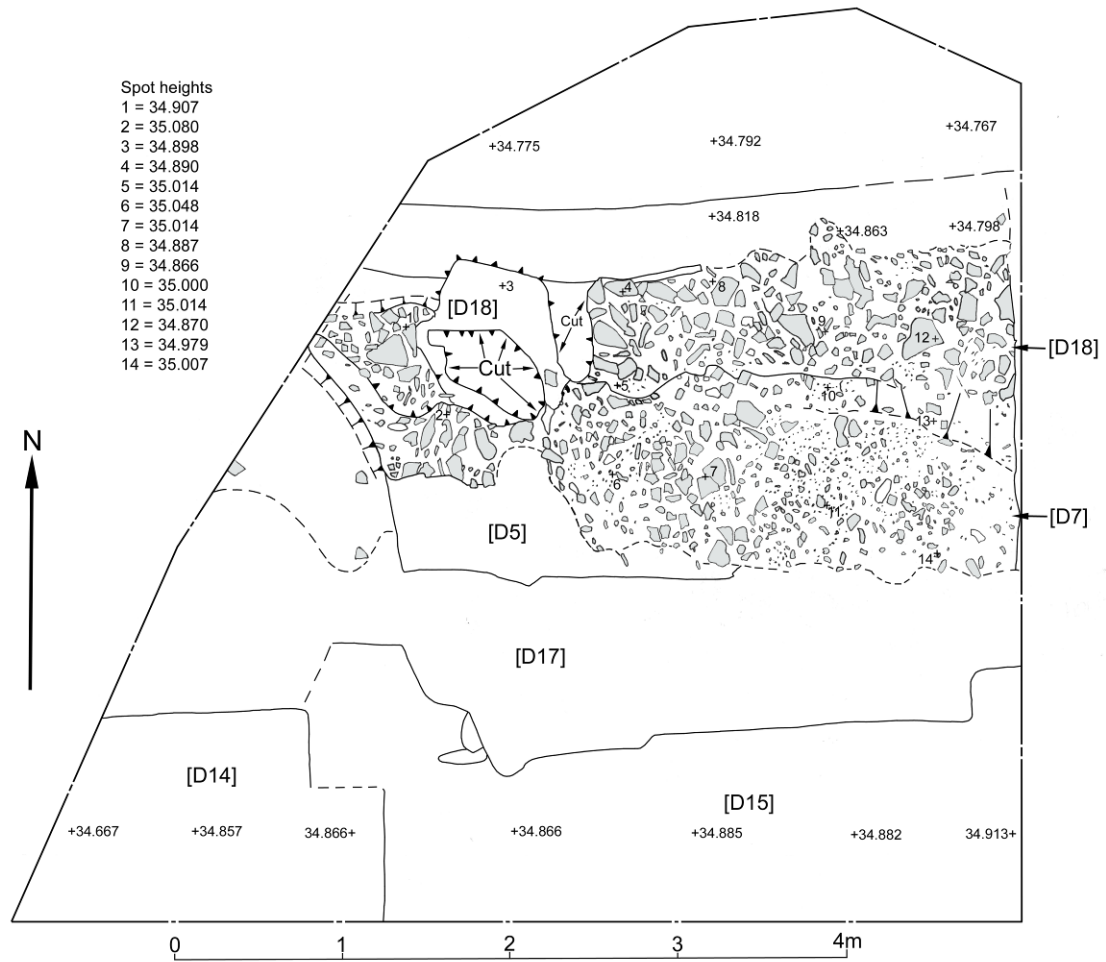


Figure 67. The two chalk foundations [D7] and [D18] and cut [D25] filled by layer [D14]. On excavation the cut was found to have a square northeast corner (see figure 72).



Figure 68. The lower chalk foundation [D18] with the upper chalk foundation [D7] behind it and [D18] in the foreground. Looking southeast.



Figure 69. The top of later [D7] looking east.



Figure 70. The top of layer [D18] looking south at the east end of the trench.



Figure 71. The top of layer [D21] looking west.

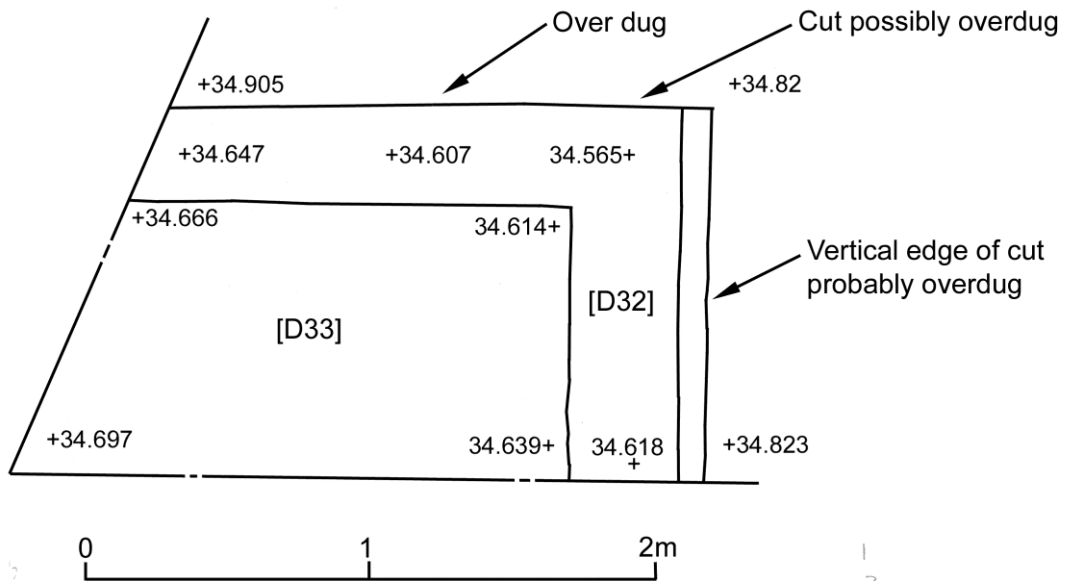


Figure 72. The south west corner of the trench showing cut [D25] after the removal of fill [D14].



Figure 73. The bottom of cut [D25] with rusty deposit [D32] and also [D33]. Looking southwest.

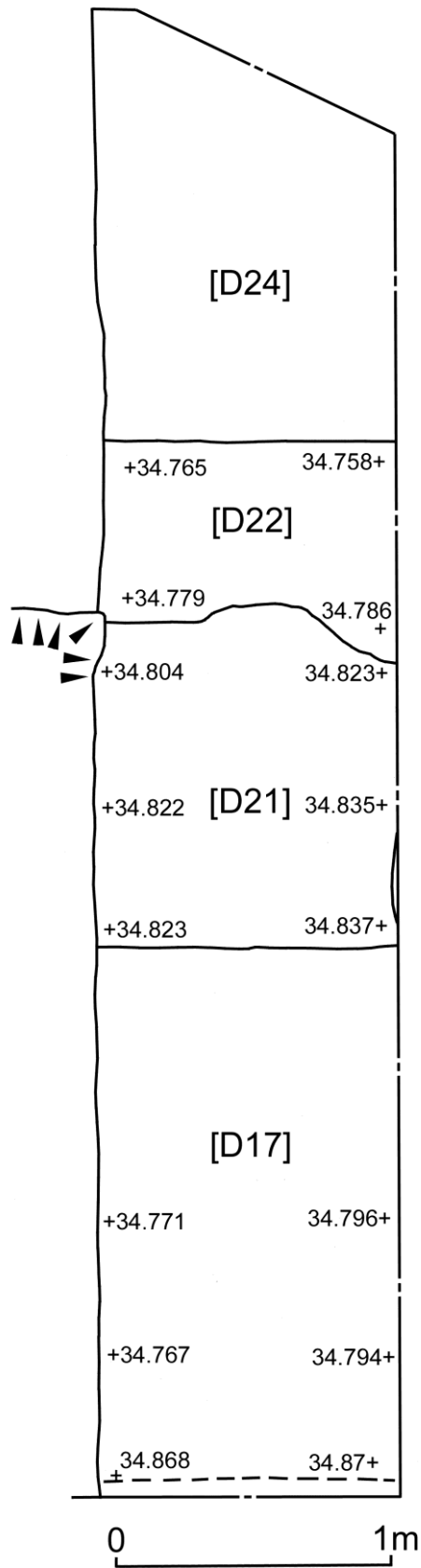


Figure 74. The top of layer [D21].

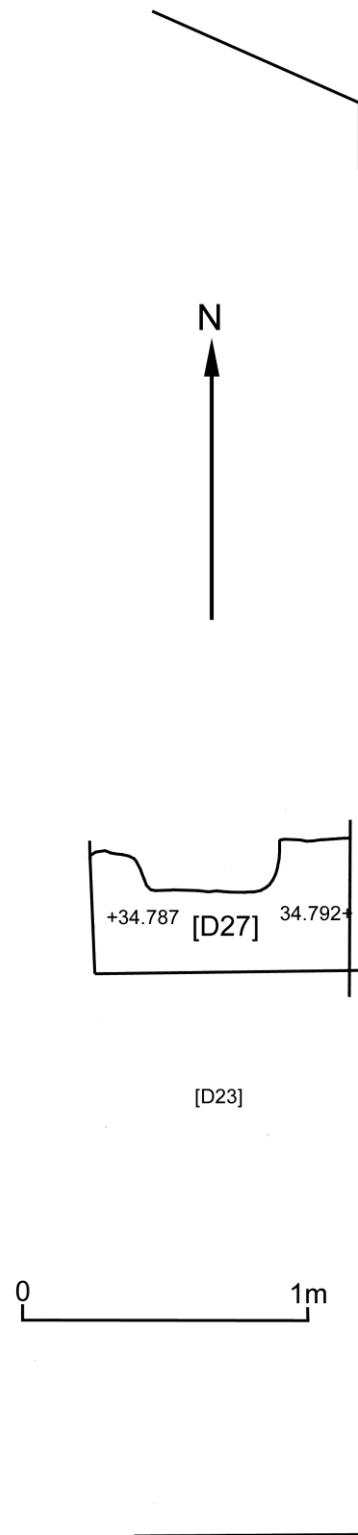


Figure 75. The top of layer [D27].

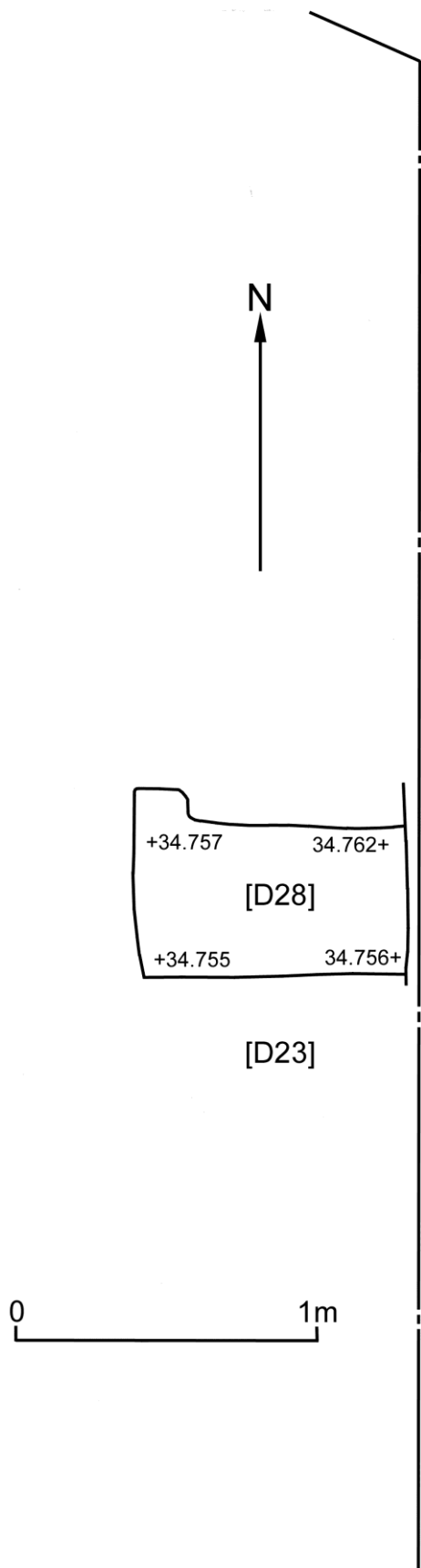


Figure 76. The top of layer [D28].

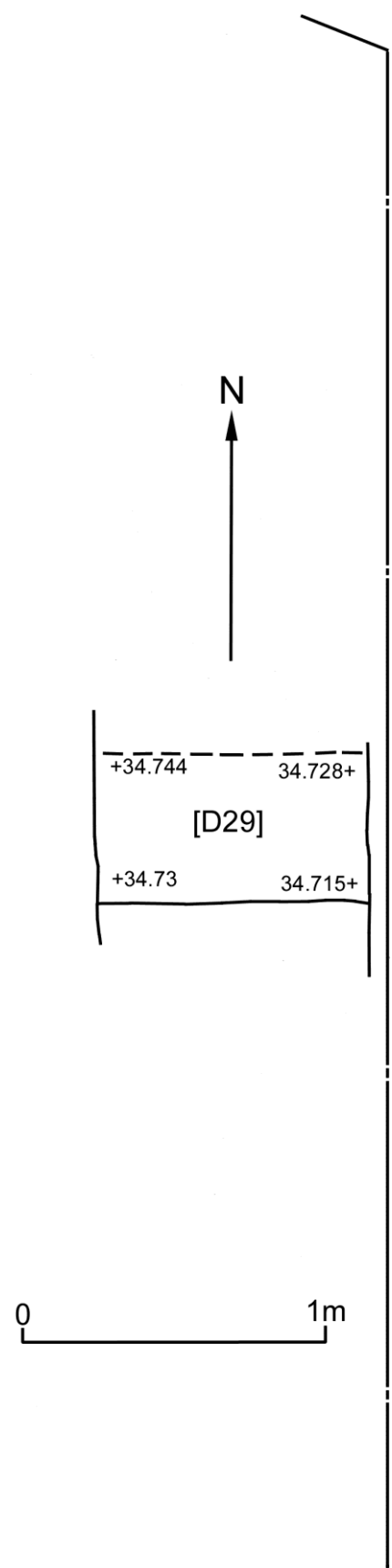


Figure 77. The top of layer [D29].

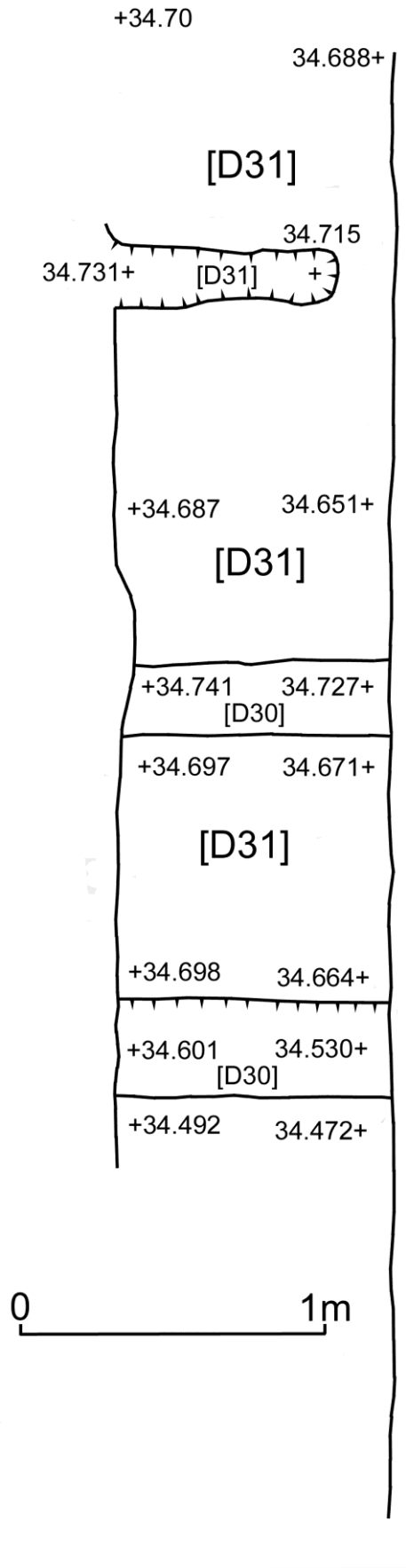


Figure 78. Layers [D30] and [D31].

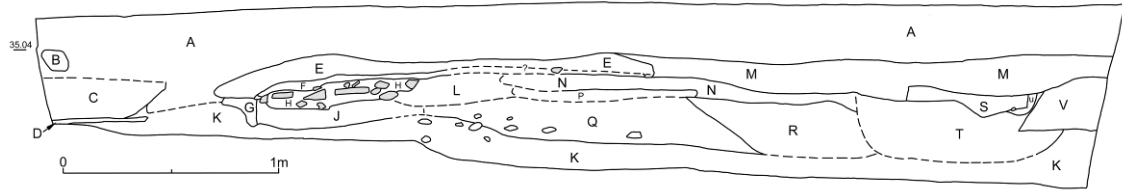


Figure 79. The east side of trench D.

- A Top soil.
- B Clay.
- C Silty soil with pebbles.
- D Charcoal or coal ash.
- E Chalk and soil.
- F Iron stained gravel and soil.
- G Green sand.
- H Chalk and soil.
- J Clay.
- K Dark brown silt / earth.
- L Soil with small pebbles.
- M Mottled brown silt.
- N Fine silty green sand.
- P Iron stained gravel.
- Q Mottled brown silt with some iron panning.
- R Dark silt with occasional charcoal flecks.
- S Yellow clay.
- T Mid-brown silt mottled with iron stain.
- U Mid-brown silty soil.
- V Green sand mottled with iron stain.



Figure 80. The east side of trench D. North end.



Figure 81. The east side of trench D. Centre.



Figure 82. The east side of trench D. South end.

7.2 Discussion of trench D

The most conspicuous feature in trench D was the series of successive east-west running paths. The upper one consisted of a chalk foundation [D7] with a gravel surface [D5]. The gravel, which had a maximum surviving depth of 10cm, had been heavily eroded on the north, east and west sides so it mostly survived as an island in the centre of the trench. The chalk foundation had also suffered. The east end of the south side was fairly straight and may have been the original edge but the north side and southwest ends were irregular and more abrupt probably from cultivation damage. The section produced by west side of the trench suggested that the path had a width of 2m but within the trench the greatest surviving width was 1.2m.

This overlaid another path which consisted of a thin layer of small orange gravel [D16]. The north side of this gravel rested on a foundation of broken chalk [D18] with larger pieces than in the deposit above. The chalk appears to have underlain the north side of the later track although much of the foundation above it had been removed by cultivation.

The lower chalk foundation [D18] had a width of 0.8 to 0.9m. The gravel above it [D16] extended southwards as a thin rather tenuous deposit and had total width of 1.6m. The top of this was at 34.89 to 34.94m OD, around 0.2m below the highest surviving part of the upper gravel later [D5].

Below the lower chalk foundation layer [D21] had a smooth compact upper surface and also appeared to be a path with a width of about 1 to 1.2m and at a height of about 34.82m OD. The deposits below this were probably also paths although the interpretation is not clear cut. These consisted of the thin mortar layer [D27], the deposit of flint and soilly sand [D28] and the pebble and clay layer [D29]. The top of the latter was at 34.73m OD so the whole sequence of paths had a thickness of about 0.4m.

The path sequence was underlain by layers [D23] and [D31]. These contained 147g of border ware, 100g of tin-glazed ware, 131g of post-medieval redware, 2g stoneware and 7g (1 piece) of porcelain. This assemblage would not look out of place in the late seventeenth or early eighteenth century. The pipe bowls suggest that material continued to enter the layers into the early eighteenth century as [D23] contained a late L21 pipe bowl current about 1700-40 and [D31] included a piece of rim almost certainly from an L25 or similar bowl dating from after 1700.

Layer [D24], which overlay [D31] in the north end of the trench, had a piece of Staffordshire salt-glazed stoneware on its upper surface. This type of pottery appeared about 1730 and continued into the mid-eighteenth century.

It seems likely that the lowest part of the sequence of paths was laid on the top of the lower soil layer in the second quarter of the eighteenth century as part of a dumping episode to raise the ground level. The lowest paths may have been temporary ones used briefly in the dumping process. The path marked by layer [D21] had a compact well-worn surface. This may mark the top of the dumping episode. The two later gravel paths with chalk foundations must mark further raising of the ground level.

Unfortunately there were no usefully datable finds within the path sequence. The finds from layer [D17] at the south end of the trench were broadly similar to the ones from the underlying deposits. The top of [D17] was at about 34.8m OD. Above this the deposits contained transfer print ware and other fairly recent pottery and had probably been disturbed by cultivation.

The layers in the lower part of the trench contained 59 chips of white oolitic limestone – probably Portland stone – with a total weight of 2.2kg. By weight 81% percent of these came three lowest soil layers [D23], [D24] and [D31]. The chips appear to be mason's waste. There is no known Portland stone in the early structure of Honeywood and it seems unlikely that this material would be used in a relatively modest building. A number of pieces of Portland stone have been found in the garden including two finials which match those on the Water Tower in the grounds of Carshalton House on the other side of West Street. The significance of this is unclear.

The path sequence was covered by garden soil which probably represented a further raising of ground level. In the southeast corner of the trench these soil deposits included traces of a paved knot garden which existed from about 1990-1994.

There were two cuts in the upper soil deposits. One, on the west side of the trench, was triangular and of unclear purpose although it may have been connected with a flower bed shown on an air-photo of 1921.¹⁵ The other, the southwest corner was bounded by the

¹⁵ Britain from the Air website photo AFL3033.

robber trench for a wall which extended beyond the western and southern sides of the trench. The wall retained the sides of a flat-bottomed cut which had a sheet of iron on the floor. The finds suggested that the structure had been demolished and filled in the nineteenth century.

The whole sequence of deposits in trench D probably rested on gravel. This was only exposed in the southeast corner. The gravel [D32] may have been water-laid but the deposit was patchy and could have been dumped. There were no finds but the amount excavated was too small to be certain that the deposit was undisturbed natural.

8 COMPARISON BETWEEN TRENCHES B AND D

The deposits in trench B could be grouped into the following sequence:

Height m OD

34.492	Top of the gravel.
34.670	Top of seventeenth century deposits [B23].
34.692	Top of burnt layer [B21].
34.860	Brick top of eighteenth century pond wall [B14].
34.880	Trench B Top gravel probably for path [B15].
34.970	Chalky soil [B6] probably a path foundation. Top of the eighteenth century deposits.

This compares with the groups and heights in trench D:

Height m OD

34.400	Top of the gravel in SE corner of the trench.
34.710	Trench D top of burnt area in NE corner and highest point in the seventeenth to early eighteenth century deposits.
34.73	Lowest path in the sequence [D29].
34.82	Top of gravel path [D21].
34.990	Gravel top of lower path [D16].
35.141	Highest point on upper gravel path [D5].

There are some similarities in the stratigraphy but there are also significant differences. Both sequences had gravel at the bottom, at a height of 34.400 in trench D and 34.492 in B. The height difference of just over 9cm is probably not very significant as few deposit tops are flat.

The overlying deposits in trench B appeared to be divided into two groups, one late seventeenth century which reached about 34.67m OD and an overlying set of eighteenth century deposits the top of which was marked by a chalky deposit – probably a path foundation – at 34.97m OD. This was very close to the top of the earliest brick pond wall at 34.86m OD.

This boundary between late seventeenth and eighteenth century deposits did not appear to be present in trench D where a few pieces of early to mid-eighteenth century material were present in the lower layers. The difference may however be illusory: the volume of material excavated from the lower part of trench B was small and eighteenth century finds in were rare in the lower part of trench D.

There were some similarities between the trenches. The top of thin burnt deposit [B21] was at 34.69m OD very close to the height of the thin burnt deposit in the northeast corner of trench D at 34.71m OD. The top of the gravel path [D21] was at a similar height to the

top of the eighteenth century pond wall [B14] (34.82 and 34.86m OD). The top of the lower gravel and chalk path [D16]] was close to the height of the chalky deposit [B6] (34.99 and 34.97m OD). Layer [B6] appeared to mark the top of the mid-eighteenth century deposits but it was not clear if this was so in trench D as the surrounding layers had been disturbed by cultivation. The top of the upper chalk and gravel drive [D5] was at 35.14m OD more or less accord with the present eastern wall of the rectangular pond.

Overall it appear that the layers in trenches B and D are the product of a similar deposition sequence.

It seems likely that the lowest layers were in place by the in the late seventeenth century when most of the finds entered the deposits. A small quantity of early to mid-eighteenth century material then entered the deposits in trench D possibly through cultivation. The ground level was then raised. This was done after the introduction of Staffordshire white salt-glazed stoneware and L25 pipes perhaps dating it to the second quarter of the eighteenth century. It is tempting to connect this episode which George Otway's acquisition of the house. He first appears in the rate books in November 1749.¹⁶ This year is inscribed near the apex of the chalk chequer gable at the north end of the east block of the oldest part of the house perhaps suggesting that modernisation or building work was carried out at that time.

9 CONCLUSION

This earliest deposits were the gravels seen the lowest parts of trenches B and D. This appeared to be more-or-less natural although in trench B it contained finds which suggested that it had been redeposited or disturbed in the seventeenth century. The gravel was probably connected with the streams shown on the site on the Arundel map of about 1620.

In trenches B and D the layers above the gravel appear to be the product of a series of dumping episodes. The lowest deposits in trench B contained material of late seventeenth or early eighteenth century date which would be broadly contemporary with the earliest parts of the present Honeywood. In trench D these lower deposits contained a few mid-eighteenth century items. It seems likely that this is the product of a period of relatively intense activity around 1700 with a few later items entering the deposits into the mid-eighteenth century. There was then another dumping episode in the mid-eighteenth century which further raised ground level.

The date 1749 is carved in one of the chalk blocks near the apex of the north front gable of the earliest part of Honeywood. The Carshalton rate books suggest that George Otway acquired the house that year. He was a successful Southwark cheesemonger who may have carried out improvements and repairs when he acquired the property.¹⁷ This may perhaps have included raising the level of the garden.

Trenches B and C both contained a sequence of paths which reflected the changes in the level of the garden. Both path sequences were covered with soil which must represent a father raising of the level of the garden probably in the nineteenth century. The structural history of the pond sits uneasily with the evidence from maps. The rectangular pond is not marked on the tithe award map of 1847 (figure 83). It shows a pond in the grounds of Wandle Lodge to the west of Honeywood. This came to a point on or near the site of the rectangular pond and it looks as if it may have flowed through a culvert into the Festival

¹⁶ Sutton Archives LG 15/20/1.

¹⁷ Phillips 2014.

Walk Channel to the north of Honeywood. The culvert under Honeywood is shown and it must have been fed from the Wandle Lodge Pond but how is unclear.

A plan in particulars for the sale of Wandle Lodge on 2 August 1854 shows the pond emptying into the garden of Honeywood with buildings on both sides of the channel (figure 84).¹⁸

The rectangular pond is clearly shown on the first edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey map of 1868. This suggests that the rectangular pond was created between 1854 and 1868 on the site of an earlier outbuilding. The Ordnance Survey map is obviously consistent with the surviving structure while the plan from the 1854 sales particulars is, to some extent, supported by the archaeological evidence. It shows buildings on both sides of the stream as it enters the garden. Trench A produced evidence of some sort of structure to the south of the culvert. The structure on the north side of the culvert might be associated with foundation [B5] and the robber trench filled by layers [B28] and [B41]. These contained a piece of modern glass and a piece of willow pattern transfer print ware which would not look out of place in the mid-nineteenth century. The building could have covered the rectangular pond perhaps to make a fernery or cover a private bathing place.

The tithe map of 1847 is inconsistent with the archaeological evidence. The rectangular pond is not shown but the stratigraphy in trench B suggests that its east wall dates back to the eighteenth century. Either the map or the archaeology is wrong. There is some evidence that the map is inaccurate in detail. It shows a rounded bay on the front of the original Honeywood (marked 344a) but the sales particulars and early photos show a canted bay. The layout shown on the tithe map suggests that the boundary of the gardens was altered between 1847 and 1854 but there is no evidence of this in the deeds which trace the title to the house back to the eighteenth century. It seems that the tithe map's portrayal of the area around the rectangular pond is inaccurate and that the pond originated in the mid-eighteenth century. Its original purpose is unclear. There are two obvious possibilities: a bathing place or fish pond. The brick walls and chalk floor would be suitable for either.

The robbed out foundations in trenches B and D probably relate to garden structures of mid-nineteenth century date.



Figure 83. Detail of Honeywood from the Carshalton tithe award map, 1847. North at the top.

¹⁸ Sutton Archives 48/4/27.

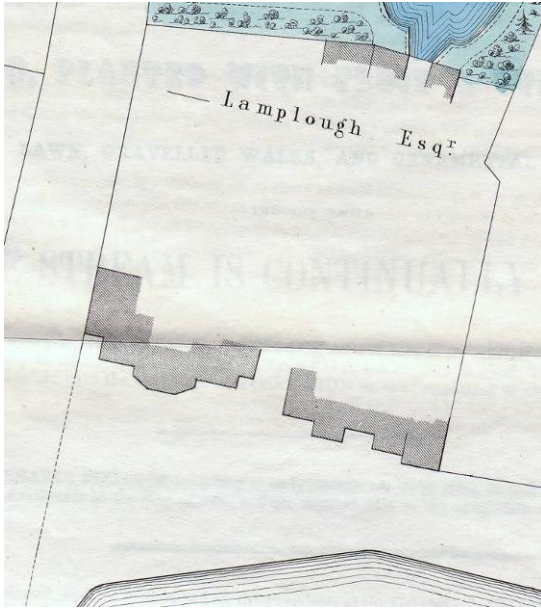


Figure 84. Honeywood and Wandle Cottage from a plan in the agent's details for the sale of Wandle Lodge on 2 August 1854 (Sutton Archives 48/4/27). West at the top.

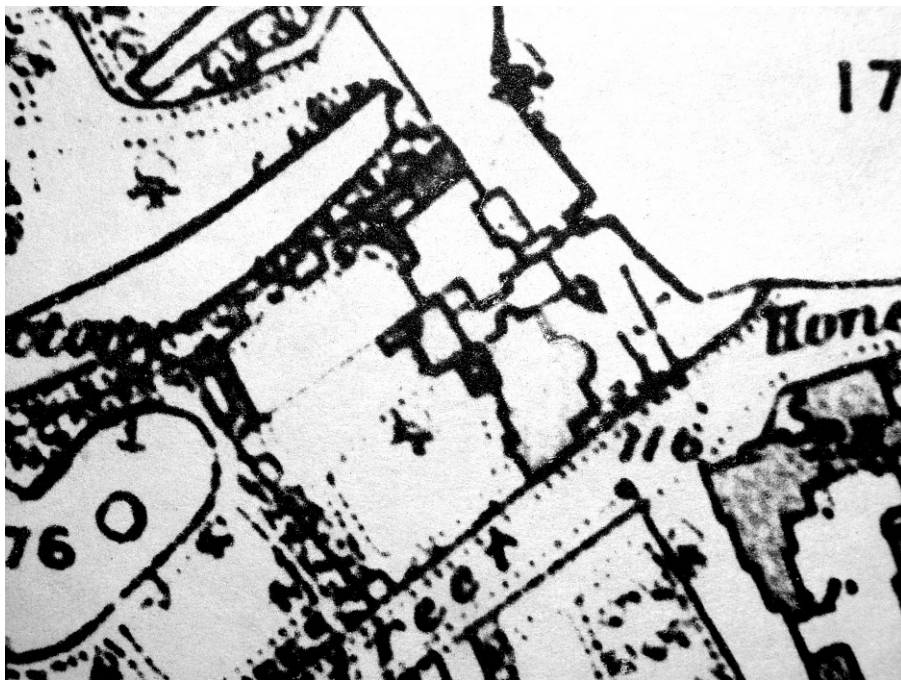


Figure 85. Honeywood from the first edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey map, 1868. North at the top.

10 THE FINDS

Trenches A, B, C and the clearance of the rectangular pond were carried out in 2010 using site code HYU10. Trench D was excavated in 2014 using site code HON14. The trench has been called D in this report but the finds are marked HON14 with the context number.

10.1 Coins

Layer [P1]

- Coin, copper, 29mm diameter, illegible.

Layer [D1]

- Farthing. 1950.

10.2 Pottery

Layer [A1]

Post-medieval redware

- Base sherd. White glaze on interior. 6g.

White salt-glazed stoneware

- Plate. Rim with wavy edge, basket like decoration, floral scroll and diamonds with dots. Staffordshire. 18th century. Two joining pieces, 29g.

Modern

- Plate with blue grass edge, 3g.

Layer [A6]

Border ware.

- Yellow glaze on one side. 1g.

Stoneware.

- Wall sherd from straight sided bottle. 11g. 19th century.

Tin-glazed ware

- Blue and white hand-painted decoration. 2g.

Porcelain.

- Rim from hand painted blue and white plate or shall dish. Gold line on rim edge. 8g.

Post-medieval redware.

- Rim sherd from large storage jar with large cordon at the rim. Partially glazed inside and out. Two pieces, 270g.
- Base angle from large storage jar. Partial glaze on both sides. Possibly same vessel as above. Two joining pieces, 211g.
- Two joining wall sherds with thick dark brown glaze on both sides. 33g. 19th century.

Transfer print ware

- Two pieces from plate or shallow dish with green foliate decoration. 14g.
- Blue and white decoration. Seven pieces of which 3 join, 29g.

Layer [A7]

Transfer print ware

- Blue and white decoration. 6g.

Layer [B1]

Tin-glazed ware

- Foot ring with white glaze. 1g.

Transfer print ware

- 4 pieces, 28g.

Modern.

- Cup rim with brown rim and gold line along the top and bottom edge of the brown. 3g.

Layer [B2]

Tin-glazed ware

- Tin-glaze? Flat, thick off-white glaze on both sides, 3g. Late 18th or early 19th century.

Layer [B6]

Border ware

- Red border ware bowl, 3 pieces from base of which 2 join. Clear orange brown glaze on the inside. 76g.

Stoneware,

- 2mm thick, 2g. Early 18th century.

Tin-glazed ware

- Pale blue glaze on both sides. 7 sherds of which 3 pieces and 2 pieces join. 1 joins with a piece from [B9]. 12g.

Post-medieval redware

- Dish side and rim. Height 48mm. Rim diameter rim 200mm, base 120mm. Sloping side. Light golden brown glaze on the interior with splashes on the exterior. 116g. Mid-17th to early 18th century.

Layer [B9]

Medieval

- Whiteware, 1g.

Border ware

- Red border ware. Base of bowl with diameter of 200mm. Clear glaze inside, unglazed exterior. 4 sherds forming about half base and 2 other sherds. 316g.

Stoneware.

- Shoulder and handle attachments from a large jug. Exterior pale brown with darker streaks. 201g. About 1670 into the 18th century.

Tin-glazed ware

- Three sherds of which one is a scrap of rim. Two have surviving pale blue glaze on both sides. 3g. One joins with a piece from [B6].
- Plate rim. Blue and white decoration in top. Underside white. Early 18th century.

Slipware

- Plate. Dark brown combed lines on white background covered with clear pale yellow glaze. 5 joining sherds, 110g. Late 17th to early 18th century.

Post-medieval redware

- Woolwich-type jar, 5 joining pieces from the rim and side and a another matching piece of rim. Glazed inside and out. 546g. About 1660 to early 18th century.
- Woolwich-type jar. Part of rim and side with remains of handle attachment. Exterior badly flaked. Glazed inside and out. 200g. About 1660 to early 18th century.

- Woolwich-type jar. Rim sherd different from the above. Glazed inside and out. 108g. About 1660 to early 18th century.
- Woolwich-type bowl glazed on the interior and not the exterior. 5 joining sherds. Two joining sherds and two small sherds not joining probably from the same vessel. Diameter of base 104mm. 180g. About 1660 to early 18th century.
- Woolwich-type storage jar. Wall sherd with attachment for horizontal handle overlaying cordon. Glazed inside and out. 124g. About 1660 to early 18th century.
- Woolwich-type storage jar. Wall sherd with attachment for horizontal handle below cordon. Glazed inside and out. 67g. About 1660 to early 18th century.
- Woolwich-type jar? Two joining sherds and another similar one. Glazed both sides. 735g. About 1660 to early 18th century.
- Woolwich-type jar? Wall sherd with cordon. 9g.
- Redware, unglazed about 10mm thick, 37g.

Layer [B11]

Border ware

- Red border ware. Two joining pieces from curved wall. Clear glaze with dark spots on the inside. 24g. 17th century to about 1720.
- Red border ware. Unglazed. 7g.
- Red border ware. Rim sherd from dish or bowl. Clear glaze on the inside. Thin red wash on the outside. 37g. 17th century to about 1720.

Tin-glazed ware

- Strap handle with pale blue glaze. 10g.
- Wall sherd with flaking pale blue glaze on one side. 1g.

Porcelain

- Light grey, unglazed. 7g.
- Rim. White with hand-painted blue decoration on the inside. Gold on rim. 2g.

White salt-glazed stoneware

- Salt-glazed white stoneware. Mid-18th century. 8g.

Layer [B16]

Border ware

- Red border ware with olive green glaze on both sides. Probably from wall of jug. 12g.

Tin-glazed ware

- Two scraps with glaze lost. 2g.

Layer [B18]

Surrey white ware

- Kingston? Scrap with pale green almost clear glaze on one side. 13th or early 14th century. 1g.

Layer [B21]

Border ware

- White border ware dish rim with pale olive green glaze on the inside. 9g.

Post-medieval redware

- Two joining pieces Four small parallel ridges and thin pale glaze on the outside. Thicker streaked medium brown glaze on the inside. 9g. Early to mid-18th century.

- Bowl rim. Olive green glaze with dark spots on the interior. Sparse olive green glaze on exterior. Horizontal ridges on exterior below rim. 23g.

Layer [B22]

Border ware

- White border ware plate with thick round rim. 45g. Joins a piece from [B31]
- White border ware with yellow glaze on interior. 5g.
- White border ware. Two joining sherds with yellow glaze on the interior and thin patchy yellow green glaze on the exterior. 4g.

Tin-glazed ware

- Pale blue glaze on both sides. 2 pieces probably from the same pot. 2g.
- White slightly pink glaze blue hand-painted decoration on the interior. Chamber pot? 2g.
- Rim with white glaze on both sides. 1g.

Post-medieval redware

- Wall sherd. Two joining pieces. Thick brown glaze on the inside which has puddled in firing suggesting that the vessel was then on its side. Wide finger-width groove on exterior with a few small splashes of glaze. 16g.
- Round bowl rim. Two joining pieces. With thick brown glaze on the interior. Probably from same vessel as above. 9g.
- Wall sherd with glaze on one side. 6g.
- Base sherd glazed on the inside. 4g.
- Medium brown iron glaze on both sides. 2g.
- Scrap with olive green glaze on one side and dark wash on the other. 1g.
- Dark brown iron glaze on both sides. 2g.
- Unglazed. 3g.

Layer [B23]

- Dark red almost purple wall sherd. Sandy body. Unidentified. 8g.

Layer [B27]

Tin-glazed ware

- Two scraps. Glaze missing. 2g.
- Pink glaze on one side with two darker spots. Other side unglazed. 3g.

Layer [B28]

Shell-tempered.

- Red with reduced core. 10g. Early medieval.

Post-medieval redware

- Glaze on one side. Possibly border ware. 2g.

Layer [B31]

Border ware

- White border ware plate with thick round rim. 31g. Joins a piece from [B22].
- Bowl. Yellow glaze on the interior, unglazed exterior. 25g.

Stoneware.

- 18g. Late 17th or early 18th century.

Post-medieval redware

- Wall sherd from deep pot or large jug. Brown glaze on interior. Splashes of glaze on exterior. Over fired. 32g.

Layer [B33]

Border ware

- White border ware. Flake with only one surviving surface. Clear yellowish glaze. 5g.
- Red border ware with green glaze on one side. 2g.

Post-medieval redware

- A scrap. 1g.

Layer [B35]

Post-medieval redware

- Clear pockmarked glaze on one side. 2g.
- Grey wash outside. 3g.

Layer [B38]

Tin-glazed ware

- Four joining pieces. Pale blue glaze survives on interior. 7g.

Layer [B39]

Border ware

- White border ware with pale yellow-green glaze thicker on the interior than the exterior. Round rim probably a bowl. Scrap of red border ware adhering to the rim showing the different fabrics were fired together. 8g.

Tin-glazed ware

- White glaze on one side, pinkish white on the other. 1g.
- Scrap of body. 1g.

Post-medieval redware.

- Thin wall sherd with medium brown glaze on the interior and unglazed exterior. 8g.
- Base glazed on the inside with splashes on the exterior. 23g.

Layer [B41]

Transfer print ware

- White body with blue and white willow pattern decoration inside and out. Late 18th or more likely 19th century.

Layer [B42]

Tin-glazed ware

- Pale blue exterior. Pale blue and darker blue hand-painted decoration on exterior. 2g.

Modern

- White body with clear white glaze on interior and exterior. Small scrap. 1g. 19th or 20th century?

Layer [B46]

Border ware

- White border ware. Two joining pieces from base of plate. Yellow glaze on one side. Unglazed on the other. Probably 17th century. 21g.
- White border ware with yellow glaze on interior. 4g. Probably 17th century.

Post-medieval redware

- Dark red body with dark brown glaze on interior. Wall sherd. 7g. Late 17th century or later.

Tin-glazed ware

- Pale blue interior. Dark blue, light blue, manganese and yellow patches on exterior. 1g.

Other

- Scrap of brown ceramic. 1g.

Layer [B47]

Border ware

- White border ware. Base with green glaze on interior. 9g.
- White border ware. Two joining pieces with green glaze on exterior. Prominent turning marks on interior. 6g.
- White border ware. Wall sherd with yellow glaze on interior. 8g.

Layer [B51]

Tin-glazed ware

<18> Shoulder of albarello. White with blue and manganese decoration. 6g. First half of 17th century.

Layer [B53]

Border ware

- Red border ware. Junction of handle and body. Dark brown glaze inside and out. 17g.
- White border ware. Plate rim yellow glaze on interior. 18g.
- White border ware with yellow glaze on interior. Two pieces, 9g and 14g.

Post-medieval redware

- Scrap with splashes yellow glaze on one side. 3g.

Layer [B54]

Border ware

- Red body. Pipkin handle and 5 joining wall sherds almost certainly from the same vessel. Olive green glaze on the interior. Unglazed exterior. 69g. 17th century.

Joins across contexts in trench B

Contexts	Pot type
[B6], [B9]	Tin-glaze blue glaze on both sides.
[B22], [B31]	Green border ware plate.

Layer [C1]

Stoneware

- Wall sherd from stoneware bottle 10g. 19th century.

Porcelain

- Cup rim. Grey foliage decoration with zigzag on rim. 3g.

Transfer print ware

- Modern white plate with scrap of transfer print. 28g.
- Blue and white decoration on one side, 1g.

Modern

- White China, 2 pieces, 9g.

Layer [C1 or C2]

Border ware

- Red border ware rim from shallow dish. 4g.

Transfer print ware

- Rim with blue decoration on one side, 1g.

Modern

- White China. 2g.

Layer [C3]

Modern

- Rim with scrap of brown decoration, 4g.

Layer [C5]

Stoneware

- Bottle wall, 6g.

Porcelain

- Rim with blue and white hand-painted decoration, 3g.

Modern

- Rim from a white jam jar, 3g. 19th century.

Layer [C6]

Border ware

- Base angle possibly coarse border ware. Yellow glaze on interior. 10g.

Porcelain.

- Hand painted blue and white floral decoration on one side. 6g.

Stoneware

- Probably 19th century, 3g.

Modern

- White China, 2g.

Other

- Rim possibly a waster, 3g.

Layer [C8]

Porcelain.

- Foot ring from a bowl? Hand-painted blue and white decoration on interior. 6g.
- White porcelain. 1g.

Modern

- White plate. 3 pieces, 29g.

Other

- Overburnt sherd with green glaze, 2g.

Layer [C14]

Transfer print ware

- Rim. 1g.

Modern

- White rim. 1g.

Layer [D1]

Tin-glazed ware

- Blue and white glaze on exterior, white on the interior. 1g.

Porcelain

- Flat, white on both sides. 9g.
- Decorated with thin red-brown line – possibly foliage. 4g.

Transfer print ware

- Plate or bowl. Wavy rim. Blue and white floral decoration on interior. 19g.
- White with scrap of blue and purple decoration on one side. 1g.
- Blue and white. 2 pieces, 1g.

Modern

- White, 3 pieces, 7g.
- Saucer rim (?) white with 2 maroon stripes. 1g.
- White one side, brown the other. 1g.
- Flat pale brown body. White glaze on one side with pale grey and off-white decoration. Back unglazed. 4mm thick. Possibly a tile. Modern.

Layers [D2] to [D6]

Stoneware

- Shoulder of straight-sided bottle. Medium brown exterior grey interior. 19th or early 20th century. 14g.
- Base angle. Brown exterior, grey interior. 3g.
- Base angle probably from straight-sided bottle. 5g.

Tin-glazed ware

- Plate. Hand-painted blue and white on top, grey-blue underside. 2g
- Blue and white exterior, clear glaze producing yellow interior. 7g.

Porcelain

- Part of white doll's head. 3g.
- Base angle from plate. White both sides. 2g.
- Hand-painted blue and white decoration both sides. 1g.

Post-medieval redware

- Bowl rim. Clear glaze on interior. Iron wash on exterior. 6.
- Base. Clear glaze on top, wash on exterior. 18g.
- Small bowl. Clear glaze on interior, wash on exterior. 2g.

Transfer print ware

- Blue and white decoration. 8 pieces, 33g
- Grey decoration on inside. 6g.
- Purple decoration on one side. 1g.

Mocca ware?

- Flake – yellow on one side. 1g.

Modern

- White straight-sided jam jar wall and rim. 23g
- White plate rim. 12g.
- White bowl rim. 6g.
- White plate. 2 pieces, 3g.
- White wall sherds. 5 pieces, 11g.
- White saucer rim with purple line. 3g.
- White inscribed '...MEAT...'. 1g.

Layer [D4]

Cheam ware

- Wall sherd. Unglazed. 8g.

Border ware

- White body. Brown glazed rim from cup or small bowl. 1g.

Post-medieval red ware

- Rim from small jug. Glaze on inside but not rim or exterior. Exterior rim diameter 60mm. 33g.
- Wall sherd with thick dark brown glaze on exterior. 3g.
- Wall sherds. 3 pieces, 13g.

Slip ware

- Yellow body with dark brown trailed and combed slip on exterior. Clear bubbly glaze on interior. 5g.

Tin-glazed ware

- Out-turned rim. Glaze missing. 3g.
- Wall sherd. Grey-blue glaze on interior. Glaze missing from exterior. 3g.
- Plate? Blue hand-painted decoration on a blue background. White underside. 3g.
- Rim from large diameter bowl. Blue and white glaze on inside. Scrap of white on exterior. 1g.

Staffordshire?

- Bowl wall. White body. White glaze on exterior with hand-painted blue clouds (?) probably in imitation of Chinese designs. White interior. Late 18th century? 2 joining pieces, 18g.
- Tea pot handle with platform for thumb. Dark red body with clear glaze. 12g.
- White salt-glazed stoneware, Wall shard. 1g.

Mocca ware?

- Wall sherd. Yellow body with clear glaze. 6g.

Transfer print ware

- Blue and white decoration. 6 pieces, 17g.

Modern

- Plate rim and foot ring. White on both sides. 24g..
- Wall sherd. White on both sides. 14g.

Layer [D5]

Post-medieval redware

- Rim. Small bowl. Clear glaze. Burnt exterior. 8g.

Layer [D6]

Tin-glazed ware

- Wall sherd. Pale purple white interior. Exterior glaze missing. 6g.

Post-medieval redware

- Wall. Clear glaze on interior, unglazed exterior. 2 pieces, 19g.
- Base angle. Interior glazed. 2g.

Staffordshire?

- Hand-painted blue and white decoration both sides. 4g.
- Hand-painted blue and white one side, white the other. 2g.

Transfer print ware

- Rim. Blue and white one side, white the other. 1g.

Modern

- White both sides. 5 pieces, 15g.

- White teacup handle. 2g.
- Off white with brown stripe on exterior. 3g.

Layer [D8]

Stoneware

- Pale grey wall sherd with scrap of brown along one fracture. 2g.

Slip ware

- Rim from shallow bowl. 4.5mm thick. Notches on rim. Interior has white slip over dark brown. White has been combed to leave dark lines. Clear glaze. 7g. Joins piece from [D17].

Tin-glazed ware

- Two joining pieces, one with a scrap of blue-grey glaze. 3g.

Porcelain

- Off white. 1g.

Post-medieval redware

- Base angle from large jar. Dark brown glaze on interior, traces of glaze on exterior. Base diameter 180mm. 121g.
- Wall sherd from large jar. Medium brown glaze on interior. Thin slightly darker slip on exterior. Shallow horizontal groove. 52g.

Blue and white soft paste 'porcelain'

- Scrap of rim with hand-painted decoration. 1g.

Transfer print ware

- Plate base. Blue and white Chinese decoration on one side, plain on the other. 10g.

Modern

- Piece of foot ring diameter 60mm. Yellow body with clear glaze. 19th or 20th century. 1g.

Layer [D9]

Shell-tempered

- Pale grey-brown body. 8g.

Stoneware

- Base angle of a mug? Grey with light brown wash on interior. 5g. (Joins a piece from [D12]).

Post-medieval redware

- Jar. Base angle and wall sherd. Clear glaze on interior giving medium brown colour. Thick tar-like deposit on inside and out. 2 pieces, 45g.
- Wall sherd. Interior glazed medium brown. Outside has darker surface with shallow horizontal groove. 18g.

Transfer print ware

- Base angle from bowl? White with blue and white floral decoration on exterior. 8g.
- Green decoration on both sides. 2g.

Modern

- White, both sides. 2 pieces, 6g.
- White both sides. Possibly saucer. Tar-like deposit on both sides. 1g.
- Jar lid 80mm diameter. White both sides. 9g.

Layer [D12]

Border ware

- Dish rim 240mm diameter. Pale red body, yellow glaze on interior. 40g.

Stoneware

- Base angle of a mug? Grey with light brown wash on interior. 8g. Joins a piece from [D9].

Tin-glazed ware

<4> Tin-glaze. Blue-grey glaze. 1g.

- No remaining glaze. 3 pieces, 1g.
- Grey-blue glaze on one side. 4g.

Post-medieval redware

- Chamber pot rim with glazed interior. 31g.
- Cooking pot (?) rim. Inside glazed. Splashes of glaze on exterior. 17g.
- Rim from small shallow bowl or dish. Glazed interior. 2g.

Transfer print ware

- Bowl (?) base ring. Pale blue exterior. Blue floral design covered with variable blue glaze on interior. 5g. Modern.

Modern

- Plate, white on both sides. 9 pieces of which 4 join, 23g.

Layer [D13]

Stoneware

- Wall sherd, Grey body and interior. Blue decoration on exterior with bunch of grapes (?). 6g.
- Grey body and interior. Blue flower petals (?) on exterior. 1g.
- Small round handle. 4g.
- White plate rim with floral decoration in high relief. Staffordshire. 18th century. 2g.

Post-medieval redware

- Three pieces, 27g.

Slip ware

- Flat plate base (?). One side glazed with dark brown combed lines. Other side unglazed. 6g.

Porcelain

- Hand-painted blue and white decoration on exterior. 3g.
- Base angle from a straight side. Hand-painted blue and white decoration inside and out. 2g.

Transfer print ware

- Blue and white decoration on one side. 3 pieces. 10g.

Creamware

- Base ring from saucer? 1g.
- Plate rim with foliate design in high relief. 3g.
- Wall sherd with wide vertical fluting. 2g.

Modern

- Pale blue on both sides, 1g.
- Wavy rim with streaky dark blue decoration on the inside. 1g.
- Plain white rim 6g.
- Plain white foot ring. 2g.
- White both sides. 2g.
- Cream both sides. 1g.

- Mug or jar. Yellow interior, yellow and white banded exterior. 3g.
- Part of handle in form of plant stem. 3g.
- Flake with cream surface. 1g.
- Green striped exterior, cream interior. 1g.

Layer [D14]

Cheam

- Cheam? Small rod handle with a few spots of green glaze. 11g.

Border ware

- Border ware? Pale buff body with yellow-green glaze on inside. 3g.

Tin-glazed ware

- Chamber pot? Base angle with grey-blue glaze both sides. Foot ring 100mm diameter. 36g.
- Plate. Grey blue glaze on both sides. 5g.

Porcelain

- Hand-painted blue and white decoration inside. 'Gold' rim. 1g.
- Wavy rim. Blue and white decoration inside. 1g.
- Rim with blue and white decoration. 1g.

Post-medieval redware

- Rim from very large steep-sided vessel diameter 470mm. Glazed on the inside. Band of leaf decoration on the outside below the rim. 2 pieces, 439g.
- Base sherds from large vessel. Clear glaze inside. 4 pieces of which 2 join. 196g.
- Wall sherds from large bowls. Clear glaze inside. 3 pieces, 250g.
- Wall shard from bowl glazed on both sides. 38g.
- Wall sherd. Red with patch of white clay. Clear glaze inside. 4g.
- Dish rim. Clear glaze inside. 13g.
- Wall sherd. Clear or pale brown glaze with dark spots on both sides. 4g.
- Base angle? Clear or pale brown glaze on interior. 3g.

Staffordshire

- Tea pot side and base angle. Attachment for handle. Fine pale brown body with dark brown glaze on both sides. Base 120mm diameter. 25g.

Transfer print ware

- Plate with blue and white decoration. Corn ears around the floral decoration in centre. Mark 'Nº8....' On base. Three pieces of which two join, 103g.
- Flat probably a plate. Two birds on the top. 7g.
- Foot ring with blue and white decoration inside. 3g
- From plate rim/ Blue and white decoration on top. 1g.

Modern

- Cream both sides. 2 pieces, 5g.
- Plate foot ring. White both sides. 4g.
- White both sides. 2g.

Layer [D15]

Modern

- Plate. White. Wavy rim with streaky dark blue decoration on the inside. 2g. Same as a piece in [D13].

Layer [D17]

Surrey white ware

- Patches of yellow glaze on exterior. 3g.

Border ware

- Mug rim? Red body. Dark brown glaze both sides. 2g.

Stoneware

- Wall sherd from bulbous jug. Grey body, mottled brown exterior, pale interior. 22g.

Slip ware

- Rim from shallow bowl. 5mm thick. Notches on rim. Interior has white slip over dark brown. White has been combed to leave dark lines. Clear glaze. 3g. Joins piece from [D8].

Tin-glazed ware

- Uneven manganese glaze on one side, blue and white on the other. 4g.
- Blue and white decoration one side. Glaze lost from the other. 2g.
- White – slightly purple glaze both sides. 4g.
- Scrap of grey blue decoration one side. 1g.

Post-medieval redware

- Sherd glazed one side. 3g.

Unknown.

- Brown body with fine sand. Inside has thick yellow brown glaze. 17th or 18th century. 5g.

Layer [D21]

Tin-glazed ware

- Chamber pot? Rim with grey-blue glaze on both sides. 2g.

Layer [D23]

Border ware

- Chamber pot with wide flat rim 130mm internal diameter, 180mm external. Red body with dark brown glaze. 43g.
- Chamber pot with wide flat rim and handle attachment. Red body with dark brown glaze. 36g.
- Base angle of bowl or dish. White body with yellow glaze on interior. 5g.
- Wall sherd (from dish?) White body with white glaze on interior. Patches of glaze on exterior. 4g.
- Wall sherd. White to slightly pink with clear yellow glaze on interior. 5g.

Stoneware

- Grey mottled dark brown on exterior. 2g.

Tin-glazed ware

- Chamber pot. Grey-blue interior. Exterior has pale grey-blue glaze with slightly darker blue feathery bands. Rim diameter 140mm. 20g.
- Plate sherd? Underside has clear glaze. Top has blue lines on white – slightly purple background. Spot of yellow-brown glaze. 6g.
- Small jug or globular mug. Mottled purple and white glaze on exterior. Off white glaze on interior. Attachment for oval handle. 4 pieces, 10g.
- Tiny scrap of grey-blue glaze on one side. 3g.
- Manganese stripes on white slightly purple background. Greyish off-white glaze on interior. 3g.
- Scrap of rim possibly from chamber pot. Off white glaze on both sides. 1g.
- Base? Scrap of grey-blue glaze. 1g.
- Scrap with black mark on grey-blue glaze. Over-fired manganese? 1g.

Post-medieval redware

- Sherd from wide rim. Clear glaze. 10g.
- Clear glaze on interior, patchy glaze on exterior. 4g.
- Scrap of handle with thin glaze. 4g.
- Jug neck with three incised lines. Patchy glaze on exterior. 7g.

Layer [D24]

Border ware

- Wall sherd. Dark brown glaze on both sides. 1g.
- Wall sherd. Pale red body. Yellow glaze on exterior. 1g.

Tin-glazed ware

- Blue and white decoration – possibly a flower on one side. Clear glaze on the other. 2g.

Post-medieval redware

- Clear glaze on both sides. 23g.
- Scrap of rim. Clear glaze 2g.

Uncertain

- Thin pale red body with clear brown glaze on interior. Sooted exterior. 1g. 17th or 18th century.

Layer [D24] burnt top

Porcelain

- Scrap with traces of brown decoration on both sides. 1g.

White Staffordshire salt-glazed stoneware

<11> Wall sherd with low ridge on exterior. 2g.

Unknown

- Heavily burnt with burnt dark brown glaze on both sides. 1g.

Layer [D28]

- Grey body with dark brown glazed on both sides. Possibly over-fired red ware. 2 joining pieces, 2g. 17th or 18th century.

Layer [D29]

Border ware

- Plate rim. Yellow glaze on the top. A little glaze on the underside. 21g.

Layer [D30]

Tudor green or early border ware

- Green glaze on interior. 1g.

Stoneware

- Part of neck of bulbous stoneware jug with the edge of raised decoration, possibly a face. Grey body, brown surface inside. Mottled dark brown decoration on exterior. 13g.

Tin-glazed ware

- Scrap with blue glaze on both sides. 1g.
- Rim with detached blue and white glaze, 3g.
- Blue and white glaze one side, white the other. 1g.

Layer [D31]

Border ware

- Plate rim. Red body with clear glaze on interior. Splashed of glaze on exterior. 8g.

Tin-glazed ware

- Off-white glaze on both sides. 2g.
- Shoulder with plain grey-blue glaze on exterior. 1g.

Porcelain.

- Base and foot ring from dish or saucer. Top has landscape in green and red with a rock and bird. Probably Chinese. 18th century. 7g.

Uncertain.

- Uncertain. Dark red body with clear glaze on the interior, splashes on exterior. 2g. 17th century?

Layer [D31] below the paths.

Shell-tempered

- Flake, Exterior missing. Reduced body with dark red interior. 9g.

Tudor brown

- Wall sherd. Uneven dark brown glaze on interior, splashes on exterior. 24g.

Border ware

- Base angle from white border ware dish. Yellow glaze on interior. Very thin clear glaze on exterior side. 17g.
- Red body, thick dark brown glaze on both sides. 1g.
- Rim from small bowl or dish. Red body with clear glaze on interior. Red wash on exterior. 9g.
- Porringer rim with part of handle attachment. White body patchy green glaze on interior. Some clear glaze on exterior. Internal rim diameter 85mm. 17g.
- Wall sherd. Red body with dark green glaze both sides. 2g.

Tin-glazed ware

- Rim and wall sherds from a large bowl. Interior has blue and manganese lines on a white background. Exterior mostly has thin clear glaze with horizontal white line in hollow and some patches of white glaze. 5 pieces including two joining pairs. 35g.
- White glaze both sides. 2 pieces, 12g.
- Flake from rim. White glaze on one side. 1g.
- Blue and white decoration on outside, white interior. 1g.
- Unusually dark body. One side has manganese flecks on white background, the other side white. 1g.
- Rim from thin-walled vessel. Outside speckled with manganese, inside white. 2 pieces, 2g.

Post-medieval redware

- Wall sherd. Inside has clear glaze with dark spots. Outside unglazed. 44g.
- Overburnt red body with dark brown glaze. Uncertain source. 17th or 18th century. 3g.
- Rim sherd from deep pot. Clear glaze inside, splashed on exterior. 33g.
- Wall sherd with splashes of glaze on the exterior. 12g.
- Wall sherd. Interior glazed and overfired. Thin glaze on exterior. 5g.
- Scraps. 3 pieces, 9g.

Layer [P1]

Border ware.

- Rim from green-glazed chamber pot. 23g.

Post-medieval redware

<137> Bowl rim. 10g.

- Rim from large partially glazed flower pot or storage jar. 65g.
- Base of bowl. Glazed interior. Dark red wash on exterior. 55g.
- Base angle of bowl glazed on both sides. 40g.
- Three pieces from lower side wall of which two join. Parts of 4 pierced holes. Clear glaze with dark spots on both sides. Possibly a colander. 53g.
- Wall sherds. Three pieces, 42g.
- With pressed-out dimple for foot. Glaze on interior. 7g.

Stoneware

- Stoneware bottle. Straight-sided grey body with scrap of brown top. Marked 'BOURNE / DERBY / ENGLAND' and '1½Pt' on base. 377g.
- Base angle of straight-sided stoneware jar with vertical flutes on exterior. Marked '...OT / ... EUNLESS / ... RING / ... RTLEY'S / ... BEL / MF [monogramed]'. 82g.
- Wall sherd similar to above. Two pieces, 22g.
- Wall sherd from straight sided grey jar. 31g.
- Rim sherd from grey jar. 12g.
- Pale grey. 17g.
- Wall sherd. Possibly Fulham. 6g.
- Wall sherd from straight light grey bottle. 21g.
- Pale grey stoneware candle sconce with entwined fluted arms with some low relief foliate decoration. 2 pieces, 301g.
- Rim sherds from white jars. Two pieces, 14g.
- White stoneware wall sherd with scrap of decoration in relief. 17g.

Staffordshire

- Redware. Straight-sided jar. Very fine body with moulded comb-like decoration on the exterior. 19g. Staffordshire. 18th century.

Transfer print ware

- Blue and white decoration. 9 pieces, 39g.

Porcelain.

- White plate with blue and green floral transfer print. Marked 'DOULTON'. 4 joining pieces, 42g.

Modern

- Tea pot with plain brown glaze on interior and dark brown mottled glaze on exterior. 10 pieces, 203g. 19th or 20th century.
- Plate with blue feather-edge decoration. 9g.
- Whiteware. 20 pieces, 176g.
- Modern plate. Purple white and grey rim with yellow flowers. 2 pieces, 53g.
- Tea cup. White exterior with low relief floral decoration. Coloured transfer print flower in interior. 2 joining pieces, 56g.
- Pale blue glaze on both sides. Marked 'JOHNSO... / ENGLA...'. 3g.
- Wall sherd with blue and white decoration on exterior. 2g.
- Pieces of architectural terracotta? Two faces meeting at about 120 degrees. Length 53mm. 6g.

Layer [P2]

Post-medieval redware

- Wall sherd from a storage jar with green glaze on both sides. 25g.
- Fine body with good glaze on both sides. 7g. 19th century.

Stoneware

- Jar. Wall sherd. 6g. Probably 19th century.

Tin-glazed ware

- Plate. Sherd with hand-painted blue and white decoration. 2g

Porcelain

- Porcelain rim with gold edge. Blue and white decoration on interior. 2g.

Modern

- Tea cup. Floral decoration in low relief on exterior. Transfer print floral decoration on interior. 45g.
- Morris Crown China Chelsea plate with brown floral decoration on rim. 2 joining pieces. 49g.
- Glossy glaze with blue and white hand-painted decoration on both sides. 2g.
- Modern whiteware bowl. 3 pieces of which 2 join 43g.
- Modern sherds. 9 pieces, 43g.

Layer [P3]

Medieval

- Rim from large bowl. Unglazed. 39g.

Layer [P15]

Porcelain

- Rim. Blue and white decoration on interior. Gold on edge. 1g.

Layer [P16]

Post-medieval redware

- Glaze on one side. 6g.

Stoneware

- Pale grey flake. 3g.

Transfer print ware

- Blue and white decoration. 4 pieces, 22g.

Modern

- Cream ware. 6g.

10.3 Flower pots

10.3.1 Flower pot rims

EVE = estimated vessel equivalent based on the percentage of surviving rim.

	Dia. (mm)	EVE	Pieces	Weight (g)	Notes
[A1]	60	0.11	1	7	
[A2]	100	0.15	2	10	
[A6]	80	0.05	1	10	
[A6]	100	0.20	2	22	
[A6]	120	0.10	1	14	
[A6]	140	0.13	1	13	

	Dia. (mm)	EVE	Pieces	Weight (g)	Notes
[A6]	160	0.15	1	177	Possibly chimney pot
[A6]	200	0.05	1	22	
[A6]	220	0.06	1	41	Trace of glaze on exterior. 18th cent?
[B1]	80	0.27	2	16	
[B1]	90	0.13	1	8	
[B1]	100	0.08	1	6	
[B1]	120	0.13	2	10	
[B1]	180	0.06	1	22	
[B10]	100	0.20	1	21	
[B28]	80	0.10	1	7	
[B28]	100	0.07	1	7	
[C1]	80	0.16	1	5	
[C1]	100	0.46	4	56	
[C1]	120	0.09	1	10	
[C1]	160	0.12	1	40	
[C1]	200	0.12	1	25	
[C1]/[C2]	80	0.23	1	11	
[C1]/[C2]	90	0.20	1	20	
[C1]/[C2]	100	0.26	1	21	
[C1]/[C2]	120	0.20	3	29	
[C1]/[C2]	160	0.09	1	80	
[C14]	80	0.51	3	52	
[C14]	90	0.19	1	18	
[C14]	100	0.50	4	55	
[C14]	120	0.20	2	20	
[C5]	60	0.10	1	4	
[C5]	100	0.06	1	8	
[C5]	140	0.08	1	19	
[C8]	90	0.07	1	9	
[P1]	60	0.16	1	19	
[P1]	70	0.87	4	46	
[P1]	80	4.26	28	339	
[P1]	100	4.27	36	503	
[P1]	110	0.15	1	21	
[P1]	120	2.34	21	374	
[P1]	140	1.23	11	254	
[P1]	160	0.39	4	108	
[P1]	180	1.10	11	519	
[P1]	200	0.95	8	399	
[P1]	210	0.26	1	264	
[P1]	220	0.22	1	95	
[P2]	80	1.44	9	145	
[P2]	90	0.16	1	17	
[P2]	100	1.10	11	142	
[P2]	110	0.20	2	37	
[P2]	120	1.26	9	181	
[P2]	130	0.28	1	74	
[P2]	140	1.05	14	184	
[P2]	160	0.56	5	157	
[P2]	180	0.18	2	63	

	Dia. (mm)	EVE	Pieces	Weight (g)	Notes
[P2]	200	1.19	13	637	
[P3]	70	0.20	1	19	
[P3]	100	0.30	2	22	
[P3]	120	0.54	2	36	
[P9]	80	0.25	2	13	
[P15]	80	0.10	1	6	
[P15]	100	0.08	1	3	
[P15]	180	0.08	1	29	

Layers [P1] and [P2] contained numerous flower pot fragments which appear to be part of a coherent group that may have come from the clearance of the nearby greenhouse. They have therefore been examined in greater detail. The table below shows that pots 80mm and 100mm rim diameter accounted for 47% of the total and that these and 120mm pots accounted for 62%. These would equate to 3, 4 and 4½ to 5 inch pots. There is another 9% at 140mm or about 5½ inches. These pots are sizes useful for plant propagation rather than setting out in the garden.

Flower pots from [P1] and [P2] by rim diameter and estimated vessel equivalents				
Diameter	EVE	% of eve	Pieces	Weight (g)
60	0.16	0.68%	1	19
70	0.87	3.68%	4	46
80	5.70	24.13%	37	484
90	0.16	0.68%	1	17
100	5.37	22.73%	47	645
110	0.35	1.48%	3	58
120	3.60	15.24%	30	555
130	0.28	1.19%	1	74
140	2.28	9.65%	34	438
160	0.95	4.02%	9	265
180	1.28	5.42%	13	582
Diameter	EVE	% of eve	Pieces	Weight (g)
200	2.14	9.06%	21	1036
210	0.26	1.10%	1	264
220	0.22	0.93%	1	95

10.3.2 Flower pot bases

The following two tables show estimated vessel equivalents for the flower pot bases with measurable diameters grouped at 5mm intervals.

Dia.	[A1]	[A2]	[A6]	[C1]	[C1]/[C2]	[C6]	[C8]	[C14]
45				0.4				
50				0.25				
55								0.25
60				0.86	0.83			0.22
70					0.27			
80		0.16			1.02	0.23		

Dia.	[A1]	[A2]	[A6]	[C1]	[C1]/[C2]	[C6]	[C8]	[C14]
90					0.27			
100	0.15			0.26	0.42			
110						0.2		
120			0.5				0.06	
260			0.2					

Dia.	[P1]	[P2]	[P3]	[P9]
50	2.7	1.5		
55				0.55
60	5.2	0.75	0.3	
65	1	0.3		
70	2.8	0.7		
80	2.3	2.1		
90	1.95	0.45		
100	2.05		0.18	
110		0.7		
120		0.05		
130		0.55		
140	0.4	0.55		
150	0.1			
160	0.1	0.3		

10.3.3 Flower pot wall sherds

	Number	Weight (g)
[A1]	11	64
[A2]	9	33
[A6]	15	1597
[A7]	7	56
[B1]	53	380
[B2]	2	24
[B6]	2	19
[B9]	3	148
[B18]	1	11
[B27]	1	5
[B28]	2	30
[B42]	2	15
[C1]	28	234
[C1/C2]	22	301
[C5]	6	73
[C6]	5	66
[C8]	1	5
[C14]	21	209
[P1]	227	3296
[P2]	94	1348

	Number	Weight (g)
[P3]	6	51
[P8]	5	81
[P9]	9	119
[P15]	4	18

Flower pot from trench D:

Layers [D2] to [D6]

- Flower pot. 88 pieces, 878g.

Layer [D8]

- Two joining pieces of base angle. Base diameter 110mm. 77g.
- Trace of thin glaze on exterior. 5g.
- 10 pieces, 92g.

Layer [D9]

- 32 pieces, 194g.

Layer [D12]

- 28 pieces, 199g.

Layer [D13]

- Base angle. Diameter 120mm. Flares out at the base. 66g.
- Base angle 80mm diameter. 24g.
- Base angle 100mm diameter. 30g.
- Wall sherds with grey exterior. 2 pieces 59g.
- Wall sherd with grey surface inside and out. 2 pieces, 72g.
- Wall sherds red on both sides. 4 pieces, 21g.
- Rim, plain, slightly grey. 15g.
- Rim sherd, 7g.

Layer [D14]

- Rim diameter 140mm. 10g.
- Rim diameter about 160mm. 8g.

Layer [D15]

- Rims from large pots. 2 pieces, 80g.
- Round rim from medium size pot. Slightly reduced grey-brown surface. 11g.
- Wall sherd with grey-brown surface. 3g.
- 4 pieces, 13g.

Layer [D17]

- 2 pieces, 9g.

10.4 Tobacco pipes

By Steve Morris.

The L numbers refer to Atkinson and Oswald 1969 the G numbers to Oswald 1975.

10.4.1 Pipe bowls

Layer [B1]

- L20 (or possibly L22). 1680-1710. Part of bowl and half a wide foot. Thick walls, stem 20mm long, bore 6/64in. No marks. 6g.
- Part of a bowl side, quite thick. 2g.

Layer [B8]

- Part of a bowl, very thin, 1mm. 1g.

Layer [B10]

<4> L27. 1780-1820. Marked ?G. Rear base of a bowl, flat cleaned foot. Thin bowl walls, stem 16mm long, 6.5mm diameter. 4/64in bore. 2g.

Layer [B11]

- Half a bowl in two parts. Thick walls. 3g.
- Part of bowl, walls 2mm to 2.5mm thick. 1g.

Layer [B16]

<5> L26 but with foot. Mid-18th century. No marks. Stem length 58mm, diameter 8mm, bore 4/64in. 14g.

<6> L26 but with foot. Mid-18th century. Half bowl split vertically. Stem 8mm diameter, bore 5/64in. Possible internal bowl mark. 5g.

<11> L26 but with foot. Mid-18th century. Bowl broken into lower half and five sherds. Stem 55mm, diameter 7.5mm, bore 5/64in. Uneven wall thickness. No marks. Small angled foot or spur. 13g.

Layer [B17]

- Thin sherd of bowl. 1g.

Layer [B18]

- L25? Part of bowl. 1g.

Layer [B21]

<7> L25. 1700-70. Marked RG on foot. Narrow bowl for L25. Stem 10mm diameter bore 5/64in. 11g.

<8> L21? / G9. 1680-1710 probably pre-1700. Lower half of bowl only. Large wide foot. Stem 15mm, diameter 9mm, bore 6/64in. very off centre. Thick bowl walls. 6g.

Layer [B22]

<9> L15. 1660-80. Spurred pipe with bowl and stem of very porous clay. Milled below rim. Diameter at rim 13mm. Thick stem. Length 33mm, diameter 10mm, bore 7/64in. No Marks. 17g.

<10> Base of bowl and part of stem. Possibly L21 (1700-40) marked WR with a line and crown above each letter. Bore 6/64in. 10g.

- L25. 1700-70. Long vertical sherd (1/4 of the bowl). Thick lower walls. Bore 5/64in. 3g.
- Flake of bowl. 1g.
- Rim sherd. Bowl diameter approximately 17mm. Possibly early date as bowl reshaped inside after moulding. 1g.

Layer [B27]

- <12> L19. 1690-1710. Bowl only. Thick walls. Bore impression indicates angle of stem. Uneven partially milled rim. No marks. 12g.
- <13> L21. 1680-1710. Bowl only. Rim diameter 15mm. Incomplete wide flat foot. Stem diameter 10mm to 11mm. 6/64in. 10g.

Layer [B31]

- <14> Base of bowl with stem with small spur possibly L19. Stem length 72mm, 10mm tapering to 10 by 9mm, bore 7/64in. No marks. 14g.

Layer [B39]

- <15> L25. 1700-70. Unusually thick stem. Illegible mark. Stem 11mm diameter. Off centre bore 6/64in. 9g.
- <16> L21. 1680-1710. Probably pre-1700. Rather thick bowl walls. Circular flat foot. No marks. Stem diameter 10mm. Off centre bore 6/64in. 6g.
- <17> Quarter of bowl split vertically. No marks. 2g.
 - Bowl sherd. Thick walls, very hard body. 2 pieces, 2g.
 - Bowl sherd. Rather thin walls. 1g.

Layer [B46]

- Two joining sherds possibly from a very narrow and tall bowl. 1g.

Layer [C1]

- G29? 1850-1900. Rouletted below the rim. No spur or foot. Thin walls, wide bowl. Stem 5mm long, bore 4/64in. 9g.
- L21, 1700-40. Third of bowl. Thick walls. 5g.
- Bowl foot and stem. Foot unusually long. Stem length 16mm, bore 4/64in. Marked E or B and probably I. 2g.

Layer [C14]

- Bowl sherd with fluted or ridges design possibly a shell pattern. Fairly thick wall. 1815-60. Similar to pipes by William (1832-58) and James (1839-51) Swinyard of Guildford and other makers between 1815 and 1840. 1g.

Layer [D4]

- <3> Bowl foot. Probably L21. No marks. Bore 6/64in.
 - Stem. Broken spur with leaves moulded around the edge of the break. 4/64 bore. 3g.

Layer [D12]

- <9> Pipe foot. Early L21. No markings. Bore 7/64in. 1680-1710.

Layer [D14]

- Stem with foot. Part of initial. 5/64in. 7g.

Layer [D15]

- Bowl wall, 2 scraps. 2g.

Layer [D16]

- <5> Pipe stem. Bore 5/64in. 3g.

Layer [D17]

- Thick stem with spur. No markings. Bore 8/64in. 16g.

Layer [D23]

- <6> Bowl. Late L21. Marked W with a crown above and R with a flower above. Bore 6/64in. 1700-40.
- <7> Bowl. Early L21. No marks. Bore 6/64in. 1680-1710.
- <10> Part of bowl. Probably L19. Bore 7/64in. 1690-1710.
 - Bowl – scrap with rouletting. 1g
 - Bowl. Piece of thick side. 5g.

Layer [D24]

- <8> Bowl. L19. Rouletted. No marks. Bore 7/64in. 1690-1710.

Layer [D24] burnt top

- Scrap of bowl rim. On the angle 1710 or earlier. 1g.
- Stem mouth piece 5/64in bore. 2g.

Layer [D27]

- Mouth piece. Bore 6/64in. 1g.

Layer [D31]

- <12> Part of rim of a large bowl. External rim diameter 22mm. Probably L25 variants G11 or G12. Not earlier than 1700.
 - Bowl. 2 scraps, 1g.

Layer [D31] below paths

- <14> Bowl. L9. Spur and rouletting on rim. 1640-70.
- <15> Bowl L9. Base missing. Smudge rouletting? 1640-70.
- <16> Bowl L9. Wall sherd and rim with rouletting. 1640-70.
 - Bowl, 2 rouletted scraps. 5g.

Layer [P15]

- L19 1690-1710. Base of bowl and stem. Evidence of small foot or spur. Roughly moulded, thick and heavy. Stem 14mm, diameter 11mm by 10mm, bore 7/64in very off centre. No marks. 5g.

Pipe stem:

Context	Bore (64ths in)	Number	Weight (g)
[A1]	7	1	10
[A2]	5	1	1
[A6]	5	1	1
[A6]	6	2	5

Context	Bore (64ths in)	Number	Weight (g)
[A7]	5	1	4
[B1]	5	1	1
[B1]	6	2	6
[B2]	5	1	2
[B7]	5	1	1
[B8]	5	1	2
[B8]	7	1	3
[B11]	5	1	2
[B11]	6	1	5
[B13]	4	2	5
[B13]	6	3	7
[B16]	4	5	22
[B16]	5	2	8
[B16]	6	1	3
[B18]	5	1	1
[B18]	6	2	13
[B18]	7	3	5
[B19]	5	1	2
[B19]	6	1	4
[B21]	6	3	13
[B21]	4	1	1
[B21]	5	9	21
[B21]	6	1	10 (with attached rust)
[B22]	5	3	9
[B22]	6	3	12
[B22]	7	1	1
[B27]	6	1	2
[B27]	7	1	9
[B31]	5	1	2
[B31]	7	2	9
[B33]	7	1	3
[B37]	6	1	4 (with cement)
[B39]	4	1	1
[B39]	5	4	8
[B39]	6	5	13
[B39]	7	2	6
[B41]	7	1	1
[B46]	5	1	1
[B46]	6	2	3
[B47]	6	1	6
[C1]	4	1	2
[C1]	8	1	2
[C3]	4	1	2
[D1]	4	1	2
[D1]	5	1	5

Context	Bore (64ths in)	Number	Weight (g)
[D2] to [D6]	4	3	6
[D2] to [D6]	5	2	6
[D2] to [D6]	6	1	3
[D4]	4	4	5
[D4]	5	8	36
[D4]	6	3	15
[D5]	6	1	2
[D6]	5	1	2
[D8]	4	1	3
[D8]	7	1	2
[D9]	5	1	2
[D12]	5	3	12
[D12]	6	3	5
[D12]	7	2	3
[D13]	4	5	11
[D14]	5	3	7
[D14]	6	2	9
[D14]	7	1	3
[D15]	4	1	2
[D15]	6	1	3
[D17]	5	2	4
[D17]	6	4	22
[D17]	7	4	12
[D17]	8	3	9
[D21]	4	1	5
[D21]	5	5	12
[D21]	6	3	8
[D22]	5	1	1
[D23]	6	8	50
[D23]	7	4	19
[D24]	5	10	36
[D24]	6	2	6
Layer [D24] burnt top	6	1	3
[D27]	5	4	7
[D27]	6	1	6
[D28]	5	1	1
[D28]	6	2	7
[D28]	7	2	1
[D28]	8	1	6
[D30]	5	2	8
[D30]	6	2	6

Context	Bore (64ths in)	Number	Weight (g)
[D31]	5	4	19
[D31]	6	5	27
[D31]	7	1	3
[D31] below paths	5	1	2
[D31] below paths	7	16	61
[D31] below path	8	2	11
[P1]	5	1	4
[P1]	6	1	3
[P2]	4	1	1
[P2]	5	1	1

10.5 Glass

Layer [A1]

- Scrap of green bottle glass.

Layer [A2]

- Base of a wine bottle. Dark green or brown glass averaging 5mm to 6mm thick. About 100mm diameter. Kick-up 23mm to inside of bottle. Mid-18th century.
- Body sherd, green bottle glass.

Layer [A6]

- Bottle rim about 50mm diameter flared outward at the top with prominent flange on the outside. Uneven, clear handmade, heavily patinated.
- Base angle from a wine bottle. Thick green glass.
- Base of a very pale blue-green oval bottle 62mm by 43mm, shallow kick-up. Mould line on the bottom across the long axis. Patinated. Possibly partly melted in a fire.
- Wall sherd from the base and side of a wine bottle. Heavily patinated.
- Base angle from a wine bottle, thick green glass, patinated.
- Sherd from shoulder of blue glass bottle. 19th or 20th century.
- Wall sherd from a clear glass hexagonal or octagonal bottle. Light patination.
- Piece of flat glass probably from the same bottle. 19th or 20th century.
- Scrap of green wine bottle rim.
- Green glass probably from a wine bottle.
- Green glass from wine bottle. Heavily patinated.
- Pale green bottle glass.
- Clear window glass 2.5mm thick. Modern.

Layer [B2]

- Two sherds of heavily patinated bottle glass.

Layer [B7]

- Almost flat, clear to very light green, 1.5mm thick, heavily patinated, probably window glass.

Layer [B8]

- Flat very pale green glass 1.75mm thick.

Layer [B9]

- Two joining pieces form the base angle of a thick green glass wine bottle. Kick-up height to inside of bottle a bit over 47mm, glass 7 to 10mm thick. Base diameter about 100mm. Early to mid-18th century.

Layer [B10]

- Clear window glass. Modern.

Layer [B11]

- Flat pale green glass 1.5mm thick.

Layer [B16]

- Top of a green wine bottle with wide irregular flange. Heavily patinated. About 1680-1730 more likely early in the range.
- Body sherds of green bottle glass. 5 pieces.
- Piece of pale green window glass under 1mm thick.

Layer [B18]

- Heavily patinated wine bottle wall. 3 pieces.
- Scrap of flat clear glass 2mm thick. Modern.

Layer [B19]

- Base of green wine bottle with a kick-up 36mm high measured to the inside of the bottle. About 100mm diameter Side wall about 2mm thick, base 4mm. Mid-18th century?

Layer [B21]

- Green wine bottle neck with an irregular flange. 25mm diameter below flange widening to 31mm at the base of the neck. Height of neck 76mm. Possibly from an early mallet bottle about 1720-40.
- Seven undiagnostic sherds probably from the same wine bottle. Two join by heavily patinated fractures showing that they were broken in antiquity.
- Base angle sherds from green glass wine bottle. Slight bulb at the base.
- Eight undiagnostic wine bottle sherds.
- Flat window glass, 2 pieces 1mm and 1.5mm thick.

Layer [B21]

- Five sherds possibly from the same green glass wine bottle. Slight outward bulge at the base. Patinated.

Layer [B22]

- Pale green to clear curved 1.5mm thick. Slight patination and some bubbles. Possibly from a wine glass.
- Scrap of clear slightly curved glass 1mm thick. Slight patination.

Layer [B23]

- Scrap of curved pale blue glass 2.5mm thick.

Layer [B27]

- Neck of a green wine bottle 75mm high, 25mm diameter below rim widening to about 44mm at bottom. Probably an early mallet. Early to mid-18th century. Heavily patinated. Lump of mortar on the neck largely covered with yellow lime scale. Includes scraps of coal.
- Part of neck of a similar bottle. Heavily patinated.
- Body sherds from wine bottle, 5 pieces.
- Flat glass, 1.5 thick. Heavily patinated.
- Curved piece of pale green glass with bubbles drawn into streaks. Unpatinaed. Possibly from stem of a wine glass.
- Curved very pale blue green glass under 1mm thick. Unpatinated.

Layer [B28]

- Clear window glass 2mm thick. No patination. Modern.
- Scrap of clear to very light green glass 1.5mm thick.
- Dark olive-brown bottle glass. No patination. Probably modern.

Layer [B32]

- Light green bottle glass. 6 pieces.
- Flat green tinted window glass. Heavily patinated. 1.5mm thick.

Layer [B39]

- Light green bottle glass, 3 pieces.
- Thin dark brown bottle glass.
- Clear curved, possibly from base of wine glass.

Layer [B41]

- Rim sherd from a clear glass vessel around 60mm diameter. Thickness 1.5mm. Light patination.

Layer [B42]

- Wall sherd from thick olive-brown glass bottle. No patination. Joins sherd from [B28].
- Flat clear window glass, modern.
- Scrap of flat glass with clear core and blue surface on both sides. 2mm thick.
- Clear flat glass, probably modern.
- Piece of green bottle glass.

Layer [C1]

- Blue glass bottle with moulded diamond shaped decoration. Modern.
- Wall sherd from straight sided clear to very light green glass bottle.
- Rim sherd from brown bottle. Modern.
- Wall sherd from green bottle. Modern.
- Base of clear straight sided bottle, 25mm diameter.

Layer [C1] or [C2]

- Brown bottle glass.
- Dark green bottle glass.

- Clear window glass coated in dark blue on one side.

Layer [C8]

- Clear window glass. 2 pieces. Modern.

Layer [D1]

- Flat, clear with dark blue layer on one side. 1g.
- Opaque white, almost flat. 1g.

Layer [D2] to [D6]

- Dark green bottle. Slightly patinated. 2 pieces., 5g.
- Pale green bottle, Heavily patinated. 3g.
- Clear bottle. 2g.
- Neck of a clear – slightly blue bottle. 2 seams with irregular rim. External rim diameter 21mm. 15g.
- Flat clear glass. 4 pieces, some patination. 5g.

Layer [D4]

- Pale green bottle. Heavily patinated. 2 pieces, 13g.
- Bottle or lamp shade with moulded decoration. Clear with opalescent layer in interior. 2g.

Layer [D6]

- Pale green bottle. Heavily patinated. 3 pieces, 28g.
- Curved, thin green bubbly. No patination. 1g.

Layer [D8]

- Pale green bottle, heavily patinated. 5 pieces, 20g.
- Flat, pale green. 1mm thick. 2 pieces, 3g.
- Dark green bottle. 2 pieces, 6g.

Layer [D9]

- <2> Flat clear glass just under 2mm thick. Frosted on one side. Unfrosted pattern consisting of central diamond surrounded by four circles. Each circle joined a line to form a chequer pattern. 3g. 19th or 20th century.
- Flat clear glass without patination. 1 to 2mm thick. 9 pieces, 16g.
- Flat pale green, 1mm thick. Slight patination. 1g.
- Dark green bottle. No patination. 5 pieces, 16g.
- Neck of a wine bottle. Dark green. No patination. 21g.
- Pale blue – possibly from gas lamp shade. 2g.
- Wall sherd from clear octagonal (?) bottle. Unpatinated. 1g. Modern.
- Clear glass tube possibly from electric lamp. 1g.

Layer [D12]

- Flat, pale green, heavily patinated 1mm thick. 1 g.
- Flat pale green, unpatinated 1 and 1.5mm thick. 2 pieces, 3g.
- Flat, clear, 1mm thick. 1g.
- Light green bottle glass with some patination. 3 pieces, 21g.
- Dark green bottle with no patination, 3 pieces, 17g.

Layer [D13]

- Green bottle glass. Unpatinated. 2 pieces, 15g.
- Pale green glass, heavily patinated. 3 pieces, 12g.
- Flat pale green, 3 pieces 2mm, 1.5mm and 1mm thick. 4g.

Layer [D14]

- Clear flat glass about 1mm thick. 5 pieces, 5g.
- Flat pale green glass about 1mm thick. 8 pieces, 11g.
- Heavily patinated flat glass. 2 pieces, 2g.
- Heavily patinated, slightly curved about 1mm thick. 1g.
- Slightly curved clear unpatinated about 0.5mm thick. 1g.
- Frosted both sides, slightly curved, about 1mm thick. 1g.
- Green bottle glass. 7 pieces of which 2 heavily patinated. 41g.

Layer [D15]

- Green bottle glass. Heavily patinated, 2 pieces, 32g.
- Clear rim frosted on both sides. 1g.

Layer [D17]

- Flat pale green about 1mm thick. Heavily patinated. 2g.
- Clear bottle glass with heavily scratched surfaces. 3g.

Layer [D21]

- Curved clear glass with very slight patination. About 1mm thick. 1g.
- Bottle glass heavily patinated. 14g.

Layer [D23]

- Tiny scrap of very thin clear glass. Venetian or Venetian style? Less than 1g.
- Green bottle heavily patinated. 4 pieces, 33g.
- Pale blue bottle, patinated. 4g
- Flat pale green, 1g.
- Flat pale blue, slight patination. 2g.

Layer [D24]

- Tiny scrap of very thin clear curved glass with some bubbles. Under 1g.
- Bottle glass. Very heavily patinated. 2 pieces, 5g
- Wall sherd from pale green octagonal bottle. 6g.
- Scrap of flat heavily patinated glass. 1g.

Layer [D24] burnt top

- Scrap of heavily patinated flat glass. 1g.
- Clear melted glass. 9g.

Layer [D26]

- Pale green bottle. Patinated. 2 pieces, 5g.
- Flat, clear, very light green. Slight patination. 1g.

Layer [D27]

- Flat heavily patinated. 2 pieces, 2g.

Layer [D31]

- Pale green bottle. Heavily patinated. 3 pieces, 8g.

Layer [D31] below paths

- Green bottle lightly patinated. 9 pieces, 45g.
- Flat, pale green, 1mm thick. 1g.
- Flat, pale green, less than 1mm thick, 1g.
- Flat, clear heavily patinated. 1mm thick, 1g.

Layer [P1]

- Base angle of wine bottle with deep kick-up. Very dark almost black glass with little patination.
- Base angle of wine bottle with deep kick-up. Green glass with some patination.
- Sherd from the shoulder of a wine bottle with a wide tapering neck. Possibly late 17th or early 18th century. Patinated.
- Clear flat glass with a dark blue surface on both sides. 2mm thick. Late 19th century.
- Straight clear bottle with 'KRASKA' moulded on the side. Height 59mm, diameter 26mm. 19th century.
- White opaque glass coated with light yellow glass on the inside. Typical of gas lamp shades. 2 pieces.
- Scrap of white opaque glass.

Layer [P2]

- <233> Clear glass core with blue glass on both sides. 2mm thick. Part of star or flower pattern made by cutting the blue surface. Similar to the glass in the Honeywood bathroom but not the same colour.
- Flat glass with clear core and blue surfaces similar to <233>. 2.5mm thick.
- Blue marble. Modern.
- White opaque glass coated with light yellow glass on the inside. Typical of gas lamp shades. 3 pieces, 11g.
- White opaque glass coated with light yellow glass on the inside. Pink glass on edge. Gas lamp shade? 2 pieces, 3g.

Layer [P3]

- Rim of wine glass. Modern.

Layer [P15]

- Shoulder from clear to slightly blue bottle.
- Wall sherd from clear to slightly blue bottle.
- Heavily patinated wall sherd from wine bottle.
- Base sherd from clear rectangular bottle. 'UNITED' moulded on base. Modern.
- Two pieces of flat window glass. Modern.

Layer [P16]

- Base angle from pale green wine bottle with slight bulge at the base.
- Sherd of pale blue bottle glass.

10.6 Floor and wall tiles and paving bricks

Layer [A6]

- Corner of floor tile or brick. Red body. 42mm thick. 103g.

- Corner of floor tile or paving brick. 44mm thick. Hack mark (?) on edge. 344g.
- Corner of floor tile or paving brick. 48mm thick. Hack mark (?) on edge. Mortar on underside. 267g.

Layer [B1]

- Machine made roof tile with ‘...FRIES’ stamped in the clay. 74g.

Layer [B27]

- Corner with bevelled edges, surface missing, Top is a fracture, over burnt. Surviving thickness 25mm. 173g.

Layer [B46]

- Red body, surface lighter than the core, 24mm thick, bevelled edge. Top heavily worn. 113g.

Layer [C1]

- White wall tile. 32g. Also a flake. 1g. Modern.
- Wall tile, mottled brown. 36g. Modern.

Layer [C3]

- Blue floor tile. Full width 152mm, thickness 25mm. Keying ridges on the bottom. 489g.
- White wall tile. 69g. Modern.

Layer [C6]

- Floor tile or brick. Red body 40mm thick, mortar on surface. 229g.

Layer [D2] to [D6]

- White wall tile. 8g. Modern.

Layer [D4]

- Red floor tile. 35mm thick. 75g.
- Paving brick. Smooth surfaces. 50mm thick. 247g.

Layer [D12]

- Red, 15mm thick. Mortar one side and fractures. Top worn. 15g.

Layer [D13]

- Red groggy body. Top heavily worn. Surviving thickness 25mm. Edge bevelled. 165g.
- Tin-glaze with manganese decoration. 2 pieces, 5g.



Layer [D14]

- White slightly purple glaze on top and split onto underside. No edge. 8mm thick. Mortar on base. 7g.

Layer [D17]

- Red floor tile with bevelled edge. Top heavily worn. Surviving thickness 24mm. 62g.

Layer [D23]

- Red floor tile? Scrap of base angle with mortar on surface. 12g.

Layer [D24]

- Red floor tile? Fine soft body 18mm thick. One smoothed surface. 15g.

Layer [D31] (below paths)

- Floor tile. Red body with grey surface. 34mm thick. 2 joining pieces, 145g.

Layer [P1]

- Floor tile, fine red body 12mm thick. Ridges on back for keying. 82g. Modern
- Two joining pieces of floor tile 13mm thick. Fine red body. Circles on back for keying. 191g. Modern.
- Blue floor tile, 25mm thick, keying ridges on underside, marked 'W & ...' 150g. Modern.
- Blue floor tile with keying ridges on underside, 25mm thick, 142g. Modern.
- Blue floor tile with keying ridges on underside, 25mm thick, marked 'C'. 268g. Modern.
- Blue floor tile with keying ridges on underside, 23mm thick. 582g. Modern.
- Buff floor tile with keying ridges on the underside, 22mm thick. 280g. Modern.
- Corner of a brick or floor tile. Soft red body 25 to 45mm thick. One side heavily worn. Mortar or lime scale on worn surface and fracture. Mortar on edges and bottom. Surviving length 140mm, width 120mm. 985g.
- Corner of a floor tile 31 to 35mm thick. Red body. 338g.
- Paving brick. Heavily worn hollowed top. Surviving thickness 39mm. Width 128mm. bark brown mortar on edges and fractures, Traces of mortar on underside. 881g.
- Fragment probably of red floor tile. 142g.
- Paving brick Height 48mm, width 108mm. Shallow rectangular depression in underside presumably to provide key. Very coarse dark brown sandy mortar on parts of all edges and small area of underside. A scarp of a second brick. Top worn. 2,002g.
- Paving brick. Length 233mm, width 125mm, surviving depth 45mm. Heavily worn top. Mortar and lime scale on surface. 2,236g.

Layer [P2]

- Blue floor tile 25mm thick with keying ridges on the underside. Marked W... 216g. Modern.
- Buff floor tile 25mm thick with key ridges on the underside and worn surface. Hard cement on the underside and edge. 143g. Modern.
- White wall tile, 1g. Modern.

[P16] Cleaning area between weirs at garden boundary

- Soft red paving brick. 41mm thick. Top hacked away to form hollow. 334g.

10.7 Roof tiles

These were only recorded for the gravel deposits in the lower part of trench B or where there was some unusual feature.

Layer [B33]

- Peg tile with full width of 109mm. Hard body. 2 corners. 114g.
- Hard non-dimension fragments 11 pieces, 125 g

Layer [B35]

- Peg tile hard, 5 pieces, 197g.

Layer [B36]

- Peg tile hard, 8 pieces, 252g.

Layer [B37]

- Peg tile, hard, 10 pieces, 86g.

Layer [B48]

- Peg tile, soft. 18g.

Layer [B49]

- Peg tile, hard, 3 pieces, 113g.

Layer [B50]

- Peg tile, hard, 4 pieces, 36g.

Layer [B51]

- Peg tile, hard, 4 pieces, 175g.
- Peg tile, soft. 63g.

Layer [B52]

- Peg tile, soft. 11g.

Layer [B53]

- Peg tile, hard, 4 pieces, 245g.

Layers [B48], [B49], [B50] and [B53]

- Peg tile, hard, 7 pieces, 140g.

Layer [B54]

- Peg tile, hard, 10 pieces, 192g.
- Peg tile, soft. 42g.

Layer [D6]

- Black-glazed pan tile. 30g.

Layer [D12]

- Edge of pan tile with black top. Heavily sooted rather than glazed? 38g.

Layer [D27]

- Tile with black surface possibly from over-burning. 5g.

Layer [D30]

- Tile flake with thin clear glaze on surface. 2g.

Layer [P8]

- Pan tile with black glaze on one side. 93g.

10.8 Garden edging

Layer [P1]

- Three pieces of blue ceramic garden edging the same design which can be reconstructed. Top has three rounded crenulations each with a rounded niche below. Height (top of crenulation to base) 182mm, width 230mm thickness 27mm. Niches 120 high, 22mm wide. 3,090g.

Layer [C1/C2]

<228> Blue ceramic garden edging with rope-like top 60mm diameter. Wall 28mm thick, Band 10mm wide 18mm below the bottom of the 'rope' on one side only. 903g.

Layer [P1]

- Blue ceramic garden edging similar to <227>, 86g.

Layer [P2]

- <227> Blue ceramic garden edging with height of 178mm, thickness 25mm. 728g.
- Three joining pieces of edging similar to <227>, 220g.
 - Two pieces similar to <227>, 68g and 116g.
 - Garden edging with band. Similar to <228>. Top of band to bottom 110mm. 442g.
 - Garden edging with semicircle cut out of corner. Thickness 20mm, 292g.

10.9 Bricks

Brick was only recorded where there was a full length, height or width or where it came from the gravel deposits in the lower part of trench B.

Fabrics:

SR = Soft red.

YS = Yellow stock brick.

Layer [B6]

L	H	W	F	Notes
	65		SR	Smooth surface.

Layer [B27]

L	H	W	F	Notes
	63		SR	Smooth finish

Layer [B32]

L	H	W	F	Notes
222	63-65	106	SR	Smooth finish. Diagonal stacking mark. Some areas of overburn and glaze.

Layer [B37]

- Dense red body with rough surfaces on three sides. Over burnt on one face. 121g. 16th or early 17th century?

Layer [B48]

- Soft red brick, 8g.

Layer [B50]

- Soft red, 68g.

Layer [B51]

- Soft red, 1g.

Layers [B48], [B49] [B50] [B53]

- Brick fairly soft but dense red body with rough surface. 57g.

Layer [C3]

L	H	W	F	Notes
233	69	105	YS	Slight shallow frog
	66	105	YS	Shallow frog
		105	SR	

Layer [C8]

L	H	W	F	Notes
	64	105	HR	Bottom width 99mm. Slight shallow frog. Sharply moulded. Finger impressions (?) on corner.

Layer [D6]

- Pink Clack's brick (lime and sand)? 8g.

Layer [D15]

L	H	W	F	Notes
	64		SR	Smooth surface. 85g.

Layer [D17]

L	H	W	F	Notes
	56		SR	Rough finish (kept) 150g.

10.10 Other ceramics

Layer [A6]

- Piece of chimney pot about 18mm thick. Red body. Heavily sooted on inside, whitewashed on the outside, 223g.

- Part of a red pipe around 200mm diameter Wall about 21mm thick.

Layer [B1]

- Ceramic electrical fitting.

Layer [C3]

- Corner of a slab of firebrick. Thickness 50mm. 2,206g.
- Fire brick, right hand side of grate. Inscribed 'ERITH/RIGHT/S3'. Probably for side size 3. 1,961g.

Layer [C8]

- Burr brick, glazed brick, 3 pieces, 944g, 774g and 461g.

Layer [P1]

- White ceramic pulley wheel 41mm diameter
- White ceramic knob with hole through centre ending in deep hollow designed to act as a countersink for a screw or knotted cord. Other end flat. Possibly the foot of a small piece of furniture. Diameter 37mm, height 22mm.
- Scrap of ceramic electrical fitting.

Layer [P2]

- Light switch cover. White body decorated with gold lines. Early 20th century. 2 joining pieces, 41g.

Layer [P3]

- Ceramic dolls leg with black shoe.

Layer [D9]

- Pale brown stoneware pipe. 4g.

Layer [D23]

- Burnt daub? Poorly fired. 16g.
- Burnt daub? Hollow surface. Hard fired. 9g.

Layer [P1]

- Burr brick, glazed brick, 5 pieces, 393g, 1166g, 484g, 1005g and 69g.

Layer [P3]

- Burr brick clinker with brown mortar 245g.
- Burr brick clinker 4 pieces, 76g, 32g, 57g and 28g.

[P8] Cleaning west wall south of grotto

- Burr brick with thick glassy surface, 5g.

10.11 Stone

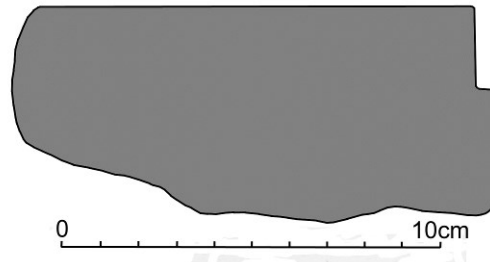
Layer [A2]

- Grey slate with mortar on one side. 23g.

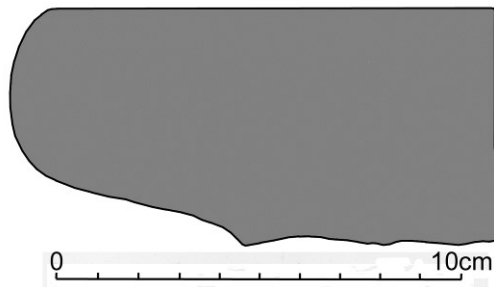
Layer [A4]

- Dark grey sandstone, Corner of slab 53mm thick. Surviving length 254mm. Surviving width 150mm. Fine striations of both top and bottom. 4,038g. Slab D on figure 24.

<234> Portland stone edging or door and threshold. Maximum surviving length from one corner to a fracture 490mm. Maximum width 130mm. Maximum height 60mm. Top worn. 6,174g. One edge rounded the other partly cut with a saw and then broken. Stones C and B on figure 24. Section through find <235> shown to the right.



<236> Portland stone edging or door threshold. Surviving length from corner to fracture 234mm. Greatest width 126mm. Greatest height 60mm. Top worn. 3,111g. Stone A on figure 24.



Layer [A6]

- Reigate stone, corner of a roughly squared block. 253g.
- Reigate stone, rubble, 155g.
- Chalk from the edge of a roughly shaped block, 716g.

Layer [B16]

- Sandstone, red with sparkling mica, possibly burnt York stone. 2 pieces, 59g.

Layer [B22]

- Corner of roughly shaped Reigate stone block. One side burnt. 86g.
- Scrap of soft grey slate. 1g.

Layer [B32]

- Chalk with one flat face. 102g.

Top of gravel [B33] below foundation [B5]

- Rough slab of brown sandstone with ripple marks on one side. Rough hole about 25 diameter Possibly a Horsham stone roofing slate. Maximum dimension 26mm. 973g.

Layer [B33]

- Chalk rubble. 77g.
- Burnt flint. 32g.

Layer [B39]

- Hard grey fossiliferous limestone, possibly Wealden marble, 13g.

Layer [B41]

- <230> Shale? Occasional sparkling mica. Much attached rust. 14g.
- Chalk rubble. 480g.

Layer [B46]

- Flake of grey brown sandstone with some mortar on the fracture. Possibly Horsham stone. 54g.

Layer [B48]

- Burnt flint. 48g.

Layer [B49]

- Chalk. Corner of roughly shaped block. 111g.

Layer [B53]

- Burnt flint. 2 pieces, 57g and 10g.

Layers [B48], [B49], [B50] and [B53]

- Reigate rubble, 18g.

Layer [C1]

- Purple slate. 36g.
- Flint flake, possibly from working. 21g.

Layer [C1] or [C2]

- Granite or similar. 49g.
- Grey chalk. 1,341g.
- Fine hard heavy grey brown stone, laminated, up to 20mm thick. 396g.
- Dark grey slate. 2 pieces, 31g.

Layer [C5]

- Laminated grey brown sandstone with sparkling mica. Slab about 12mm thick. Possibly York stone. 227g.
- Laminated grey brown sandstone with sparkling mica. Slab about 22mm thick. Possibly York stone. 87g.
- Grey sandstone (?) with one smooth surface. Possibly Reigate stone. 65g.

Layer [C6]

- Brown fissile sandstone. 81g.

Layer [C8]

- <237> Chalk. Wedge shaped piece with fairly smooth curved upper face. Bottom ends and sides are rougher. Two sides and bottom have chisel marks. Patchy lime scale on all surfaces. Some mortar on the bottom. 664g.
- Chalk rubble. 344g.
 - Chalk rubble with rounded corners. Pick marks. Some yellow lime scale on fractures. 2,729g.
 - Chalk rubble. One uneven surface with lime scale. 1,744g.
 - Fissile grey-brown sandstone slab 25mm thick. Grey-brown lime scale on surface and fractures. 1,190g.

Layer [C14]

- White oolitic limestone slab 66mm thick. 359g.
- Flake of fine hard heavy grey brown stone, laminated, about 5 thick. 23g.

Layer [D1]

- Iron stone. Slabs with fairly sharp corners. 11 pieces, 80g.
- Reigate rubble. 3g.

Layer [D2] to [D6]

- Slate, green. 5g
- Slate, grey. 2g.
- Slate, purple. 2g.
- Ironstone. 5 pieces, 41g.
- Hard grey stone. 5g.
- Struck flint flake. 2g.

Layer [D4]

- Flint cut for building. 262g.

Layer [D5]

<18> Calcite vein in chalk. The chalk extends over the fracture of the vein. 6g.

Layer [D6]

- Reigate rubble, 20g.

Layer [D8]

- York stone slab 17mm thick. 333g.

Layer [D12]

- Chalk. Edge of a roughly shaped block. 143.
- White oolitic limestone. Portland? One surface. Cut mark from tool on fracture. 136g.
- White oolitic limestone rubble (Portland?). 82g.

Layer [D13]

- Chalk. Two flat faces at right angles. No mortar. 1,333g.
- Grey slate. 2g.

Layer [D14]

- Reigate rubble. 2 pieces 45g.
- Chalk with covered with lime scale – in places yellow over grey. 69g.

Layer [D15]

- Chalk. A doubtfully smoothed face and a fracture with tools marks. 403g.
- Fossiliferous limestone. Corner of slab one side smooth the other roughly split. Thickness 15 to 23mm. 163g.

Layer [D16]

- Chalk, possibly the edge of a squared block. 645g.
- White oolitic limestone rubble. 23g.

Layer [D17]

- White oolitic limestone with small area of flat surface. 2 pieces, 64g.
- White oolitic limestone rubble, 3 pieces, 70g.
- Grey-brown sandstone slab with rounded water worn (?) edge. 40g.
- Grey-brown sandstone slab with one straight edge. 11-12 thick. 98g.
- Grey-brown sandstone. 2g.
- Grey-brown fissile sandstone with much mica on one fracture. 8g.

Layer [D21]

- White oolitic limestone, 3 scraps, 20g.

Layer [D22]

- Calcite vein. 1g.

Layer [D23]

- White oolitic limestone rubble. 24 pieces, 457g.
- White oolitic limestone. Corner of smoothed block, 117g.
- White oolitic limestone. Flat surface with chisel marks. 63g.
- White oolitic limestone. Edges of a smoothed block. 2 pieces, 52g.
- Grey brown sandstone flake. 29g.
- Flint with three struck faces, 2 at right angles. 406g.

Layer [D24]

- White oolitic limestone with one smooth surface. 62g.
- White oolitic limestone with two surfaces and an edge. 3 pieces, 175g.
- White oolitic limestone rubble. 5 pieces, 196g.

Layer [D24] burnt top

- Grey shale with some mica, Red patches where burnt. 11 pieces, 104g.
- White oolitic limestone rubble. 2 pieces, 20g.

Layer [D27]

- White oolitic limestone with one flat surface. 6g
- White oolitic lime with an edge. 10g.

Layer [D31]

- White oolitic limestone. Corners of blocks. 2 pieces, 110g.
- White oolitic limestone with 1 surface. 2 pieces, 226g.
- White oolitic limestone One smoothed surface and another at right angles. The latter probably a cut as it ends in a little ridge as if sawn and broken. 6g.
- White oolitic limestone. One surface which drops by about 2mm. Tool marks on the fracture. 279g.
- White oolitic limestone rubble, 2 pieces, 54g.

Layer [D31] below paths

- <13> Reigate stone. Rod with a fractured mass of stone attached to one side. Looks like a carving but may be natural. 12g.
- Brown fissile sandstone. 1g.

Layer [P1]

- Coarse yellowish oolitic limestone. One smoothed face. Rounded corners. 3 pieces, 811g, 1,071g, 1,500g.
- Coarse yellowish oolitic limestone slab. One smooth face. Rounded corners. 2 joining pieces, 630g.
- Fine hard heavy grey brown stone, laminated, 46mm thick. 305g.
- Fine hard heavy grey brown stone, laminated, 3mm thick. 17g.
- Fine hard heavy grey brown stone, laminated, one straight edge, 15mm thick. 249g.
- Grey limestone. 3 pieces, 63g, 42g and 70g.
- Laminated grey brown sandstone with sparkling mica, slab 20 to 24mm thick. Possibly York stone. 552g.
- Laminated grey brown sandstone with sparkling mica, slab 22 to 29mm thick, one side worn. Possibly York stone. 1,316g.
- Laminated grey brown sandstone with sparkling mica, maximum thickness 28, one side smooth. Possibly York stone. 375g.
- Laminated grey brown sandstone with sparkling mica, slab 9 to 16mm thick, one side smooth. Possibly York stone. 275g.
- Corner of a grey brown sandstone slab with some sparkling mica. One side worked flat, the other worn smooth especially along one edge. Two cut edges. Maximum size 245 by 92mm, 23 to 25mm thick. Round hole near the corner 10mm diameter on smooth side tapering to 6mm. 1,076g.
- Black shale. Two parallel cut edges 71mm apart. Up to 15mm thick. 210g.
- White oolitic limestone. One smoothed surface with a rough lip on the edge. 104g.
- Ironstone. 18g.
- Flint with rust attached. 38g.
- Burnt flint, 2 pieces, 29g.

Layer [P2]

- Laminated grey sandstone with sparkling mica. 7 to 11mm thick. Possibly York stone. 138g.
- Flake of fine hard heavy grey brown stone, laminated, 4mm thick. 9g.
- Fine white oolitic limestone with a rounded – apparently worked edge which is not straight. 367g.
- Corner of a block of coarse white oolitic limestone. 628g.

Layer [P8]

- White oolitic limestone rubble. 4 pieces, 50g, 87g, 15g and 33g.

Layer [P15]

- Purple slate. 23g.

Layer [P16]

- Hard grey fossiliferous limestone (Wealden marble?). 2 pieces, 55g.
- Grey slate, 2 pieces.

10.12 Slag**Layer [A6]**

- Rough slag, 54g.

Layer [B35]

- Rough slag with nodule of iron pan attached 13mm diameter. 74g.

Layer [B39]

- Soft dark brown with areas of dark purple red. Rust on surface with scraps of coal and sharp flint. 29g.

Layer [B53]

- Rough slag with rusty areas. Two flints rusted to it. Possibly bloomery slag. 382g including the flints.

Layers [B48], [B49], [B50], [B53] (cleaning surface on drawing 28)

- Rough slag with rusty areas. Possibly bloomery slag. 104g.

Layer [C1]

- Hard knobby slag, 3 pieces, 603g, 25g and 25g.

Layer [C1] or [C2]

- Hard knobby slag with grey mortar, 109g.

Layer [C3]

- Hard slag. 2 pieces, 35g and 37g.

Layer [C5]

- Hard knobby slag. 2 pieces, 40g and 33g.
- Slag with small pebbles rusted to surface. Mortar on surface. 147g.

Layer [C6]

- Hard knobby slag. 6 pieces, 65g, 28g, 43g, 171g, 222g and 115g.
- Hard knobby slag with grey brown mortar, 390g.

Layer [P1]

- Hard tap slag with brown mortar on the surface. 2 pieces, 327g and 98g.
- Hard tap slag with grey-brown mortar on the surface, 602g.
- Hard tap slag, 5 pieces, 12g, 795g, 967g, 247g and 2g.
- Bubbly coke-like slag with brown mortar on surface. 28g.
- Bubbly coke-like slag. 3 pieces 27g, 12g and 14g.
- Hard knobby cinder, 5 pieces, 54g, 21g, 141g, 68g and 120g.
- Several pieces of tap slag embedded in brown mortar, 229g.

Layer [P3]

- Hard glassy slag. 4 pieces, 35g, 26g, 44g and 35g.
- Hard knobby slag. 3 pieces, 324g, 88g and 39g.

Layer [P8]

- Hard knobby cinder. 4 pieces, 268g, 95g, 43g and 46g.

Layer [P9]

- Piece of bubbly cinder or coke fused to heavily burnt shale. 94g.

1.1 Coal, cinder and coal shale

1.1.1 Coal

Context	Pieces	Weight (g)	Notes
[B6]	6	39	
[B16]	1	15	
[B22]	3	13	
[B27]	5	9	
[B33]	1	10	
[B39]	7	30	
[C8]	4	21	Partly burnt
[D2] to [D6]	4	7	
[D5]	2	3	
[D8]	3	22	
[D9]	7	16	
[D12]	3	36	
[D13]	8	20	
[D15]	2	12	
[D17]	1	12	
[D23]	2	17	
Layer [D24] burnt top.	23	28	
[D31]	6	10	
[D31] below path	1	9	

1.1.2 Coke and cinder

Context	Pieces	Weight (g)	Notes
[B22]	2	8	
[B39]	1	13	
[B42]	1	3	
[B46]	1	5	
[C5]	2	31	
[D1]	1	1	
[D12]	6	66	
[D13]	5	10	
[D15]	2	4	
[D23]	1	14	
[D24]			
Layer [D24] burnt top	47	98	

1.1.3 Coal shale

Context	Pieces	Weight (g)	Notes
[B22]	1	3	
[P1]	1	7	
[D1]	1	1	
[D6]	40	1,240	Sample kept.

Context	Pieces	Weight (g)	Notes
[B22]	1	3	
[P1]	1	7	
[D12]	6	66	
[D15]	3	12	
Layer [D24] burnt top	9	12	
[D31]	1	6	

10.13 Cement and mortar

Layer [A1]

- Hard grey brown mortar with chalk and flint, 2 pieces, 145g.
- Slabs of hard grey brown mortar, 3 pieces, 41g.

Layer [B1]

- Hard grey brown cement with pieces of Fletton brick. 378g.
- Hard grey brown cement, one flat and one rough surface. 105g.

Layer [B6]

- Coarse brown with a good deal of angular flint. Two scraps of dark brick. One smooth surface with whitewash. 33g.

Layer [B28]

- Pale grey mortar with soft red brick piece. 7g.

Layer [B41]

- Mortar with scraps of soft red brick. 2 pieces, 8g.
- Hard pale brown mortar with flint and chalk. 17g.
- Soft grey mortar with scraps of coal, chalk, brick and flint. 7g.
- Soft pale grey mortar with sharp crushed flint and a few scraps of CBM. 14g.
- Soft grey and brown mortar with scraps of chalk, flint and CBM. 2g.
- Scrap of hard grey-brown mortar. 1g.

Layer [C1]

- Hard Portland cement based mortar with medium grey brown colour. Flat surfaces in some cases on both sides. 7 pieces, 656g.
- Similar to above but rough lumps. 2 pieces, 124g.
- Slab of brown mortar with whitewash on surface and traces of dark brick on the other side. Medium brown. 2 pieces, 72g.
- Fine hard medium grey brown cement. 3 pieces, 72g.
- White mortar with scraps of sharp angular flint. 2 pieces, 65g.

Layer [C1] or [C2]

- Hard grey cement. Three pieces, 39g, 28g and 10g.
- Hard grey brown mortar with three scraps of soft red brick. Rough surface. 206g.
- Hard grey mortar with brown mortar on both sides. Rough surface, 64g.

Layer [C3]

- Fine hard grey cement with angular contact surface on edge (possibly from wood). Chalk and CBM pressed into underside when the cement was soft. 1,139g. Probably from the top of a foundation.

- Slab of hard grey brown mortar with chalk and flint. 81g.

Layer [C5]

- Slab of hard grey mortar with scraps of chalk and a little CBM, 22mm thick. 33g.
- Fine hard grey cement with one smooth surface. 2 pieces, 32g and 3g.
- Fine moderately hard grey cement. 4g.
- Slab of soft pale grey chalky mortar, 13g.

Layer [C8]

- Coarse brown mortar. 139g.

Layer [D4]

- Portland cement, 2 pieces, 11g.

Layer [D8]

- Soft light grey mortar with a scrap of brick. Some lime scale. 14g.
- Grey mortar with scraps of coal. 3g.

Layer [D9]

- Hard grey-slightly purple. 32g.

Layer [D13]

- Medium brown sandy chalky mortar. 2 pieces, 22g.
- Grey with a few small pieces of sharp flint. Scrap of soft red brick attached. 9g.
- Grey with a few small pieces of sharp flint. Two scraps of soft red brick attached. 14g.

Layer [D14]

- Soft dark grey black spots (coal ash?) and small piece of angular flint. 7 pieces, 66g.
- Dark grey (lighter than the above) with black spots (coal ash?) angular flint and a few scraps of CBM. Very similar to above but lighter in colour. Most pieces are slabs with contact surfaces. 10 pieces, 418g.
- Coarse grey-brown mortar with much sharp angular flint and a few pieces of CBM. Fairly friable. Slabs, some with CBM on the surface clearly from joints or render. 17 pieces, 518g.
- Hard dark grey brown mortar with soft red brick attached. Probably Parker's Roman cement. 50g.

Layer [P1]

<238> Mass of brown mortar, probably Parker's Roman Cement. Smooth sloping cement top with slight shallow 'S' curve. Part of smooth vertical side with traces of a different softer lighter mortar on it. The back is a contact surface possibly with vertical timbers. Part of a nail which may have passed from the mortar into the timber. The other side is divided into two by the recessed impression of a vertical timber 20mm wide. To the back of this there is a rough curved area perhaps from contact with another structure. There is lime scale on this surface. To the front of the timber there is a fracture. The front is also a fracture. The body of the mass is made of Parkers cement, part of a brick and at least eight pieces of broken tile. Probably part of a garden structure. 2,860g.



- Dark grey brown cement with some much lighter grey mortar on it and between the dark material. Two surfaces about 40mm apart, one flat smooth largely grey mortar, the other smooth with a curve on one edge. 469g.
- Hard dark brown cement with sharp crushed flint. One flat surface. 7g.
- Hard fine grey mortar with possible dark grey lime scale on parts of the surface, 121g.

Layer [P3]

- Hard grey brown mortar. 122g.
- Very fine fairly hard pale brown mortar (Parker's Roman cement or similar). 21g.

Layer [P8]

- Very hard grey cement with rough surface, 100g.

Layer [P9]

- Hard fine grey mortar with small bubbles in it. 42g.
- Hard grey brown mortar. 46g.
- Fine hard grey mortar with soft light grey chalky mortar attached to it. 8g.

- Piece of coal shale (?) with fine brown and soft grey mortar on one side of it. 17g.
- Grey brown mortar with rough surface, 34g.
- Soft grey brown mortar with some angular flint. 8g.
- Grey brown mortar. 7g.

10.14 Iron

Layer [A2]

- Square nail surviving length 48mm.

Layer [A6]

- Rectangular nail length 40mm.
- Nail length 33mm.
- A scrap of rust.

Layer [B1]

- Square nail length 70mm.
- Wire 75mm long.

Layer [B7]

- Nail, rectangular, 60mm of point end projecting from a mass of concretion.

Layer [B15]

- Rectangular nail length 29mm with domed head.
- Sheet iron, very rusty, 4 pieces.

Layer [B21]

- Nails lengths 52mm, 45mm, 47mm, 40mm, 27mm, 27mm, 34mm, 42mm and 42mm.
- Uncertain – possibly bent nail.

Layer [B22]

- Square nails with lengths of 53mm, 77mm, 76mm, 40mm, 39mm, 40mm, 56mm, 28mm(?), 28mm(?), and 70mm(?).
- Lump of rust 58mm across.
- Drop handle 113mm wide.

Layer [B23]

- Nail length 26mm.

Layer [B32]

- Large nail? Embedded in mortar and lime scale. 42g.

Layer [B33]

- Nail length 60mm.
- Rust, 2 pieces.

Layer [B36]

- Rectangular nails lengths 60mm and 65mm.
- Nail length 50mm. Uncertain section.

Layer [B38]

- Nail length 31mm.
- Small piece of rust.

Layer [B39]

- Rectangular nails lengths 57mm, 45mm and 39mm.
- Nails with lengths of 59mm and approximately 66mm. Section uncertain.
- Three scraps of rust.

Layer [B40]

- Sheet iron, 2 scraps.

Layer [B41]

- Nail length 32mm.

Layer [B42]

- Staple with round top. Height 42mm, width 16mm.

Layer [B46]

- Rectangular nail, length 150mm.

Layer [B47]

- Lumps of rust, 2.

Layer [C1]

- Key for single lever lock.
- Octagonal iron bar with hammered square point at one end and hammered rectangular point at the other. Length 188mm.
- Iron tube 18mm diameter, 70mm long, slit down length.
- Scraps of rust, 2 pieces.
- Cast iron drain pipe.
- Round machine-made nail length 66mm.
- Rectangular nail length 40 mm.

Layer [C1/C2]

- Tin 44mm diameter, height 28mm.
- Pulley wheel rusted to shaft, pulley diameter 21mm, shaft length 57mm.
- Lump of rust.
- Rectangular nail with bent point. Length 112mm.

Layer [C3]

- Rectangular nail length 70mm.
- Round nail length 128mm.
- Square nails with lengths of 105mm, 69mm, 66mm and 52mm.
- Nail length 60mm shape uncertain.
- Catch? Width 60mm.

Layer [C5]

- Square nails lengths 69mm and 40mm.
- Nails of uncertain shape with lengths of 34? 47? 40? and 34mm?

- Small horse shoe, part.
- Scraps of rust, 3 pieces.

Layer [C6]

- Nail length 52mm?
- A piece of rust.

Layer [C8]

- Rectangular nail surviving length 68mm.

Layers [D2] to [D6]

- Round nails. Lengths 55 and 32mm.
- Square nails. Surviving lengths 93, 45 and 40mm.
- Rust, 3 pieces.

Layer [D4]

- Nails, square, surviving lengths 37, 36, 35, 40, 46, 50, 65, 60, 65, 59, 68, 72, 86, 88, and 87mm.
- Nail, round, surviving length 106mm.
- Strip of iron about 2.5mm thick, 10mm wide. 2 pieces with surviving lengths 94 and 32mm.

Layer [D6]

- Nails square. Surviving lengths 68, 62, 46, 44 and 37mm.
- Wire 2.5mm diameter. Length 63mm.

Layer [D8]

- Nail. Square. Tip bent over. Length 65mm.
- Nail, square, length 35mm.
- Nail, part, surviving length 44mm.

Layer [D9]

- Tip of large wrought iron blade? Width of about 45mm tapering to asymmetric point. About 4mm thick tapering to blunt edge.
- Rectangular nail. 50mm long. Head missing.
- Rectangular nail. Surviving length 82mm.
- Rectangular nails, surviving lengths 30 and 35mm.
- Rust, 2 lumps.

Layer [D12]

- Rust, 3 pieces.

Layer [D13]

- Square nail 78mm long.
- Rod or large nail. Shape uncertain. 130mm long.
- Scrap of sheet iron.

Layer [D14]

- Square nails with surviving lengths 42, 46, 54 and 40mm.
- Nails shape uncertain. Surviving lengths 59, 55, 51 and 32mm.

- Lump of rust.
- Pieces or wire possibly a thin handle. Length 85mm.

Layer [D15]

- Nails, square, surviving lengths 33 and 80mm.
- Lump of rust.
- Sheet iron. Heavily rusted.

Layer [D17]

- Nail? Surviving length 65mm.
- Nails, square, surviving lengths 22 and 23mm.

Layer [D23]

- Nails, square, surviving lengths 50, 55 and 49mm.

Layer [D24]

- Nail, square. Surviving length 33mm.
- Scrap of iron probably a nail.

Layer [D24] burnt top

- Rust, 5 scraps.

Layer [D27]

- Nail, round. Surviving length 30mm.
- Lumps of rust, 2.

Layer [D28]

- Iron ring external diameter 44mm.
- Nail? Square. Surviving length 41mm.

Layer [D31]

- Nail, square. Lengths 76 and 74mm.
- Nail, square. Surviving length 29mm.
- Scrap of rust.

Layer [D31] below the path

- Large nail. Length 150mm.
- Nail, square. Surviving lengths 25, 26, 49, 50, 70, 72mm
- Nails shape uncertain surviving lengths 56, 61, 39, 36 and 24mm
- Two nails rusted to flint. Both square. Surviving lengths 39 and 50mm.
- Split ring external diameter about 42mm.

Layer [P1]

- Square nails lengths 65mm and 50mm.
- <239> and <240> Three pieces of pieces cast iron ventilation grill Width 55mm, thickness 20mm. Surviving lengths 396 and 385mm and one small piece.



Find <239>



Find <240>

Layer [P8]

- Rectangular nail length 94mm.

Layer [P15]

- Rectangular nails lengths 132mm and 109mm.
- Broken nail? Length 45mm.
- Diamond-shaped piece of sheet iron with nails to fix it flat. Loop on one side. Possibly hasp for a box.

10.15 Non ferrous metals

Layer [C14]

- White ceramic pulley wheel 38mm diameter supported by decorative brass bracket, Possibly for servant's bell.

Layer [D1]

- Drawing compass with holder for pencil. Point missing. 21g.
- Large nails (?). Surviving lengths 44, 54, 56 and 94mm.
- Lumps of rust, 3.

Layers [D2] to [D6]

- Brass ball finial. Square hole through it narrower on one side. 9g.
- End of spoon or fork handle. 4g.
- Brass key to fit rectangular tap head or similar. 42g.

Layer [D4]

- 'T' shaped zinc plant label 7g.

Layer [D6]

- Fork or spoon handle. Brass probably originally with silver pate. Illegible marks. 8g.

Layer [D9]

- <1> Rosette. Two layers of sheet metal joined by a rivet-like central boss also of sheet metal. Central boss surrounded by radiating lines perhaps intended to be a flower. Greek key around the edge. The second wider disc has a line of Greek key and the edge of the metal is cut into 'petals'. Four pin holes one the edge two of which have scraps of rusting pins. 11g. Early 19th century?
 - Round ribbed iron nail with brass cap 55mm long. 5g.

Layer [P1]

<2> Sheet lead tie decorated with a pierced design with a griffin or similar winged beast set sideways in a tear-drop-shaped frame. Two rectangular slots for the tie end to slip in. Length 167mm, height 64mm, 76g. Would wrap around an object about 40mm diameter.



- Two metal plates and wooden centre from a mouth organ.

10.16 Shells

Layer [B1]

- Auger (*Turritella communis* Risso?) 22mm long. Part. 1g.

Layer [B2]

- Auger (*Turritella communis* Risso?) 22mm long. Part 1g.

Layer [B32]

- Snail shells, small, 2.

Layer [C1]

- Cockle, 1 scrap. 1g

Layer [D23]

- Blue mussel. A scrap. 1g.

Layer [D31]

- Mussel shell. 1g.

Layer [P1]

- Clam 137mm wide with brown Roman cement on the surface. 272g.
- Scallop, surviving height 117mm. 16g.
- Scallop, surviving height 113mm. 23g.
- Spiral from a whelk or similar. Outside missing. Surviving length 37mm. 1g.

- *Rissoa variabilis*? Surviving length 14mm. 1g.

Layer [P3]

- Limpet. 6g.
- Common whelk. Height 56mm.16g.

Layer [P8]

- Clam. 29g.

Layer [P9]

- Clam 97mm high, 152 wide. Brown Roman cement on surface. 294g.
- Blue mussel 1, 4g
- Scrap, possibly clam. 1, 1g

Oyster shell

Context	Pieces	Weight (g)	Notes
[A1]	1	21	
[A7]	1	13	
[B1]	1	6	
[B2]	1	43	
[B9]	3	22	
[B16]	1	57	
[B18]	2	26	
[B21]	1	1	
[B22]	8	16	
[B31]	9	24	
[B39]	2	1	
[B41]	1	18	
[B46]	7	32	
[C1]	1	1	
[C3]	1	10	
[D2] to [D6]	8	78	
[D4]	1	13	
[D9]	1	11	
[D13]	3	23	
[D14]	2	5	
[D15]	2	15	
[D17]	6	16	
[D21]	1	4	
[D23]	11	45	
[D24]	2	10	
[D27]	1	3	
[D28]	1	5	
[D30]	1	6	
[D31]	5	6	
[D31]	6	50	Below path
[P1]	4	21	

10.17 Bone

Context	Pieces	Weight (g)	Notes
[A1]	2	30	
[B1]	2	7	
[B8]	1	2	
[B18]	3	23	
[B21]	6	27	
[B22]	15	179	
[B27]	4	62	
[B31]	2	77	
[B32]	1	37	
[B33]	4	28	
[B34]	1	3	
[B35]	1	3	
[B36]	6	165	
[B37]	1	5	
[B39]	6	26	
[B46]	2	21	
[B49]	1	5	
[B53]	1	46	
[B48], [B49], [B50] & [B53]	1	8	
[C01]	1	2	
[C05]	4	7	
[C08]	1	1	
[C1/C2]	1	2	
[D2] to [D6]	2	1	
[D4]	4	18	One has cut marks.
[D6]	2	4	
[D8]	3	33	
[D9]	1	2	
[D12]	2	5	
[D13]	3	9	
[D14]	8	43	1 cut and with butchery marks.
[D15]	2	2	
[D16]	1	1	
[D17]	13	60	
[D22]	2	8	Joining
[D23]	9	72	
[D24]	2	4	
[D26]	1	19	Cut surface
[D27]	1	1	
[D28]	1	1	
[D30]	2	10	
[D31]	6	84	One with cuts.
[D31]	9	60	Below path. One with cut marks
[P1]	2	18	
[P3]	1	2	

Context	Pieces	Weight (g)	Notes
[P8]	1	5	

Not included in the above:

Layer [B18]

- Horn core. Cattle. Length about 75mm. 13g.

Layer [B39]

- Tooth. Sheep/goat. 3g.

Layer [B46]

- Tooth. Sheep/goat? 3g.

Layer [B47]

- Tooth. Cattle. 15g.
- Part of jaw bone and a tooth p2. Pig. 11g.
- Scrap of tooth. 1g.
- Mineralised bone? 4g.

Layer [C8]

- Tooth. Sheep/goat? 6g.
- Font tooth. Cattle? 1g.

Layer [D2] to [D6]

- Sheep tooth. 3g.

Layer [D23]

- Tooth. Sheep/goat? 7g.

Layer [D31]

- Front tooth. Cattle? 3g.

Layer [D31] below paths.

- Part of pig jaw and 2 molars m3 and m2. 15g.

Layer P3

- Part of '6 and 4' domino. Bone surface with wood core. Copper pin. 1g.

11 HEIGHTS

The excavation was levelled from a temporary bench mark at 35.582 m OD. This was levelled to the OS benchmark on the east side of the Water Tower in West Street at 37.48m OD.

12 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Atkinson, David and Oswald, Adrian 1969

London clay tobacco pipes. *Journal of the British Archaeological Association* 32 p. 1-67.

Francis, AJ 1977

The cement industry 1796-1914: a history. David & Charles.

Maclean, Catherine Macdonald 1955

Mark Rutherford a biography of William Hale White. MacDonald.

Oswald, Adrian 1975

Clay pipes for the archaeologist. British Archaeological Reports, 14.

Phillips, John 2013

The Honeywood gardens: an archaeological survey. Word processed document. Version 22 revised 25 August 2013.

Phillips, John 2014

Honeywood: the site the building and its owners. Word processed document version 33 revised 23 September 2014.