ENFIELD ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY ARCHIVE REPORT

EXCAVATIONS AT ELSYNG PALACE, FORTY HALL, ENFIELD, JULY 2023

(SITE CODE FXV23)

(SCHEDULED ANCIENT MONUMENT LO 59)

(EXCAVATION CENTRED TQ 3380 9891)

by

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Cover: Structure [17]/[18] (Photo John Pinchbeck) and Inset FREC Beardman Jug (Appendix 3, No. 18.2) (Photo MJD)

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ABSTRACT

- The excavation of seven archaeological trenches further defined the previously identified large moat separating the inner from the outer courts of the palace and investigated an artificial raised platform to its west.
- The north end of the moat was located and a brick built ?revetment/footbridge abutment to the south side of the platform excavated near the latter's south east corner where a possible shallow dry moat ran west from the moat proper.
- Excavation on the platform identified the site of a large, believed to be fifteenth century, structure, recording its probable (and at some later point modified) east facade wall which defined a (?later infilled) ?cellar (with a brick built roof support column) which was sealed by demolition material dumps including architectural stonework.
- To the south of this free standing brick walls which may have been post c. 1550 probably screened the inner from the outer courts and featured integral octagonal columns and a projecting pentagonal turret/tower that could have flanked a gateway.

INTRODUCTION

- On-going research into the site of Elsyng Palace by the Enfield Archaeological Society (EAS) since 2004 (Dearne 2004; 2005a; 2005b; 2006a; 2006b; 2007; 2008; 2009; 2011a; 2011b; 2012a; 2013; 2014; 2015; 2016; 2017c; 2018; 2019; 2021; 2022) has significantly advanced our understanding of some aspects of the plan and developmental sequence of the palace. With the completion of the excavation of the south west range of the palace in 2019 the next priority appeared to be the location and characterisation of the moat fronted inner gatehouse which would have separated the inner and outer courts of the complex.
- Although leaving some questions about its northern/north western and eastern extents, the fronting moat was located in excavations in 2021 and 2022. This focused attention on a fairly prominent, tree encroached raised platform to its west, which it was hypothesised might therefore be the site of the gatehouse. Further excavation in the same general area was therefore clearly required to clarify remaining questions about the extent of the moat and to examine the platform. In order to achieve these aims in July 2023 the EAS cut seven further trenches in this area (see Fig. 1).
- Scheduled Monument Consent for the work was given by the Dept. of Culture, Media and Sport (Ref. S00243974) following the submission by the author, acting as agent for the London Borough of Enfield (LBE; the owners), of an application, supported by a project design, for such consent.
- The work was undertaken in the period 9th – 22nd July 2023 and included a public open day on 16th July. It was allocated site code FXV23 by the Museum of London and was carried out in accordance with the project design produced by, and under the direction of, the author. The work was project managed by Martin J. Dearne with the assistance of Neil Pinchbeck of the EAS and the site archive and retained finds generated by the work will be deposited in the LBE Museums Service/EAS archive (see Appendix 1).

OBJECTIVES AND METHODS

NB north is taken as site north (true north north east)

The objectives of the excavation were:

- to try to define the western and northern edges of the known moat; to establish whether the raised platform represented the site of the inner gatehouse of the palace; and, if so, to establish its orientation, and if possible something of its plan.

The methodology of the work was (Fig. 1):

- Trench 1, initially 1.50 x 3.00 m, was 5.00 m north north west of FXU22 Trench 3. It aimed to identify the western edge of the moat immediately south of the raised platform and establish whether a broad linear depression alongside it known from LiDAR (Fig. 2) and ground survey might indicate that the moat continued along its south side. It was sequentially expanded to occupy an area of 11.20 m^2 to examine a brick built construction which was encountered.
- Trench 2, c. 3.50 m to the north on the platform, was 1.50 x 6.00 m and represented an initial evaluation of this platform.
- Trench 3, 1.50 x 4.00 m, lay immediately west of and at right angles to the orientation of FXU22 Trench 4. It was intended to identify the northern edge of the moat and to establish whether the northern range

of the outer court of the palace (hypothesised to lay approximately in this position from projections of grass marks previously recorded further north east) ran up to that edge.

- Trench 4, initially 1.50 x 2.00 m, was excavated 1.00 m west of and at right angles to Trench 2 following its failure to identify the function of the raised platform. It was subsequently expanded and Trenches 5 and 6 cut and expanded on the identification of significant structural remains, so that trench group 4 – 6 eventually covered a contiguous area of 25.85 m^2 with the, by this time backfilled, Trench 2 adjoining. However, some areas of Trench 4 were only superficially excavated to answer specific questions about the structural remains encountered.
- Trench 7, 1.50 x 4.00 m and later extended to 1.50 x 6.00 m, was cut 8.00 m north west of trench group 4 – 6 to cross the alignment of the structural remains found in the latter beyond an area not available for excavation due to the presence of a mature tree and large holly bushes. Its north and south baulks were sloped, especially towards the middle and west end of the trench, to mitigate section collapse risks as it was cut to a depth of 1.00 m through deposits which had the potential to be unstable, so its effective width was decreased at lower levels to as little as 1.00 m.
- All excavation was by hand and none removed any *in situ* structures. Excavation was only to natural in Trenches 1 and 3, other trenches being excavated to the maximum permitted depth of 1.00 m, being excavated only sufficiently to characterise the material forming the raised platform or being excavated only (except for small sondages) to expose structural features or what appeared likely to be surfaces associated with them.
- The excavations were single context recorded using EAS context sheets and other pro formas, digital photographs, plans and sections drawn at an appropriate scale and spot heights, all recording being with respect to existing fixed OS grid point markers.
- All non twentieth/twenty first century finds except cbm were collected from all contexts and spoil was metal detected (under a Section 42 licence (Ref. SL00234455)).
- The trenches were seeded with modern coins and structural remains protected with mounded sieved topsoil before backfilling and immediately returfed where turf had been removed.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- The historical evidence for Elsyng Palace was outlined in several published and unpublished sources (e.g. Jones and Drayton 1984, 8ff; Phillpotts 2002, 11ff; Dearne 2004, 3), but has now been the subject of a major new research initiative by the author and others which has established that many details in these, and other, accounts are highly challengeable. Therefore a definitive new account of the history of the site has recently been published (Dearne *et al* 2022).
- Relevant to the current work is that the estate is believed to have Medieval origins, that the first substantial brick house on the site is now believed to have probably been built by John Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester or his father Lord John Tiptoft in the early to mid fifteenth century and that under Sir Thomas Lovell this was adapted and substantially extended from c. 1486, by the early sixteenth century becoming his 'courtier's palace' with an outer and inner courts. Multiple visits to Lovell at Elsyng by Henry VII and VIII are known and on Lovell's death in 1524 it passed to his heir the Earl of Rutland who used it as a home and continued to entertain the king.
- It was acquired from him by Henry VIII in 1539 as a royal palace, primarily used as a residence for the royal children, and repaired but not rebuilt. Subsequently it may have been little used under Edward VI (except by Princess Elizabeth) and Mary, but was periodically used by Queen Elizabeth as a stop on royal progresses for the first decade of her reign. Despite several recorded phases of repair under these successive monarchs the palace may have been out of favour by the end of the sixteenth century and may partially have been used to accommodate royal favourites. Though there are recorded visits by James I early in his reign, in 1608 a warrant to demolish it and use the materials at Theobalds Palace was issued but not fully carried out. Repairs/remodelling followed in 1609 – 10 and repairs also continued under Philip Herbert (Earl of Montgomery, later Earl of Pembroke), whose family probably lived in the palace from ?c. 1612 to c. 1630, who was keeper of the palace and who subsequently purchased it from Charles I in 1641, but is unlikely to have lived there after 1630.
- The palace was still standing in 1656. Already though, by 1629, the Manor of Worcesters, formerly including parts of the palace estate but not the palace and its immediate environs, had passed to Sir Nicholas Rainton who built the standing Forty Hall at the top of the hill above the palace (Gillam 1997, 54) and by 1656 the palace estate had been acquired by a second Nicholas Rainton, who had inherited Worcesters and Forty Hall, and the palace is presumed to have been demolished shortly afterwards. The

only contemporary reference to its site at the presumed time of demolition (in 1656) describes the palace as 'One very ancient Greate House called Endfield House with ye Couryards Gardens Orchards and Courtyarde with ye field adjoining called ye Walks' (London Metropolitan Archives ACC/0016/008) and little more is known from documentary sources about the palace site until the existing double avenue of Lime trees which cross the site were planted sometime before Rocque's map of Middlesex was produced in 1754.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- The only archaeological excavation on the site prior to 2004 was in 1963 - 7 by the EAS. Elements of the work were summarised in Jones and Drayton (1984) and its main focus was an area of c. 25 x 10 m of the inner court where very substantial remains of the palace structure were encountered, often just below turf level; and the recording of a gas main trench across the northern edge of the palace complex. Trenches were also cut further east and what is known of them was summarised by the author in 2004 (Dearne 2004, 3f). However, a re-evaluation of the archive for all this work has recently been published (Dearne *et al* 2022, CD appendix).
- A conservation management plan for the Forty Hall estate was prepared by Broadway Malyan Cultural Heritage in 1999 and a desk top study of the site of Elsyng Palace (Phillpotts 2002) was produced by Compass Archaeology Ltd in 2002 and drew on some of the geophysical and topographical surveys of all or parts of the site which have taken place.
- A resistivity survey in 1968 near the main 1960s excavations is known only from a slide of its results, but magnetometry and resistivity surveys were carried out in 1997 and 1998 and ground penetrating radar and topographical survey in 2000 (Horsley 1997; Bartlett 1989; and see Phillpotts 2002, passim and especially Fig. 28). However, many problems were subsequently identified with the magnetometry and resistivity surveys, including their inexact plotting against the OS grid and especially the fact that re-landscaping with gravel on palace demolition, the outcropping of natural gravel through the predominant brickearth natural and the widespread dumping of brick demolition rubble on palace demolition makes all but a few of their results of little or no value in assessing the plan of the palace.
- Subsequent to the desk top survey smaller magnetometry and resistivity surveys were undertaken for the EAS in 2003, 2004 and 2005 (Dearne 2005a; Black and Black 2004).
- Very extensive excavations and LiDAR/aerial photographic work by the EAS from 2004 to 2019 has recently been fully published (Dearne *et al* 2022), established much of the plan of the outer court of the palace, revealed the entirety of the south west range of the palace (where not truncated on demolition) and identified many other features both within and peripheral to the palace complex including a brick clamp and large parterre garden. It also recovered evidence for site activity predating the establishment of the palace beginning as early as the nineth or tenth century.
- Very extensive archaeological excavations and monitoring on the nearby site of Forty Hall were also undertaken by the EAS (and others) in 2009 – 11 (for details see Dearne 2012b) and further extensive excavations and watching briefs at Forty Hall and on the wider estate surrounding it were undertaken in 2013 – 18 (Dearne and Pinchbeck 2015; 2018; Dearne 2017a; 2017b). The latter included examination of areas peripheral to a brick clamp excavated in 2005 and examination of a midden area relating to the palace near to Maidens Brook (where relevant to the palace this work has now been published in Dearne *et al* (2022)).

THE STRATIGRAPHIC SEQUENCE

NB north is taken as site north (true north north east)

The Natural

- The earliest deposit contacted (only in Trenches 1 and 3) was the natural brickearth, [32], a compacted, sterile, strong brown (7.5 YR 5/8) very clayey silt.
- The level of the natural varied. At the only point where it was certainly encountered beyond the moat cut (and even here it could have formed the base of a shallow dry moat) it was at a maximum of +31.429 m OD (in the west of Trench 1), but most exposures were within the main moat cut where it had been truncated down to as low as + 30.591 m OD (in Trench 3).

Brick Morphology

- Most bricks encountered were hand made, hard fired to shades of orange or red and unfrogged and many were marginally creased. Those used to build features [10] and [17] – [19] appeared to be

homogeneously 24.00 – 25.00 x 12.00 cm, but their thickness, though often 5.50 cm, varied in the range 5.25 to 5.75 cm. Those forming wall [43] were 22.00 x 11.00 – 12.00 cm with a thickness range of 5.00 – 5.50 cm and those used to build feature [52], uniformly a stronger red colour than other bricks encountered (at 2.5 YR 4/8), were perhaps more standardised at 22.00 x 12.00 x 5.50 cm. The bricks built into feature [26] were probably often reused and damaged, but where measurement was possible seemed to be 23.50 – 24.00 x 12.00 x 5.50 cm.

- Most loose bricks in demolition rubble were incomplete and battered, but a few better preserved and or more complete (including one or two whole bricks) from [39] suggested that those comprising the demolished structures in the area of Trench 7 had a slightly wider range of dimensions than represented in undemolished features. One retaining the same mortar as bonded [43] had a thickness of 5.75 – 6.00 cm and another a width of 10.50 cm; but two complete bricks also indicated the use, at some date, of misfired bricks with 'bent' ends, one 24.50 x 9.00 – 10.00 x 6.00 cm and the other 26.00 x 10.00 – 11.00 x 5.75 – 6.00 cm.
- Cut/moulded and non standard bricks are considered in Appendix 3.

Site Phasing

- Although a scheme of phasing has been established for the site and been tentatively tied to an absolute chronology (see Dearne 2019; Dearne *et al* 2022, 138; Table 1 below) in terms of archaeology this largely relies on an also tentative differentiation of structures using softer yellow sandy mortars (believed to be of Phase 1b) from those using hard white mortars (believed to be of Phases 2 – 4). Though the following description is structured to reflect this site phasing, it should not therefore be taken as solidly established and in particular it should be stressed that differentiation between Phases 2, 3 and 4 is often impossible, though in the present instance some evidence is available to refine the dating of some Phase 2 - 4 constructions.

Phase	Date	Nature of Activity
1a	Pre early/mid fifteenth century	Features likely to pre-date the first brick built house
1b	Early/mid fifteenth century	Features belonging to the first brick built house probably constructed by Lord John Tiptoft and or the Earl of Worcester
2	c. 1486 and later	Features belonging to the major remodelling by Sir Thomas Lovell (and possibly the Earl of Rutland)
3	Sixteenth – early seventeenth century	Modifications to the remodelled house under ?Lovell/Rutland and post 1539 under royal ownership
4	?Early/mid seventeenth century	Deposits and features probably belonging to some ?post Elizabethan decline in the maintenance of the house
5a	c. 1660	Demolition deposits
5b	c. 1660 or a little later	Re-landscaping deposits

Table 1: Tentative Site Phasing (from Dearne *et al* 2022, 138)

The Moat and Structure [26] (Trenches 1 and 3; Figs 1, 3 and 4)

?Site Phase 1b (early/mid C15th)

- Presumed to have originated in Phase 1b, the moat, whose somewhat irregular eastern edge was encountered in excavations in 2021 and 2022 (Dearne 2021; 2022; Fig. 1 herein) was identified in two trenches in the current work. The clearest exposure of it was in Trench 3 (Fig. 3) where its northern edge was identified crossing the trench at an angle. The cut representing it, [37], was fairly steeply sloping and led to a flat base, 1.50 m of which was seen, though the moat depth here, probably approaching the north range of the outer court, at c. 0.30 m was clearly less than in earlier exposures further south, most of which showed a depth of more than 1.00 m.
- The moat here was largely cut into the natural, but its edge as identified was either cut through a redeposited brickearth, represented only the profile after a significant period of silting or was a recut a short distance south of an earlier edge. The redeposited brickearth, fill of the earlier cut or band of silting, [38], was only identifiable from the presence of one or two up to 0.10 m pieces of peg tile just north of the base of cut [37] and otherwise indistinguishable from the natural.

- If [38] was redeposited material it might have related to construction activity to the north (where projected grass marks suggest that structures representing a range of the outer court may have lain; Fig. 1) and a 0.15 m deep negative feature, [13A], seen only in section, but just in advance of the moat cut, may have been cut into [38] and have related in some way to the outer court range. However, the difficulty of differentiating undisturbed brickearth from silts and dumps principally comprising the same brickearth make it impossible to discount the other interpretations above and even if [13A] related in some way to the outer court range its sloping sides and rounded base suggested more a shallow pit than a structural feature. The north range of the outer court therefore probably lay further back from the moat edge than previously projected, or may have changed orientation beyond the known grass mark evidence.
- In Trench 1 (Fig. 4; Pl. 1), where excavation was severely constrained by the presence of tree roots in the most relevant area, the absolute edge of the moat seems to have been represented by a shallow (c. 0.11 m deep), fairly sinuous cut, [51], into the natural, [32], leading to an at least 1.80 m long very gentle slope flattening off to the south. It is likely that this slope, the uneven surface of which suggested repeated disturbance in muddy conditions, led down to the moat proper further to the east. However, heavy tree root encumbrance as well as the extreme compaction of the Phase 5 fill here meant that excavational confirmation was impossible.

Site Phases 2 - 4 (c. 1486 – c. 1660)

- Based on the use of hard white mortar, sometime in Phases 2 – 4 a brick structure, [26], was constructed running east west along what by then at least was the southern edge of the raised platform (which had possibly been extended in Phases 2 – 4; see below) immediately north of the gentle slope representing the western edge of the moat. Though the structure's northern edge was identified at the eastern end of Trench 1, at its western end it continued into the raised platform below a tree root system which prevented excavation; and evident bank slumping and tree root penetration made its full excavation elsewhere problematic while the latter had probably significantly damaged it.
- Overall the structure (Fig. 4; Pl. 2) was 2.20 m east west and, where the northern edge could be confirmed, 1.06 m north south, but whether the south east corner of the raised platform where it had been built had been cut back to allow its construction was not clear (though this seems likely to have been the case) as the platform had probably spread over time both to the south and east.
- What could be established about the build of the structure without its deconstruction was that it rested on c. 0.25 m deep foundations of brick ?rubble (and perhaps larger fired clay items) bonded with hard white mortar, patches of which were also present on the surfaces of bricks forming the supervening courses. The foundations appeared probably to have been lain on the natural, [32], and above them was one course, comprising five or six skins (and perhaps more at the west end), of header lain half bricks/brickbats with one replaced by an 0.18 x 0.18 m floor tile or small fired clay flag. On this basal course was a second course of header lain whole bricks, of which only the two northern skins on the west at least survived, and which became stretcher lain/angularly lain whole bricks at the west end and (though here it was much damaged) the east end of the structure. Remnants of a third, again angled whole brick, course may have been present at the west end of the construction, but, even allowing for evident damage and tree root disruption, the impression was of fairly rough construction with limited attention to regularity or bonding.
- The original form of the construction seems to have been of a rectangular 'platform' flanked at each end by a (?slightly higher) block of inwardly angled brickwork and was clearly not part of a building or free standing wall. Rather it may have been a revetment to reinforce the corner of the raised platform, presumably to stop it eroding or collapsing into the adjacent moat; and or possibly the abutment for a small bridge. Either way it is possible that it was part of some wider modification/extension of the platform (see further below).
- This brick built feature may though have become partially buried before the demolition of the palace as [35], a very tree root disturbed deposit of dense (?rammed) rounded pebbles and some cbm fragments, probably in a brickearth matrix, was partially excavated at the east end of Trench 1 and overlay part of [26]. It may again suggest a desire to stabilise the edge of the raised platform by facing it with rammed pebbles, but that the deposit had subsequently slumped before it was covered with demolition material.

Site Phase 5 (c. 1660 Demolition and Relandscaping)

- Both moat exposures were filled by demolition rubble. In Trench 3 it, [13], comprised generally moderately frequent fragments of brick, tile and mortar lumps up to quarter and sometimes half brick size in a matrix of compacted strong brown (7.5 YR 5/6) very clayey silt (brickearth). However, (as with previous exposures of the moat fill such as in the adjacent FXU22 Trench 4 context [7] (which trench can now be confirmed as being within the moat)) the impression was of the dumping of different loads of material, some rich in demolition rubble and some comprising mainly brickearth. Indeed one discrete area of the moat fill in this instance produced a concentration of artifacts including vessel glass and sections of FREC jugs.
- The fill was mounded above the level of the moat cut by at least 0.20 m and, more consistently of rubble here, had also spread out to a thickness of typically 0.14 m over the surface of either the natural or [38] to the north of the Trench 3 moat exposure and filled [13A]. Above [13], here and over the moat fill, a relandscaping deposit, [9], of moderately compacted 0.01 – 0.05 m rounded pebbles with occasional pieces of cbm (to 0.05 m) was 0.06 – 0.28 m thick, emphasising the unevenness of the surface left by the deposition of [13].
- In Trench 1 the equivalent demolition deposit, [4], filled [51] (Pl. 1) and again spread out to the west over the surface of the natural to a thickness of c. 0.08 m. Here the matrix colour was slightly darker (7.5 YR 4/6), it was more compacted and included some larger pieces of cbm such as pieces of peg tile to 0.16 m, some large pieces of worked stone including a window jamb (Appendix 3, No. 2.1), some rounded and (less) angular pebbles (to 0.09 m), occasional lumps of chalk (to 0.08 m) and moderately frequent pieces of grey roofing slate. In this instance there was no sign of the pebble relandscaping deposit found in Trench 3.
- Another, if more discrete, deposit of dense multi-angularly laying brick demolition rubble, [31], lay over [35] at the east end of Trench 1 on the slope at the edge of the raised platform.

<u>The Raised Platform and the Structures on it</u> (Trenches 1, 2, 4 – 6 and 7; Figs 1 and 5 - 9)

Site Phase 1b (early/mid C15th)

- The raised platform today appears, from topographic and LiDAR survey (Pinchbeck 2013, 11f; Fig. 2 herein), to run north from its well defined fairly steeply sloping south edge, along which Trench 1 partly ran, for at least 20 m, but the density of vegetation currently prevents even LiDAR certainty about whether and where any defined northern or north western edge to it lay much beyond Trench 7. Its east west extent is also unclear as on the east at least its exact edge is poorly defined and represented by a fairly long slope, but in particular the same constraints prevent effective topographical survey to the west of Trenches 4 – 6 and 7 so that all that is clear is that it is over 20 m wide. What is presumed to have been its original fairly flat surface at its south end where the current work was centred (though today it slopes more up to the west) was represented in Trench 2 by the upper surface of [8] and lay about 0.68 m above the surface of the natural to the south.
- Detailed investigation of its construction was beyond the remit of the current work, but Trenches 2 and 7 suggested that it was an artificial feature primarily if not entirely comprising a redeposited brickearth dump. The probable dump, [8]/[45], was a compacted yellowish brown (10 YR 5/6) to brown/dark brown (7.5 YR 4/4) very clayey silt with occasional to moderately frequent small (to 0.02 m) brick chips and in the surface horizon in Trench 7 larger brick fragments (to 0.08 m), rounded pebbles and oyster shells. However, where excavation tested the deposit to a depth of 0.24 m in that trench, and where it was exposed to a much greater depth in the east face of demolition cut or void [49] (Pl. 3), all inclusions became increasingly rare with depth, suggesting that the upper levels represented disturbance to the surface of the deposit.
- Whilst it may be that the platform's southern side had been extended/rebuilt/reinforced sometime in Phases 2 - 4 (see below), it was clearly in existence by the time that wall [43] (see below) was built, which mortar evidence suggests was in Phase 1b, and a small exposure of what may have been the same dump deposit as [8]/[45], here contexted [33], in Trench 4 Sondage C (see Fig. 8) also produced a few sherds of SHER (1170 - 1350). The presumption must be that the platform was constructed explicitly to elevate, and perhaps facilitate cellarisation of, structures such as the large building wall [43] was part of.
- Wall [43] itself was a substantial construction continuing below the limit of excavation in Trench 7 and is likely to have been the eastern external wall (though further excavation would be desirable to confirm this) of a cellared, or at least sunken floored, building. The wall (Fig. 6; Pl. 3), a 1.20 m length of which

was exposed, overall survived to a height of 0.69 m above the depth at which excavation ceased and was 0.63 m wide. In its original construction (assuming that a rebate in it discussed below was not an original feature) the majority of the surviving wall comprised over nine courses of three skins of header lain bricks simply lain one above another and bonded with softish sandy yellow mortar, built in a construction cut, [46], through [45]. The construction cut accommodated the slightly (0.04 – 0.05 m) bulging brickwork and mortar joints of the east face below the topmost surviving course while the west face of the wall was free standing. Though of one build, above what was almost certainly contemporary ground level, and based on a single surviving course on the east side of it fronting the ?later rebate, the construction of the wall changed to English bond.

- At the opposite end of Trench 7, 3.40 m west of wall [43] and unevenly demolished often down to the limit of excavation depth so that it could only be recorded in plan, a second brick built feature, [52] (Fig. 6; Pl. 4), appeared likely to be part of an extremely large, perhaps octagonal, free standing brick built column or pier which might well have supported the roof of the ?cellar which the lower part of the wall defined one side of. Owing to the nature of the backfill of the putative cellar, trench baulks at the west end of Trench 7 were increasingly sloped for safety reasons so only a 1.00 x 0.80 m exposure of the feature was available for excavation, but parts of six or seven courses could be identified and it was clearly a well built feature, the two exposed arms of which met at an angle of 120°. It was constructed in English bond of whole and some cut bricks, including brick axe cut and rubbed king closers, using a yellow sandy mortar, though one rather harder and slightly different in colour to that used for wall [43].
- Probably in inception contemporary with wall [43] and running east from it was a (presumed external) surface, [42], lain over [8]/[45], composed of dense ?rammed 0.03 – 0.05 m rounded pebbles with some small (0.02 – 0.03 m) fragments of cbm in its core and in places up to 0.09 m thick. This surface likely continued for some distance to the east and may have been continuous with [16], a similar surface found to the south east (see below). Given that that surface was, at least in part, lain or renewed in later phases [42] may presumably also have been maintained/renewed periodically.

Site Phases 2 - 4 (c. 1486 – c. 1660)

- Once more based on mortar comparisons, there was strong evidence that wall [43] had been modified some time after its construction and further structures had been built to the south on the platform in Phases 2 - 4. Whilst these two events need not have been at all contemporary, the evidence for modification of the structure represented by [43] tends to argue that it was probably still standing when the additions were made. It is also possible that the southern part of the platform had been modified/extended/reinforced at some point during these phases and probably before the construction of the new structures.
- The least well understood of these changes was the latter. But clearly in at least some areas on the south side of the platform the brickearth dump forming the platform, [8]/[45], had either been replaced/augmented, overlain to a considerable thickness or features cutting deeply into it had been backfilled with deposits much more suggestive of demolition material (but which clearly did not belong to Phase 5). Thus, in Trench 2 (Fig. 7), at least at the western end of the trench, what seemed to be a linear east west boundary, [11], was traced between [8]/[45] on the north and a different deposit, [12], laying in a c. 0.60 m wide strip along the south baulk of the trench.
- The boundary was extremely hard to trace in plan, and [8]/[45] had probably been redeposited over/mixed with [12]'s upper horizons, where excavated it did not seem to be a cut but rather the interface between two deposits and its investigation was severely hampered both by the extreme compaction and nature of [12] and the restricted working space within the trench. The partial excavation of a 1.20 m length of the 'feature' though established that [12] was an extremely compacted – perhaps rammed – at least 0.30 m deep deposit comprising rounded pebbles and cobbles (up to 0.09 m), fragments of white mortar especially at the surface of the deposit and variable amounts of often large brick and peg tile fragments (up to 0.10 – 0.12 m and sometimes larger) together with at least one very large piece of worked stone (Appendix 3, No. 2.54) in a matrix of probably weathered very clayey silt (brickearth). Though [11] could not reliably be traced in plan except where [12] was excavated it appeared most likely that it described a fairly irregular east west line and probably ran into the baulk part way along the trench.
- In a small northern extension to Trench 1 at its west end, 3.50 m south of Trench 2, the sloping edge of the raised platform was also formed by [28] (Fig. 4; Pl. 1), a similarly compacted mix of rounded (typically 0.03 – 0.06 m) pebbles and cbm fragments (to 0.14 m) and chips, and it is tempting to equate

the two deposits and suggest that they represent the extension or at least reconstruction/reinforcement of the southern part of the platform, given the presence of white mortar sometime in Phases 2 – 4 and at a time when significant amounts of demolition material was available for dumping. It is therefore possible that an originally smaller platform had been extended to the south during more extensive building work (and it might be that structure [26] discussed above was contemporary with this).

- Possible support for this hypothesis came from limited excavation of deposits probably at least partly predating the construction of Phase 2 – 4 structures [10] and [17] in Trenches 4 – 6, slightly to the west of Trench 2 (Fig. 8). Although excavation between them and Trench 2 was superficial so there was no opportunity to trace [11]/[12] to the west, excavation around structures [10] and [17] was minimised to maintain their structural integrity and deposit differentiation in the relevant areas was poor, much of the southern part of the area they occupied appeared to be formed of [24], a deposit again with much demolition (and or conceivably construction) debris.
- Basically a brown/dark brown (7.5 YR 4/4) clayey silt (brickearth) with moderately frequent rounded pebbles (to 0.05 m) and cbm chips, variable amounts of brick and tile fragments (to 0.10 – 0.12 m), pieces of chalk, white mortar, quantities of bovine and ovicaprid animal bones, fairly large pieces of coal and oyster shells, [24]'s compaction increased with depth as did the size of the cbm fragments. In Trench 4 Sondage D at the edge of the platform, where it was excavated to 0.44 m below its surface, it also included chips from limestone working while in Trench 4 Sondage A a layer of horizontal tile fragments either lay below it or within it and it was unclear if they were related to the building of wall [10] or not. However, [24] probably overlay [8]/[45] in Trench 4 Sondage B so that it likely thinned, perhaps very substantially, as it ran under [17] and here was just a layer a few centimetres thick.
- It is likely that the upper horizons of [24] in some areas included undifferentiable Period 5 demolition material (see also [23] below), but [24] also covered the foundations of structure [10] and part of [17]'s so that, if it was not perhaps at this depth partly construction debris from them, which also seemed possible, it must have been redeposited over them as a levelling layer (Pl. 9). Yet there was also slight evidence at one point that the construction trench for [10] at least had been cut through [24] even if it had been backfilled with nearly indistinguishable material. The likelihood indeed is that [24] represented more than one phase of deposition and reworking, but it was clearly not the same material as the brickearth dump [8]/[45] (and probably [33]) that formed more northern parts of the platform, the interface between them, where [24] thinned as it ran over [8]/[45] and then presumably died out, probably again laying somewhere under wall [17].
- A relative absence of pottery and faunal material in all demolition/relandscaping deposits on the raised platform compared to other areas of the site (and to Trench 3) was also apparent and may well reflect the nature of structures here which were not parts of buildings or constituted higher status accommodation rather than service areas where butchery waste and domestic ceramics might be more expected. However, this again contrasts with context [24] which had a high faunal material – though not pottery – content and this reinforces the suspicion that it in large part represented dumping not at the time of final palace demolition but at some earlier juncture.
- In summary, it is therefore possible that here the platform had been extended, or at least consolidated for construction, with an imported dump belonging to Phases 2 – 4 and at some point during these phases new structures had been built running from the southern edge of the platform north west for at least 8.50 m. They comprised a substantial wall, [17], a multi-angular turret/small tower, [18], projecting east from it and a narrower wall, [10], with integral octagonal columns running away from it to the south east. All were of a single, well executed build, used hard white mortar and survived very well, mostly covered only by topsoil [1]. However, the presence of a mature tree and particularly two large holly bushes prevented the full excavation of [17] and [18].
- Wall [17] (Fig. 8; Pls 5 and 6) was constructed on substantial foundations comprising (on the west where they were studied in Trench 4 Sondage B) an at least 0.14 m deep ?coursed brick and (obscuring) hard white mortar lower foundation, 0.025 m wider than the three course English bond upper foundation with a 0.06 m offset at the base of the 0.57 m wide actual wall, presumably also built in English bond (with the one surviving course using stretchers on the west to flank two (staggered) skins of headers).
- Integrally built, and also solidly founded, an eastern return of [17] continued as the southern arm of an externally 1.50 x 2.90 m, symmetrical, projecting pentagonal turret/tower, [18] (Fig. 8; Pls 5 and 6). Excavation of Trench 4 Sondage C showed that this projecting construction had been built in a trench

0.26 m broader on the east than the actual wall, which construction trench[1] could be traced in some cases in an overlaying surface ([16]) due to slight slumping. Presumed, but not shown, to have been cut through [33], the construction trench held foundations comprising at least one and probably at least two courses of two skins of header lain, hard white mortar bonded brickwork (the outer rather rougher than the inner) which filled the trench. The walls themselves, 0.52 m wide, survived to three, and in several areas four, courses of basically English bond brickwork (with some bond mismatching between adjacent 'arms'). The walls proper began rather lower than those of [17] (i.e. were partly buried) and their stretcher courses used a header lain central skin except in the return to [17] where two stretcher lain skins were substituted. The 125° and 150° turns, at least on the outer face of the wall, had been achieved with brick axe cut and rubbed king closer bricks, cut on both sides of an end.

- (Presumably demolition) damage to the 1.80 by up to 1.00 m internal space created between the eastern side of [17] and [18] showed that it had been underlain by a foundation, [40], of horizontally lain peg tile fragments and a patch of rammed pebbles which had formed the base for [41], a bedding of hard white mortar lumps and soil for a partially surviving floor, [19], of whole and some cut bricks with possible traces of hard white mortar.
- Running south east from the south face of [18] in line with [17] was a further wall, [10] (Fig. 8; Pls 5 and 6). Once more it had been given significant foundations, probably built in a construction trench, [48], probably cut through [24], though only at the very southern end of the west side of the wall (in Trench 4 Sondage D) was this at all discernible as its fill, [47], was virtually indistinguishable from [24] (in fact it was probably redeposited [24]). The foundations overall were 0.70 m wide at the top, at least 0.30 m deep, comprised at least five courses of brickwork and (partly obscuring) hard white mortar and in some exposures at least appeared to have a 0.03 m wide broadening offset part way down them.
- The 0.30 m wide wall built on them survived to three courses of English bond brickwork, using whole (stretcher lain) and part (header lain) bricks with some paired header lain part bricks, probably to achieve the desired spacing between three broader bases for brick built columns that utilised the full width of the foundations. The southernmost base was very badly disrupted by an adjacent tree's roots and the northernmost was for a pentagonal column on a one course raised foundation and engaged with the south face of [18], but the well preserved central base showed that the column design was octagonal. This central base (Pl. 7) again survived to three courses and was constructed of whole and cut to fit part bricks, its 120° turns again achieved with brick axe cut and rubbed king closers, cut on opposite sides of one end (here asymmetrically).
- Because of the fact that it has so often been found on the site that Phase 5 demolition was followed by re-landscaping using dumps of pebbles, be it to create surfaces or not, there could be a little ambiguity as to how the areas west and east of these built features were treated during their lifetimes. To the east of [18] there was little doubt that a rammed pebble spread, [16], was contemporary with this structure; indeed it may have formed the upper fill of the construction trench for it. It sloped downwards as it ran east away from [18] and was a similar spread of compacted 0.02 – 0.03 and sometimes up to 0.08 m rounded pebbles to [42] and, though not necessarily both lain at the same time, they very probably formed one continuous surface east of the structures represented by walls [43] and [18].
- Fairly similar rammed pebble deposits south of this, either side of wall [10] ([20] to its east and [21] to its west; Pl. 9) seemed most likely to be broadly contemporary with that wall (though all that was certain was that it, as surviving, existed when they were deposited). If contemporary with the wall, as preserved [20] lay c. 0.13 m higher than [16] so that there was probably a slope/step up in the surface in line with the south side of [18], even if perhaps [16] had seen more wear than [20]. However, [21] was absent over much of the area excavated and had presumably been damaged during or before Phase 5 while the small area of [20] seen was quite uneven and again likely damaged.
- Similarly, how far east [20] continued was problematic since there were two potential pebble surfaces occupying approximately the western 1.10 m of Trench 2 (Fig. 7; [3] and [6]), but separated vertically by, and in both cases underlain by, demolition rubble so that they appeared most likely to be pebble dumps, one within the rubble of Phase 5 (something also regularly observed on the site) and one a relandscaping deposit. The tentative conclusion then is that any pebble surface east of wall [10] was only in a narrow band and gave way to unsurfaced ground in the area of Trench 2, but this conclusion should be treated with a little caution.

[1] Not formally contexted as no part of it was excavated as such (Sondage C representing formalisation of an area of root damage to [16]).

- In any event, clearly [10] was a free standing screen wall, if probably built to a significant height, since there were no returns to it, the columns projected both sides of the anyway narrow wall and it ran up to (and conceivably descended) the edge of the platform which would make construction of a building using it impossible. However, the impediment of the tree and holly bushes limiting the area that could be excavated makes interpretation of [17] and [18] more difficult. There was no western return to [17] either in line with the eastern return forming part of [18] or for 1.10 m further north west and the assumption on present evidence must be that it was again a free standing structure. However, that the projecting turret/tower was given a brick floor tends to argue that it was more than just purely ornamental and that there was access to it, presumably through a gap in wall [17] or perhaps from the north. Whilst it need only have been e.g. a sheltering place, the solidity of the whole construction of [17] and [18] suggests that they were likely carried to a considerable height and only further excavation could establish whether they were part of a larger built feature (such as a gateway).
- The date of these probable additions to the architectural landscape of the raised platform, and of the putative extension/reinforcement of the platform itself, is difficult to fix with confidence, largely because of the ambiguity about the nature and date of context [24] which was generally only excavated to a depth of c. 0.17 m, had very likely been reworked and may have in fact comprised more than one deposit (even perhaps in addition to the Phase 5 demolition material that was clearly present). It only produced small amounts of pottery, but that ranged from SHER (1170 - 1350) and probably CBW (1270 - 1500) to FREC and ?RBOR of post c. 1550;[2] and in Trench 4 Sondage D, where it seemed to be sealed by surface [21] (but was tree root disturbed), small sherds of both FREC and of a BORDG vessel again suggested a date post c. 1550. Thus, if wall [10] was built in a construction trench cut through [24], as seemed likely but was not absolutely established, and especially if [21] was contemporary with the construction of [10] (which though was not without doubt), the deposit they were built on, and so the structures, should belong to Phase 3 and specifically to after Henry VIII's acquisition of the palace in 1539, and probably to after his death in 1547. However, it would be very desirable to have clearer evidence on which to judge this and the date must remain tentative without it.
- The one other Phase 2 – 4 feature in Trenches 4 – 6 was [22], an up to 1.60 x 1.90 m irregular spread of up to 0.10 m thick hard white mortar incorporating multiangularly laying 0.05 – 0.10 m part and fragmentary bricks (Fig. 9; Pl. 8). It overlay an area of pebble surface [16] and appeared to have hardened *in situ* rather than being a demolition phase dump, but it was quite irregular and became increasingly patchy as it ran north. Whether perhaps it was the remnant of the setting for a feature built onto the surface and without foundations was unclear.
- In the case of wall [43] (Fig. 6; Pl. 3) Phase 2 – 4 activity was probably on a much smaller scale than that recorded further south and may have been connected to something like modifying the structure of and possibly increasing access to the ?cellar it defined. Though later Phase 5 (or earlier) demolition may well have removed much of the evidence, hard white mortar adhering to parts of the wall showed that something had been built into an already rebated or newly cut back section of its surviving part, while another adjacent section of it seems to have been entirely removed, perhaps to insert something later thought worth removing by the Phase 5 (or an earlier) demolition crew.
- In detail, where the wall survived, hard white mortar on the top of the highest surviving part of its western (internal) side and similarly bonded rubble or broken brickwork against the back of the unremoved east side suggested that part of the wall had been cut away (or an existing large rebate had been reused) to mortar in what one suspects was a feature at least 1.10 m long and 0.30 m deep and most likely, if not wooden, of stone (as it was evidently, unlike the bricks of the wall itself, worth recovering, presumably, in or before Phase 5). The insertion, if it was a new feature, probably removed the two western skins of the upper two surviving courses of the header built ?cellar wall and an equivalent amount of at least the lowest course of the English bond upper wall, so seems to have been at the level of the ?cellar roof/floor of the ground floor of the building. Therefore one might wonder if it indicates renovation/replacement of an earlier ?cellar roof.
- To the north, wall [43] was absent at least down to the limit of excavation for over 0.60 m. How far this was due to Phase 2 – 4 modification of the structure and how far to Phase 5 (or earlier) demolition activity cannot be entirely certain, though again if the latter played a role what was removed was presumably something other than just brickwork so an e.g. stone feature might be suspected. In any event the wall had been completely cut away, but leaving at least the surviving bricks of the butt end

[2] See also below for discussion of an ?intrusive sherd of potentially C18th date.

undamaged while creating a rebate at least 0.10 m deep, over sailed by the upper surviving courses and probably going down several brick courses behind its western face, at least one of the bricks of which had had its northern, so not originally exposed, surface neatly faced with a layer of hard white render. However much Phase 5 or earlier demolition had then contributed to the void ([49]) left, the evidence implies that some modification and perhaps specifically the insertion of some feature had already happened here.

- Quite possibly related to the modification was [53], a linear at least 0.20 m high ridge of compacted mottled pinkish grey and reddish yellow (7.5 YR 6/2 and 6/8) silty clay with frequent rounded pebbles to 0.05 m and occasional cbm chips which ran parallel with and just in advance of the north side of the exposure of the wall then across the gap ([49]) in it. Excavation depth limits prevented its further investigation, but it might tentatively be suggested that it was the top of a packing underneath some removed feature projecting into the ?cellar.
- Without further excavation identification of these modifications must be speculative. The creation/modification of a doorway at ground level and perhaps insertion of a stone staircase leading from it down into the ?cellar would be one possibility, but without further evidence this must remain only a tentative suggestion.
- The western face of the surviving wall also though showed hard white mortar/plaster traces (and king closer bricks likely from column/pier [52] also retained probably whitewashed smoothed hard white render) so that the interior of the ?cellar was probably (re)rendered at least once during Phases 2 – 4, but whether it survived in use up to Phase 5 might be wondered. Thus, though it was only possible due to depth limits to excavate a small area of it for a short distance west of the wall to establish its upper level (probably 0.58 m below Phase 1b - 4 ground level) away from the wall, the ?cellar below Phase 5 deposits could have been largely occupied by a deposit that suggested more the infilling of an abandoned space than demolition of the whole building.
- The deposit, [44], appeared to have a relatively flat surface except as it approached the line of the wall, against which, and over [53], it formed a mound. It was a fairly loose brown/dark brown (7.5 YR 4/4) clayey silt with some crushed white mortar and rounded pebbles (to 0.05 m), but (?only) where it formed the mound over [53] and against wall [43] it included large lumps of hard white mortar and part bricks with soft yellow sandy mortar on one face and hard white mortar on the other, matching those e.g. forming the top of the cut back section of the wall discussed above. It therefore seems quite likely that whatever had been built into the wall and inserted into the gap in it had been removed at the same time that [44] was deposited which may not have been in Phase 5 but at some earlier point during the lifetime of the palace (and the gap in the wall, [49], was filled not just by Phase 5 deposits, but also partly by [44]). Indeed, it was not possible to excavationally confirm this, but the level to which the column or pier [52] was demolished would have only been just above the projected top of [44] so final demolition might not have been carried to below the level of the top of [44]. However, the only non-residual dating evidence from the very limited excavation of [44] were sherds of a ?PMFR bowl (1580 - 1700), other sherds of which came from overlaying Phase 5 deposit [39].

Site Phase 5 (c. 1660 Demolition and Relandscaping)

- Whether already largely infilled or not, once the upper parts of column/pier [52] and perhaps wall [43] had been demolished, the upper levels at least of the ?cellar were used in Phase 5 as a demolition material dump (Fig. 6; Pl. 4). The stratigraphically earliest demolition dump, [50], was a small sub-circular mound of rubble (to half brick size) in light grey (10 YR 7/2) gleyed brickearth piled over part of the column/pier [52]. However, by and large the material initially deposited throughout the area west of the wall (and in cut or void [49]) was [39], an over 0.40 m thick (and if [44] continued to the west and its upper surface stayed at a consistent level then perhaps c. 0.50 - 0.60 m thick) layer of loose, overall reddish yellow (7.5 YR 6/8) crushed mortar. It also contained generally at least moderately frequent pieces of brick and sometimes peg tile to 0.15 m (but usually 0.05 – 0.10 m) and very occasional complete bricks (as noted above; p 5) or even sections of mortared brickwork (Appendix 3, No. 3.2). But the material deposited was evidently primarily a mix of probably a range of mortars including softer sandy yellow, harder sandy buff coloured and hard white mortars as well as mortar/plaster from the rendering of walls (fragments of which were identifiable or adhered to part bricks) and likely the result in large part of the cleaning of bricks salvaged for reuse/resale.
- Subsequently a fairly compacted, 0.15 – 0.34 m thick layer, [36], of denser brick rubble (to half brick size) with hard white mortar lumps, and occasional peg tile fragments (to 0.15 m), and which also incorporated a small discrete deposit of charcoal, was deposited over [39] as well as wall [43] and most

(though not all) of the pebbled surface, [42], to its east. It should be noted that one sherd from [36] was of a not clearly identifiable salt glazed stoneware (Appendix 3, No. 18.12) which might just raise the possibility that demolition here was not c. 1660 but rather later (see further below).

- Relandscaping was represented throughout Trench 7 above this by [34], a compacted, 0.04 – 0.18 m thick layer of 0.02 – 0.08 cm rounded pebbles with some large (to 0.14 m) flint nodules in its core which on the west was poorly differentiated from [36]. Unusually for the site, it was less ambiguous in this instance what this deposit was intended to achieve and that that was purely relandscaping and not surface creation. Thus, above [34], further deposits including demolition material had then been spread, perhaps also suggesting that backfill sinkage had not been anticipated, leaving a depression. This final layer mainly comprised [30], a fairly loose, c. 0.08 m thick deposit of brown (7.5 YR 5/4) clayey silt (brickearth) with moderately frequent part bricks (to 0.12 m), but interrupted towards the west end of the trench by a 1.20 m wide north south band, [29], of dark brown (7.5 YR 3/2) more humic clayey silt with similar inclusions as well as some rounded pebbles (to 0.03 m) and very frequent white mortar chips and fragments.
- Demolition debris recovered from [30], [34], [36] and [39] further suggests something of the nature of (probably higher levels) of the building represented by [43] and [52]. Most notably the large quantity of worked stone recovered (see Appendix 3) implies the existence of at least two, and probably more, well carved fireplaces, likely of Phase 1b (even if some of the stonework may have been recycled in later phases). Smaller numbers of fragments also suggest the presence of more elaborately carved ?fireplace elements (e.g. mantles or overmantels) while the size and quality of a window jamb or mullion fragment (Appendix 3, No. 2.4) likely implies the presence of the sort of window to be found in a high status area of the palace.
- Similarly, while some large brick fragments present in [39] were sandy yellow mortar bonded examples, including brick axe cut and rubbed king closers, clearly from the upper levels of column/pier [52] (if retaining a presumably later, c. 0.20 cm thick, smoothed and whitewashed hard white render on exposed surfaces), other cut bricks and sections of mortared brickwork suggest the architectural elaboration of its brick structure. They, by contrast, generally retained only hard white not sandy yellow mortar and suggest the presence of Phase 2 – 4 smaller multi-angular brick built internal column(s)/pilaster(s) and a variety of likely external plinth, window and other moulded brick features (see Appendix 3).
- The Phase 5 demolition and relandscaping was far less well represented further to the south in Trenches 4 – 6. Structures [10], [17] and [18] seemed to have been quite carefully demolished to a regular level (probably because it would have facilitated recovering saleable whole bricks) and the only more ragged areas were on one 'arm' of the turret/tower [18] and in its interior where part of floor [19] had been removed (if it was not already missing). This interior space was filled with 0.10 – 0.15 m sized multi-angularly laying brick rubble, [15]/[27], which also lay as a quite thin layer (in a matrix of overlaying topsoil) over parts of surface [21] (and occasionally over wall [10]), but much of that surface was missing to the west of this wall.
- Here [15]/[27] lay directly over and was poorly differentiated from [24], the possible platform extension/stabilisation deposit discussed above, but which could have represented multiple depositions and reworkings of demolition/construction rubble. The only really isolatable Phase 5 elements of it, [23], were two large patches of dumped hard white mortar lumps (to 0.12 m) and probably some up to half bricks retaining mortar that perhaps occupied hollows in the surface of [24] (Pl. 9). However, material including several large pieces of coal from [24] may well also have belonged to Phase 5 demolition dumping and it is likely that more of the deposit derived from dumping following final palace demolition than could be isolated.
- In addition to the range of pottery noted above [24] also produced a sherd of Agate Ware (AGAT; commercially 1730 – 1780) which joined one from [15] and matched three more from topsoil [1] and which might again potentially question the c. 1660 dating of the demolition of (this part of) the palace, at least to a degree (Agate Ware potentially having been produced in small quantities as early as the 1670s; Appendix 3, No. 18.11). Given the topsoil matrix of [15] and often poor [15]/[24] differentiation the likelihood is that these sherds of a single AGAT item were intrusive from topsoil, but since they were the only probably eighteenth century or later sherds recovered from the area of Trenches 4 - 6 it cannot be ruled out that they indicate if not later demolition then some reworking of demolition material.

- Certainly there seemed to have been little attempt to bury the demolished stubs of structures [10], [17] or [18], nor surface [20] east of wall [10], unless this had been achieved with topsoil and sometimes [25] (for which see below), but further east in Trench 2 (Fig. 7) there were dumps of demolition material, [2]/[6]/[7], over the brickearth surface of the platform ([8]/[45]) and the material possibly forming a southern extension/stabilisation of it ([12]). Two or more phases of such dumping were probably present, with [7] at the east end of the trench being an initial (?rammed/trodden in) layer of brick (to 0.12 m) and peg tile (to 0.18 m) fragments, overlain and continued to the west by [2], a compacted deposit of typically 0.07 m brick fragments, with moderately frequent, and sometimes concentrations of, chalk fragments (to 0.02 m) and some dense patches of rounded (to 0.03 m) pebbles. Within [2] at the west end of the trench a 'layer', [6], of compacted 0.02 – 0.05 m rounded pebbles only a few centimetres thick seemed, as noted above, to represent only a variation in the material being dumped (as did discontinuous spreads of the chalk lumps), but, also at this end of the trench, and overlaying [2], was a layer, [3], of dense 0.01 – 0.07 m rounded pebbles with concentrations of brick fragments to 0.20 m which may have represented localised re-landscaping.
- East and north of structure [18] there also seemed to be more demolition material over surface [16] (and the mortar spread [22] plus, but probably due to root damage to [16], [33] and a little of the more damaged areas of [18]). Here (Fig. 9) the generally c. 0.13 - 0.15 m thick deposit, [14], was often almost entirely of brick dust, with some 0.05 – 0.10 m pieces of brick which increased in frequency very considerably as the deposit approached [18], from the demolition of which it presumably derived. Over it, often mixing with it and in places over parts of [17]/[18]/[19] and [15]/[27], had been dumped [25], a very loose up to 0.18 m thick layer of 0.02 – 0.07 m rounded pebbles and some brick fragments in a matrix of topsoil that presumably represented re-landscaping.

Later Deposits

- The only later deposits represented topsoil. Across the platform and adjacent areas under tree cover it, [1], was a loose, very dusky red (2.5 YR 2.5/2) humic loam, in some cases showing the beginning of developing a basal brown (10 YR 5/3) subsoil horizon. However, in the open landscape of Trench 3 it, [5], was a loose, only moderately humic topsoil with a basal horizon of small stones (probably in part deriving from [9] below it).
- The topsoil gave a modern, grassed, ground surface in Trench 3 at +31.400 m OD, while the less vegetated other trenches' surfaces lay at +31.480 m OD sloping up on the north to c. +31.800 m OD (Trench 1); +32.264 m OD to (on the west) +32.489 m OD (Trench 2); +32.200 m OD rising a little to the north west at +32.440 m OD (Trenches 4 – 6); and +32.440 m OD (Trench 7).

DISCUSSION (Fig. 1)

- Finds during the present work, in the form of further Penn floor tiles, another Medieval coin (Appendix 3, Nos 1.1 and 5.1 – 3) and further sherds of SHER including Appendix 3, No. 18.1, again emphasise that (probably fairly high status) activity on the site likely occurred prior to the probable construction of the first brick built house that became the palace. However, in so far as the evidence of mortar types can be relied upon, the earliest structures encountered seem to be consistent with an origin in Phase 1b (early/mid fifteenth century) and their presence on a raised platform to its west/north west (even if extended in later phases) argues for them being contemporary at least with the inception of the moat partly excavated in 2001, 2002 and the present work.
- The excavations reported here have established further details of this moat and suggest that on the west just south of the raised platform, as with exposures of its east side, it probably had a fairly gently sloping outer edge which led to a more steeply dropping cut (Fig. 1). Its absolute width was therefore probably as much as c. 19.00 m in places, but its effective width and probably that of the usually water filled part of it (if it was a wet moat) is likely to have been nearer a maximum of 15.00 m. If its western edge described a curve around the raised platform's eastern side (giving the impression that the platform projected to the south east into the moat), as seems likely, any bridging point across the presumably wet moat on to the raised platform might have been towards the south east corner of the latter. Indeed a ?step in the moat cut identified in FXU22 Trench 2 (Dearne 2022a, 5) might hint at a point where the eastern edge of the moat swung north west to accommodate such a bridging point (though any trace of a bridge itself remains to be identified and if the raised platform had been extended in Phase 2 – 4 that need not have been the original bridging point). Structure [26] would presumably have stabilised one side of the raised platform approaching this south east corner and it must be possible that its construction

was at least partly a response to a perceived need to reinforce this point, whether or not it had another function as well.

- On the south the extent of the moat is strictly speaking unknown, but the previously excavated brick built water channel or open drain which formed the northern limit of the south west range of the outer court (Dearne *et al* 2022, 168, [1727]/[1815]; and Dearne 2021, 6, [9]; Fig. 1 herein) sets a maximum limit to its extent. Moreover, LiDAR suggests that the moat had a curved south east corner continuing the line of its edge identified in FXU22 Trench 1 and then running parallel to and c. 2 – 3 m north of that channel/drain. If so LiDAR again suggests that this south side of the moat continued west as some sort of landscape feature for a further c. 47 m (Fig. 2), forming a, partly ground survey confirmed, c. 20 m wide linear depression south of the raised platform. Given the findings in Trench 1 it is unlikely that the entirety of this depression formed an arm of the wet moat, which perhaps had an edge not too far west of FXU22 Trench 3 and that ran south west from the south east corner of the raised platform. However, it may well be that the linear depression formed a much shallower usually dry (?overflow) moat running west from the wet moat.
- If so [26], which ran along the northern side of this putative dry moat, in addition perhaps to reinforcing the south side of the raised platform, might have had a bridging function. It did not seem substantial or extensive enough to form a major bridge abutment and it is hard to see it having anything to do with a main bridge across the presumed wet moat, but it might have functioned as an abutment for a relatively slight timber footbridge crossing this possible dry moat arm, perhaps more directly linking the south west range of the outer court with the raised platform.
- The exact line of the east edge of the main moat is unclear north of FXT21 Trenches 2 and 4, but again, and as it was absent in test pit P22 (Fig. 1), one might wonder if it swung north west to accommodate a bridging point before returning to a more north easterly line running to a corner somewhere east of FXU22 Trench 4. Certainly it is now clear from the findings of Trench 1 in the current work that on the north it shallowed, as might be expected, and then stopped short of the probable position of the north range of the outer court of the palace.
- The moat may then have had a north south extent of around 33 m on its east side. However, whether and how far the moat, or rather one putative northern arm of it, might have continued further north on the west side, presumably along or in advance of the edge of the platform, still remains to be established and the significance of the only feature so far excavated in this general area, a rubble filled cut seen in test pit P41 (Dearne 2006b, 3), is not currently clear.
- Whilst this scenario of course assumes that the moat remained a static feature throughout the lifetime of the palace and was not e.g. enlarged or otherwise modified at some point(s), which possibility cannot be ruled out, it suggests that it was a very substantial feature and the current work on the raised platform tends to suggest that at least one large ?cellared building lay somewhat (perhaps, since wall [43] seems on present evidence likely to have been part of the front elevation of that building, around 10 m) back from and broadly parallel to the edge of the platform/presumed line of the moat.
- The identity of the structure represented by features [43] and [52] cannot be certain, but there would seem from what is known of the inner court from documentary evidence to be two particularly likely candidates, the inner gatehouse and a range including the palace chapel which probably lay almost immediately to its ?north (Dearne *et al* 2022, 291ff). What is known from documentary sources about the gatehouse, largely from the inventory taken on Lovell's death in 1524 (op cit), clearly indicates that it was a structure which the ?cellared area now partly excavated could only have been one element of, while the chapel range (for which there is less documentary detail) might be expected to have been less extensive, but still substantial. So, at present the scale of the structure cannot be decisive, even if cellarage might seem less likely to have been present in the gatehouse.
- However, given the only c. 18.50 m gap between Trench 7 and the gas main installation trench work in 1967 (Fig. 2), where evidence for an infilled moat (which is likely to have marked the northern extent of the inner court) was found (Dearne and Drury 2022) one might tend to find the chapel range a stronger possibility for the identification of the structure which wall [43] was part of. Whether that wall formed part of any of the two phase structures that also seem to have been found at this northern end of the court in the gas main trench it is currently impossible to say. But if, as currently believed, both it and the inner gatehouse occupied the eastern side of the inner court, and (though on very limited evidence) the chapel range was the more northerly structure, the alternative identification of wall [43] as part of the inner gatehouse might seem to place it too far north to make sense as the access point between the inner and outer courts (the latter not extending nearly as far north as the former so that one

would have to cross on to the raised platform and then walk/ride perhaps 20 m to the north before reaching it). Some support for this hypothesis may be given by a possible interpretation of structure [18].

- Thus, the presence of the later free standing structures [10] and probably [17]/[18], with its projecting turret/tower, would not seem to be strictly necessary to actually restrict access between the inner and outer courts of the palace given the presence of the moat and suggested dry moat, but rather almost certainly served at least in part to screen one from the other in an impressive way and, if the bridging point of the moat was towards the south east corner of the platform, [10] perhaps flanked what would have been a diagonal approach to wherever the actual point of egress into the inner court was.
- It seems reasonable as well to hypothesise that turret/tower [18] may have (with a matching one to its north) flanked such an entry point as, on a larger scale, would be common on Tudor and Elizabethan gatehouses. Thus, comparison might well be made with the free standing Wolsey's Gate, Ipswich (built 1528) which features engaged multi-angular buttresses flanking a gate; and with small gatehouses using circular flanking buttresses, at Bramshott Place, Liphook (Hants.) on octagonal bases, and some, such as that at Erwarton Hall, Suffolk (built 1549), in Early English Renaissance style. Whilst [18] appears likely to have represented more than just a buttress (perhaps functioning as a 'sentry box' if perhaps there was access to it on the north), the basic form of [17]/[18] could well therefore have been one side of a gate with an entablature above the carriageway flanked and supported by small towers.
- If so this might suggest that the inner gatehouse proper lay west of these structures which had been added in front of it sometime in Phase 2 – 4, either as a fully freestanding feature or e.g. just connected to its facade by walls running west from the inner ends of the towers. If so the structure represented by wall [43] would more likely be the chapel range, flanking the gatehouse which would have lain to its south.
- However, at present there is too little evidence for the overall plan of the inner court to do more than advance this hypothesis about the identity of individual structures forming parts of it and it must be quite possible that the structure represented by wall [43] is alternatively part of the inner gatehouse with the whole complex of [17], [18] and [10] representing impressive but stand alone flanking features, whether they included a gateway or not, added to its south side to increase the visual impact of the approach to it, even if it was set north of rather than axially to the inner court. If so some assumptions currently made about the position of the chapel range probably need to be questioned, but, as noted, they rest on only very limited evidence from documentary sources.
- Though the present work therefore represents the first step in understanding the plan of the east side of the inner court, as well as suggesting that one of its structures included cellarage, not known from written sources, it leaves a great many questions about the identity, extent and plan of the buildings here to be answered. Moreover, ascertaining when structures [10] and [17]/[18] were added is problematic as discussed above. If they were constructed when the palace was in royal hands there is no specific evidence from the accounts of the Office of the King's/Queen's Works for such construction work. But, even where they mention what specific construction projects were underway (and after the time of Henry VIII especially they often do not) these are far too unspecific in their identifications of works done, and probably far too selective in what they recorded, for this to be taken as necessarily significant. Therefore, at present, these structures should probably be provisionally regarded as having been erected under Edward VI, Elizabeth I or James I, times when some form of building work is known to have been carried out on the site, but one would wish to have clearer archaeological evidence even for this conclusion.
- Though as yet based on incomplete and inferential evidence, the likelihood though is that the structure represented by wall [43], whatever its identification, saw modifications and even the disuse and infilling of ?cellared parts of it during its lifetime. One might hypothesise that the transition from 'courtier's palace', the at least often full time main residence of figures such as Sir Thomas Lovell and the Earl of Rutland, to an only periodically fairly briefly used royal palace could have been one reason for the infilling of a ?cellar as storage requirements changed, but again further evidence would be required to do more than raise this as an interpretive possibility.
- Demolition material, however, has already suggested something of the nature of the structure represented by wall [43]. If the stonework recovered from its site derived from that building, as seems very likely, it was clearly of sufficiently high status to be provided with multiple stone fireplaces and large stone dressed windows. What from mortar evidence seems mainly to have been Phase 2 – 4 shaped

brick finds (Appendix 3, Nos 3.1 - 18) also suggest architectural elaborations such as concave mouldings, probably below windows, and likely internal brick columns or pilasters.

- One final issue that the present work has raised is the date of the demolition of Elsyng. A combination of (negative) documentary and archaeological evidence from multiple excavations has always suggested that the demolition of the palace occurred c. 1660. However, all of the latter from modern excavations relates to parts of the outer court and the current work has for the first time since the 1960s recovered evidence from areas west of the post palace double Lime tree avenue that crosses the site. Given the circumstances and methodology of the 1960s work (Dearne 2022b) that date cannot at present be entirely confidently applied to the demolition of the inner court of the palace which lay west of this avenue and so could potentially have been left standing for longer without necessarily e.g. compromising the landscape view from Forty Hall.
- Whilst then the material from the moat recovered in the present work continues to be consistent with a c. 1660 demolition date, it should be noted that a handful of sherds – from at most two pottery items – recovered from contexts on the raised platform now potentially could raise questions about whether demolition of some parts of the palace could have been delayed until the later seventeenth or into the eighteenth centuries. The only reliably stratified sherd (Appendix 3, No. 8.12) is of ambiguous identification, while others of Agate Ware (Appendix 3, No. 8.11) might well be intrusive (though they came from demolition deposits), but they must post date c. 1660 and may well be of eighteenth century date. At this juncture then the evidence is not nearly sufficient to revise the assumption that all of the palace was demolished at one time, but future work on the raised platform should be undertaken with this possibility in mind and, in any event, the presence of an unusual item of Agate Ware must raise questions about how the area was being used in the ?eighteenth century.

CONSERVATION AND RESEARCH IMPLICATIONS

- As in almost all work on the site, tree root disturbance of the archaeological resource was found, in this instance particularly illustrated by the complete breaking apart of the most southerly column base of wall [10] and damage to structure [26]. Though the rest of wall [10] and the sections of [17] and [18] within the excavated areas showed very good preservation, it must also be virtually certain that north of Trench 4 the continuation of these features will have been disrupted by the roots of a large tree and in particular are probably being adversely affected by the growth of two sizeable holly bushes, the removal (under archaeological supervision) of which is very strongly to be urged.
- The control of new tree and large bush growth across the whole of the raised platform area must indeed be a priority given the importance of the evidently well preserved remains of major palace structures here. The whole area west of the Lime tree avenue, which has been allowed to become occupied by far more trees than in relatively recent times, should be seen as requiring much more careful management to limit and eventually decrease tree density to protect the archaeological resource and facilitate what archaeological work it would be practical to undertake. For example several young trees coppiced in c. 2009 west of areas excavated in the present work have now been allowed to make significant multi trunked growth and are likely to be directly damaging the site's archaeology.
- In a research context, while the fronting moat is now reasonably well understood and further work on it should be seen as of lower priority at least for a time, the findings of the current work clearly makes desirable further excavation to explore the full plan of and identify the structures on the raised platform. The depth of archaeological deposits and features encountered in Trench 7 emphasises that this may require deeper excavation than that usually undertaken on the site and one option, depending on the practicalities of citing trenches between mature trees, might well be the excavation of larger trench(es) which would allow stepped baulks to be employed to ensure safe working to a depth of more than 1.00 m.
- As to specific excavational priorities, if the holly bushes noted above were removed relatively shallow excavation north of Trench 4 would likely be able to answer significant questions about the nature of structure [17]/[18], clarify its construction date, show its relationship to the structure represented by wall [43], identify whether it represents part of a gateway and therefore how likely it is that the inner gatehouse lay west of it.
- The elucidation of the plan of the structure encountered in Trench 7 would probably be advanced most by significant and probably deeper excavation to the west of that trench, but again shallower excavation to its north (and or south) to further trace wall [43] might fairly rapidly allow a better understanding of its plan to be gained.

- It would also be a considerable advantage if vegetation obscuring a significant area west and north of Trenches 4 – 6 and 7 and north of Trench 7 was strimmed back prior to or coincident with excavation to allow reliable detailed topographic survey of the wider area to be undertaken.

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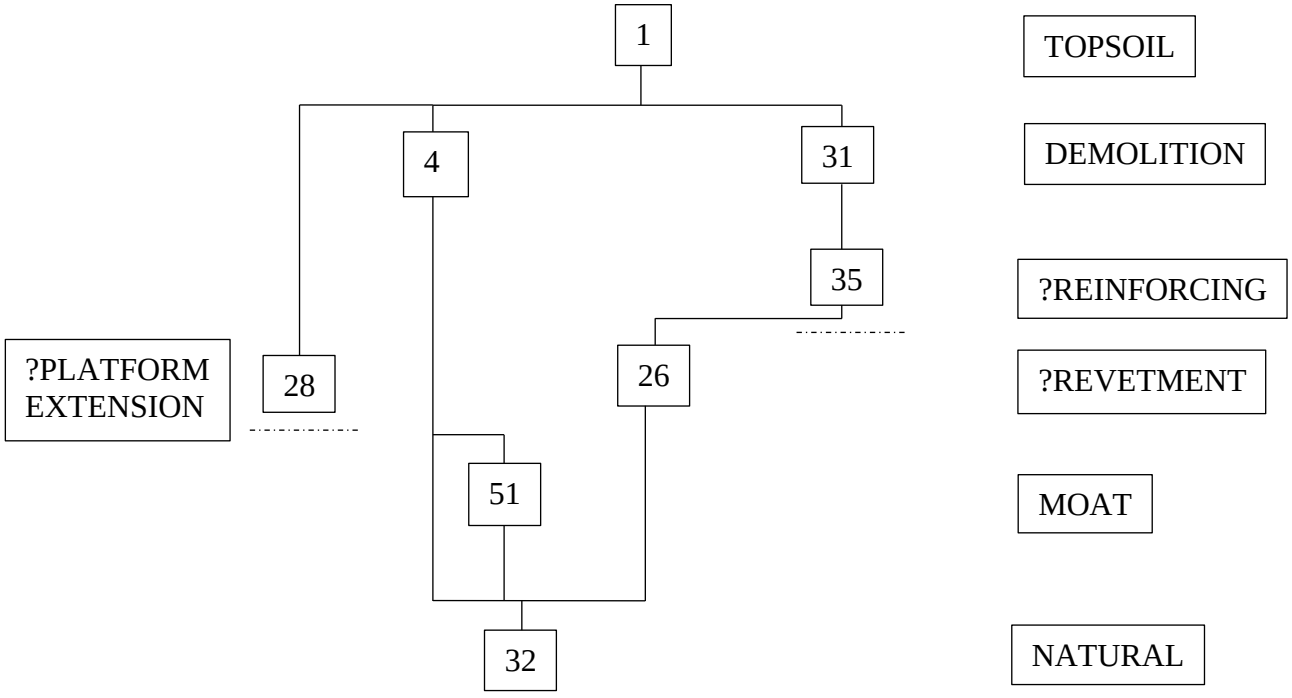
APPENDIX 1: ARCHIVE NOTE

- The archive for FXV23 is held at the London Borough of Enfield Museums Service/EAS archive and includes:
- project design; ancient monument consent letter of grant; inked copies of all plans and sections; context register and original context sheets; section, plan, find and sample registers; photographic image register; digital image archive; site diary; levels register; finds report; this report; and the retained finds and samples.

APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT INDEX AND SITE MATRICES

Context	Type	Description
1	Layer	Topsoil
2	Layer	Demolition material
3	Layer	Levelling
4	Layer/Fill	Demolition material
5	Layer	Topsoil
6	Layer	Within 2
7	Layer	Demolition material
8	Layer	Platform dump
9	Layer	Levelling
10	Feature	Wall
11	Deposit Edge	Of 12
12	Layer	?Platform extension
13	Layer/Fill	Demolition material
13A	?Cut	Uncertain
14	Layer	Demolition material
15	Layer	Demolition material
16	Layer	Surface
17	Feature	Wall
18	Feature	'Turret'
19	Feature	Floor
20	Layer	Surface
21	Layer	Surface
22	Layer	Mortar
23	Layer (Patchy)	Demolition material
24	Layer	?Platform extension
25	Layer	Levelling
26	Feature	?Revetment
27	Layer	Demolition material
28	Layer	?Platform extension
29	Layer	Demolition material
30	Layer	Demolition material
31	Layer	Demolition material
32	Layer	Natural
33	Layer	?Platform extension
34	Layer	Levelling
35	Layer	?Platform stabilisation
36	Layer	Demolition material
37	Cut	Moat
38	Layer	Uncertain
39	Layer	Demolition material
40	Layer	Foundations
41	Layer	Floor Bedding
42	Layer	Surface
43	Feature	Wall
44	Layer/Fill	Of ?cellar
45	Layer	Platform dump
46	Cut	Construction trench
47	Fill	Of 46
48	Cut	Construction trench
49	Cut	Wall removal
50	Layer	Demolition material
51	Cut	Moat
52	Feature	Column/pier
53	Feature	?Packing

TRENCH 1



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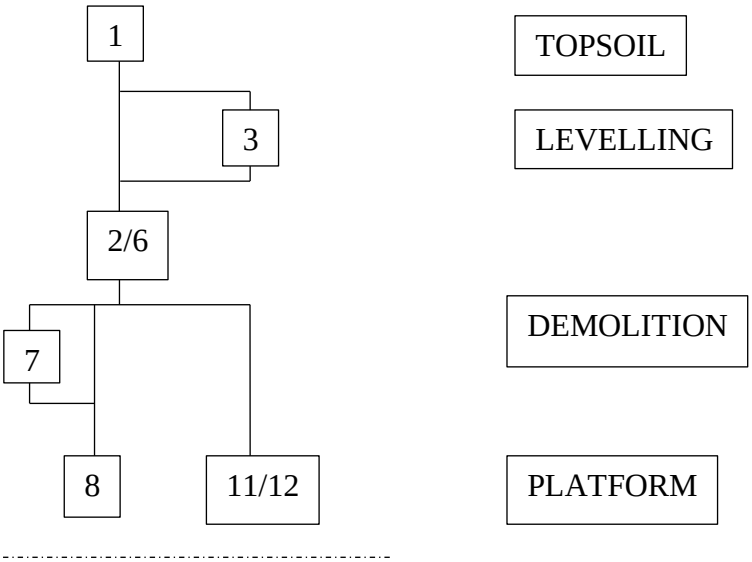

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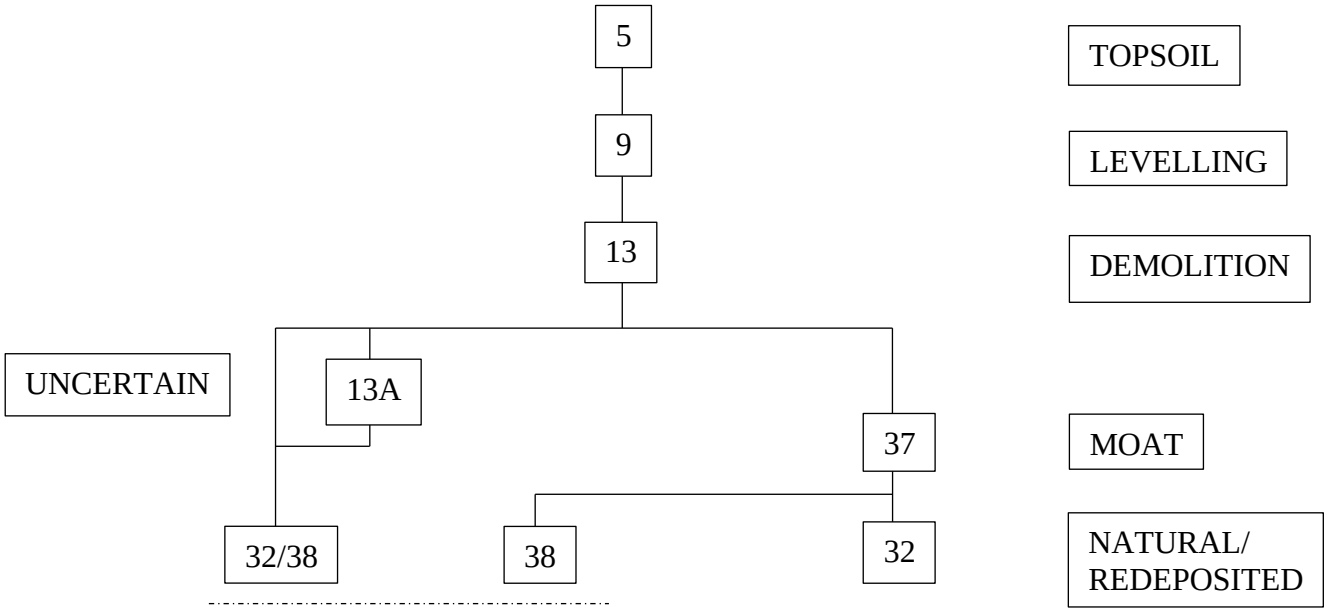
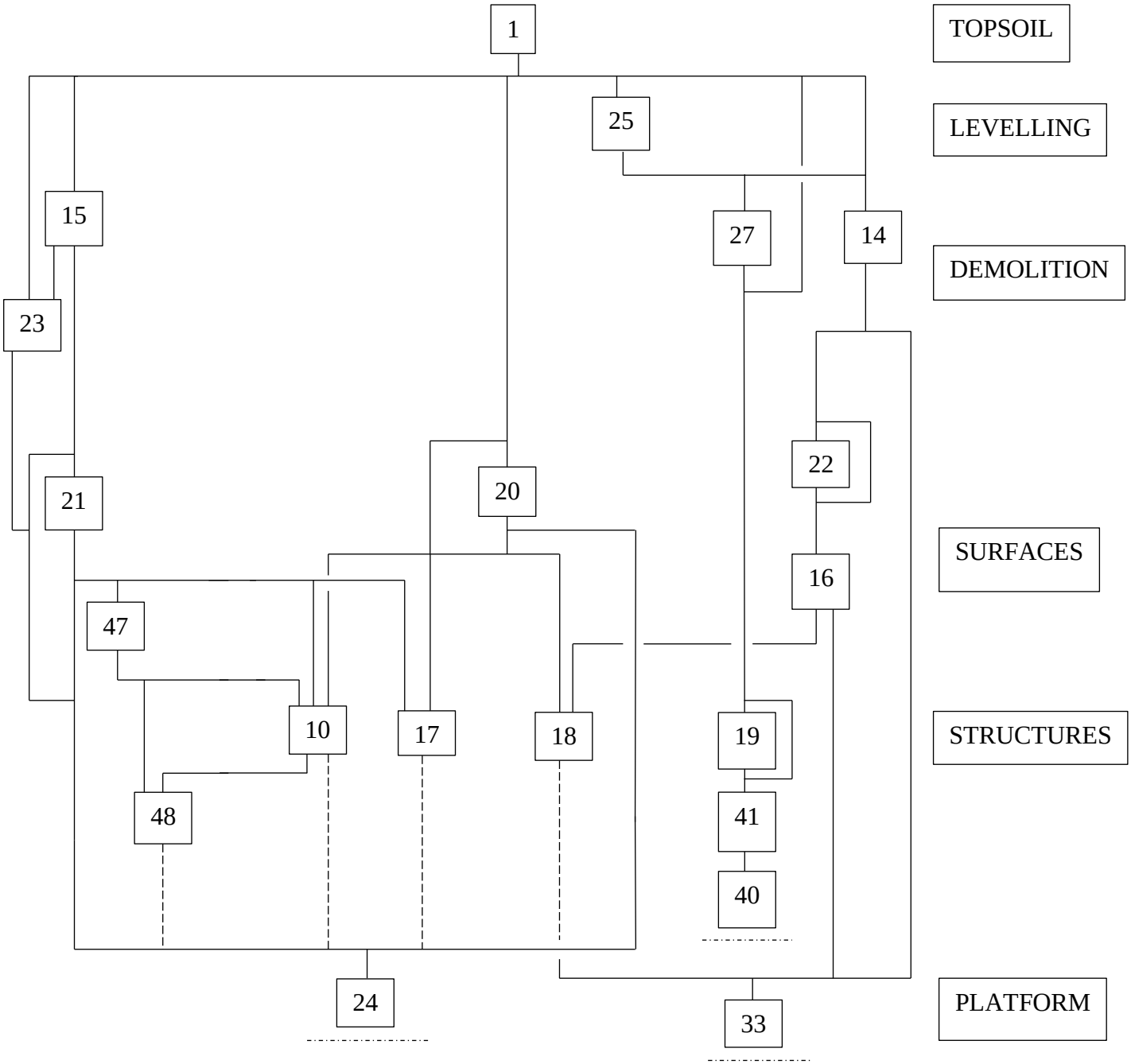


TRENCHES 4 - 6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TOPSOIL
25
LEVELLING
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27
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DEMOLITION
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SURFACES
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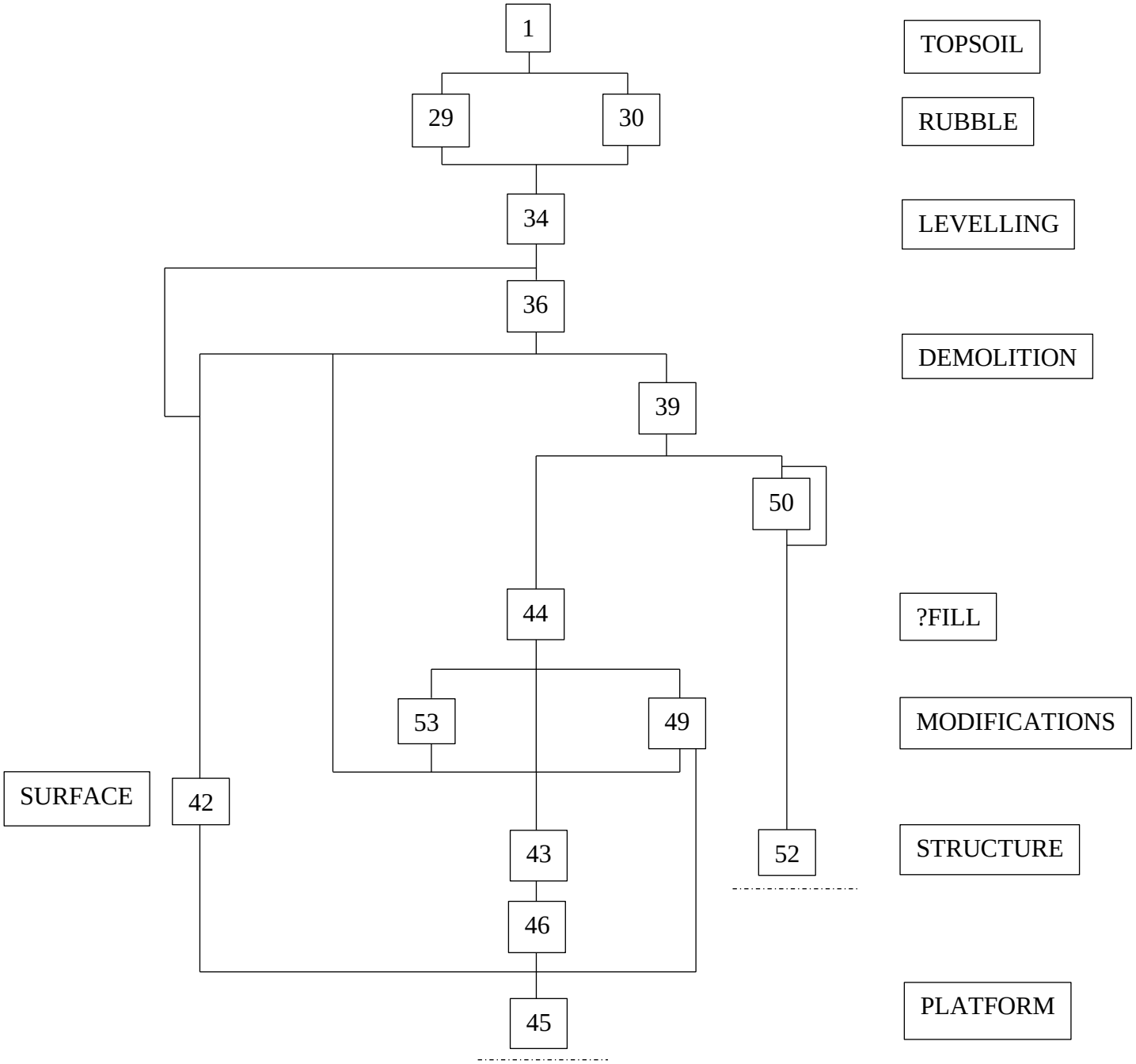
17
18
19
STRUCTURES
48
41
40
24
33
PLATFORM

TRENCH 7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30
RUBBLE
34
LEVELLING
36
DEMOLITION
39
50
44
?FILL
53
49
MODIFICATIONS
SURFACE
42
43
52
STRUCTURE
46
45
PLATFORM

APPENDIX 3: FINDS SUMMARY
(MJD with contributions by Ian K. Jones and Neil Pinchbeck)

- The following summarises the main points of a fuller report available in the site archive. * denotes an item illustrated on Figs 10 - 14 or Pls 10 - 12. Contexts appear at the end of catalogue entries thus: [7], with any small find number.

1 Coin

1.1 AR penny Henry III class 2 or 3 (1248 – 50)
Obv. Bust almost illegible but without sceptre
[h]EN[RICVS] RE[X.....]
Rev. Voided long cross with three pellets in each quadrant
.....]O[.....
Spink 1361 – 1364. Bent, cracked and badly corroded. U/S but almost certainly [4]

2 Building Stone

Edited and Summarised by MJD from reports by Ian K. Jones

Introduction (MJD)

- Overall 67 fragments of stone were recovered from seven contexts, most showing some form of working, and this is by far the largest corpus of architectural stonework to be recovered from Elsyng to date. The vast majority came from the demolition deposits in Trench 7 ([30], [34], [36] and [39]) with a little more material from moat fill [4] and single minor items from [12] and [14]. The majority therefore likely derived from the building represented by wall [43].
- Petrologically the stone was predominantly Greensand/Ragstone with a much smaller number of items in Limestone. Though one or two window elements were present, much of the material appears to have derived from Greensand fireplaces which stylistically likely belong to Phase 1b and some elements of these may have retained traces of the softer yellow mortar believed to be characteristic of that phase. However, there was considerable evidence for attempts at the reshaping of blocks belonging to them, some of which might represent Phase 5a demolition and suggest on site processing of reuseable/resaleable stone, but some at least of which appears more likely to have related to recycling in Phases 2 – 4.
- A full and more detailed catalogue of the material is available in archive, but the following items are worth separate note or are representative of the range of material recovered.

Window and other structural elements

*2.1 Two joining fragments of a hard Greensand, possibly Ragstone, forming part of one of the blocks from the jamb of a window frame (Max. L. 21.20; Max. W. 11.40; Max. Th. 11.30 cm). The side and reveal surfaces are worked to a smooth finish; one original end of the block has a fairly smooth worked surface with a few very faint tool marks from dressing, but is crossed by two large, deep V-shaped grooves made by a narrow chisel; and a surviving area of the rear face is roughly finished with tool marks from a wide chisel. Over half the original width of the block has been broken away removing much of the original moulding including all traces of the window groove or other seating, but the sequence of mouldings is typical of, at this scale, window jambs. A c. 5.00 cm wide flat outer side face leads to the beginning of the reveal with, at a c. 40° angle to it, a 5.00 cm wide shallowly concave moulding, flanked by a 1.30 cm wide flat face which turns outward at 90° for at least 1.20 cm. [4]

*2.2 Fragment of Greensand, possibly part of a window jamb (Max. L. 15.70; Max. W. 5.60; Max. Th. 4.00 cm). Parts of three worked faces survive, but with the back and both ends of the piece roughly broken away. If from a jamb, the sloping inside face, over 5.30 cm, wide, is finished to a high standard, but has been damaged by scattered chisel marks. The narrow (1.98 cm wide) ?front face is damaged but retains tooling marks, as does the also damaged ?outside face, over 4.25 cm wide, which also has part of a scored line near its surviving back edge, presumably as a guide for an intended but failed reshaping. Yellow mortar, especially on the broken back, appears to have adhered in the post deposition environment. [39]

2.3 Two joining fragments of Greensand from a window mullion (Max. L. 11.10; Max. W. 6.50; Max. Th. 7.20 cm). Flat central face worked smooth and broadening from 2.10 to c. 3.00 cm, suggesting the beginning of an outward curve to form a pointed arch at the top of the window. One of the two flanking chamfered faces surviving (Max. W. 3.80 cm), but badly damaged; the other lost and the block split along the edge of the central face with only a small part of its original edge now surviving. [36]

*2.4 Large fragment of cream coloured, fine grained, shelly Jurassic Limestone forming part of either a very large window jamb or a mullion (Max. L. 20.50; Max. W. 20.80; Max. Th. 6.72 cm). Original faces all worked smooth; the back broken away. The 9.19 cm wide central face contains a smooth sided, 1.31 cm wide, 0.92 cm deep window groove with a roughly finished base, but is off centre, being 4.58 cm from the

outside edge and 3.30 cm from the inside edge. The 45° sloping outside face (W. 10.00+ cm) is incomplete. The complete inside face is concave and 5.40 cm across, turning at 90° to give a flat side surviving to a maximum of width of 3.50 cm. Both concave face and adjoining side have traces of whitewash/white paint. The size of the original window indicated, and the quality of the stone, suggests use in a major room in a high status area of the palace. [39]

2.5 Large, irregular fragment of Greensand (Max. L. 18.00; Max. W. 13.5; Max. Th. 11.50 cm). An area the full width of the originally visible surface is chamfered at c. 45°, but heavily abraded as is the flat underside. The badly eroded condition suggests probably from a building exterior. [36]

Fireplace Elements

Engaged half octagonal column jambs

- N.B. For convenience, as there is no evidence to judge from, descriptions assume that the jambs were on the viewer's left.
- Fragments 2.6 – 2.14 all come from fireplace(s) with similar jambs in the form of engaged more or less symmetrical half octagonal columns, though 2.14 clearly comes from a narrower and less symmetrical jamb than the rest. Variations in detailed measurements may suggest that some of 2.6 – 2.13 also came from more than one fireplace. Close dating of the form is not possible, but this simple design of jamb first appears in the twelfth century and in one form or another remained in use for centuries, even though, at least for the grandest fireplaces, it tended to be replaced by flatter forms in the later Middle Ages/early Modern period.

*2.6 End of a Greensand half octagonal jamb block (Max. L. 16.00; Max. W. 17.00; Max. Th. 9.80 cm). Original faces all worked smooth to a good quality finish; one original end surviving with fine toolmarks and small patches of creamy yellow mortar; an unknown thickness of the back of the block has been more roughly chiselled away (? to remove the original mortar) to give a remade surface retaining small spots of white mortar. Central flat face c. 5.00 cm wide with flanking c. 3.70 cm wide angled faces at 45° (but the inter-face angles abraded). To the left of these the outer face survives to a width of 6.50 cm with a slight line of toolmarks and spots of creamy yellow mortar which may mark the junction with the wall the fireplace was set into (and if so the jamb projected 2.40 cm from the wall). To the right of them a short (1.30 cm) inner face then turns at 90° to the right, giving a flat surface surviving for 2.50 cm which is badly burnt with soot filled cracks, beyond which this right hand end of the block (surviving overall for 7.10 cm) is slightly burnt where its surface has broken away along a crack. [36]

2.7 Two joining fragments of a Greensand half octagonal jamb (Max. L. 21.50; Max. W. 16.30; Max. Th. 10.20 cm). Original faces all worked smooth to a good quality finish, though some are burnt; an unknown thickness of the back of the block has been fairly roughly chiselled away (? to remove the original mortar) to give a remade surface, but part of it has broken away; and both ends and the right side are broken away. Central flat face badly damaged/burnt, but probably c. 4.60 cm wide with flanking 4.00 cm wide angled face at 45° to its left and only a fragment of the surface of that to the right surviving. To the left of these the outer face survives to a maximum width of 7.40 cm with a spot of white mortar adhering and a less uniformly coloured and finished surface towards the back, suggesting that the jamb projected 4.00 cm from the junction with the wall it was set into. To the right of them a short (1.05 cm) inner face then turns at 90° to the right, giving a flat, burnt surface surviving for 6.30 cm. [34] and [36]

2.8 End of a Greensand half octagonal jamb block (Max. L. 11.03; Max. W. 11.45; Max. Th. 5.28 cm). Original faces all worked smooth to a good quality finish, but part of the central flat face and the angled face to the right heavily burnt; end surface worked flat and fairly smooth but with a series of short, quite deep diagonal (?keying) tool marks. Much of the right side and other end and back are broken away, but a small area of the back survives with fairly rough chiselling marks and the left side has been rather more carefully chiselled away, removing the outer face and part of the angled face to the left, showing that the block was (or was being) cut down for re-use. Central flat face 3.78 cm wide with flanking angled faces at 45°, that to the left surviving to a width of 2.51 cm, that to the right to a width of 1.08 cm. [30]

2.9 Fragment of a Greensand half octagonal jamb (Max. L. 12.00; Max. W. 10.30; Max. Th. 8.10 cm). Original faces all worked smooth to a good quality finish; an unknown thickness of the back of the block has been fairly roughly chiselled away; and both ends and all of the right side are broken away. Central flat face 4.80 cm wide with flanking angled faces at 45°, that to its left 4.40 cm wide, that to its right 4.00 cm wide. To the left of these the outer face survives to a maximum width of 7.20 cm, but to the right of them the block is broken beyond the short (? 2.00 cm), burnt inner face. [34]

2.10 Fragment of a Greensand half octagonal jamb (Max. L. 11.80; Max. W. 10.20; Max. Th. 9.70 cm). Original faces all worked smooth to a good quality finish, but with later tool damage to the central and right flanking

angled faces and right inner face; the back of the block is broken away as is all of the right side. Central flat face 4.50 cm wide with flanking angled face to its left at 45° and 3.70 cm wide, that to its right 4.00 cm wide, the inter-face angle heavily abraded. To the left of these the outer face survives to a maximum width of 6.30 cm with spots of hard ?white ?mortar adhering, but to the right of them the block is broken beyond the short (1.10 cm) inner face. [36]

2.11 Small fragment of a Greensand half octagonal jamb (Max. L. 8.70; Max. W. 9.40; Max. Th. 4.40 cm). Original faces all worked smooth to a good quality finish, but to a degree burnt. Only part of the central flat face and the flanking angled faces survive. It is possible that this and the following two items came from the same fireplace jamb. [36]

2.12 Corner of a Greensand fireplace jamb (Max. L. 11.20; Max. W. 7.50; Max. Th. 7.80 cm). The outer face is worked smooth to a good quality finish; one end is roughly finished and retains spots of yellowish mortar; the other end, front and back are broken away apart from small fragments of the surfaces of the left hand angled face and back. The outer face was 7.40 cm wide with a line of cream coloured mortar 2.70 cm back from the left hand angled face, suggesting that the jamb projected that far from the wall in which it was set. [36]

2.13 Fragment of a Greensand half octagonal jamb (Max. L. 11.50; Max. W. 11.00; Max. Th. 5.30 cm). Original faces all worked smooth to a good quality finish, though parts of the central flat and right angled faces are burnt; both ends, the right side, all but a fragment of the outer face, part of the left angled face and the back are broken away. Central flat face c. 4.50 cm wide with flanking angled faces to its left and right c. 3.80 cm wide, the inter-face angles heavily abraded but probably at 45°. A small (0.60 cm wide) fragment of the inner face survives to their right. [36]

*2.14 Fragment of a Greensand half octagonal jamb (Max. L. 8.00; Max. W. 8.00; Max. Th. 12.00 cm). The original visible surfaces are of a high quality, but with fine vertical or angled tool marks; both ends, the back and right side are broken away. Central flat face 3.75 cm wide with flanking angled faces at 40°, to its left 2.00 cm wide and to its right 1.50 cm wide. The outer face survives to a width of 10.20 cm and the inner face, meeting the right hand angled face at 40°, is 1.66 cm wide with a trace of the 90° turn to the right surviving. The outer face has numbers of shallow angled grooves and scored lines, presumably made during demolition work. [36]

Complex mouldings suggested as from fireplaces

*2.15 Two joining fragments from the left hand end of a Greensand moulding (Max. L. 14.70; Max. Ht. 11.03; Max. Th. 13.60 cm). The flat top and base have been finely finished with fine and a few coarser horizontal and angled tool marks; the moulded front surface, though damaged, has been worked smooth with no original tool marks visible; the left hand end has been roughly tooled to a reasonable finish; the right hand end and back are broken away. Below the over 11.10 cm wide top face the moulded front face has a 3.58 cm high vertical face above an overall 4.57 cm wide ogee (concavo-convex) moulding leading to a 1.80 cm wide, slightly angled face which separates it from a 3.70 cm wide concave moulding below. The slightly angled face and lower concave moulding have significant traces of white paint, but the top of the front face and convex parts of the upper mouldings are damaged by angled tool marks. Given that most of the rest of the stonework from this context came from fireplaces this may also, and could have formed part of a mantle or overmantel. [36]

*2.16 Small fragment of a Greensand moulding (Max. L. 10.00; Max. Ht. 4.85; Max. Th. 6.34 cm). Original faces all worked smooth to a good quality finish. Flat, 1.95 cm wide face flanked by an incomplete (surviving W. 1.87 cm) shallow concave moulding and a deeper, 3.30 cm wide, one with enough traces of a convex one adjoining to show that it was an ogee (concavo-convex) moulding. [36]

Other suggested fireplace elements

2.17 Two joining fragments of fine grained Limestone (Max. L. 7.53; Max. Ht. 9.80; Max. Th. 8.60 cm) giving the broken off end corner of what may be a reshaped block. Part of one original (?front) face (over 4.66 cm wide) worked smooth to a good quality finish, meeting the beginning (surviving width 0.04 cm) of a very heavily burnt angled face (or chamfer), otherwise removed to create a second face at right angles to the first by fairly rough tooling. The base (or top) of the block is also fairly roughly tool marked, probably from demolition/reworking and the ?back is fairly flat but uneven and may or may not be original. [36]

Fireplace interior lining block fragments

2.18 - 2.37

- These 20 fragments of Greensand blocks from [36] (with one from [34]), only a few of which are listed in detail, show traces of heavy burning on one surface and are most likely the remains of the blocks used to line one or more fireplaces, some at least 7.50 cm thick. Many of them show extensive rough tooling marks

to the underside which may represent the removal of original mortar/trimming prior to reuse with a number suggesting rough reworking into small, easily handleable slabs, though some suggest not all the reworking was successful. The mortar covering the burnt surface of 2.18 appears to confirm at least its reuse in Phase 2 – 4 building work with a few other traces of yellow mortar hinting at an origin for at least some of the blocks in Phase 1 fireplace(s).

2.18 Two joining pieces of hard Greensand forming a rectangular block (Max. L. 20.00; Max. W. 14.70; Max. Th. 7.00 cm). Upper surface worked smooth to a good quality finish, but heavily burnt, burning penetrating to c. 1.20 cm below the surface. Underside roughly tooled with a few specks of white mortar, sides with only a few rough chisel marks including one distinctive claw chisel cut. Much of the burnt surface is covered with a layer of hard white mortar incorporating a few spots of brick dust and a tiny fragment of brick and there are small lumps of white mortar on one long and one short edge. [36]

2.20 Triangular block of Greensand (Max. L. 10.00; Max. W. 7.60; Max. Th. 7.50 cm). Upper surface badly burnt and the whole block laminating horizontally and vertically. One badly damaged original side surviving and underside tooled, but with a 2.00 x 2.00 cm area of original surface remaining, showing the thickness of the block was originally 7.50 cm. [36]

*2.22 Triangular block of Greensand (Max. L. 13.20; Max. W. 8.90; Max. Th. 5.50 cm). Upper surface very smooth, but badly burnt and the back of the block heavily tool marked with a spot of white mortar. Part of one of the original edges of the block surviving, roughly finished with tool marks. A number of straight lines, and two curved ones forming an 'eye', have been scored through the burnt surface. [36]

Fragments of uncertain function

2.38 Greensand fragment (Max. L. 11.60; Max. W. 9.90; Max. Th. 5.30 cm) from the back of a block (possibly a moulding). The probable top is worked smooth to a good quality finish; the back has a reasonably good tool marked finish. One end of the top has a 1.30 cm deep tool marked vertical cut, likely the beginning of an abandoned attempt to reshape the block. [36]

2.39 – 2.53

- These 15 further, mainly irregular, Greensand fragments from [4], [14], [34] and [36] each measured under 10.00 cm in any dimension; some showed traces of one or more worked surfaces, but none were more identifiable.

2.54 Large irregular block of hard, crystalline white Limestone (Max. L. 25.30; Max. W. 21.20; Max. Th. 12.50 cm). Small area of possible working. [12]

2.55 – 2.58

- Of these four other, mainly grey, Limestone fragments, all from [4], none retained worked surfaces, though some were tool marked.

Roofing slate (MJD)

- A number of stratified fragments (up to 11.20 x 7.10 cm and up to 0.95 cm thick) of grey slate, including with nail holes, came from [2], [4], [9] and [15].

<u>3 Bricks</u>

- As well as red bricks there were two examples of yellowish bricks imported from the Low Countries c. 1350 – 1500 (cf. Dearne *et al* 2022, 231ff). One from [4] was over 10.40 cm long, 8.46 cm wide and 3.80 – 4.60 cm thick. A fragment of a second from [2] had a width of 10.30 cm.
- *In situ* red bricks used to achieve angular turns in [18] and the columns forming part of [10] were double cut and rubbed king closers, cut on both sides at the same end (as distinct from the double cut king closers below in Group b)) to produce a symmetrical or asymmetrical brick 'pointed' at that end (as distinct again from Group i) bricks below). There were also numbers of loose brick axe cut and rubbed or moulded red bricks, particularly from [36] and [39]. Some single cut and rubbed king closers from [39] clearly derived from feature [52] and are not further discussed here, but a range of other brick axe cut and rubbed or moulded bricks were present. Several of the forms represented have previously been noted from the site so the classification in Dearne *et al* (2022) 231 is used here for convenience.

Group b) – King Closers

*3.1 – 3.2. Double cut king closers. Single example and part of two courses (Ht. 11.00 cm) of a multi-angular internal column/pilaster. Bricks over 15.00 x 11.00 cm, with thicknesses from 5.52 to ?6.00 cm, cut at an angle of 40° - 50° (? intended to be 45°) at each end on the same side, leaving an uncut face 9.30 – 10.80 cm long. Hard white to buff render on all exposed faces and similar mortar bonding the column fragment together. [39]

3.3 King closer or possibly double cut king closer as above. Brick over 14.00 x 9.00 cm, 5.67 cm thick, cut at 40° to give an 8.10 cm long cut face and possibly cut again at 40° at the end of it, but this face and the uncut one retaining hard white mortar. [36]

3.4 King closer. Brick over 12.00 cm long, W. 12.00, Th. 5.57 cm. Cut at 40°. Traces of hard white mortar. Battered. [36]

3.5 King closer. Brick over 11.90 x 9.00 cm, thickness 5.82 cm, cut at 45°. [4]

Group c) – Plinth Bricks

3.6 Plinth brick. Brick over 10.00 x 8.00, thickness over 5.60 cm, with cut 20° chamfer 1.40 cm high. Retaining much hard white mortar. [39]

Group e) – Concave bricks

*3.7 ?Window surround king closer brick with concave moulding. Brick (L. over 19.50; W. 11.00; Th. 5.70 cm) with one end of one side cut at 35° and the other end of the same side, beyond a 0.39 cm deep, 1.10 cm wide asymmetrical groove (as Group g) bricks), with part of a concave brick axe cut moulding with a thin hard white render surfacing. The king closer end as far as the groove retains whitewashed hard white/buff mortar, with lesser render traces between the groove and the concave moulding and hard white/buff mortar to uncut faces where surviving. [39]

*3.8 – 3.10 Three similar brick fragments with concave mouldings and probably more fragmentary examples of the preceding. Bricks over 11.00 x 10.50 cm, thicknesses 5.62, 5.67 and 5.64 cm. Side cut to give a concave moulding above a short, cut sloping face probably becoming a slightly rounded moulding and, where preserved, below a flat surface running to traces of a slot. All cut faces with a thin skim of ?red painted hard white mortar/render and similar bonding mortar (Th. 1.40 cm) to uncut surfaces where surviving. [36]

- 3.7 – 3.10 may represent parts of the seating for a window with an external concave moulding below it and an internal chamfered sill.

3.11 Fragment retaining a cut concave side. 5.00 x 6.00 cm fragment, thickness 6.00 cm. [39]

3.12 Ditto, 8.50 x 5.80 cm fragment, thickness 6.00 cm. Hard white mortar to uncut surfaces. [27]

Group f) - Convex (?plinth) bricks or window/door mouldings

*3.13 Fragment (11.00 x 6.00) of a cut convex moulding forming the side of a ?5.16 cm thick (but slightly damaged) brick. Traces of hard white mortar. [39]

Group g) - Window Surround Bricks

*3.14 Brick over 14.00 x 11.00 cm, thickness over 6.38 cm, ?moulded with a wide (3.00 cm), shallow, concave groove along its length with the leading side in front of the groove rounded and leading to a steeply back sloping face. Retaining hard buff coloured mortar in places. [39]

3.15 Brick over 11.50 x 6.20 cm, thickness over 3.70 cm, with cut quarter round moulding forming the side and in front of a c. 0.46 cm deep, 0.80 cm wide groove (as Dearne *et al* 2022, Fig. 49g) with a trace of hard white mortar in it. [13]

Group i) – Pointed Bricks

*3.16 ?Pointed brick (L. over 12.70; W. 11.70; Th. 6.00 cm) with the (incomplete) end of one face cut to give two adjoining 35° chamfers meeting at a 20° angle half way across the brick. The end of the opposite face may well have been treated in the same way but is too damaged to be sure. One side brick axe trimmed (?to key mortar). ?From a chimney. [U/S] but almost certainly from [13].

- The following are not represented in Dearne *et al* 2022:

*3.17 Fragment (12.00 x 10.50 cm) of a thick (?well over 6.00 cm) brick with a cut flat ?basal face with a curved leading edge and a nearly straight cut ?side which meets a fragment of an ?end face at an angle of about 70°. The top face is badly broken but had been cut into an at least 6.00 cm high segment of a dome. In plan the complete brick may have been a quarter round and might have formed part of the base of a column, though it may well alternatively have matched the cut bricks used to produce the elaborate mouldings on the finials of the early Tudor gatehouse at Bramshott Place, Liphook (Hamps.). [1]

*3.18 Fragment (11.20 x 6.40 x 5.00 cm) of a brick with a cut, divided, convex moulding, with a sloping ?top surface to at least one of the 'lobes' so formed and a flat (if the surface is original) ?base. [36]

4 Roofing Tiles

- A few semi-complete peg tiles were recorded from [39] and had evidently been used in construction work not roofing as they had soft sandy yellow mortar on all faces including filling their peg holes. Their thicknesses were 1.40 – 1.50 cm, one survived to the full length of 25.00 cm and others gave widths of 15.00 cm.

5 Flooring Tiles

*5.1 Lead glazed Penn floor tile fragment. One complete end with three original edges, the longer slightly chamfered (L. 10.23; Surviving W. 5.27; Th. 2.25 cm). Fleur-de-lys and cinquefoils pendant from concentric circles design (Eames 1980 792; Pl. 2834). AD 1350 – 90. [2] SF7

*5.2 Ditto, corner with two original edges, one slightly chamfered, the other with glaze traces (Surviving L. 6.37; Surviving W. 6.05; Th. 2.36 cm). Flower in strapwork with quatrefoils design (Eames 1980 13725 and 13636; Pls 2393 and 2389). AD 1350 – 90. [4] SF2

5.3 Ditto, fragment with part of one edge (Surviving Dimensions 5.12 x 4.77; Th. 1.98 cm). Probable hind quarters of a deer from opposed stags above rabbits in enbattled and plain rings design (Eames 1980 13546 and 11510; Pl. 1933) as Dearne 2022a, Appendix 3, No. 5.1. AD 1350 - 90. [4] SF3

*5.4 TGW floor tile fragment (6.80 x 4.90; Th. 1.24+ cm). Buff fabric. Dark blue, green and orange brown decoration on white ground. Probably the same pattern as Dearne *et al* 2022, 236f, Pl. 65, a triangular tile with tulips emerging from between the lobes of fleur-de-lys, and if so showing the motifs above the fleur-de-lys were dark blue ?flowers not ox heads. [1] SF9

*5.5 Ditto (4.00 x 3.30; Th. 1.47+ cm). Buff fabric. Uncertain design in dark blue, yellow and brown on white ground. [35] SF10

*5.6 Ditto (2.70 x 2.10; Th. 0.96+ cm). Yellowish fabric. ?Flower in dark blue and orange on greyish white ground. [1]

- Fifteen fragments of undecorated flooring tile/brick also came from [1], [2], [13], [24], [36], [39] and [U/S]. One corner ([39]) of either a tile or fired clay flag was 16.00 x 7.20 cm and distinctly thinned from 4.50 cm thick to 3.30 cm so may have been a second and had clearly been used as construction rubble as it had hard white mortar adhering to all surfaces including original vertical faces and broken surfaces. Mortar adhering to the broken surfaces of a second, 3.69 cm thick, edge fragment ([36]) suggested the same.
- The most complete tile was an end or side (L. 18.50; Th. 3.15; surviving W. 5.50 cm) of a dark brown glazed example with thick hard white mortar deposits to its base and vertical sides from [36]. The only slipped tile was a corner fragment (Th. 2.37 cm) from [1] with green glaze over white slip and much glaze drip to its vertical sides, one of which also showed scars from adherence to other items in the kiln. However, another corner ([13]) of a 3.55 cm thick tile with one slightly chamfered side also retained some green glaze; and one (Th. 3.70 cm) with basally chamfered sides ([24]) had clear to patchy green glaze to parts of its sides.
- Three edge fragments ([13]) from a 3.85 cm thick tile had traces of black glaze and sometimes runs of clear/brown glaze to the basally slightly shamfered sides with hard white mortar on one. A corner fragment ([2]) of a 4.20 cm thick tile with a vertical and a slightly chamfered sides retained dark brown glaze; and another ([1]) from a 3.60 cm thick tile had vertical sides and well preserved tan brown glaze. Other fragments only retained spots of glaze, usually to the edges.

6 Other CBM/Render

- [39] produced a few fragments of fired clay 'sheet' (Th. 0.49 cm) with one oxidised and one reduced surfaces and traces of hard white mortar. The thickness of hard white mortar render, including still adhering to bricks, from [39], ranged from 0.123 to 0.228 cm.

7 Structural and Possibly Structural Metalwork and Building Fittings

- A majority of the iron finds were not further classifiable nails and nail shanks, virtually all corroded and many very heavily concreated. Most had or appeared to have square sectioned shanks and broadly (sub) square heads. They included one complete (L. 3.78 cm) with a maximum shank section of 4.50 mm^2 and a sub-square head (1.14 x 1.17 cm); and one similar with a more rounded head.
- Contexts producing nails/nail shanks were [1] (8), [2] (33), [9] (3), [13] (4), [14] (5,), [20] (2), [24] (3), [29] (1), [36] (25), [39] (7), [44] (1) and [U/S] (46).

- Two corroded/concreated curved 'rods' (L. 10.90 and 8.40 cm) from [2] may have been structural fittings if they were not especially long nail shanks, as perhaps was a piece of ?bar (L. 11.70 cm) which was [U/S].
- A [U/S] folded and crushed thick Pb sheet fragment (L. 7.70; W. 2.90; Sheet Th. 0.36 cm) appeared to have the form of a narrow U-shaped channel, though this may just have been fortuitous deformation from scrapping.

8 Window Glass and Glazing Fittings

Window Glass

- Window glass was a relatively common find, but mainly only in sherds under 2.00 cm^2 and more often chips. It was generally degraded with black/iridescent gold coloured surfaces and thickness were generally around 2.50 – 2.80 mm. Sherds came from [1] (1 + chips), [5] (1), [9] (7), [13] (26 + chips), [15] (1), [21] (1+ chip), [36] (29 + chips) and [39] (4 + chips).
- A 4.30 x 3.80 cm sherd, 2.50 mm thick, from [9] retained one grozzed edge, but only [36] produced larger quarrel fragments. Here seven sherds up to 6.10 x 4.90 cm (Th. 2.20 mm) retained one or more grozzed or original pane edges and one part quarrel (over 7.00 x 7.00 cm and 2.60 mm thick) was present.

Glazing Fittings

- There were a few generally small (longest 15.10 cm) Pb came fragments, all but one crushed and or twisted so that no close identifications or measurements were possible; pieces came from [13] (2) and [36] (2). The exception was an 8.70 cm long contorted, unreeded, unmilled (Egan (2005, 351ff) type B) fragment from [36] (overall W. 5.80; overall Th. 4.90 mm; web W. 2.90 mm; web depth 2.56 mm).

9 Internal Furnishing Items

*9.1 Ae stud (Di. 2.50; Shank L. 0.93 cm). Circular, hollow, domed stud with a bent, tapering, square sectioned shank. More likely from e.g. an item of furniture than a belt. [U/S]

- There were also five very small Fe nails or tacks with square sectioned shanks and square to oval heads (L. 2.10 - 2.20 and c. 2.80 - 3.00 cm) from [9], [13] and [39] which might more likely have been from e.g. furniture rather than other woodwork.

10 Items of Personal/Clothing Adornment or Fasteners etc

*10.1 Ae purse bar (L. 6.89; Ht. 2.78; Max. Th. 0.87 cm). Cast rectangular sectioned belt attachment bar (L. 5.44 cm) with mushroom headed end knops and an integral, plain, rectangular spacer block, from the base of which protrudes a circular sectioned (Di. 0.40 cm), still functional, pivot bar. The pivot bar passes through a larger (1.56 x 1.25; Th. 0.80 cm), basally chamfered, plain, rectangular block, central to a longer cast, rectangular sectioned purse suspension bar with larger, more conical end knops. The pivot is secured under the block by a fairly crudely made, irregularly facetted, 0.30 cm thick rove retaining deep file marks. Williams (2018) class H3 (= Ward Perkins (1940) Class B8). 1440 – 1600. [36] SF17

*10.2 Glass bangle fragments (3; longest 2.58 cm). Three fragments from a 0.78 cm diameter circular sectioned glass bangle of estimated internal diameter c. 10.00 cm. Relatively poorly preserved, but appearing to have a clear glass (?*cristallo*) core overlain with a (now at least) crizzled amber or possibly gold in glass layer and then a thin coperta of *cristallo* with a finely wrythen (twisted rope effect) surface. ?Venetian or *façon de Venise*. [13] SF13

*10.3 Ae mount (Di. 1.46; Th. 0.66 cm). Slightly domed with a central dimple and engraved and punched probable rose design. Presumably soldered on so possibly from e.g. armour. Recovered embedded in a block of hard buff, sandy mortar with some fairly large white limestone inclusions. [39] SF20

*10.4 Fe oval, double looped ?shoe buckle (L. 3.10; W. 1.82 cm). Probably flat backed, ?plano-convex sectioned loop, flexed in profile and with integral axis bar with possible trace of ?looped on pin. Heavily corroded/concreated. ? c. AD 1350 – 1600/1650. [36] SF18

- There were three lace chape (aglet) fragments from [24], one probably complete and 4.00 cm long. All where identifiable were of type 2 (tapering with edges turned in on each other). Type 2 chapes are dated by Oakley (1979) to the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, though they appear to have become more common than other types from the late sixteenth century (e.g. Strong 2004, 401).

11 Sewing Items

*11.1 Ae thimble, crushed (Ht. 2.18; W. as crushed 2.90 cm). Domed (closed) form. Seven lines of ?hand punched holes. Not closely dateable. [4]

12 Horse Furniture

*12.1 Fe rectangular ??horse harness ?buckle (L. 3.84; W. 4.22; Loop Th. c. 0.60 cm). Loop section uncertain. Probably retaining part of a folded over ?belt plate (or with a piece of Fe sheet corroded to one end). Very heavily corroded/concreated. ?C14th – C17th. [13] SF8

13 Weapons

- Six Pb musket/pistol balls were present. Three were probable moulding failures (one from [44] (Di. 1.47 cm) with two flattened areas, one deeply striated and a mould seam; one from [39] (Di. 1.00 cm) with a mould seam and unremoved sprue; and one [U/S] with a mould seam and ragged hole). But a second from [39] (Di. 1.19 cm) and a [U/S] item (Di. 1.20 cm) had probably been fired, as they had single flattened areas, the latter incorporating a deep groove, while another [U/S] item (Di. 1.10 cm) appeared to be entirely undamaged.

14 Miscellaneous

14.1 Fe square ?plate (4.60 x 4.60; Th. c. 0.20 cm). Very heavily corroded/concreated and unidentifiable. [25]

14.2 Pb ?finial (Ht. 1.00; Di. 1.60 cm). A flat based cone with vertical gadrooning. [U/S]

- There were also three white stone (probably limestone) spheres or balls from [2] (spherical, Di. 2.50 cm; sub-spherical, Di. 2.30 – 2.80 cm) and [1] (spherical, Di. 1.85 cm). None showed obvious working but, even if not deliberately created, they might have been selected for use e.g. in pastimes such as table skittles.
- [13] also produced a probably trimmed quill fragment.

15 Metalworking Residues and Fuels

- Metalworking was exclusively represented by Pb solidified splashes and sheet offcuts. The largest (6.00 x 9.00 cm) solidified mass was SF19 from [36]. Other splashes came from [36] (5), [39] (2) and [U/S] (11). Offcuts came from [9] (1, L. c. 7.00 cm), [36] (1, coiled 'ribbon' W. 2.53 mm, Th. 0.38 mm) and [39] (2).
- Roundwood charcoal (to 2.40 cm diameter) was noted from e.g. [14]. There were also several fairly large coal fragments from [1] and especially [24] which produced eight pieces up to 4.00 x 2.50 x 2.20 cm; smaller fragments came from [9] (1), [13] (1) and [15] (4).

16 Vessel Glass

*16.1 Complete rim, neck and upper body, plain globular flask (Ht. 4.70; Rim Di. 3.00 cm). Top of globular body with short vertical neck and everted rim. Blue green potash glass with flaking gold coloured iridescent surfaces. Cf Wilmott (2001) 79, Form 20.1. Medieval to at least mid C17th. [9] SF4

*16.2 Complete base and probably matching body (4, 2 join), square case bottle (10.50 x 9.70 cm). Slightly pushed in base with pointel mark and rounded corners. Blue green potash glass with flaking gold coloured iridescent surfaces. Cf Wilmott (2001) 87, Form 25.1. Late C16th – C17th. [13] inc. SF12

16.3 Stem and base of bowl, goblet. Clear glass. Stem and bowl forms uncertain. [9] SF5

16.4 Base, goblet. Edge of base folded under to form tubular foot ring. Slightly cloudy clear glass with some elongated bubbles. [4]

16.5 Chip, goblet. Ditto. Clear glass. [25]

16.6 – 16.7 Body, ?goblet. Probable bowl fragments, one clear, one slightly frosted glass. [1]

- There were also a number of less identifiable body sherds and chips of vessel glass including three small sherds from [13] from one or more very thin walled (0.73 mm) vessel(s) in opaque white glass.

17 Clay Tobacco Pipes

*17.1 Bowl. Atkinson and Oswald (1969) type 4/5 (c. 1610 - 40). [1] SF1

- Part bowls from [13] and [39] were too incomplete to identify. Stem fragments came from: [1] (7), [9] (3), [13] (7) and [15] (1).

18 Pottery

(MJD with decorated Frechen Bartmann ware by MJD and Ian K. Jones)

- Only 188 sherds over 1 x 1 cm were recovered which, given the area excavated, is a low figure compared to other excavations on the site. Moreover a high proportion of them came from a relatively small area of moat fill [13] (and even there represented only a relatively small number of mostly FREC and BORD vessels). The scarcity of pottery in demolition deposits in Trench 7 is especially notable as most other demolition material deposits produce significant amounts of pottery. This may well reflect functional differences across the site, with outer court and moat deposits, which have been those encountered before 2023, deriving from clearance of service buildings whereas Trench 7 (and what demolition deposits there were in Trenches 4 – 6) represented demolition of high status accommodation and structures other than buildings.

- Otherwise the profile of the majority of the corpus was similar to that from earlier excavations, but less dominated by **London Area Early Post Medieval Red Earthenware** (PMRE/PMR) and **London Area Post Medieval Red Earthenware** (PMR).[3] Few PMRE/PMR sherds were present and this is likely to reflect an absence here of the large flagons, which generally account for a high proportion of PMRE/PMR on the site. PMR vessels were a little more common, but largely restricted to moat fill [13] and included large kitchen bowls/panchions and one food preparation (pipkin) vessel. There was also a little **Post-Medieval Slipped Redware** (PMSR; c. 1480 – 1650) and one possible **London Area Early Post Medieval Fine Red Ware** (PMFR; 1580 – 1700) vessel.
- **Surrey/Hampshire Border Ware** (BORD; c. 1550 – 1700) vessels, also common components of corpora from the Elsyng site, were present, though only two vessels were well represented, a mid C17th or later pipkin from the moat fill and an uncertain form from [24].
- Numbers of **Frechen Bartmann Ware** (FREC; imported c. 1550 – 1700) liquid storage/serving vessels (with one in **Post Medieval Black Glazed ('Metropolitan') Ware** (PMBL; Post c. 1580)) were, as usual in Elsyng groups, fairly well represented. Overwhelmingly (though not exclusively) from the moat fill, the multiple FREC vessels mostly appeared to be beardman jugs, including substantial sections of at least one vessel, but there were also one or two drinking jugs and the one well represented PMBL vessel, also from the moat fill, was a drinking mug.
- There was also a light scatter of **Tin Glazed Earthenware** (TGW (Delft); Mainly post c. 1613) sherds with forms identified, again from moat fill [13], being a ?bowl and a probable salt.
- A small but notable component of the corpus, exclusively from trenches cut on the raised platform and quite likely all deriving from the dump creating it, comprised 10, usually small, sherds of **South Hertfordshire Greyware** (SHER; c. 1170 – 1350), including a rim and a body sherd with a thumbed cordon, together with one possibly of **London Type Ware** (LOND; 1080 – 1350) (and one or two of **Coarse Border Ware** (CBW; 1270 – 1500)). They add to the growing evidence for site activity predating the presumed fifteenth century inception of the palace.
- Other fabrics represented by only a few sherds were **Late Medieval/Transitional Sandy Redware** (LMSR; AD 1480 – 1600), **Surrey/Hampshire Red Border Ware** (RBOR; 1580 – 1800), **Westerwald Stoneware** (WEST; 1590 – 1900) and two unidentified greyware sherds.
- However, the most surprising finds were five sherds from a disk (rather than vessel) in **Agate Ware** (AGAT; commercially 1730 – 1780) and a sherd of an unidentified salt glazed stoneware vessel from [36] which might have the potential to question the date of the demolition of some structures on the site and which are discussed below.
- The following are worth separate note:

*18.1 Rim, bowl/dish. SHER. Blackmore and Pearce (2010) Class B and cf. Fig. 89 No. 1077. Probably late C12th – first half of C13th. [24]

*18.2 Rim/neck/body (7, join) plus matching body (3), matching handle (1) and matching body (7 and chips) with multiple joins, jug. Rim with two grooves above cordon. Neck with Type III (cf. e.g. Blackmore 2015, 120) beardman face with crudely rendered hair (continued only down the left side of the face), poorly modelled bulging eyes, 'crown'-like eyebrows above a prominent groove, a long narrow nose with two blobs for nostrils, a ladder-like moustache, a groove for the mouth and a beard of three lobes with two dots between them. A partial medallion almost certainly from the same vessel shows a quartered armorial shield with a ?lion rampant or guardant dexter in the lower right quartering with traces of another (poorly moulded over the dividing bar) in the upper right. Mottled tan glaze ext. in some areas becoming grey; glossy pinky tan surface int.

The bulbous eyes with simple eyebrows plus the long, thin nose with globular blobs for nostrils are generally matched by Green's (1989, 132) e.g. Nos 1 and 4 on 'single ladder' moustache and mouth type faces from the *Batavia* wreck, though here the form verges on Green's 'curved' type; and the treatment

[3] As outlined in Dearne *et al* (2022, 263) in terms of fabric late sixteenth/seventeenth century PMRE and PMR cannot usually be differentiated (pers. comm. Jacqui Pearce) and at this date at least the separation between PMR and PMRE is therefore at best only a reflection of the evolving kiln technology and to a degree consistency of glazing in use at a given production centre at a given time. It therefore seems potentially misleading to try and differentiate PMRE (usually given a terminal date of c. 1600) from PMR (usually dated c. 1580 – 1900) at least on the Elsyng Palace site as much of the 'PMRE' may represent redwares produced well into the seventeenth century, but just at centres not yet at this date producing the more consistently oxidised and glazed products one might term 'PMR'. All London Area Redwares characterisable as 'PMRE' from the site may then be better listed as PMRE/PMR and be dated very broadly to the later sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, not to before c. 1600.

of the eyebrows with a distinct line below is hard to parallel on material either from the *Batavia* (1629) or *Avondster* (1659; Muthucumarana *et al* (n. d.)) wrecks. ?Early/mid seventeenth century. For a possibly similar medallion see also Dearne *et al* (2022) 277, No. 5.9.54. [13] inc. SF15

*18.3 Rim and neck, jug. Rim with two wide and two narrow (sunken) cordons below it. Neck with part of a Type III (cf. e.g. Blackmore 2015, 120) beardman face with crudely rendered hair (continued and better rendered down both sides of the face), poorly modelled eyes, a single line below the eyebrows which are more poorly modelled but similar to those on the preceding and a long narrow nose with two blobs for nostrils. Mottled dark brown glaze ext.; matt tan surface int. As the last. [13] SF14

*18.4 Body (3, join), jug. Part of a medallion with traces of a crown above a rectangular panel flanked by wavy lines. The panel is divided by a horizontal 'ladder' divider into i) an upper panel holding a five pointed half star with dots between the rays within a semi-circular 'ladder' divider which leaves the panel corners which are occupied by fleur-de-lys; and ii) a partial lower panel divided by two curved converging 'ladder' dividers into three smaller panels, the surviving two with three pointed quarter stars with pellets between the rays. Mottled mid brown glaze ext.; matt pinky buff surface int. No parallel has been noted for the design. [13] inc. SF11

18.5 Rim/neck/handle, jug. FREC. Rim with a groove between two sunken cordons flanked by two larger ones. Neck with top of a beardman face with reasonably well moulded hair. Rod handle luted on just below rim. Mottled dark brown glaze ext.; matt dark brown surface int. [13]

*18.6 Rim/body/base (36 + chips, many joins), pipkin. BORDG. Approximately half of the rim and upper wall with non joining sections of the lower wall and base. Slightly thickened and rounded out turned rim, prominent ext. lid seating flange slightly upturned with quarter round edge; and (too fragmentary to illustrate) (probably just) mid body lightly ribbed above heavy base. Green, lower down becoming clear, glaze int.; green and one dark brown glaze drips ext. on flange. Light grey burning ext. to some areas of body. ?Mid C17th or later. [13]

Rim (1 + chip) and probably matching body (2 + chip), open ?drinking form or ??porringer. BORDG. Rim Di. c. 10 cm. Rounded, slightly thickened rim above slightly incurved wall with light ribbing applied on the wheel. Good green glaze int. and ext. at least to upper wall. Too fragmentary to illustrate. [24] (sondage D)

*18.7 Rim (1), bowl. PMR. Horizontal lid seated rim to rounded bowl. Good very dark brown glaze int. and to edge of rim; reduced or heavily burnt ext. [13]

Body/handle (1), large two handled bowl. PMR. Very dark brown glaze int. and ext., but only on body facing side of handle. As Dearne *et al* (2002) 280 No. 60.3. [13]

Base (1) and body (2), deep flared single handled bowl. PMR. Pad base (ext. Di. 14 cm) and flaring wall. Dark brown glaze int. As Davey and Walker (2009) 139 No. 392 – 3. [13]

Base (1 + 2 chips), ?tripod pipkin. PMR. Small (c. 6.00 cm Di.) base with leg scar. Internally with a flattened and so thickened discoidal area of the wall above the leg. Very dark brown to black glaze int.; reduced/very heavily burnt ext. with glaze splashes and spots. [13]

Body (1), panchion. PMR. Single ext. flange coincident with int. profile step. Brown glaze int. Perhaps similar to Dearne 2012b ii, 74 and iii Fig. 56, PMR2 from the Forty Hall midden of c. 1650 – 1700/1708. [13]

Rim (1), large bowl/panchion. PMSR. Heavy, out turned bead rim. Grey c. and part s., orange ext. s. and part rim. White slip int. and on to rim with olive glaze fired yellow on top of rim. [13]

*18.8 Rim (2) and body(2) all join, barrel shaped mug. PMBL. Rim Di. 8.00 cm. Plain upright neck and rim above barrelled body with riling just below their meeting. Good black glaze int. and ext. Cf. Davey and Walker (2009) 47. Probably after c. 1650. [13]

*18.9 Body (1), ?bowl. TGW. Buff f. Int. ?leaf in dark blue and light green on white glaze; ext. white glaze. [13] SF6

*18.10 Edge (2) and body (6), mostly join, base of ?salt. TGW. Yellowish f. White glaze int. and ext. Flat circular base, thickening towards a presumed central pedestal. Ring of finger depressions on upper surface (and corresponding raised points on lower) separated from a slightly upturned, thickened, rounded edge by a broad, shallow groove on the upper face. [13]

*18.11 Edge (3, 2 join) and body (2), large disc (Di. 26.00; Th. 0.56 cm). AGAT. A flat stoneware disc with a quarter round edge, smoothed upper surface/edge and slightly rougher back. White, ?dark brown and red (at surface appearing brown to black fired) clays kneaded together, all surfaces with a thin clear glaze. Joining rim sherds from [15] and [24] with other sherds from [1]

Though most agate ware production belongs to the second quarter of the C18th and later, John Dwight was experimenting with it as early as the 1670s in Fulham (e.g. Green 1999, 127; Erickson and Hunter

2003) so there must be some doubt as to the date of this item, especially since it appears to be a rolled sheet, perhaps turned on a wheel to form the edge, but not thrown as such.

18.12 Body (a sherd from the base of the wall from [36] and a similar sherd perhaps from a cordoned shoulder from [1]), ?jug. Unidentified Salt-Glazed Stoneware. Hard, fairly rough f. with some rounded quartz to 0.15 mm and black inclusions to 1.10 mm. Partial grey and otherwise light grey (10 YR 7/2) core, light grey (10 YR 7/2) margins. Matt off white (c. 10 YR 8/2) int. s., light tan (c. 10 YR 7/6) towards base becoming fawn (c. 10 YR 6/4) fairly thin salt glaze to ext. s. The fabric colour is lighter than most Rhenish stoneware, though it would otherwise be within the range seen in FREC or possibly KOLS, so it may only be a firing variation, but the possibility that it is a later (??English) product should not be ruled out.

19 Struck Lithic

19.1 Possible scraper (3.00 x 2.80; Th. 0.65 cm). Made on a flake of semi-translucent dark brown flint retaining some cortex with possible very crude retouch to one edge. [36]

20 WWI or WWII Finds by Ian K. Jones

20.1 - 20.2 fired Lea Enfield .303 blank cartridge cases. 1895 mark II. Crimping badly damaged and base heavily corroded. [U/S] and [1]

Numbers of such blank cartridge cases have been recovered in the Elsyng Palace excavations and it is presumed that they were either fired by recruits training at Forty Hall during World War One or they were surviving old stock used by the Home Guard for the same purpose during World War Two.

20.3 Cast steel base of a three inch anti-aircraft shell. [1]

20.4 Part of the copper drive band from a small calibre anti-aircraft shell. [1]

21 The Faunal and Environmental Evidence by Neil Pinchbeck

(edited and with comments on the distribution by context by MJD)

- A total of 24.46 kg of animal bone and dentition, comprising 522 items, was recovered from 17 contexts. The largest corpus by weight was from [24] with 12.40 kg (just over half the total) but the largest by number of items was from [2] with 118 items against 93 for context [24].
- The remainder of the collection was spread across contexts [1] (34 items)[4]; [4] (1); [7] (1); [9] (39); [13] (86); [14] (65); [15] (34); [21] (6); [25] (6); [29] (4); [34] (9); [36] (5); [39] (17); [42] (1); and [44] (3).
- The most numerous species present were domestic sheep/goats (*Ovis aeries/Capra hircus*) with 276 items, followed by domestic cattle (*Bos taurus*) with 179 items. Other mammalian species present were pigs (*Sus scrofa*) with 38 items, rabbits (*Oryctolagus cuniculs*) with 13 items and domestic dogs (*Canis familiaris*) represented by seven items.
- Nine avian items were recovered. Domestic chicken (*Gallus gallus*) and domestic goose (*Anser anser*) were represented by three items each, domestic duck (*Anas platyrhynchos domesticus*) by one item and a cranium with upper mandible (beak) broken off (and a leg bone) from [39] were kindly suggested by Dr. Joanne Cooper at the Natural History Museum Ornithological Unit, to whom photographs and measurements were submitted, to represent *Sturnus vulgaris* (the European starling).
- A comparison of the faunal material recovered from the same general area in 2022 (FXU22) shows a slightly lower fragment count (522 as opposed to 554), but much higher weight (24.462 kg as opposed to 5.968 kg). This is due to a preponderance of large cattle bones in all the major bone-producing contexts and these probably derive from bullocks (male cattle castrated to increase body mass).
- In part this may reflect the variable nature of the moat fill/re-landscaping which constituted most contexts in 2022, often producing little material, and far fewer contexts in the present work, but including two ([9] and [13]) that contained greater quantities of faunal material. However, the other notable faunal corpuses derive from Trench 2 and 4 – 6 demolition deposits ([2], [14] and [15]) and from [24]. Significant quantities of large animal bones have frequently been recovered from demolition deposits on the site so that e.g. midden redeposition may be a factor in the distribution of faunal material. In the case of [24] though whether the material derived from final palace demolition and or may have been dumped during an earlier ?demolition phase is open to question.
- As usual on the site there was a reasonable amount of evidence for the splitting of bones for marrow extraction and a little for dog gnawing.
- Oyster (*Ostrea edulis*) shell valves were moderately common. They were noted from [2], [13], [24], [36], [39] [47], [44] and [45]. The only other mollusca comprised single fragments of cockle (*Ceratoderma*

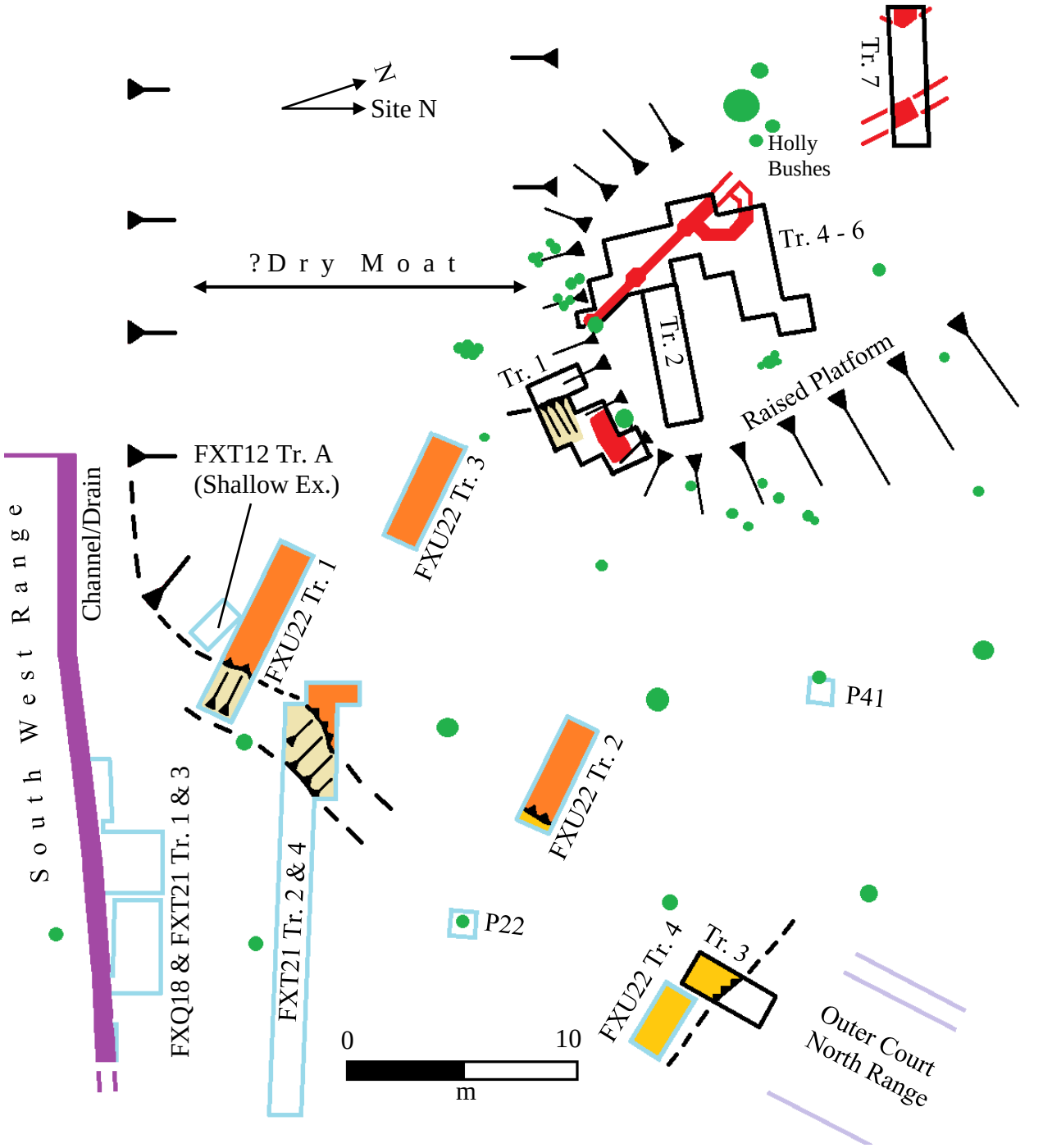
[4] But faunal material was only collected from one exposure of [1], in Trench 4 Sondage D where it appeared likely to derive from palace demolition.

edule) shells from [15], [39] and [47] and a terrestrial gastropod shell of the garden snail (*Helix asperata)* from [9].

OASIS Summary for enfielda1-520054

OASIS ID (UID)	enfielda1-520054
Project Name	Research Excavation at Elsyng Palace
Sitename	Elsyng Palace
Sitecode	FXV23
Project Identifier(s)	Elsyng Palace
Activity type	Research Excavation
Planning Id	
Reason For Investigation	Academic research
Organisation Responsible for work	Enfield Archaeological Society
Project Dates	09-Jul-2023 - 22-Jul-2023
Location	Elsyng Palace NGR : TQ 33800 98910 LL : 51.67303430048021, -0.066434699771976 12 Fig : 533800,198910
Administrative Areas	Country : England County/Local Authority : Enfield Local Authority District : Enfield Parish : Enfield, unparished area
Project Methodology	Hand excavation of seven trenches
Project Results	•The excavation of seven archaeological trenches further defined the previously identified large moat separating the inner from the outer courts of the palace and investigated an artificial raised platform to its west. •The north end of the moat was located and a brick built ?revetment/footbridge abutment to the south side of the platform excavated near the latter's south east corner where a possible shallow dry moat ran west from the moat proper. •Excavation on the platform identified the site of a large, believed to be fifteenth century, structure, recording its probable (and at some later point modified) east facade wall which defined a (?later infilled) ?cellar (with a brick built roof support column) which was sealed by demolition material dumps including architectural stonework. •To the south of this free standing brick walls which may have been post c. 1550 probably screened the inner from the outer courts and featured integral octagonal columns and a projecting pentagonal turret/tower that could have flanked a gateway.
Keywords	Royal Palace - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
Funder	Local society or group Enfield Archaeological Society
HER	Greater London HER - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	Martin Dearne
HER Identifiers	
Archives	

Report generated on: 23 Oct 2023, 12:46



Earlier Trenches

FXV23 Trenches

Deep Moat

Shallower Moat

Slope into Moat

Previously Known Structures

New Structures

Projected Grass Marks

Trees etc

Fig. 1: Trench Location in Relation to Previous Work and Site Topography

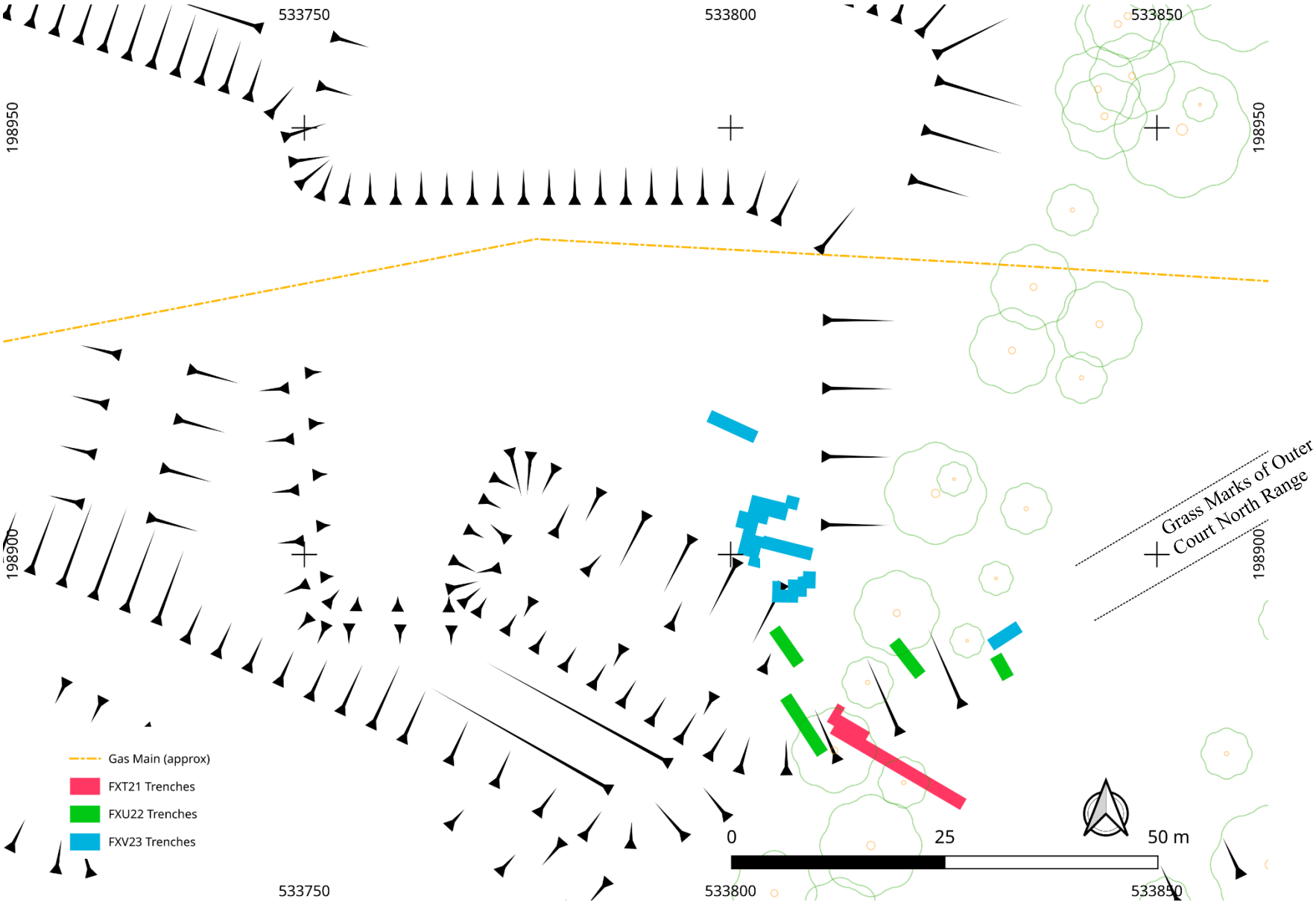


Fig. 2: LiDAR Evidence in Relation to 2021 – 2023 Excavations
(Not All FXT21 Trenches Shown)

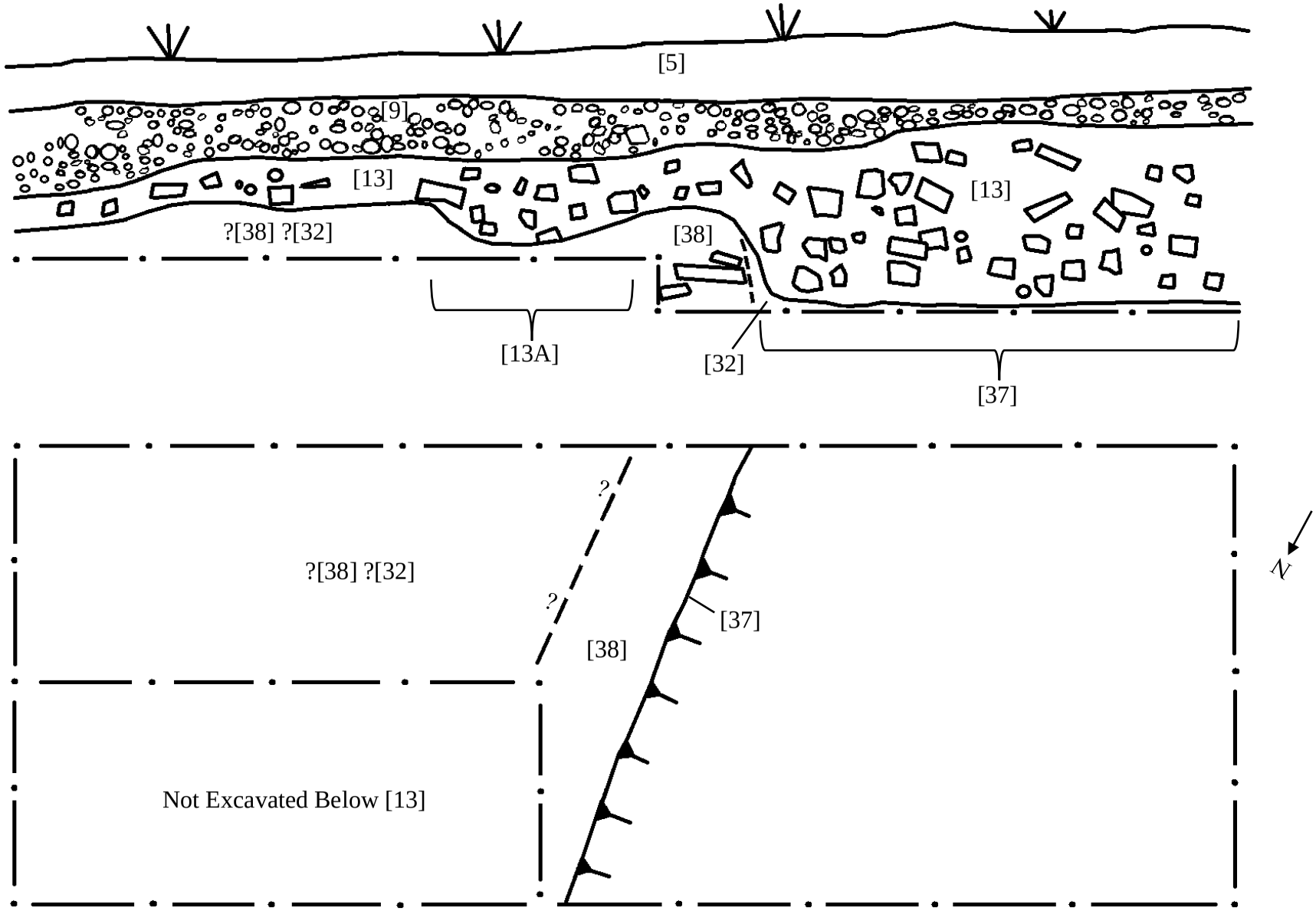


Fig. 3: Trench 3 Plan and North Section (1:20)

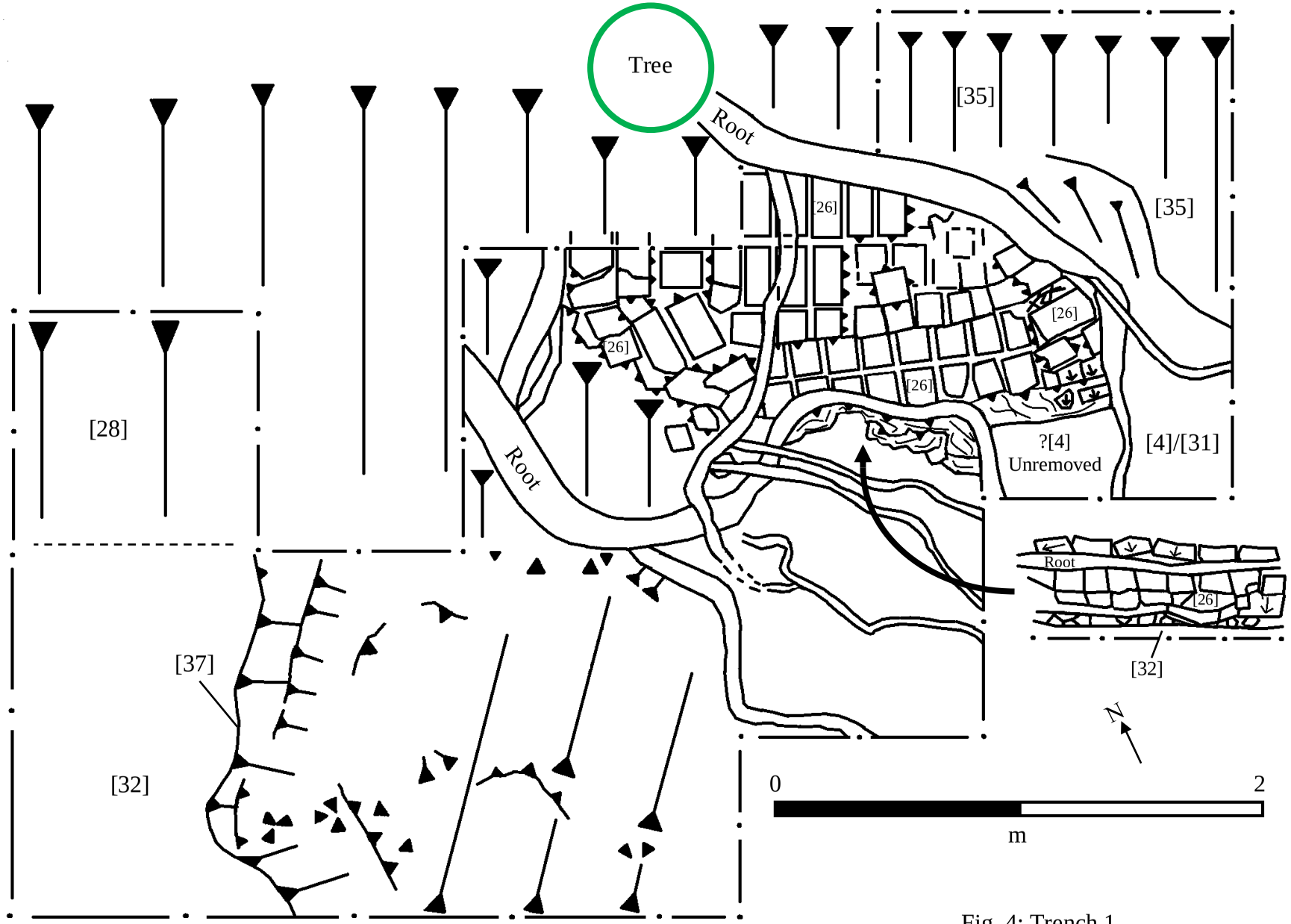


Fig. 4: Trench 1

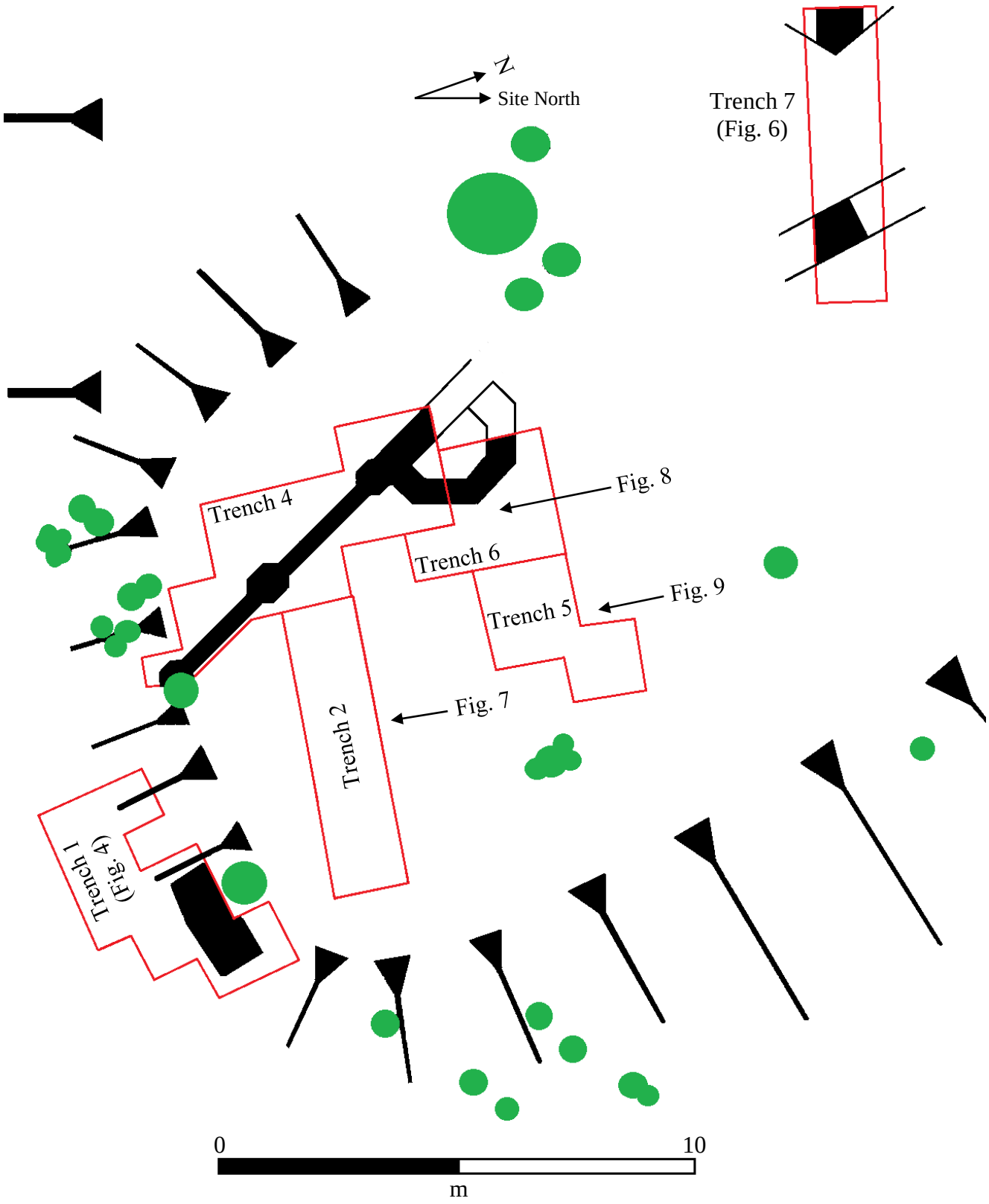


Fig. 5: Trench Locations on and Near the Raised Platform

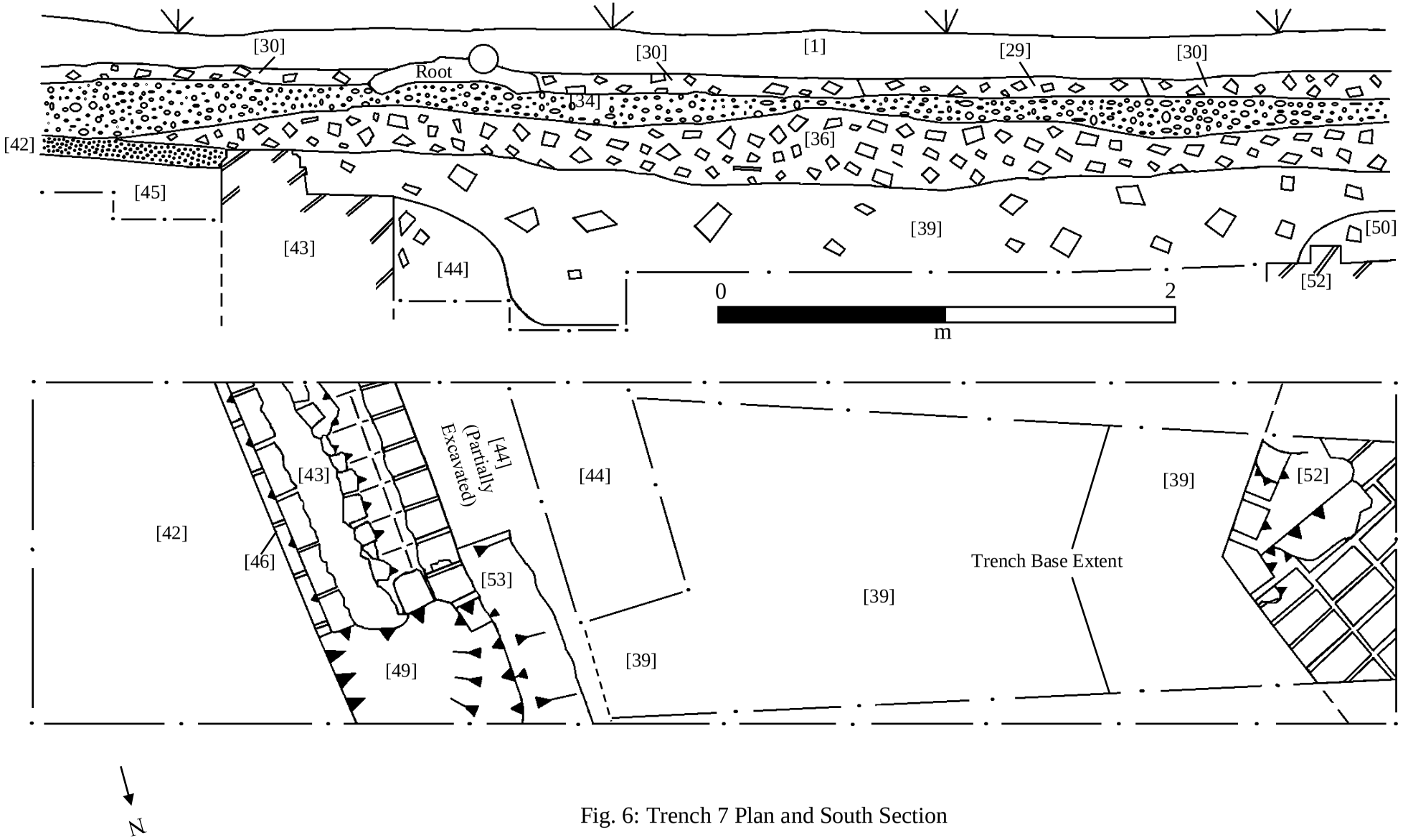


Fig. 6: Trench 7 Plan and South Section

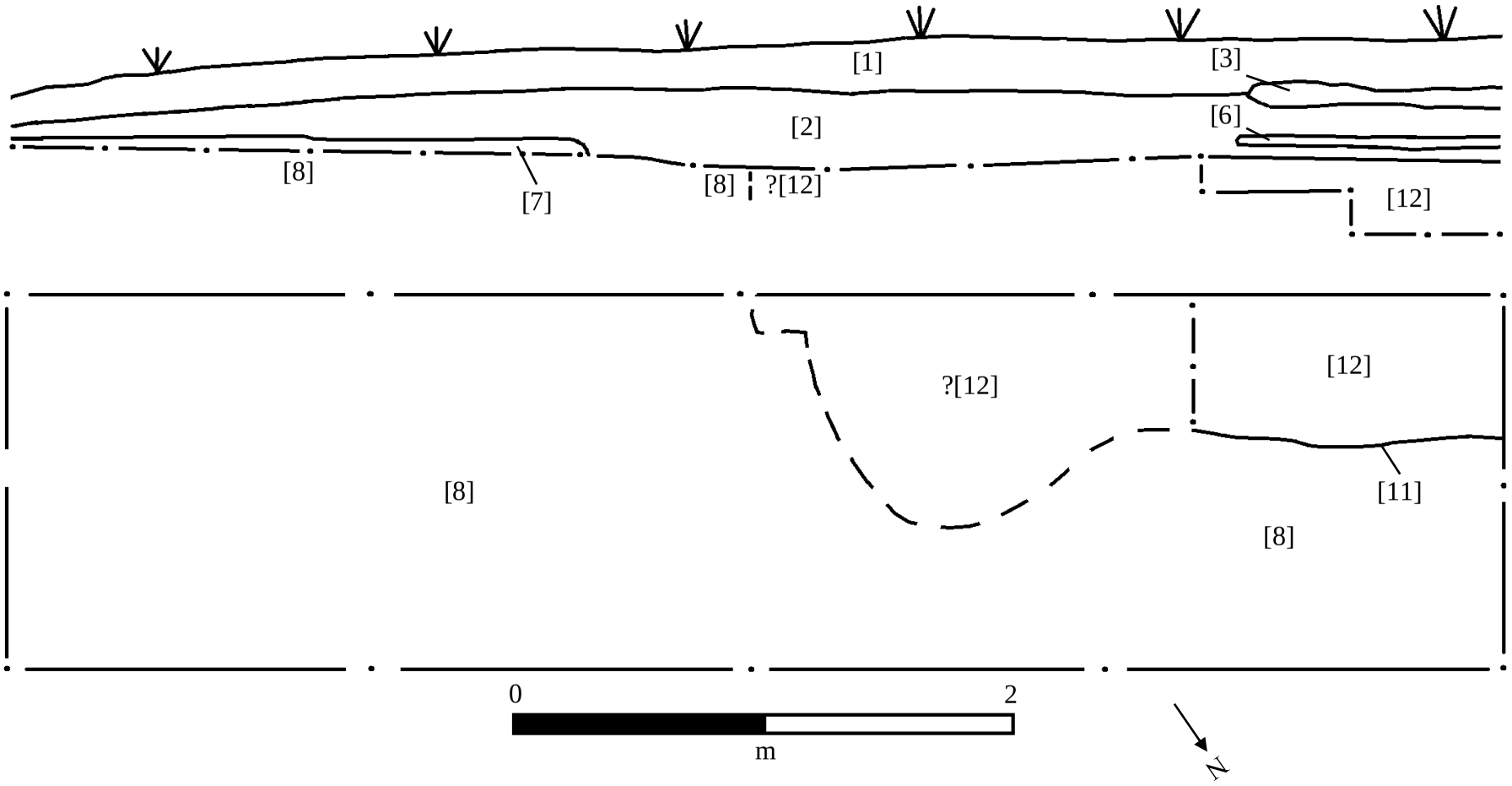


Fig. 7: Trench 2 Plan and South Section

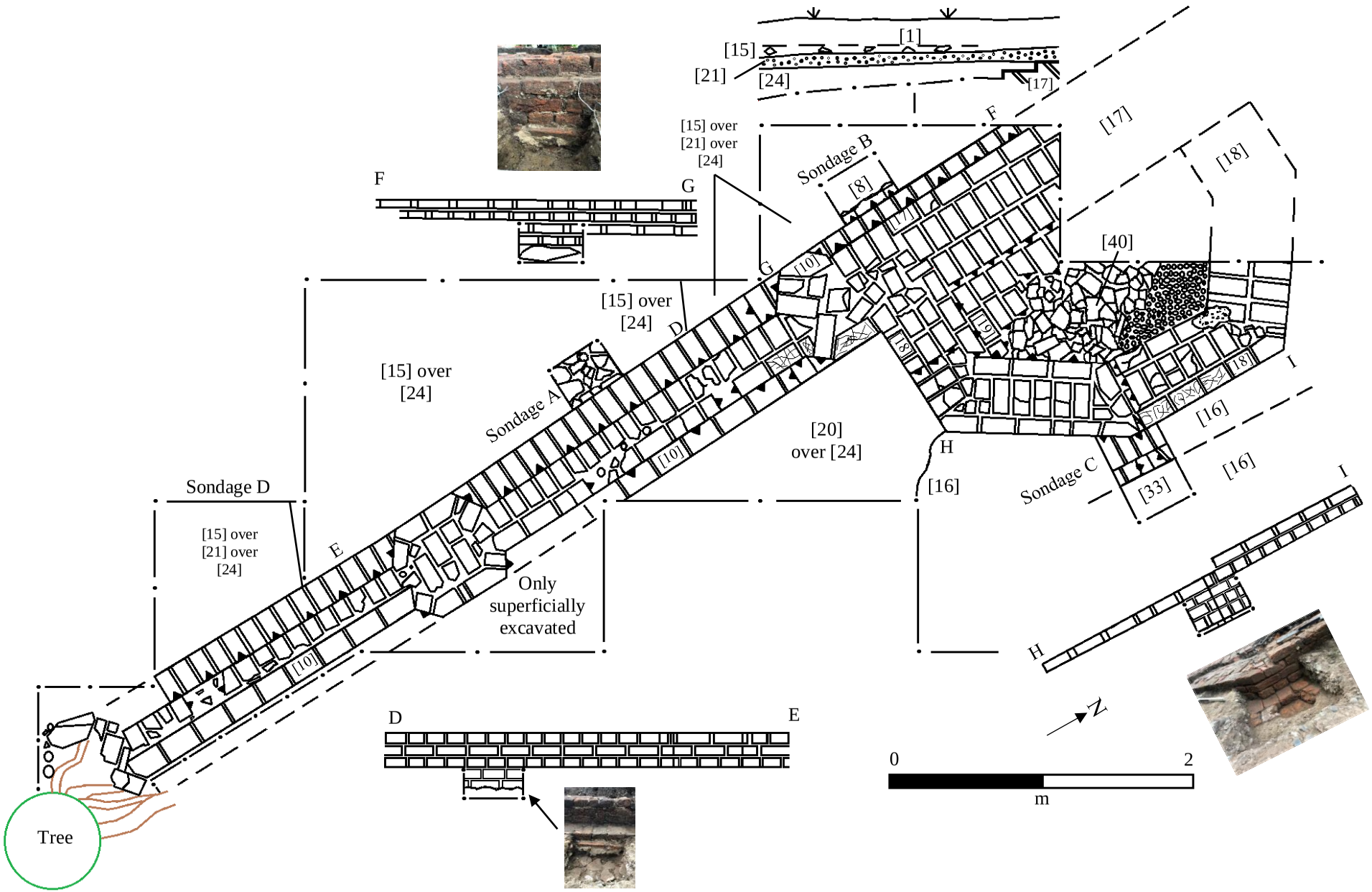


Fig. 8: Trenches 4 and 6 Plan and Elevations of Features [10], [17] and [18]

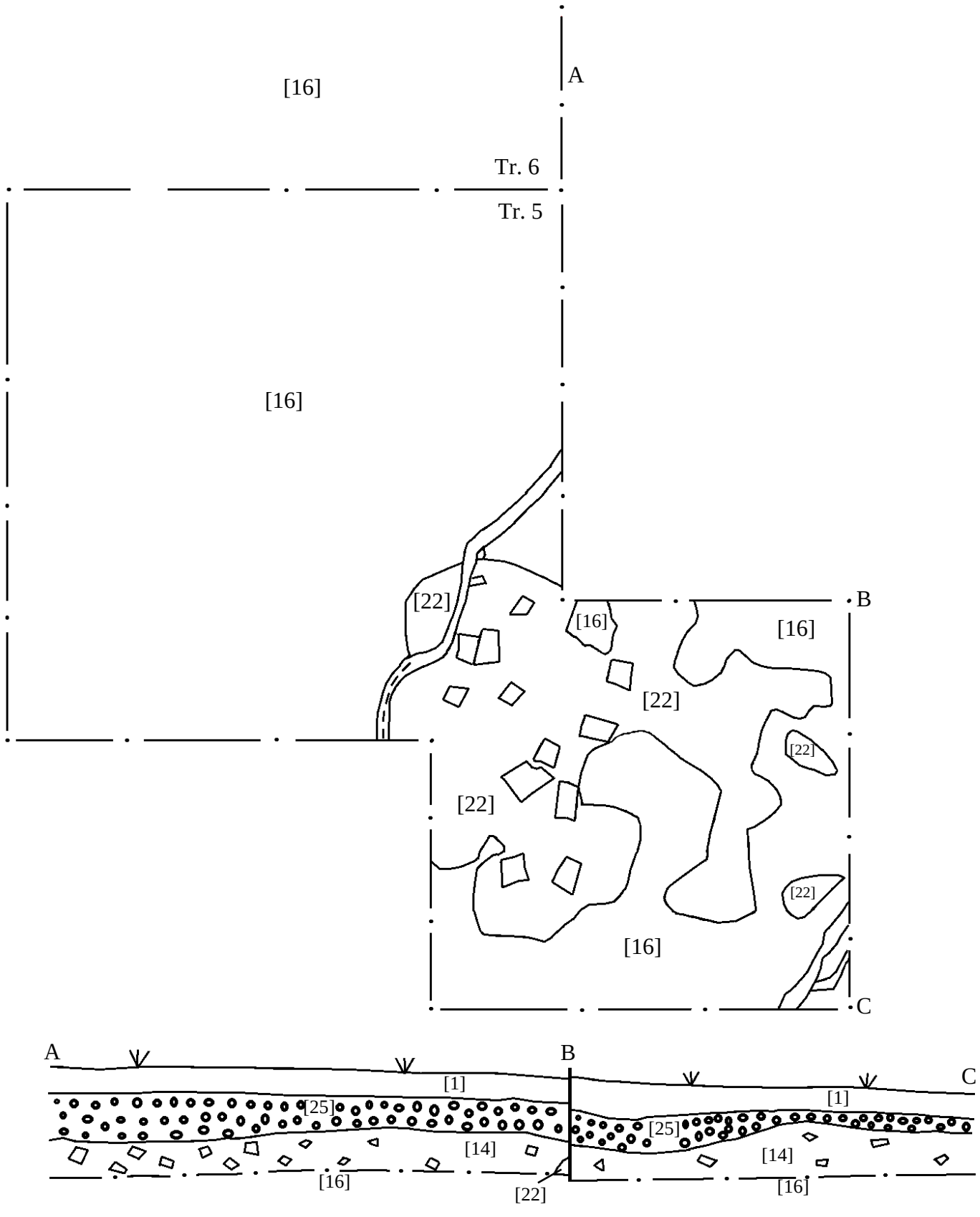
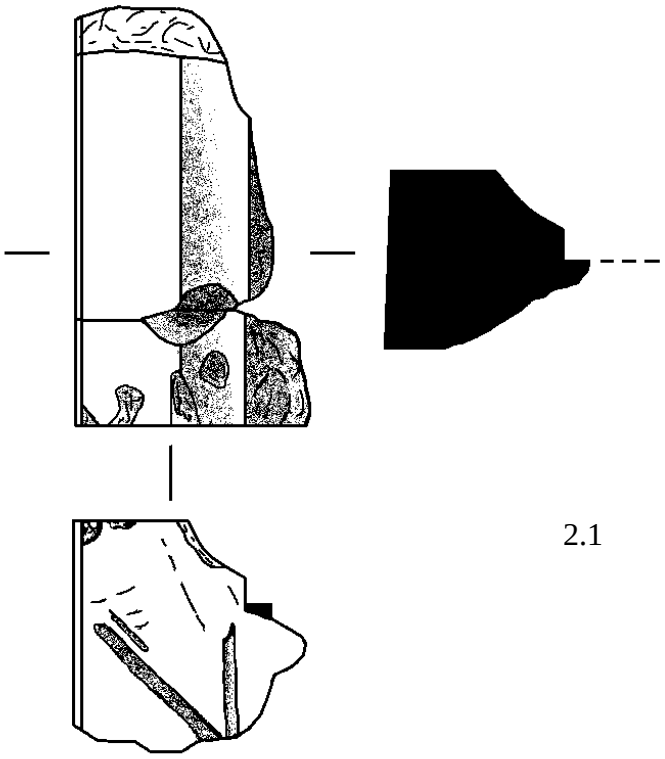


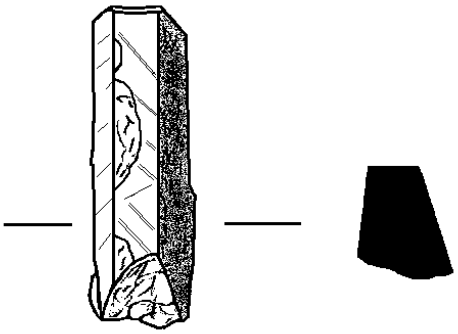
Fig. 9: Trench 5 Plan and Trench 5/6 North Section (1:20)

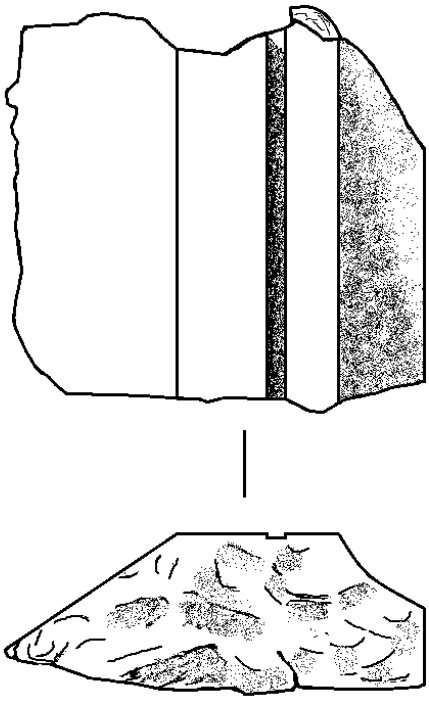


2.1

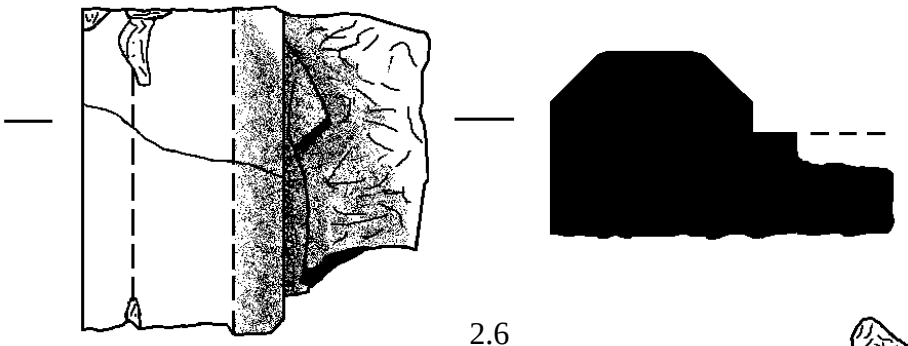
Fig. 10: Worked Stone
(1:4 Where Drawn;
Photos MJD and
John Pinchbeck)

2.2





2.4



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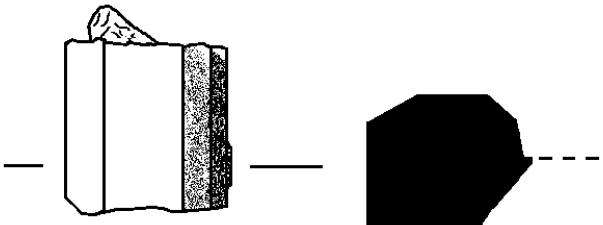
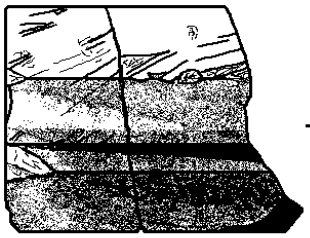
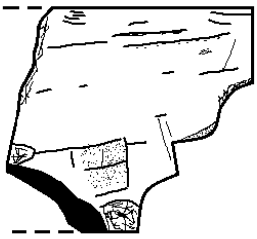


2.14





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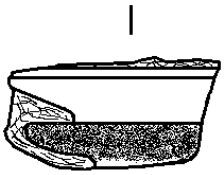


2.16

Fig. 11: Worked Stone (1:4 Where Drawn; Photos MJD and John Pinchbeck)

2.22

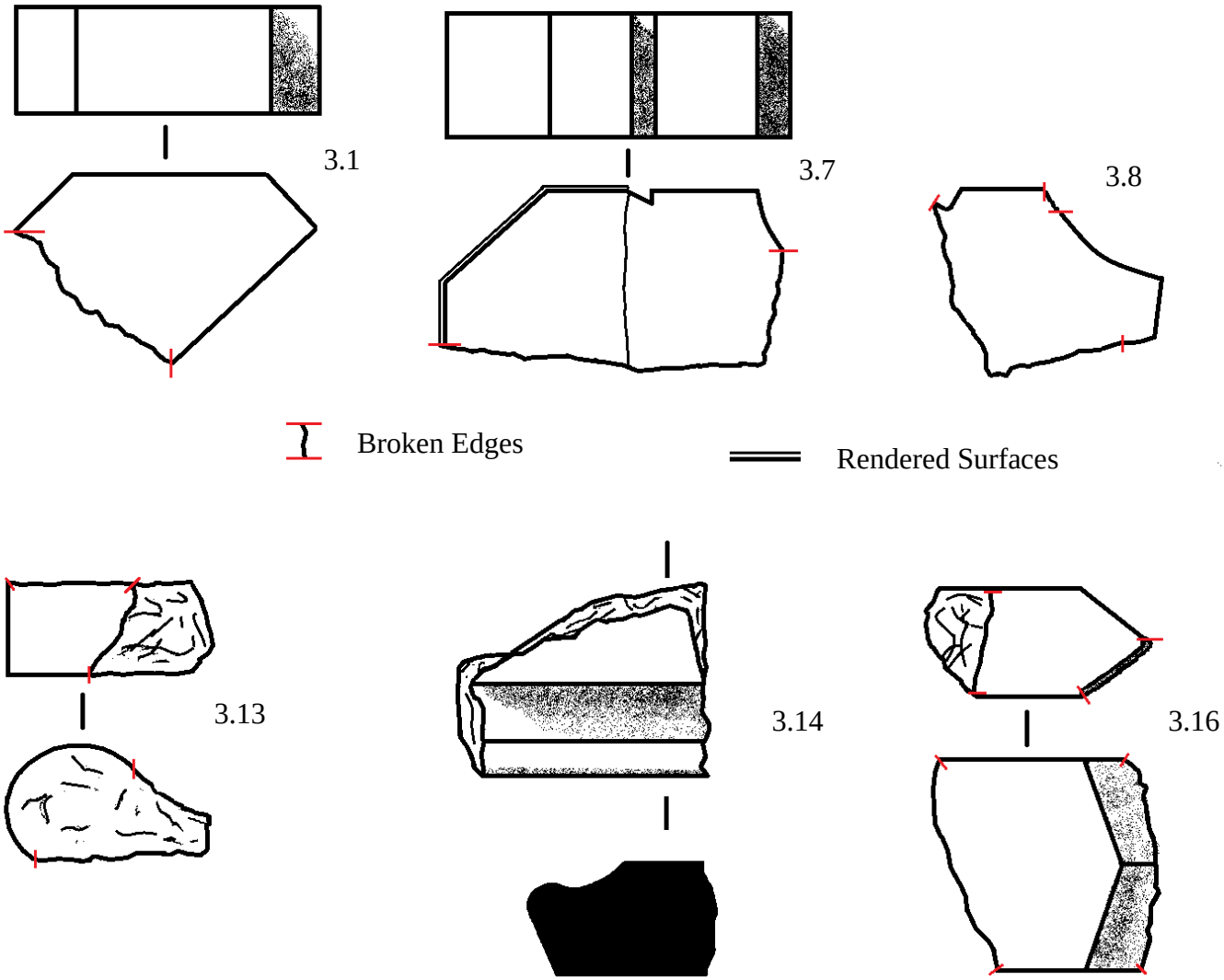
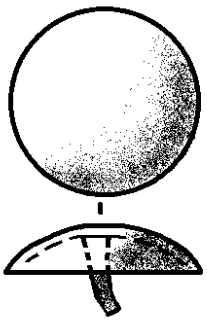
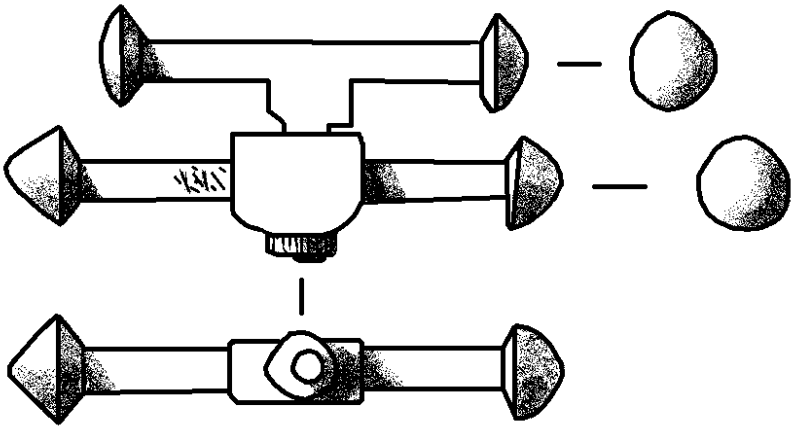


Fig. 12: Shaped Brick (1:4) and Penn Floor Tile Fragments (Not to Scale)



9.1



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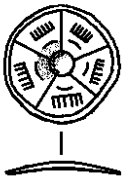

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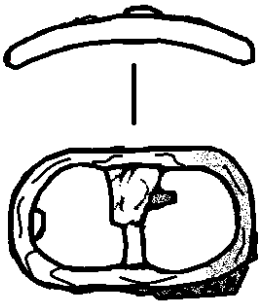

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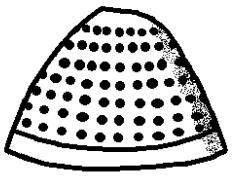
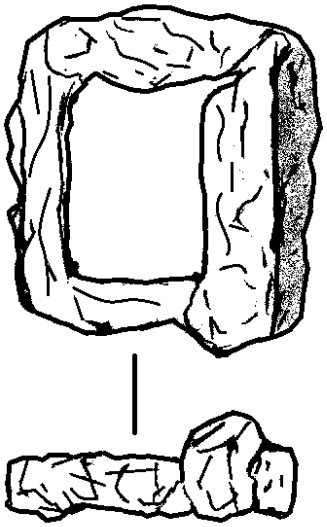
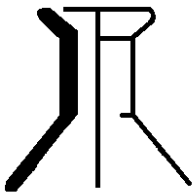


11.1

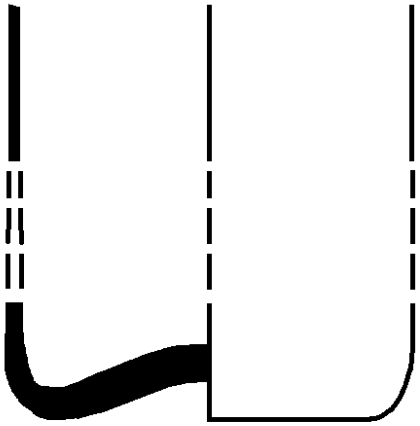


12.1

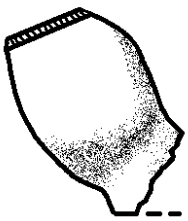


16.1

Fig. 13: Finds (1:1 Except 16.1 and 16.2 Drawn at 1:2; Photo John Pinchbeck)

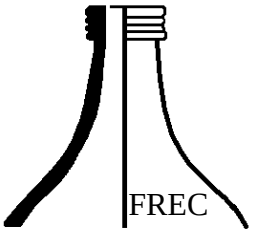


16.2



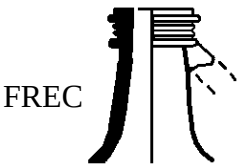
17.1

18.1



18.2

Fig. 14: Pottery (1:4 Where Drawn or TGW; Photos MJD and John Pinchbeck)



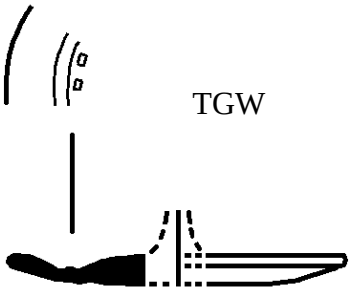
18.3

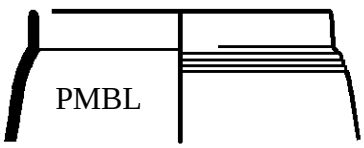
18.4

18.6

18.9

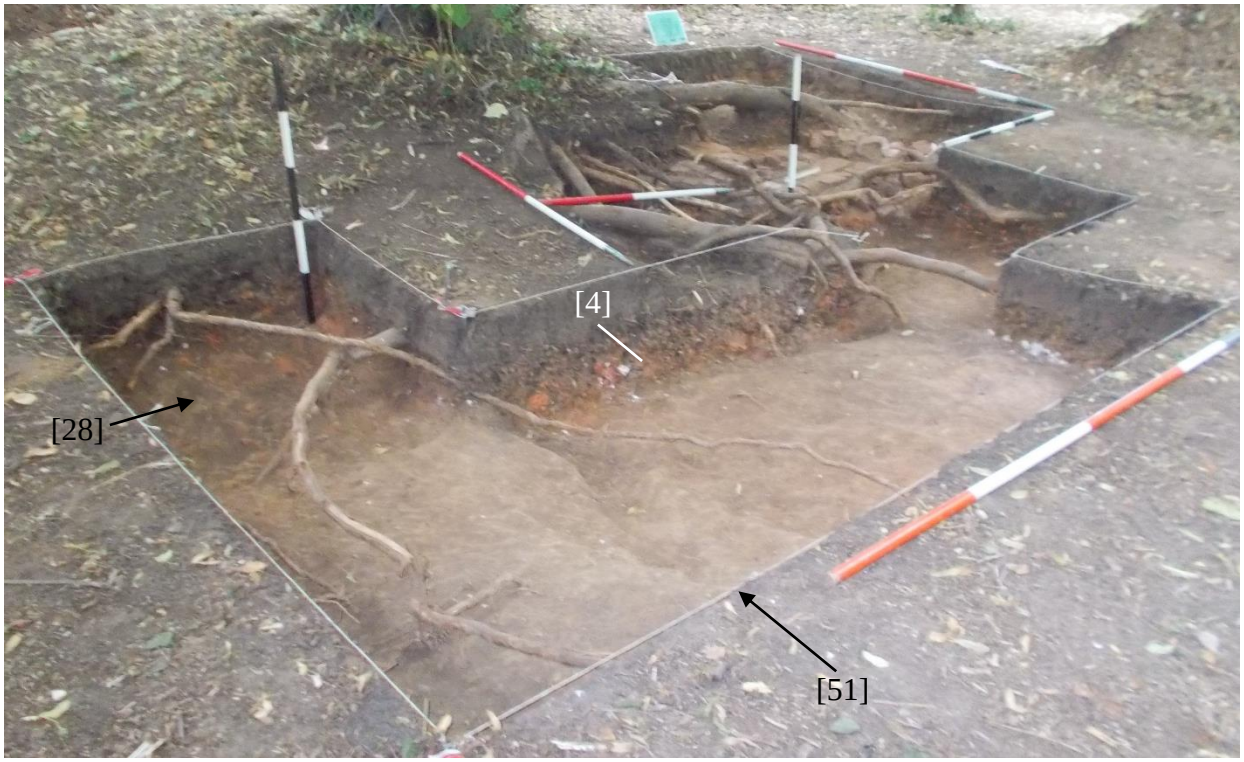
18.7





18.8

18.10



Pl. 1: Trench 1 Looking North East Showing Moat Edge [51] and Fill [4] (Photo MJD)

Pl. 2: Feature [26] Looking South (Photo MJD)

Pl. 3: Wall [43] Looking East with ?Packing [53] in the Foreground (Photo John Pinchbeck)

Pl. 4: Column [52] and Demolition Deposits Looking West (Photo John Pinchbeck)

Pl. 5: Walls [17], [18] and [10] and Floor [19] Looking South (Photo MJD)

Pl. 6: Walls [17], [18] and [10] and Floor [19] Looking North (Photo John Pinchbeck)

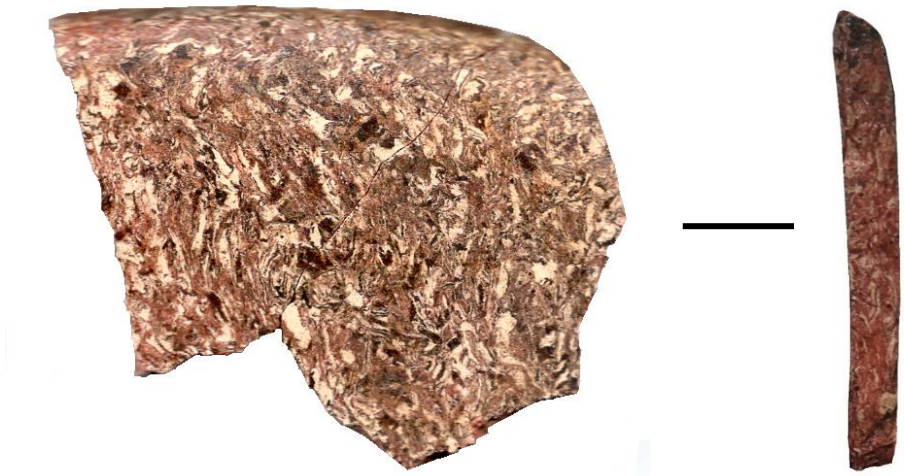
Pl. 7: Wall [10] Octagonal Column Base Looking East (Photo John Pinchbeck)

Pl. 8: Mortar Deposit [22] Over Surface [16] Looking West (Photo MJD)

Pl. 9: Deposits Either Side of Walls [10] and [17]/[18] Looking North (Photo John Pinchbeck)

Pl. 10: Glass Bangle Fragment 10.2, Greatly Enlarged (Photo John Pinchbeck)

Pl. 11: Delft Flooring Tile Fragments (Right to Left, 5.4, 5.5 and 5.6) (1:1) (Image MJD)



Pl. 12: Agate Ware Edge Sherds 18.11 (1:1) (Images MJD and John Pinchbeck)