Archaeological Evaluation Report

Stage 2 Trial Trenching

North East Embankment

Former Henley Cable Works
Northfleet
Kent

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Stage 2 Trial Trenching, North East Embankment, Former Henley Cable Works, Northfleet, Kent

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Summary

Between 21st November and 10th December 2012 Oxford Archaeology (OA) undertook a trial trench evaluation of land at the former Henley Cable Works, Northfleet, Kent. The work was commissioned by the Homes and Communities Agency (HCA) to discharge condition 34 of Planning Application 2011/0320. A specification was set by Kent County Council and was designed to inform further mitigation measures for future land raising and development at the site. This was the second stage of trial trenching which followed on from the Stage 1 trial trenching exercise carried out in October 2012.

The development site is situated upon on the former location of the Victorian Rosherville Gardens, constructed in the 1840s on a disused chalk pit. The pleasure gardens enjoyed a period of prosperity in the mid to late 19th century, eventually falling into decline and finally wound up in 1924. After their closure, the gardens were eventually sold in the 1930s and the site levelled and replaced with the W T Henley Cable Works. The Cable Works themselves were demolished in 2010 and the site left vacant.

The Stage 2 trial trenching exercise comprised four trenches (Trenches 4 - 7) and extensions to Trench 2. These were excavated to establish the extent to which structures relating to Rosherville Gardens survived on site and to provide sufficient data and interpretation to inform a Statement of Significance on the surviving heritage assets.

The remains of a circular structure and associated walls previously uncovered towards the centre of the site in Trench 2, were confirmed as the remains of the Bear Pit – a well known feature within Rosherville Gardens. The lower half of the structure survived as a circular brick wall, with an internal slate floor. Further work detailed the remains of four 'rooms' to the north-east which were an integral part of the structure and housed the animal pens and possible storage areas. These were beneath the numerous tip deposits deliberately laid as part of the construction for the mound and Broad Walk within which the Bear Pit was situated. The Broad Walk that surrounded the Bear Pit lead off to the north-east and south-west. Traces of the shell paved footpath were seen.

Trench 4 contained the truncated remains of the mound upon which the Upper Terrace structure sat. No structural remains survived. No traces of the path associated with the Broad Walk was detected.

Trench 5 contained no obvious structural evidence. However, one cut feature of uncertain date that may relate to the gardens survived and contained deposits consistent with garden soils.

Trench 6 revealed a limited amount of archaeological remains, much of which may have been associated with the later Henley Cable Works. There were no remains that could be unequivocally related to the Banqueting Hall, but it is possible that the heavily disturbed and truncated deposits may represent the fragmentary remains of construction cuts and foundations associated with the Hall.

Trench 7, a contingency trench, revealed the heavily disturbed remnants of the base of a terracotta element, probably remnants of the Fountain situated within the Broad

Walk, which was later altered to house a flaming urn. Evidence for the substantial mound deposit, on which the Broad Walk and Fountain rested was also uncovered.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

1.1.1 Between 21st November and 10th December 2012, Oxford Archaeology (OA) undertook a trial trench evaluation of land at the former Henley Cable Works, Northfleet, Kent. This was commissioned by the Homes and Communities Agency (HCA), in consultation with Kent County Council (KCC) and Gravesham Borough Council in response to condition 34 of Planning Application 2011/0320. A specification for the work was set by Kent County Council (KCC 2012).

1.1.2 The site is located within the Northfleet area of Gravesend, just to the south of the River Thames, centred on National Grid Reference TQ 636 743. It is a large former industrial site bounded on the east by Burch Road, to the south by Fountain Walk and Crete Hall Road to the west (Fig. 1).

1.1.3 The site is situated on the remains of the former Victorian Rosherville Gardens, a pleasure garden which was constructed in the 1840s in a disused chalk pit. The garden was subsequently levelled to make way for the Henley Cable Works in the late 1930s. The buildings associated with the Cable Works have recently been demolished and exposed hard structures have been removed to a depth of approximately 2.5m below ground level, and hydrocarbon contaminated soils removed to the level of the water table.

1.1.4 The Stage 2 trial trenching exercise followed an earlier phase of trenching in October 2012. This report is a continuation of the Stage 1 trenching report (OA 2013).

1.1.5 The aim of the current investigation was to provide sufficient archaeological data and interpretation to appropriately inform a Statement of Significance on the surviving heritage assets and to ensure future decisions on redevelopment of the site and mitigation measures are reasonably evidence-based. This involved further assessment of Trench 2 which contained the Bear Pit as well as investigating whether any additional structures associated with Rosherville Gardens may survive.

1.1.6 KCC's specification set out the methodology for the extensions to Trench 2 and the excavation of three new trial trenches targeted upon structures identified in the First and Second editions Ordnance Survey maps (Fig. 2). In addition, a contingency for extensions to two of the new trenches as well as the excavation of a fourth trench was set out. The contingency would be invoked if further clarification was required.

1.1.7 Trench 2 focused upon the re-excavation and extension of the trench containing the Bear Pit. The Stage 1 phase of works demonstrated the survival of the Bear Pit, the Stage 2 works examined the level of preservation. Trench 4 targeted the Terrace structure, Trench 5 targeted garden features and Trench 6 targeted the Banqueting Hall. Trench 7, a contingency trench, targeted the area of the Fountain.

1.2 Geology and topography

1.2.1 The site is located within the River Thames valley, just to the south of the river. It lies on Chalk, with Thanet Beds to the east and south. The site slopes gradually from west to east and lies at approximately 5.50m above Ordnance Datum (OD).

1.2.2 The site has been subject to considerable quarrying activity and more recently has been used as an industrial site containing substantial industrial units and works. The site has recently been levelled and compacted in preparation for land raising.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 No known previous archaeological investigations have taken place within the site prior to the Stage 1 and 2 trial trenching. A Baseline Built Heritage Assessment of the site was undertaken by CgMs, which included discussion of the Historic Background of the site (CgMs 2006). This information has been summarised below and supplemented with details taken from the Gravesend Historical Society's publication on Rosherville Gardens (Smith 2006).

1.3.2 Cartographic sources demonstrate that the site was located within a large chalk pit that was opened in the 18th century (CgMs 2006). In 1837 the chalk pit was leased from Mr Jeremiah Rosher for 99 years by the Kent Zoological and Botanical Gardens Company founded by Mr George Jones (Smith 2006, 5). George Jones oversaw the redevelopment of the site and in August 1837 Rosherville Gardens opened to the public even though only a few paths had been laid out (Smith 2006, 7). Between 1839 and 1840 the rest of the gardens were laid out and planted. The designer was Henry Rose who also built St Mark's Church, Rosherville (demolished in 1976). By the end of 1840 the Italian Gardens were laid out, the maze planted, ponds and tunnel through the chalk spur excavated, animal dens (including the Bear Pit) and an archery ground built. The entrance lodge and Gothic Hall (re-named Baronial Hall in 1842) were also constructed (Smith 2006, 7-8).

1.3.3 The layout and extent of the Gardens is shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey of 1865. Notable features such as the Maze, Theatre and Banqueting Hall, Pavilion, Archery ground and Bear Pit are located on the map. The site remained relatively unchanged, with a few minor alterations to buildings throughout the Second and Third Edition Ordnance Survey maps of 1897 and 1909 (CgMs 2006).

1.3.4 By 1878 the popularity of the Gardens had begun to decline, coinciding with the rise in popularity of affordable seaside resorts. The popularity of the gardens was also adversely affected by a steam boat tragedy on the Thames in 1877. Rosherville Garden patrons returning to London were amongst the 650 passengers of the steam boat SS Princess Alice who drowned after colliding with another ship (Smith 2006, 29). In 1901 the Gardens were bankrupt and put up for sale by auction, but failed to attract a bidder. The fixtures and fittings were sold off and the Gardens were stripped of their contents, including all the animals (Smith 2006, 38).

1.3.5 The Gardens reopened briefly between in 1903 and 1907 under new management, and again between 1909 and 1912. One final attempt to revive the Gardens took place in 1913. New additions included a circus and miniature railway but even with these new attractions the gardens were open for less than a year. In 1914 the Magnet Film Company took over the Gardens turning them into their studios. However, only a single film was made and the outbreak of the First World War resulted in the end of the venture. The Gardens remained closed throughout the War and were put up for sale again in 1924. Five acres were sold to W T Henley's Cable Works (Smith 2006, 43-44).

1.3.6 The north-east corner of the unsold portion of the Gardens were converted into allotments and these were still in existence at the time of the production of the 1939 Revised Ordnance Survey map. In November 1938 the Board of W T Henley decided to purchase the rest of Rosherville Gardens and cleared the site in 1939. The clearance included the levelling the site and the cutting back the cliffs to enlarge the site for the construction of the Cable Works (Smith 2006, 44-45). By the time of the production of the 1954 Ordnance Survey map, the former Rosherville Gardens had been completely replaced by the industrial works.

1.3.7 The Industrial works and associated buildings remained on the site until their demolition in 2010.

1.3.8 In 2011 the surviving cliff top entrance to Rosherville Gardens was listed Grade II. Located along the former London Road (now Fountain Walk), the entrance consists of a platform with cement terrace walls and balustrading, which lead onto a staircase and then into a tunnel in the cliff finished in plaster. Until the 2012 trial trenching, the cliff top entrance was the only known remaining structure associated with Rosherville Gardens.

1.4 Previous Archaeological Investigations

1.4.1 The Stage 1 trial trenching exercise, carried out in October 2012, comprised three trenches. These were excavated to establish whether any structures relating to Rosherville Gardens survived on site.

1.4.2 A buried soil, ornamental wall and the possible remains of a shell path were observed towards the north of the site in Trench 1 and were interpreted as a possible former ground surface probably associated with flowerbeds or the later allotments.

1.4.3 The remains of a circular structure and associated walls were uncovered towards the centre of the site in Trench 2 and appeared to be the remains of the Bear Pit, one of the well known features of Rosherville Gardens. Trench 3, to the south of the site, revealed no archaeological deposits.

1.4.4 The surviving archaeological remains provided an isolated glimpse of the layout of Rosherville Gardens and the Stage 1 evaluation proved that significant structural remains associated with Rosherville Gardens might survive. The remains generally appeared to be at depths of around 2m below the current ground level. However, the possibility that remains could survive at shallower depths due to the varied landscape of the Gardens could not be discounted.

2 Evaluation Aims and Methodology

2.1 Aims – General

2.1.1 The general aims of the Stage 2 evaluation were to:

- determine the presence or absence of archaeological remains;
- determine or confirm the approximate date or date range of any remains, by means of artefactual or other evidence;
- determine or confirm the general nature of any remains present;
- determine the condition and state of preservation of any remains;
- determine or confirm the likely range, quality and quantity of the artefactual evidence present.

2.2 Aims – Specific

2.2.1 The specific site aims were to:

- seek to clarify the nature of the deposits and the stratigraphy of the site and to determine whether remains associated with the Rosherville Gardens are likely to survive across the entire site;
- clarify the extent, quality and depth below ground level of surviving structures associated with Rosherville Gardens;

- ensure that sufficient excavation has been undertaken to ensure a reasonable record and interpretation of the remains is achieved in order to inform any Statement of Significance.

2.3 Methodology

2.3.1 The targeted evaluation comprised excavation of five trenches of varying dimensions. It was assumed that all trenches would require stepping in order to reach the archaeological horizon. In Trenches 4 and 7, however, the archaeological horizon was present at a depth of around 1m below the current ground level (*c* 4.5-5mOD). In Trenches 2 and 6 the archaeological horizon was at a depth of between 1-2m below ground level (c 4.45mOD and 2.28mOD). Trench 5 was excavated down to a depth of 3m. The footprints of trenches 4 - 7 were as follows:

- Trench 4 - 22m x c 4m
- Trench 5 - upper footprint of 24m x 6m with a lower footprint of 20m x 2m
- Trench 6 - upper footprint of 22m by 4m with a lower footprint western end of 10m by 2m.
- Trench 7- 16m by 4m with a step was placed along the central axis at the north-western end to expose the surviving mound. This was excavated down to a depth of 2.4m below ground level.

2.3.2 In Trench 2 the Stage 1 footprint of 24m by 4m was re-excavated and extended. To the west there was an extension of approximately 12m by 4m with a partial lower step flush against the outer wall of the Bear Pit. This was carefully excavated to the slate floor base of the Bear Pit at a depth of 1.44mOD. Two extensions to the northern end of the trench were positioned so as to more fully expose the structural elements uncovered in Stage 1. The extensions amounted to an additional lower footprint of 3m by 2m to the north-east and 4m by 3m to the north-west.

2.3.3 The location of the trenches were targeted on large structures or features indicated on the First and Second edition Ordnance Survey maps. Trench 2 was targeted on the known site of the Bear Pit. Trench 4 was targeted on the Terrace associated with the Italian gardens, Trench 5 upon possible garden features and Trench 6 was targeted on the area of the Banqueting Hall. Trench 7, a contingency trench, was targeted upon the Fountain. The contingency trench was only to be excavated if deemed necessary by Wendy Rogers, Senior Archaeological Officer, KCC Heritage Conservation Group.

2.3.4 All trenches were excavated using a 20 ton 360º mechanical excavator under the direct supervision of an experienced archaeologist.

2.3.5 All archaeological features were sampled by hand where safe and appropriate. All features and deposits were issued with unique context numbers, and context recording was carried out in accordance with established OA practice as detailed in the OAU Field Manual (Wilkinson 1992).

2.3.6 All archaeological features were planned at an appropriate scale of 1:20 or 1:50 and where excavated, sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20. All excavated features were photographed using digital photography and black-and-white print.

2.3.7 All the trenches required a measure of controlled backfilling in order to allow for construction on site without concerns for 'soft spots'. However, in the case of the Bear Pit trench, and Fountain structure, a more complex set of procedures was put in place in order to preserve the remains *in situ*. A total depth of 600mm of sand and Type 3 aggregate was placed over and around the structure in accordance with the following methodology agreed with KCC:

- a 300mm layer of sharp sand was placed over the structure by machine and by hand where necessary;
- the structure was then surrounded and covered with a free draining Type 3 aggregate, allowing 300mm coverage over the top and against the sides of any exposed structural remains;
- excavated chalk backfill was only placed over the top of the structure after the 300mm layer of hardcore had been placed;
- to avoid damage by plant movement and activity to the exposed structure, the specification outlined above was laid using plant positioned at the edge of the excavation areas;
- this activity was supervised by qualified archaeologists to ensure that *in situ* remains were protected.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

3.1.1 The results of the evaluation are summarised in Section 3.3, and discussed by trench in Sections 3.4 - 3.8 below. A full context inventory and plan levels are presented in the table in Appendix A.

3.2 General soils and ground conditions

3.2.1 Type 1 stone and concrete crush was present at the top of all the trenches and varied in depth between 0.30m and 0.40m. This deposit was overlying modern make-up levelling deposits most likely laid down prior to the construction of the Henley Cable Works. Evidence of the recent remediation was present in some of the trenches.

3.2.2 The natural chalk geology was seen in Trenches 5 and 6. It was not revealed in Trenches 2, 4 and 7.

3.2.3 Ground conditions were generally damp throughout due to occasional rainfall. The lower step in Trench 6 rapidly filled with ground water to around a depth of 0.5m where it remained relatively constant throughout the fieldwork programme. This water was pumped from the trench prior to backfilling.

3.3 General Distribution of Archaeological Deposits

3.3.1 Trenches 4 – 7 and the extensions to Trench 2 all revealed archaeological remains associated with Rosherville Gardens. Trenches 1 and 3 have been reported on in the previous Stage 1 phase of works (OA 2012b).

3.3.2 The remains of a Victorian brick built Bear Pit and associated walls relating to subterranean rooms and cages were seen in Trench 2. Trench 4 contained the disturbed and truncated remains associated with the Upper Terrace at the north-eastern edge of the Gardens. Trench 5 contained the bases of garden soils and probable flower beds as well as a single cut feature, possibly a construction cut. Trench 6 revealed evidence for the demolition of the Henley Cable Works but may have also contained the very disturbed and truncated remains of the foundations of the Banqueting Hall. Trench 7 contained the base of a disturbed Terracotta Fountain/urn feature as well as a very well-preserved portion of an associated earthen mound with retaining flint cobble wall. Less well-preserved remains of the Broad Walk path were also noted.

3.4 Trench 2 (Fig. 3)

3.4.1 Trench 2 was aligned north-east to south-west. The original trench had an upper footprint of 24m x 6.70m, and was stepped down to an average depth of 2.30m below ground level (bgl) (c 3.2mOD) with a final footprint of approximately 20m x 2m. In this second phase of work the trench was re-opened and extended. The overall area had maximum dimensions of 22m by 21m but was irregular in shape and had a total area of 282.85m^2 (Fig. 3).

3.4.2 The preservation of features within the trench meant that the underlying natural geology and any potential earlier phases of archaeological remains were not revealed.

3.4.3 In form, the Bear Pit was an exposed circular pit within an enclosing mound, on top of which was a walkway and viewing platform. Beneath the mound there was a subterranean area consisting of several rooms and corridors that included the bears' pens, keepers access and probable equipment stores. The Bear Pit was situated at the

south-west terminus of the Broad Walk which lead down from the Terrace situated at the north-eastern end of the gardens. The construction sequence of the Bear Pit and associated landscaping can be summarised as follows:

- The circular pit (3001) and floor (3008) is constructed
- The surrounding rooms and corridors are constructed (3031, 288, 286, 3030, 3029, 294, 287, 3003, 296, 3016)
- Spoil is heaped in layers around the pit and associated rooms to create the mound around the Bear pit, part of the raised Broad Walk (223-248, 254-258, 208, 209, 3018, 3062-3088, 3089-3105, 3110, 229, 245, 248, 248, 264)
- A base layer of CBM (228/263) was laid down for the pathway along the Broad Walk. The path was constructed from crushed shell (262, 3017)

3.4.4 The earliest remains in the trench are the structural elements of the Bear Pit itself (Fig. 3). The structural wall elements consisted of 286, 288, 294, 296, 3000, 3001 and 3003, 3030, 3031, 3036 and 3039 (Plate 1). These represent the uppermost parts of the surviving walls. In addition there were also two sections of truncated roofs (287 and 3032), as well as the slate floor seen within the central pit itself (3008).

3.4.5 The main circular wall (3001) for the Bear pit measured around 6.45m in diameter with an internal diameter of 6m. The pit was not intact, having sustained damage from the demolition and site clearance in the late 1930s. The south-eastern side identified during the Stage 1 works was encountered at around 1.8m bgl (3.77m OD) and survived to a depth of around 2.3m. However, the Stage 2 works quickly established that the north-western arc of the wall survived to a much greater height (3m), and was encountered at a depth of around 1m bgl (4.45m OD) and appeared to have suffered very little truncation.

3.4.6 The uppermost surviving course of brickwork on the well preserved north-western edge of the Bear Pit appeared to have moulded bonding material upon it that suggested that only a capping and associated railings were absent. A number of iron bars were observed within the backfill around the trench that may have been the remains of railings. However, it is also possible that they may have been associated with the Cable Works. The bars were around a meter in length. It could easily be proposed that including the railings, the total depth for the pit would be around 4m.

3.4.7 The wall was constructed of mostly red, frogged bricks, three stretchers wide at its base but after a rise of around 2m (3.13mOD) the width dropped first to 2 bricks and then after a further 0.5m to a single brick width (3.68mOD) (Fig. 4). It survived between 2.3m and 3m in height and both the inner and outer faces were plastered and white-washed. The white-wash presumably would have helped to increase the light levels. The floor surface at the base of the pit was composed of very regular square slate in a fine grey blue colour (Plate 2). The base of the pit was encountered between 1.45m OD and 1.3m OD and sloped noticeably from the north-west to south-east, presumably to facilitate drainage (Fig.4).

3.4.8 At the centre of the pit there was a raised metal feature, square in plan that measured approximatively 0.4m by 0.4m by around 0.15m in height with a circular central hole of around 0.3m in diameter (Plate 2). This pedestal almost certainly held the post for the bear to climb.

3.4.9 On the exposed external upper face of the Bear Pit wall 3001, there were a series of four indentations, seen at regular intervals (Plates 3, 4-5). These were interpreted as

sockets for horizontal beams to support a roof that covered a curving corridor formed between the chalk wall 3003 and the main brick Bear Pit wall 3001 (see section 3.4.19).

3.4.10 There was also evidence of two small vertical slots through wall 3001. These were wider on the outside than the inside and very similar to arrow slots (Plate 4). These may have been used by the keepers to observe the bear or possibly to safely goad them to entertain the viewing public. A similar slots was observed in an external room (Room 4) to the north-east of the pit (illustrated in Plate 13).

3.4.11 A metal pulley wheel was attached to the brick work (Plate 6) and additional metal fittings were also observed in the associated rooms. These were probably part of the operating system for subterranean cages and gates used to manage the animals.

3.4.12 Additional brick walls are present to the north-east of the Bear Pit and possibly represent rooms or corridors associated with the Bear Pit (294, 288, 286, 3030, 3029, 294, 296). These rooms may have been where bears were kept at night or were fed, with some perhaps providing access for keepers.

3.4.13 Essentially the walls divide the north-east area into four 'rooms' and these rooms are described in more detail below (Fig. 3). The rooms most likely served as a pen or holding area for the bear and connected to the underground access for the keepers.

3.4.14 Room 1 consisted of walls 3030, 286, 3031, 288, 3029 and part of 294 (damaged during demolition). It was a small area measuring approximately 3m x 0.6m, with a doorway to the south-west. It was presumably accessed via an entrance in the Italian Gardens to the north-east. The room shared an arched roof (287) with Room 2 to the south-west (Plate 7). The small size of Room 1 suggests it may have been used for storage and gaining a view into Room 2. Excavation in Room 1, as with all the rooms, ceased before the floor was reached (primarily for health and safety reasons). Although no evidence of a viewing slot was discovered, it seems logical that a window, like the one between Rooms 3 and 4 (Plate 13) would have been present along the north-west south-east orientated wall. Room 3 could be accessed along the south-western wall of Room 1, through a narrow entrance. The head jam for this doorway had been truncated away (Plate 8). A small recess to the north-west in wall 3030 may represent another doorway separating Room 1 from the entrance corridor (Plate 9).

3.4.15 Room 2 was comprised of walls 3031 and 288. Room 3 comprised walls 288, 3029, 294 and 3000. Both rooms were essentially symmetrical, with Room 2 measuring approximately 3m x 1.25m and Room 3 measuring 3m x 1.4m. They were divided by wall 288 which terminated in a pier at the north-western end nearest the Bear Pit (Plate 10). An iron bar extended from the Bear Pit towards the pier. The bar had a number of holes through it and was almost certainly associated with a gateway separating the rooms (Plate 11). It appeared that Room 2 could only be accessed via Room 3 and the Bear Pit. Room 2 was covered by the same arched roof (287) that extended over Room 1, and it seems likely that this roof would also have extended over Room 2. Both rooms are likely to be cages for housing the bear/s.

3.4.16 Between Rooms 2 and 3 and Bear Pit, was a brick built archway. This appears to be the remains of the doorway between the subterranean cages and the pit. This arch is visible on an undated photograph of the Bear Pit (Plate 12).

3.4.17 Room 4 was comprised of brick walls 294, 296, 3036, 3001 and chalk wall 3003. It appeared to be the main entrance and 'atrium' area providing access from the north-east into the subterranean enclosures below the Broad Walk. It was observed to be over 5m long and 1m wide. Within wall 294 , between Rooms 3 and 4, was another slot aperture which served as a window into the pen (Plate 13).

3.4.18 Room 4 extended beyond the north-eastern and western extent of the trench. It appeared that the room terminated slightly beyond the western section of the trench. A small void in the backfill provided visual access and it appeared that Room 4 terminated here in a solid brick wall approximately 1m from the section edge (Plate 14). There was also a break in the external face of the Bear Pit wall 3001 which may be associated with another entrance way into the Bear Pit, possibly for the keepers.

3.4.19 The extent of the Room to the north-east is unknown. No evidence of this room was detected in Trench 7. Although pure conjecture, it is possible that this room was accessed via an entrance from the southern-most tunnel that ran beneath the Broad Walk connecting to the lower gardens near the Fountain. However, if this was the case, the length of the tunnel would be approximately 40m and the possibility that there may have been a closer access point cannot be discounted and seems more likely.

3.4.20 To the south of Room 4, brick wall 3036 was abutted by chalk wall 3003 (Plates 15 and 16). There was also evidence of a flat stone slab roof (3032) spanning the area between the two walls (Plate 17).

3.4.21 Curved chalk wall, 3003, extended beyond Room 4 to the south and butted against a brick wall to the north-east, 296 (Plate 18). The reason for a different type of construction material remains uncertain, but it may be associated with the landscaping of the Broad Walk, and perhaps acted as a retaining wall. The chalk wall appeared to abutt brick wall 3036 to the south-west but the later insertion of a pipe at this point has obscured the relationship. To the south a section of another chalk wall or pier 3014 was visible in the south-east facing baulk section (Plate 19). It was not on the same alignment as 3003 and again may have been part of a retaining wall for the mound.

3.4.22 Various sequences (3062-3088, 3089-3105 and 3110) of sloping backfill layers were seen in the sections adjacent to walls 286 and 3031. They clearly overlay arched roof 287 (Plates 20 and 21). These were part of the same sequence as 223-248, 254-258 seen in Stage 1 and the deposit sequence was visible for a depth of approximately 2m. The layers alternated between thin beds of re-deposited chalk and thin lenses of browner soil rich sediment. They were deliberately laid and tip downwards from the south-east to the north-west. They formed part of the construction sequence for the mound surrounding the Bear Pit, which had the Broad Walk path running around it.

3.4.23 At the top of the backfill sequence was the material associated with the path on the walkway. There was a dramatic change from the tipped deposits of the mound to the horizontally laid deposits. These deposits consisted of 229, 245 247-248 and 264. Overlying these was a layer of finely crushed ceramic building material (CBM) (228/263) which was probably the bedding layer for the path. This distinctive layer was also seen in Trench 7 as 737. The path material itself (262) would appear to have been shell rich and was observed intermittently (Plate 22).

3.4.24 The sequence of layers is disturbed to the east by a wide cut (270) which represents the demolition and levelling phase of the 1930s. The prominence of the cut at the upper level of the trench suggests that very little damage may have been done to the Bear Pit in more recent time.

3.4.25 Cut 270 (Plate 20) is filled with a loose disturbed chalk deposit. This, along with cut 266, visible only in the Stage 1 trenching (see Fig. 4, Stage 1 report), appears to be associated with the demolition of the Bear Pit structure and adjacent rooms shortly after Rosherville Gardens closed, probably to ensure not voids were present within the area prior to the construction of the Cable Works. This may also account for the varying degrees of preservation of the Bear Pit. The better preservation of the north-western

may be because there were no subterranean rooms on that side of the structure that required filling.

3.4.26 On the south-west side of the trench more sloping construction layers were observed (208, 209 and 3018). These were seen to tip downwards forming the south-western terminal of the mound and the rounded end of the Broad Walk; with the shell rich deposit (3017) visible at the top of the sequence (Plate 23).

3.4.27 Overlying all archaeological structures and layers with the trench were a series of brown silt and chalk deposits (205, 210-212, 215-221, 254-258, 260-264, 272-285, 289-293, 295, 297-299, 3002, and 3004-3007) These deposits appear to have been laid down after Rosherville Gardens closed and was demolished. They appeared to be associated with the clearance and levelling of the site prior to the construction of the subsequent industrial works.

3.4.28 The uppermost deposits within the trench were 200, 3024 and 3025. These deposits represented the present layers of hardcore which extend across the site.

3.5 Trench 4 (Fig. 5)

3.5.1 Trench 4 was an east-west aligned trench and was located in the northern part of the site, east of Trench 1. The trench had a footprint of 24m x 4m and was excavated to a depth of 1m below the current ground level (3.96mOD) (Fig. 5). It was initially believed that a step would be needed to arrive at archaeological levels, hence the increased footprint. However, it became evident that the archaeological remains were encountered immediately below modern backfill levels at a depth of around 0.8m.

3.5.2 The trench contained a recent geotechnical test pit which truncated the general layer of imported hardcore. Below this layer was a sequence of modern overburden layers (401-407, which sealed a small pit that cut down into a sequence of banded layers. The pit was consistent with the use of the site after the abandonment of the gardens while the banded layers clearly represented material brought onto site to form the mound for the Broad Walk. The tip lines were similar to those encountered within Trench 2 (Plate 24).

3.5.3 Several layers of various materials, mostly chalk rubble but also sandy clays and chalk pebble bands (410-411, 418-423) were observed across the trench. These layers appeared at first glance to form one or more ditched features running north-south across the trench, however, upon investigation they all dipped down in the same direction with no return to them. At the western end of the trench putative chalk natural in fact overlay the sandy clay layers and it is believed that the entire sequence represented a series of tipped deposits that had formed the body of the Upper Terrace mound. No evidence of preserved buried soil was evident as was the case in trenches 2 and 7 and this clearly implies that any surviving ground surfaces and associated garden features have been extensively truncated. A single struck flint was recovered from layer 411 and indicates that this material originated from outside of the quarry area and was probably imported to site to form garden features such as the Terrace and the Bear Pit and Fountain mounds.

3.5.4 No evidence of natural bedrock was encountered in the trench. However, at the southern end, large blocks of redeposited natural chalk (423) was present and presumably represented material from quarrying, perhaps re-used as a solid base for the mound. This was truncated by a small pit 408, seen towards the eastern end of the trench. The feature had a single fill 409, of brown sandy clay, but contained no finds. The function of the pit was unknown.

3.6 Trench 5 (Fig. 6)

3.6.1 Trench 5 was a north-west - south-east aligned trench and was located in the central part of the site. The trench had an upper footprint of 24m x *c* 6m and was stepped to have a final footprint of 20m x 2m at a depth of 2.95m bgl (2.77mOD in the trench centr3) (Fig. 6, Plate 25).

3.6.2 The earliest deposit seen within the trench consisted of the natural chalk bedrock (518). This was truncated by a natural curved feature 514 situated towards the northern end of the trench (Plate 26). The feature had two fills, 515 and 517, both of eroded sandy clay natural. The fill (515) was similar to layer 512, which overlay the natural bedrock. A further layer of re-deposited chalk (511) was seen towards the southern end of the trench and this was most likely compacted rubble from pre-Garden quarrying operations.

3.6.3 Above these natural layers was a layer of clay rich material (513) that probably formed part of the garden soils. This was in turn overlain by a sequence of layers 515/516, 506 and 507 that were the upper components of the garden soils. None of these layers was more than 0.06m thick.

3.6.4 Truncating the soils was a linear pit, 505, aligned approximately east-west and filled by 509, 508 and 504, in sequence. The lowest pit fill 509 incorporated industrial debris, while the overlying fill 508 was composed of chalk rubble. The upper fill was chalky rubble with some industrial debris within it. The pit may have originally had a structural function, perhaps for a foundation but as the full extent was not revealed this remains conjecture.

3.6.5 Sealing the pit, and all other exposed deposits, was a sequence of levelling layers 503, 502 and 501, visible within Trench 5 to a depth of between 1.5m and 2m. These consisted of chalk rich rubble with inclusions of CBM and metal. These are mostly the result of the levelling off and raising the ground surface after the closure of the Rosherville Gardens, and the material probably originated from both disturbed natural chalk (502-503) and debris from the Henley Cable Works demolition (501). At the top of the sequence is the present layer of hardcore which extends across the site.

3.7 Trench 6 (Fig. 7)

3.7.1 Trench 6 was a west-north-west – east-south-east aligned trench and was located in the western part of the site. The trench had a footprint of 23m x 4.3m at a depth of 1.1m below the current ground level (2.28mOD) (Fig. 7, Plate 27).

3.7.2 The earliest deposit seen within the trench consisted of the natural chalk bedrock, 6021. This was truncated by three features; 6014, 6015 and 6016.

3.7.3 The earliest of these features was 6015, which was a potentially extensive cut related to quarrying activity. It was seen at the north-western end of the trench and contained a fill of re-deposited chalk rubble (6020). The few fragments of glass from within this fill dated to the mid-late 19th century.

3.7.4 A later cut, 6014, may also have related to quarrying but it is more likely that this represented a construction cut. It was filled by a surface/occupation deposit 6005 and also contained the small brick structure 6012. The layer 6005 was over 3m wide but was significantly truncated to the north by 6006, a modern demolition cut with impressions from a mechanical excavator's toothed bucket. Deposit 6005 was composed of a loose mid brown sandy silt, interpreted as a possible surface related to the Banqueting Hall. It contained pottery, bone and glass finds which, where possible,

dated to 1830-1900. It may in fact represent the trample for the construction of the Hall, since a floor surface associated with the structure would probably be more substantial and formal than a layer of sediment. Another possibility is that it is the remains of some form of bedding surface for more substantial floor layers that were subsequently robbed out during the demolition of the Gardens and its replacement with Henley Cable Works. As trample, however, it is clearly contained within cut 6014 and this lends credence to its interpretation as a construction cut directly related to the Banqueting Hall. Moreover, the cuts appear to be located exactly where the Banqueting Hall appears on early editions of the Ordnance Survey map.

3.7.5 The small squared brick structure 6012 was the probable foundation for an upright structural element seen on the northern side of the trench (Plate 28). It was unclear whether it was related to any other features or a discrete structure such as a pillar. In any case, it appeared to have been displaced from its original location.

3.7.6 To the south-east was the remains of a disturbed brick wall or dump of bricks 6007 (Plate 29). The east-west aligned wall was clearly subject to demolition and may have been part of the Banqueting Hall or part of an outbuilding adjacent to it, but could equally be re-used bricks for a feature of the Henley Cable works.

3.7.7 Above the wall and the brick feature was a sequence of backfilling and levelling deposits 6009-6011 which included CBM debris and soil material. From layer 6011 there were a range of finds, those that could be dated were from 1840-1880. The deposits probably relate to the demolition of the gardens, prior to the establishment of the Cable works.

3.7.8 These deposits were truncated by a service pipe 6008 and to the west there was a modern drain cut 6019. The finds from the service trench 6008, in fill 6022, were of late 19th century date. Both features relate to the tenure of the Henley Cable works. Also possibly associated with the Cable Works was deposit 6001, a dark grey black clay layer with inclusions of CBM, concrete, clinker, ash and lenses of charcoal. Deposit 6001 overlaid 6005.

3.7.9 The demolition of the cable works structures was visible as the truncations 6003 and 6006, both were recent, potentially from the 2010 remediation, and there were clear marks made by a toothed mechanical bucket. Sealing the demolition was the present layer of hardcore which extends across the site (6000).

3.8 Trench 7 (Fig. 8)

3.8.1 Trench 7 was an east-west aligned trench and was located in the northern part of the site; south of Trenches 1 and 4 and north of Trench 2. The trench had a footprint of 20m x 4m at a depth of 1m below the current ground level (4.5mOD) with a partial second step at its western end (Fig. 7, Plate 30).

3.8.2 The underlying natural geology was not seen in this trench. The lowest point of the trench (2.5m bgl, 2.5mOD) was a sondage excavated towards the western end. At this location the earliest deposit within the trench was identified. This was a deposit of flints (718). The flints were rounded / sub-angular and approximately 0.1m in diameter. The flints may have formed a small annular retaining wall or more extensive platform for the surviving mound (Plate 31).

3.8.3 The mound material (709) was over 2.2m in depth and was seen in the sondage to be wider at the base, tapering at the top (Plate 32). The mound deposit was a dark blackish grey sandy clayey silt and was most likely brought onto site. In the eastern part of the trench a similar deposit was seen as context 703 and this may the edge of the

mound on that side. Although it was not excavated in Trench 7, an identical deposit in Trench 2 (3026) was excavated and revealed a fully developed soil profile. This deposit is almost certainly a buried old ground surface, a decayed grass or lawn with the uppermost and very dark layer representing the organic component of an A horizon (Ao). The mound is estimated to be approximately 17-18m in diameter at the base.

3.8.4 In the centre of the mound were a number of tile fragments, interpreted as the remains of the former Fountain structure. A section was excavated across the deposit

3.8.5 Situated within the mound was a levelling deposit (725), on top of which were the construction layers 722 and 723 in the central area. These were overlain by a cement bedding (721 and 731) and a brick foundation (720 and 730) (Plate 33). Above the brick foundations was the tile structure 719, of the remains of the Fountain. In the central area was the remains of a metal pipework, possibly for the water or gas. The pipe appeared to be lead suggesting it was most likely used for water. However, the fountain was removed at some point in the later years of the Garden and replaced by an Urn containing a flame (Lynda Smith, pers comm.) presumably lit by gas. Abutting the external side of the brick and tile structure were three surviving square brick piers, 707 (Fig. 8). It is likely that there was a continuation of such features around the edge of the tiled fountain structure at regular intervals.

3.8.6 On the northern side of the trench, visible only in the section was a sequence of deposits that were associated with the Broad Walk and path. This walkway was aligned north-east to south-west and is shown on the Ordnance Survey mapping and in contemporary photographs. There were deposits below, 738, 740-743, which were make-up and levelling deposits. The walkway / path itself had a base of a mid red deposit of finely crushed CBM (737) covered with a layer of light yellow sand and crushed shell, 735=744, (Plate 34). This would have provided a clean and tidy surface to maintain, while also being pleasing to the eye.

3.8.7 Above the walkway were the more recent deposits that relate to the general backfilling and levelling of the gardens prior to the use of the site by the Henley Cable Works. These deposits were 733-736.

3.8.8 Although difficult to establish stratigraphically there were a sequence of deposits which were laid in to level the area around the mound. These deposits 710-717 were essentially horizontal, rather than tipped but served to level and raise the ground prior to the Henley Cable works. No finds were retrieved from the lower deposits. From the uppermost deposit (710), a small assemblage of redeposited finds were recovered dating between 1850-1900.

3.8.9 There were two deposits overlying the central area of the Fountain, 724 and 706. Both these deposits are consistent with disturbance and are probably related to the demolition of the fountain. The finds from both layers were dated to 1850-1900.

3.8.10 Surrounding the Fountain were other later deposits associated with the demolition and levelling of the areas after the gardens went out of use. These included 704, 708, 726, 727, 728 and 729. A small number of redeposited artefacts from 704 were dated to 1850-1900.

3.8.11 The upper layers 732, 745, 702 and 701 were consistent with demolition activity and may relate to the more recent deconstruction of the Cable works. Sealing these was the present layer of hardcore which extends across the site (700).

3.9 Finds summary

3.9.1 A wide range of finds were recovered from these evaluations. These included the expected CBM, pottery, metal, glass and other modern finds that would be entirely expected alongside occasional prehistoric finds. Of most interest in regards to the gardens were the decorated moulded fountain/urn fragments from Trench 7 and this trench also produced the bulk of the finds from the fountain area. These included many small and regular fragments of pottery and clay-pipe and may indicate some form of token/charm thrown into the fountain. These were then incorporated into the foundations for the urn that replaced the fountain. Nearly all the finds recovered have been dated to around 1875-1920.

3.9.2 The prehistoric finds consisted of a single flint blade-like flake from the truncated mound in Trench 4. Whether this was imported or a redeposited from an earlier prehistoric feature within the site is impossible to ascertain.

3.9.3 The full details of these artefact assemblages are presented in Appendix B.

4 Discussion

4.1 Reliability of field investigation

4.1.1 The evaluation covered a small percentage of the site and was targeted on specific areas of Rosherville Gardens: the Bear Pit, the Fountain, the Banqueting Hall and garden features. Although only a small percentage of the site was evaluated, this exercise has demonstrated that substantial structural remains associated with Rosherville Gardens survive. The extent of preservation across the entire site remains unclear due to the limited trenching sample but the evidence from the trenches demonstrates that preservation was far from uniform.

4.1.2 Although rainfall during the course of the evaluation caused slightly damp ground conditions, this did not hinder any visibility of the archaeological deposits/features. The deeper western step in Trench 6 represented the one location where ground water was encountered and it was evident in the excavation of the trench that the natural geology had been reached.

4.2 Evaluation objectives and results

4.2.1 The specific objectives were to establish the nature of the deposits and the stratigraphy of the site, as well as determine whether any remains associated with the Rosherville Gardens survived on the site and to what extent. This included the Bear Pit, the Fountain, the Banqueting Hall, the Upper Terrace and garden features.

4.2.2 Despite the levelling of Rosherville Gardens in the 1930s and modern demolition and remediation across the site in recent years, features associated with Rosherville Gardens have been identified within the development area. A significant proportion of the publicly visible part of the Bear Pit survives intact, while the subterranean rooms have been truncated to a greater degree with their roofs and parts of the walls demolished. The Fountain has been significantly truncated with only partial parts of the base surviving, however, the mound upon which it sat appears to be wholly intact.

4.2.3 The Upper Terrace area had clear evidence for the remains of the elongated mound on which it was placed. This sat at the north-eastern end of the Broad Walk. No evidence of surface feature were identified but the banded deposits here clearly match those from the Bear Pit mound and are believed to be of similar origin and function. The Banqueting Hall area revealed archaeological remains but these are difficult to identify

with any degree of certainty. It is possible that they may represent the very heavily truncated and disturbed remains of the foundations of Hall.

4.3 Interpretation

4.3.1 The remains of a circular structure and associated walls previously uncovered towards the centre of the site in Trench 2, were confirmed as the remains of the Bear Pit. The lower half of the structure survived as a circular brick wall, with a slate internal floor. Further work detailed the remains of four 'rooms' to the north-east which were an integral part of the structure and housed the animal pens and possible storage areas. These were beneath the numerous tip deposits deliberately laid as the construction for the mound, within which the Bear Pit was situated. The upper level of the mounded deposits supported the Broad Walk, that lead off to the north-east and south-west. The silt and rubble deposits seen abutting and around the walls are the result of both the demolition and backfill of features after the Rosherville Gardens closed at the beginning of the 20th century.

4.3.2 Trench 4 contained a recent geotechnical test pit which truncated the general layer of imported hardcore. The main body of the Trench contained the truncated remains of a mound located at the north-west end of the Broad Walk and almost certainly representative of the Upper Terrace feature located there.

4.3.3 The garden soils, (506, 507. 510-516), of Trench 5 are most probably the remains of garden beds that occupied this area of the site during the period of the Rosherville Gardens.

4.3.4 No significant archaeological features were uncovered in Trench 6 which had targeted the location of the Banqueting Hall. The scant remains of brick structures were small and disturbed and there was little conclusive evidence that they were part of the Hall rather than the later Cable works. Cuts identified below these disturbed layers may have been construction cuts for the Banqueting Hall. However it is also possible that they may have related to earlier quarrying activity. The fact that they match the location of the Hall as indicated on the Ordnance Survey suggests that it is perhaps more likely that they are the remains of the Banqueting Hall footings.

4.3.5 Trench 7 contained a sequence of overburden layers which sealed a number of features associated with the Rosherville Gardens, that occupied the site during the 19th and early 20th centuries. This included a walkway surface along the north-west side of the trench, brick and tile structural elements of associated with the Fountain which was positioned on top of a mounded feature and later altered to house a flaming urn.

4.4 Conclusion

4.4.1 Despite the levelling of Rosherville Gardens after 1939 and modern demolition and remediation across the site in recent years, features associated with Rosherville Gardens have been identified within the development area.

4.4.2 The surviving archaeological remains include substantial parts of the Bear Pit and fragmentary remains of the Fountain. These features provide an isolated glimpse of the layout of Rosherville Gardens. The Upper Terrace area revealed clear evidence for the mound on which it sat, however, there were no surface features and it is clear that this mound had been truncated. The Banqueting Hall area revealed remains in a very poor state of preservation but the cuts and surfaces found there most likely relate to that structure.

4.4.3 The trenching indicates that remains associated with Rosherville Gardens survive in varying levels of preservation across the site. The trenching also indicates that substantial structures were demolished at both above and below ground levels in the 20th century presumably to create a stable platform on which to build the new industrial works. The fact that the subterranean cages associated with the bear pit were deliberately dug up and had their roofs removed and then backfilled suggests that any structure that had a void within it would have been at least partially demolished. It can therefore be proposed with a reasonable degree of confidence that the tunnels spanning the width of the Broad Walk around the fountain mound were also demolished in a similar way.

4.4.4 The evaluation has proven that limited significant structural remains associated with Rosherville Gardens do survive, in particular those associated with the Bear Pit and Broad Walk. The remains found in the Stage 2 evaluation appear at depths of around 0.6-1.0m below the current ground level. Considering the large area over which the Gardens existed and the variety and range of structures within it it would appear that only a very limited amount has survived the dismantling process, subsequent use by the Henley Cable works, and the more recent demolition.

4.4.5 Although the identified structures are likely to be preserved by land raising, any piling associated with future development may impact upon these remains and the location of the structures may need to be considered if piling is to take place. Compression from land raising is unlikely to adversely affect the structural remains, although it will have some impact upon deposits such as the garden soils.

Appendix A. Trench Descriptions and Context Inventory

Trench 2						
General description					**Orientation**	SE-SW
Trench contained the remains of a 19th Century Bear Pit and associated walls as well as a series of demolition/backfill deposits relating to the demolition of the Rosherville Gardens and the raising of the ground surface for subsequent industrial works. Coordinates for the centre of the Bear Pit: 563584.645, 174313.1557					**Avg. depth (m)**	2.3
					Width at base (m)	2
					Length at base (m)	20
Contexts						
Context no.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Comment**	**Finds**	**Date**
200	Layer	-	0.4	Type 1 stone	-	-
201		-		VOID	-	-
202		-	-	VOID	-	-
203				VOID		
204				VOID		
205	Layer	-	0.06	Re-deposited chalk	-	-
206	Layer	-	0.65	Re-deposited chalk	-	-
207	Fill	-	1	Fill of modern cut 266	-	-
208	Layer	-	0.6	Re-deposited chalk	-	-
209	Layer	-	0.1	Re-deposited chalk	-	-
210	Layer	-	0.8	Re-deposited chalk	-	-
211	Layer	-	1.8	Re-deposited chalk	-	-
212	Layer	-	0.58	Re-deposited chalk	-	-
213	Layer	-	0.35	Re-deposited chalk	-	-
214	Layer	-	0.9	Re-deposited chalk	Pot, glass	c1850-1900 C 20th
215	Layer	-	0.4	Re-deposited chalk	Glass Bottle	Early 20th Century
216	Layer	-	0.06	Re-deposited chalk	-	-
217	Layer	-	0.12	Re-deposited chalk	-	-
218	Layer	-	-	Re-deposited chalk	-	-
219	Layer	-	0.12	Re-deposited chalk	-	-
220	Layer	-	0.12	Re-deposited chalk	-	-
221	Layer	-	0.1	Re-deposited chalk	-	-
222	Layer	-	0.9	Re-deposited chalk	-	-
223	Layer	-	0.2	Re-deposited chalk	-	-
224	Layer	-	0.04	Re-deposited chalk	-	-
225	Layer	-	0.03	Re-deposited chalk	-	-

Trench 2						
General description					**Orientation**	SE-SW
Trench contained the remains of a 19th Century Bear Pit and associated walls as well as a series of demolition/backfill deposits relating to the demolition of the Rosherville Gardens and the raising of the ground surface for subsequent industrial works. Coordinates for the centre of the Bear Pit: 563584.645, 174313.1557					**Avg. depth (m)**	2.3
					Width at base (m)	2
					Length at base (m)	20
Contexts						
Context no.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Comment**	**Finds**	**Date**
226	Layer	-	0.04	Re-deposited chalk	-	-
227	Layer	-	0.04	Re-deposited chalk	-	-
228	Layer	-	0.1	Re-deposited chalk	-	-
229	Layer	-	0.08	Re-deposited chalk	-	-
230	Layer	-	0.05	Re-deposited chalk	-	-
231	Layer	-	0.14	Re-deposited chalk	-	-
232	Fill	-	0.06	Fill of modern cut 268	-	-
233	Fill	-	0.5	Fill of modern cut 268	-	-
234	Fill	-	0.2	Fill of modern cut 268	-	-
235	Fill	-	0.08	Fill of modern cut 268	-	-
236	Fill	-	0.03	Fill of modern cut 268	-	-
237	Fill	-	0.1	Fill of modern cut 268	-	-
238	Layer	-	0.25	Backfill/levelling deposit	-	-
239	Layer	-	0.4	Backfill/levelling deposit	-	-
240	Layer	-	0.06	Backfill/levelling deposit	-	-
241	Layer	-	0.1	Backfill/levelling deposit	-	-
242	Layer	-	0.05	Backfill/levelling deposit	-	-
243	Layer	-	0.15	Backfill/levelling deposit	-	-
244	Layer	-	0.04	Backfill/levelling deposit	-	-
245	Layer	-	0.04	Backfill/levelling deposit	-	-
246	Layer	-	0.2	Backfill/levelling deposit	-	-
247	Layer	-	0.04	Backfill/levelling deposit	-	-
248	Layer	-	0.1	Backfill/levelling deposit	-	-
249	Fill	-	0.4	Fill of modern cut 269	-	-
250	Fill	-	0.25	Fill of modern cut 269	-	-
251	Fill	-	0.18	Fill of modern cut 269	-	-
252	Fill	-	0.05	Fill of modern cut 269	-	-
253	Fill	-	0.19	Fill of cut 259	-	-
254	Layer	-	0.08	Backfill/levelling deposit	-	-

Trench 2						
General description					**Orientation**	SE-SW
Trench contained the remains of a 19th Century Bear Pit and associated walls as well as a series of demolition/backfill deposits relating to the demolition of the Rosherville Gardens and the raising of the ground surface for subsequent industrial works. Coordinates for the centre of the Bear Pit: 563584.645, 174313.1557					**Avg. depth (m)**	2.3
					Width at base (m)	2
					Length at base (m)	20
Contexts						
Context no.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Comment**	**Finds**	**Date**
255	Layer	-	0.06	Backfill/levelling deposit	-	-
256	Layer	-	0.06	Backfill/levelling deposit	-	-
257	Layer	-	0.04	Backfill/levelling deposit	-	-
258	Layer	-	0.06	Backfill/levelling deposit	-	-
259	Cut	-	0.19	Cut of unknown feature	-	-
260	Layer	-	0.08	Backfill/levelling deposit	-	-
261	Layer	-	0.14	Backfill/levelling deposit	-	-
262	Layer	-	0.09		-	-
263	Layer	-	0.07	Backfill/levelling deposit	-	-
264	Layer	-	0.14	Backfill/levelling deposit	-	-
265				VOID	-	-
266	Cut	-	1	Modern cut	-	-
267	Cut	-	0.85	Modern cut	-	-
268	Cut	-	0.6	Modern cut	-	-
269	Cut	-	0.8	Modern cut	-	-
270	Cut	-	0.9	Modern cut	-	-
271	Cut	-	0.35	Modern cut	-	-
272	Layer	-	0.5	Backfill/Demolition Layer	Pot, clay pipe glass	c1850-1900 c1680-1710 C early 19th -20th
273	Layer	-	0.06	Backfill/Demolition Layer	-	-
274	Layer	-	0.40	Backfill/Demolition Layer	-	-
275	Layer	-	0.18	Backfill/Demolition Layer	-	-
276	Layer	-	0.05	Backfill/Demolition Layer	-	-
277	Layer	-	0.28	Backfill/Demolition Layer	-	-
278	Layer	-	0.04	Backfill/Demolition Layer	-	-
279	Layer	-	0.36	Backfill/Demolition Layer	Stem of small sherry glass	Late 18th to Early 20th Century
280	Layer	-	0.09	Backfill/Demolition Layer	-	-

Trench 2						
General description					**Orientation**	SE-SW
Trench contained the remains of a 19th Century Bear Pit and associated walls as well as a series of demolition/backfill deposits relating to the demolition of the Rosherville Gardens and the raising of the ground surface for subsequent industrial works. Coordinates for the centre of the Bear Pit: 563584.645, 174313.1557					**Avg. depth (m)**	2.3
					Width at base (m)	2
					Length at base (m)	20
Contexts						
Context no.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Comment**	**Finds**	**Date**
281	Layer	-	0.21	Backfill/Demolition Layer	-	-
282	Layer	-	-	Backfill/Demolition Layer	-	-
283	Layer	-	-	Backfill/Demolition Layer	-	-
284	Layer	-	-	Backfill/Demolition Layer	-	-
285	Layer	-	-	Chalk Demolition Layer	-	-
286	Structure	0.35	-	Wall, brick	-	-
287	Structure	0.16	-	Brick structure. Remains of arched roof	-	-
288	Structure	0.3	-	Wall, brick	-	-
289	Layer	-	-	Demolition Layer	-	-
290	Layer	-	-	Demolition Layer	-	-
291	Layer	-	-	Demolition Layer	-	-
292	Layer	-	-	Demolition Layer	-	-
293	Layer	-	-	Demolition Layer	-	-
294	Structure	0.4	-	Wall	-	-
295	Layer	-	-	Demolition Layer	-	-
296	Structure	0.4	-	Wall	-	-
297	Layer	-	0.15	Demolition Layer	-	-
298	Layer	-	0.2	Chalk Demolition Layer	Pot, glass	c1825-1900 late C 19th
299	Layer	-	-	Demolition Layer	-	-
3000	Structure	0.4	-	Wall, brick	-	-
3001	Structure	0.22	1.95	Bear Pit Wall, brick	-	-
3002	Layer	5.6	1.95	Demolition/Backfill Deposit	-	-
3003	Structure	0.22	-	Chalk Wall	-	-
3004	Layer	1.8	-	Make up/Levelling Deposit	-	-
3005	Layer	2	-	Make up/Levelling Deposit	-	-
3006	Layer	1	-	Levelling Deposit	-	-
3007	Layer	0.9	-	Backfill Deposit	-	-

Trench 2						
General description					**Orientation**	SE-SW
Trench contained the remains of a 19th Century Bear Pit and associated walls as well as a series of demolition/backfill deposits relating to the demolition of the Rosherville Gardens and the raising of the ground surface for subsequent industrial works. Coordinates for the centre of the Bear Pit: 563584.645, 174313.1557					**Avg. depth (m)**	2.3
					Width at base (m)	2
					Length at base (m)	20
Contexts						
Context no.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Comment**	**Finds**	**Date**
3008	Deposit			Internal Floor Surface, slate	-	-
3009	Layer	7	0.9	Demolition Layer	-	-
3010	Layer	1		Demolition Layer	-	-
3011	Layer	5	0.25	Make-up Deposit	-	-
3012	Layer	1.5	0.7	Make-up Deposit	-	-
3013	Layer	5	1	Make-up Deposit	-	-
3014	Structure	0.76	0.54	Wall; chalk blocks	-	-
3015		-		VOID	-	-
3016	Layer	1.1	0.1+	Chalk Demolition Layer	-	-
3017	Layer	0.9	0.11	Surface, crushed shell	-	-
3018	Layer	0.6	0.05	Surface, or bedding deposit	-	-
3019	Cut	0.8	0.47	Foundation or pit cut	-	-
3020	Fill	0.8	0.05	Foundation or pit fill, fill of 3019	-	-
3021	Fill	0.8	0.42	Foundation or pit fill, fill of 3019	-	-
3022	Fill		0.1	Fill of 266 construction cut	-	-
3023	Fill	0.7	0.15-0.4	Fill of 266 construction cut	-	-
3024	Layer	2+	0.4	Make up/Levelling Deposit	-	-
3025	Layer	2+	0.3-0.45	Demolition/Backfill Deposit	-	-
3026	Layer	0.55	0.2-0.45	Old ground surface / buried topsoil	-	-
3027	Layer	0.8	0.5	Buried subsoil	-	-
3028	Cut	1.5	1	Uncertain feature	-	-
3029	Structure	0.2	0.1	Wall, brick, entranceway	-	-
3030	Structure	0.2	0.5	Wall, brick, return of wall 286	-	-
3031	Structure	0.2	0.08	Wall, brick, internal dividing wall	-	-
3032	Structure	0.95	0.1	Roof, stone slab	-	-
3033	Layer	1.9	0.12	Make up/Levelling Deposit	-	-

Trench 2						
General description					**Orientation**	SE-SW
Trench contained the remains of a 19th Century Bear Pit and associated walls as well as a series of demolition/backfill deposits relating to the demolition of the Rosherville Gardens and the raising of the ground surface for subsequent industrial works. Coordinates for the centre of the Bear Pit: 563584.645, 174313.1557					**Avg. depth (m)**	2.3
					Width at base (m)	2
					Length at base (m)	20
Contexts						
Context no.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Comment**	**Finds**	**Date**
3034	Layer	0.3	0.08	Make up/Levelling Deposit	-	-
3035	Layer	0.6	0.06	Make up/Levelling Deposit	-	-
3036	Structure	0.36	0.4+	Wall, circular brick outer wall of Bear Pit	-	-
3037		-		VOID	-	-
3038		-		VOID	-	-
3039		-		VOID	-	-
3040		-		VOID	-	-
3041		-		VOID	-	-
3042		-		VOID	-	-
3043		-		VOID	-	-
3044		-		VOID	-	-
3045		-		VOID	-	-
3046		-		VOID	-	-
3047		-		VOID	-	-
3048		-		VOID	-	-
3049		-		VOID	-	-
3050	Layer	1.06	0.02	Walkway deposit	-	-
3051	Layer	1.22	0.04	Walkway deposit	-	-
3052	Layer	2.34	0.04	Walkway deposit	-	-
3053	Layer	2.68	0.04	Walkway deposit	-	-
3054	Layer	2.68	0.66	Make-up layer for walkway	-	-
3055	-	-	-	VOID	-	-
3056	Layer	1.2	0.66	Make-up layer for walkway	-	-
3057	Layer	2	0.02	Walkway surface, crushed shell	-	-
3058	Layer	0.7	0.1	Make up/Levelling Deposit	-	-
3059	Layer	1.4	0.1	Make up/Levelling Deposit	-	-
3060	Layer	2.1	0.3	Make up/Levelling Deposit	-	-
3061	Layer	0.6	0.12	Walkway deposit	-	-

Trench 2						
General description					**Orientation**	SE-SW
Trench contained the remains of a 19th Century Bear Pit and associated walls as well as a series of demolition/backfill deposits relating to the demolition of the Rosherville Gardens and the raising of the ground surface for subsequent industrial works. Coordinates for the centre of the Bear Pit: 563584.645, 174313.1557					**Avg. depth (m)**	2.3
					Width at base (m)	2
					Length at base (m)	20
Contexts						
Context no.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Comment**	**Finds**	**Date**
3062	Layer	0.8	0.26	Walkway deposit	-	-
3063	Layer	0.7	0.1	Walkway deposit	-	-
3064	Layer	1.4	0.08	Make up/Levelling Deposit	-	-
3065	Layer	2.26	0.16	Make up/Levelling Deposit	-	-
3066	Layer	1.5	0.07	Make up/Levelling Deposit	-	-
3067	Layer	0.8	0.12	Make up/Levelling Deposit	-	-
3068	Layer	2.64	0.41	Make up/Levelling Deposit	-	-
3069	Layer	0.66	0.06	Make up/Levelling Deposit	-	-
3070	Layer	2	0.18	Make up/Levelling Deposit	-	-
3071	Layer	3.88	0.76	Make up/Levelling Deposit	-	-
3072	Layer	0.96	0.08	Make up/Levelling Deposit	-	-
3073	Layer	0.46	0.06	Make up/Levelling Deposit	-	-
3074	Layer	0.22	0.3	Bank deposit	-	-
3075	Layer	2.4	0.12	Bank deposit	-	-
3076	Layer	2.9	0.12	Bank deposit	-	-
3077	Layer	1.14	0.1	Bank deposit	-	-
3078	Layer	1.48	0.06	Bank deposit	-	-
3079	Layer	1.4	0.06	Bank deposit	-	-
3080	Layer	1.34	0.04	Bank deposit	-	-
3081	Layer	1.34	0.08	Bank deposit	-	-
3082	Layer	1.26	0.09	Bank deposit	-	-
3083	Layer	1.08	0.09	Bank deposit	-	-
3084	Layer	1.28	0.09	Bank deposit	-	-
3085	Layer	1.4	0.09	Bank deposit	-	-
3086	Layer	0.68	0.07	Bank deposit	-	-
3087	Layer	1.4	0.06	Bank deposit	-	-
3088	Layer	0.74	0.18	Bank deposit	-	-
3089	Layer	0.21	0.08	Bank deposit	-	-
3090	Layer	0.3	0.06	Bank deposit	-	-

Trench 2		
General description	**Orientation**	SE-SW
Trench contained the remains of a 19th Century Bear Pit and associated walls as well as a series of demolition/backfill deposits relating to the demolition of the Rosherville Gardens and the raising of the ground surface for subsequent industrial works. Coordinates for the centre of the Bear Pit: 563584.645, 174313.1557	**Avg. depth (m)**	2.3
	Width at base (m)	2
	Length at base (m)	20

Contexts

Context no.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
3091	Layer	0.44	0.08	Bank deposit	-	-
3092	Layer	0.5	0.02	Bank deposit	-	-
3093	Layer	0.52	0.08	Bank deposit	-	-
3094	Layer	0.78	0.03	Bank deposit	-	-
3095	Layer	0.94	0.08	Bank deposit	-	-
3096	Layer	0.95	0.06	Bank deposit	-	-
3097	Layer	0.96	0.05	Bank deposit	-	-
3098	Layer	0.84	0.05	Bank deposit	-	-
3099	Layer	0.82	0.07	Bank deposit	-	-
3100	Layer	0.74	0.06	Bank deposit	-	-
3101	Layer	0.64	0.05	Bank deposit	-	-
3102	Layer	0.62	0.1	Bank deposit	-	-
3103	Layer	0.49	0.04	Bank deposit	-	-
3104	Layer	0.39	0.08	Bank deposit	-	-
3105	Layer	0.42	0.07	Bank deposit	-	-
3106	Layer	0.2	0.12	Bank deposit	-	-
3107	Fill	0.35	0.24	Fill of 3109	-	-
3108	Cut	-	-	Uncertain feature	-	-
3109	Cut	0.35	0.24	Cut for demolition	-	-
3110	Layer	0.08	0.05	Bank Deposit	-	-
3111	Cut	0.22	0.28	Uncertain feature	-	-

Levels – Trench 2	
Number	Height m OD
1	3.3
2	3.27
3	3.48
4	3.46
5	3.23

6	2.99
7	2.65
8	3.16
9	3.98
10	3.43
11	3.71
12	3.22
13	3.36
14	3.45
15	3.62
16	3.72
17	4.44
18	4.7
19	4.45
20	4.34
21	3.62
22	3.03
23	3.21
24	3.17
25	3.11
26	3.5

Trench 4						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
The trench contained a recent geotechnical test pit which truncated the general layer of imported hardcore. Below this was a sequence of post-Gardens levelling deposits, a small pit and a series of banded deposits. These all dipped down to the west and represent the truncated remains of the Upper Terrace mound.					**Avg. depth (m)**	1.1
					Width at base (m)	4
					Length at base (m)	24
Contexts						
Context no.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Comment**	**Finds**	**Date**
400	Layer	4	0.16	Levelling Deposit - hardcore	-	-
401	Layer	1.4	0.12	Backfill/levelling deposit	-	-
402	Layer	1	0.1	Backfill/levelling deposit	-	-
403	Layer	0.8	0.1	Backfill/levelling deposit	-	-
404	Layer	1.4	0.8	Backfill/levelling deposit	-	-
405	Layer	1.8	0.15	Backfill/levelling deposit	-	-
406	Layer	0.8	0.1	Backfill/levelling deposit	-	-
407	Layer	1.25	0.6	Backfill/levelling deposit	-	-

408	Cut	1.6	0.5	Pit - sub-rectangular	-	-
409	Fill	1.6	0.5	Pit fill, fill of 408	-	-
410	Layer	-	-	Chalk rubble mound material (=430)	-	-
411	Layer	-	-	Mound material (=419)	flint	-
412	Cut	1.9	1.3	Pit – geotechnical pit	-	-
413	Fill	1.8	0.5	Pit fill, fill of 412	-	-
414	Fill	1.6	0.2	Pit fill, fill of 412	-	-
415	Fill	1.6	0.3	Pit fill, fill of 412	-	-
416	Fill	1.6	0.2	Pit fill, fill of 412	-	-
417	Fill	1.6	0.35	Pit fill, fill of 412	-	-
418	Layer	2	0.4	Mound material	-	-
419	Layer	0.5	0.15	Mound material	-	-
420	Layer	1.8	0.35	Mound material	-	-
421	Layer	3	0.3	Mound material	-	-
422	Void			Voided cut, part of mound	-	-
423	Layer	-	-	Chalk rubble mound material	-	-
424	Layer	4.7	0.8	Mound material	-	-
425	Layer	6.3	0.15-0.5	Backfill/levelling deposit	-	-
426	Layer	8	0.75	Re-deposited chalk	-	-
427	Layer	2.4	0.28	Backfill/levelling deposit	-	-
428	Layer	4.25	0.75	Re-deposited chalk	-	-
429	Layer	4.22	0.82	Backfill/levelling deposit	-	-
430	Layer	8.8	0.9	Re-deposited chalk	-	-
431	Layer	8.9	0.55	Backfill/levelling deposit	-	-
432	Layer	1.5	0.15	Re-deposited chalk	-	-

Levels – Trench 4	
Number	Height m OD
1	3.97
2	3.96
3	3.96

Trench 5		
General description	**Orientation**	NNW-SSE
The trench contained a sequence of overburden layers which sealed a linear pit that cut layers probably associated with the garden soils of Rosherville Gardens that occupied the site during the 19th and early 20th centuries.	**Avg. depth (m)**	2.95
	Width at base (m)	2
	Length at base (m)	20
Contexts		

Context no.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
500	Layer	6		Levelling Deposit - hardcore	-	-
501	Layer	6	1.2	Demolition Layer	CBM, metal (not retained)	Post-medieval to modern
502	Layer	6	0.35 – 1.0	Levelling Deposit	CBM, metal (not retained)	Post-medieval to modern
503	Layer	2	0.8 – 1.1	Levelling Deposit – chalk rich	-	-
504	Fill	0.85	0.4	Fill of pit 505	CBM	
505	Cut	0.85	0.65 +	Pit, filled by 504, 508, 509	-	-
506	Layer	2	0.01-0.05	Garden Soil, some industrial debris?	Metal, glass	
507	Layer	2	0.02	Garden Soil, humic clay	-	-
508	Fill	0.85	0.15	Fill of pit 505	-	-
509	Fill	0.85	0.6	Fill of pit 505	CBM	
510	Layer	0.85	0.03	Garden Soil, humic clay	-	-
511	Layer	4	0.55	Re-deposited chalk rubble	CBM (not retained)	
512	Layer	0.4+	0.1+	Natural / Re-deposited natural	-	-
513	Layer	0.28	0.02	Garden Soil	-	-
514	Cut	0.8	0.26	Natural Feature, filled by 514 & 517	-	-
515	Fill	0.8	0.26	Fill of natural feature 514	-	-
516	Layer	2	0.06	Garden Soil, humic clay	Pottery	
517	Fill	0.9	0.04	Fill of natural feature 514	-	-
518	Layer	-	-	Bedrock	-	-

Levels – Trench 5	
Number	Height m OD
1	2.81
2	2.09
3	2.71
4	2.73
5	2.77
6	2.98
7	3.18
8	5.33

Trench 6						
General description					**Orientation**	NNE-SSW
The trench contained modern demolition truncations and two service features. These truncated earlier backfill/levelling layers which sealed the remains of possible brick structures 6007 and 6012. These were related to a surface 6005 and were part of the Banqueting Hall associated with the Rosherville Gardens, that occupied the site during the 19th and early 20th centuries. Below this was possible evidence of quarrying activity.					**Avg. depth (m)**	1.1
					Width at base (m)	4.3
					Length at base (m)	23
Contexts						
Context no.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Comment**	**Finds**	**Date**
6000	Layer	4.3	0.5	Levelling Deposit - hardcore	-	
6001	Layer	2.05	0.1	Surface, crushed CBM	-	
6002	Fill	0.9	0.7	Demolition, fill of 6003		
6003	Cut	0.9	0.7	Demolition cut	-	*c* 2011
6004	Fill	2.2	0.1+	Demolition, fill of 6006	-	
6005	Layer	3	0.15	Surface	Pot, bone, glass	c1830-1900
6006	Cut	2.2	0.1+	Demolition	-	
6007	Structure	0.3	0.15	Wall - disturbed	CBM	
6008	Cut	0.5	-	Service, sewer, filled by 6022	-	
6009	Layer	-	0.6	Levelling Deposit	-	
6010	Layer	-	0.1	Backfill/levelling deposit		
6011	Layer	-	0.07	Demolition Layer	Pot, CBM, metal, glass, stone	c1840-1880
6012	Structure	0.5		Brick pier	CBM	
6013	Layer	0.4	0.08	Backfill/levelling deposit ?	-	
6014	Cut	3	0.32	Foundation	-	
6015	Cut	-	0.12+	Quarry	-	
6016	Cut	0.3	0.3		-	
6017	Fill	0.9	2.5	Drain fill, fill of 6019	-	
6018	Fill	0.2	0.2	Drain pipe	CBM / pipe	
6019	Cut	0.9	2.5	Drain	-	
6020	Fill	-	0.12+	Quarry fill, fill of 6015	Glass	Late C 19th
6021	Layer	-	-	Natural geology -chalk	-	-
6022	Fill	0.5	-	Fill of service trench 6008	Pot, glass	c1850-1900

Levels – Trench 4	
Number	Height m OD

1	1.20
2	2.18
3	2.74
4	2.28
5	2.63

Trench 7		
General description	**Orientation**	NW-SE
The trench contained a sequence of overburden layers which sealed a number of features associated with the Rosherville Gardens, that occupied the site during the 19th and early 20th centuries. This included a walkway surface along the north-west side of the trench, brick and tile structural elements of a fountain, positioned on top of a mounded feature. Coordinates for the centre of the Fountain: 563624.9752, 174350.1203	**Avg. depth (m)**	1
	Width at base (m)	4
	Length at base (m)	20

Contexts

Context no.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
700	Layer	5	0.24	Levelling Deposit - hardcore	-	
701	Layer	5		Backfill/levelling deposit, chalk rubble	-	
702	Layer	5		Backfill/levelling deposit, chalk rubble	-	
703	Deposit	1	0.1+	Mound / Bank	Clinker (not retained)	
704	Layer	3	0.1+	Levelling deposit	Pot	c1825-1900
705	Group	-	-	Fountain Structure Contexts: 706, 707, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 730 and 731	-	
706	Layer		0.5	Disturbance / backfill	Pot, glass, metal, clay pipe	c1850-1900
707	Structure	0.8	0.1+	Three brick supports / piers	-	
708	Layer	3		Backfill/levelling deposit	-	
709	Deposit		2.2	Mound / Bank	-	
710	Layer	3.1	0.7	Backfill/levelling deposit	Pot, bone glass (glass not retained)	c1850-1925
711	Layer	3.4	0.24	Backfill/levelling deposit	-	
712	Layer	2.3	0.18	Backfill/levelling deposit	-	
713	Layer	2.5	0.2	Backfill/levelling deposit	-	
714	Layer	2.1	0.12	Backfill/levelling deposit	-	

715	Layer	1.6	0.32	Levelling deposit	-	
716	Layer	1.5	0.3	Backfill/levelling deposit	Pot	
717	Layer	1.1	0.38	Backfill/levelling deposit	-	
718	Structure	0.6+	0.3	Wall – retaining at base of mound	-	
719	Layer	0.2	0.1	Fountain: annular tile basin	-	
720	Structure	0.2	0.1	Fountain; brick support structure, centre	-	
721	Layer		0.12	Concrete foundation for bricks 720	-	
722	Layer		0.08	Levelling / bedding deposit	-	
723	Layer		0.2	Levelling deposit	Pot, clay pipe, glass	c1825-1900 c1841-1870
724	Layer		0.35	Backfill deposit	Pot, glass, metal	c1850-1900
725	Layer			Levelling deposit	-	
726	Layer	1.5	unexc	Backfill/levelling deposit	-	
727	Layer	3	unexc	Backfill/levelling deposit	-	
728	Layer	4		Levelling deposit	-	
729	Layer	1.5		Backfill/levelling deposit	-	
730	Layer	0.2		Fountain; brick support structure, edge	-	
731	Layer	0.2	0.05	Concrete foundation for bricks 730	-	
732	Layer	1.86	0.18	Demolition layer	-	
733	Layer	2.5	0.2	Backfill/levelling deposit	-	
734	Layer	0.5	0.16	Backfill/levelling deposit	-	
735	Layer	2.48	0.06	Surface: Walkway	-	
736	Layer	0.8	0.02	Bedding / make-up layer	-	
737	Layer	3	0.04	Surface: Walkway bedding	-	
738	Layer	3.5	0.04	Bedding / make-up layer	-	
739	Layer	0.46	0.06	Backfill/levelling deposit	-	
740	Layer	3.3	0.16	Backfill/levelling deposit	-	
741	Layer	1.3	0.02	Backfill/levelling deposit	-	
742	Layer	1.2	0.2	Make-up deposit	-	
743	Layer	1	0.26	Make-up deposit	-	
744	Layer	0.5	0.08	Surface: Walkway	-	
745	Layer	1.1	0.3	Demolition deposit	-	

Levels – Trench 7	
Number	Height m OD
1	5.51
2	517
3	4.29
4	4.37
5	4.52
6	4.68
7	4.52
8	4.52
9	4.75
10	4.52
11	4.75
12	3.7
13	2.6
14	4.53
15	4.66
16	5.58

APPENDIX B. FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Pottery

By John Cotter

Introduction and methodology

B.1.1 A total of 73 sherds of pottery weighing 1464g were excavated. All the pottery was examined and spot-dated during the present assessment stage. For each context the total pottery sherd count and weight were recorded on an Excel spreadsheet, followed by the context spot-date which is the date-bracket during which the latest pottery types in the context are estimated to have been produced or were in general circulation. Comments on the presence of datable types were also recorded, usually with mention of vessel form (jugs, bowls etc.) and any other attributes worthy of note (eg. decoration etc.). The range of wares and vessels forms present is detailed in the spot-dates spreadsheet and so is just summarised here.

Date and nature of the assemblage

B.1.2 The pottery assemblage is in a mixed, mainly fragmentary, condition although it includes one complete vessel and several other vessel profiles. The pottery (and clay pipes) from Context (723) is severely burnt. Ordinary domestic pottery types are represented. All the pottery is of 19th-century date and most of it appears to date to the second half of the century with some pieces possibly as late as the early 20th century. This mostly comprises tablewares and kitchenwares in the mass-produced whitewares of the Staffordshire/Midlands potteries as well as modern English stonewares and porcelain etc. There are also a few red terracotta flowerpots, a Yellow ware water closet or washbasin and a stoneware drainpipe fragment. No further work on the assemblage is recommended.

Table 1. Pottery

Context No	Spot-date	No.	Weight (g)	Comments
214	c1850-1900	1	215	Complete smallish cylindrical ink bottle in very dark brown salt-glazed modern stoneware with small oval stamp near base 'DOULTON/10/LAMBETH'. Angular shoulder with low conical shoulder & short cylindrical neck with flat-topped rim with pouring lip. The dark brown glaze is of unusually glossy/shiny quality. Height 112mm, base diam 55mm
272	c1850-1900	2	61	1 vess. Flat base from mod stoneware cylind storage jar with beaded/rouletted band of dec & v thin brown salt glaze. Prob M/L19C
298	c1825-1900	1	4	Bodysherd (bs) refined Staffs-type whiteware (REFW) with Wedgwood-style cabbage-leaf moulding & green glaze
704	c1825-1900	2	20	English or poss Central European porcelain teacup rim, poss once edged with gilding? 1x footring base square dish in transfer-printed whiteware with brown transfer Chinese designs

706	c1850-1900	18	399	Transfer-printed whiteware (TPW) incl c1850+ indigo colour & dec scheme. Wedgwood-style green-glazed 'cabbage' leaf dish (mainly floral). Yellow ware oval bowl. ?Salt-glazed stoneware storage jar with iron-dipped upper half. 8x fresh red terracotta flowerpot sherds. 1x unusual ?Cane ware-style ?teacup with moulded floral dec & red slip all over int/ext
710	c1850-1925	2	81	Fresh red flowerpot rim & bs
723	c1825-1900	12	76	All severely burnt/blackened except 1x bs red flowerpot. Rest identifiable as transfer printed wares
724	c1850-1900	4	207	1x junction pipe/flange from a Yellow ware water closet or sink with int white slip. 1x REFW preserve jar with fluted sides. 1x 19C cream earthenware tankard base poss with hunt scenes. 1x flowerpot bs
6005	c1830-1900	1	2	bs TPW with Flow Blue dec
6011	c1840-1880?	22	218	TPW dishes incl Flow Blue dec & sponged grey dec. REFW saucer with painted green border. Green TPW. All v fragmentary
6022	c1850-1900	8	181	Profile plain REFW sugarbowl. Blue TPW plate. 1x brown salt-glazed stoneware drainpipe rim
Total		**73**	**1464**	

B.2 Clay tobacco Pipes

By John Cotter

Introduction and methodology

B.2.1 The excavation produced an assemblage of 39 pieces of clay pipe weighing 89g from three contexts. These have been catalogued and recorded on an Excel spreadsheet. The catalogue records, per context, the spot-date, the quantity of stem, bowl and mouth fragments, the overall sherd count, weight, and comments on condition and any makers' marks or decoration present. The assemblage is in a fragmentary condition although some complete bowls survive and several long fresh pieces of stem. Fragments from at least five individual clay pipe bowls survive and stems from several others. The earliest piece is a plain bowl of c 1680-1710 but this was residual in a 19th-century context (272). The remainder of the assemblage appears to be of 19th-century date and mostly perhaps from the second half of the century. The largest number of pipe fragments came from Context (723) (33 pieces), mostly very burnt and fire-reddened. These include two bowls with spurs marked 'JS' most probably by the maker John Sloper of Gravesend (c 1841-1870; Cotter 2001, fig. 7) an unmarked spur decorated with a small shield device in Context (706) may be by the same maker. No further work is recommended.

Table 2. Clay Pipe

Context Number	Spot-date	Stem	Bowl	Total fragments	Total weight (g)	Comments
272	c1680-	0	1	1	14	Near-complete bowl profile with c75%

	1710					rim missing. Oval heel (poorly defined & chipped), Single milled line below rim. The bowl has been slightly scorched a pale pinkish colour all over - esp on 1 ext side & int - probably in a bonfire/domestic fire. Fairly worn
706	c1850-1900	2	3	5	19	Complete bowl (3 joining pieces - some modern breaks) of typical briar copy shape with short spur, bearing on each side small stylised shields with a diagonal stroke. Very similar to M/L19C pipes by unknown maker of Gravesend - poss John Sloper (Cotter 2001, fig.8). Two fresh joining 19C stems total length 145mm - probably from a separate pipe
723	c1841-1870	30	3	33	55	Mostly very burnt & reddened by fire. Incl 1x unburnt fresh near-complete fluted bowl with swags below rim & 'JS' mark on squared profile heel - most probably John Sloper of Gravesend (Cotter 2001, fig. 7). 1 other scorched heel with 'JS' & traces foliage dec on stem. 1 other v burnt 19C bowl profile with foliate seam. Narrow bore thin 19C pipe stems - mostly scorched, some warped
Totals		**32**	**7**		**89**	

B.3 Ceramic Building Material (CBM), stone and concrete

By Ruth Shaffrey and John Cotter

Introduction and methodology

B.3.1 Three pieces were initially recorded by John Cotter. Ruth Shaffrey recorded all subsequent CBM, concrete and stone. The assemblage was examined and spot-dated during the present assessment stage following standard Oxford Archaeology procedures. All the material appears to be relatively modern or 'Victorian' in date. Full details of all the CBM may be consulted in the table below.

Date and nature of the assemblage

B.3.2 The fountain context 706 produced a total of 15 fragments of moulded precast concrete weighing 12367g. None of these fragments directly adjoin but several components of the structure or structures can be identified.

B.3.3 Larger fragments containing substantial pieces of roof tile of a fine silty red fabric (5). The largest of these fragments also contains what may have been a complete brick but of which 70% now survives. The brick has a shallow frog and measures 63mm thick x 110mm wide and is of a dark red well-fired fabric. One of these fragments is a moulded straight edged piece with a small section of raised moulding in a circular shape on one face.

B.3.4 Undiagnostic fragments included two small featureless fragments. A third piece has some evidence of moulding, but not enough to determine any features.

B.3.5 Recessed fragments consisted of three large fragments, although not adjoining, are evidently from the same part of the structure. They form a linear piece over 400mm in length and with a gently curved recess along the inner face. The outer face forms a right angle flat on one face and with a moulded profile on the other face. The concrete used for these pieces is finer grained but contains small fragments of tile (up 10mm) and pieces of spar prominent oolitic limestone, probably Bath stone, up to 30mm. These could be doorway or window mouldings.

B.3.6 Simple moulded pieces consisted of two pieces of curved concrete which may be from the same part of the feature, although only one contains tile fragments, the other is a fine-grained concrete containing small fragments of oolitic limestone (as above). The first fragment retains a curved inner edge but is otherwise fragmentary. The second fragment has what appears to the same shaped inner edge and a curved outer edge. The piece is part of a large circular structure approximately 440mm internal diameter. A fine coating of plaster covers both faces.

B.3.7 Detailed moulding comprised two pieces that have detailed moulding and are apparently from the same item, but do not adjoin. These are moulded with a possible leaf shape on a slightly convex curved face and an unknown but similar simple pattern on the opposing face. Not enough survives to determine whether these were part of a circular structure, but certainly both faces were intended to be seen. The concrete for these pieces comprises a significant component of oolitic limestone fragments up to 20mm and of a grain prominent type of a probable Lincolnshire limestone type such as Weldon stone.

B.3.8 It is unfortunate that none of the concrete pieces can be rejoined as this makes a description of the structure or structures very difficult. It is possible, however, to determine some details. At least four different types of concrete are present within the assemblage. It is possible that different concrete mixes were used depending on the part of the structure they were intended for (i.e. a finer mix for pieces with more detailed moulding or chunkier mixes for less significant components). However it is also possible that the concrete represents more than one structure. Some of the fragments are from a vessel or bowl of approximately 400mm diameter, and other parts may be from a doorway or window.

B.3.9 Aside from context 706, approximately one half of a brick was found in Context 109. This is a common frogged red brick of early to mid 19th-century appearance and appears identical to the fragment incorporated in the concrete above. The other two items are from Contexts 107 and 109. These appear to be fragments of identical moulded architectural tiles or facing bricks with the same deeply moulded frieze of radial palm or laurel leaves. One is clearly from a wedge-shaped tile - perhaps a voussoir or a keystone from a door or window arch. Both are in a very dense fine-grained cream fabric with a grey core. They are most likely to be ceramic (terracotta) but it is not impossible that they are in an unusually fine-grained cement. The decoration is typical of architectural tiles of the 19th and early 20th centuries such as are found in houses, railway stations and civic buildings etc.

B.3.10 The assemblage also includes six small fragments of slate (unworked) which may be from slate roofing (they are imported) and a chunk each of chalk and flint, which may be structural materials but which are not obviously worked.

B.3.11 No further work is recommended, although several of the moulded pieces are worth illustrating (Plate 35).

Table 2. CBM

Ctx	Wt (g)	Date	Fabric	Form	Form_notes	H	W	L
418	33	19th/20th century	fine grained silty pale orange fabric	Indeterminate CBM		11		
516	26	Post-medieval	fine grained silty pale orange fabric	Roof tile		10		
509	42	Indeterminate	course sandy cream fabric	Indeterminate CBM		11		
6018	0	19th/20th century	peachy cream	Brick	Modern drain, octagonal on outside, circular inside	0	140	700
504	138	Indeterminate		Brick	small frags	0		
509	548	Post-medieval		Brick	Poss burnt as creamy coloured on one side and orangey on the other	68	100	
509	48	19th/20th century	white brick probably Aylesford clay	Brick		0		
6007	2053	19th/20th century	Cream porous, browner inside and no real inclusions	Brick	Wide	68	105	225
287	2500	19th/20th century	dark red porous fabric with some shelly inclusions	Brick		66	110	225
6009	2500	19th/20th century	dark grey a bit red modern brick fabric	Brick		70	100	
6012	504	19th/20th century	dark grey	Brick	frag, no measurements	0		
509	1067	19th/20th century	dark red with frequent inclusions of clay pellets and	Brick		55		

			poss some clinker					
6011	1488	19th/20th century	cream fabric, fine silty texture	Floor tile	large floor brick tile, probably half survives	36	230	
706	0	19th/20th century	fine silty red fabric containing roof tile and brick	Moulded/ precast concrete	The brick measures 63mm thick x 110mm wide and has a shallow frog and is of a dark red well fired fabric	120	180	200
706	0	19th/20th century	fine silty red fabric containing roof tile	Moulded/ precast concrete	moulded straight edged piece with a small section of raised moulding in a circular shape on one face(raised circle)	60	80	140
706	0	19th/20th century	fine silty red fabric containing roof tile	Moulded/ precast concrete		20	80	140
706	0	19th/20th century	fine silty red fabric containing roof tile	Moulded/ precast concrete		100	100	150
706	0	19th/20th century	fine silty red fabric containing roof tile	Moulded/ precast concrete		60	150	200
706	0	19th/20th century		Indeterminate concrete		20	70	120
706	0	19th/20th century		Indeterminate concrete		10	30	30
706	0	19th/20th century		Moulded/ precast concrete		80	80	180
706	0	19th/20th century	Concrete is finer grained but contains small fragments of tile (up 10mm) and pieces of spar prominent oolitic limestone, probably Bath stone,	Moulded/ precast concrete	Recessed - p/o same structure as following two records. Together they form a linear piece over 400mm and with a gently curved recess along the inner face	36	80	120

			up to 30mm.					
706	0	19th/20th century	as above	Moulded/ precast concrete	as above	80	98	165
706	0	19th/20th century	as above	Moulded/ precast concrete	as above	110	110	115
706	0	19th/20th century	as above but containing tile fragments as well	Moulded/ precast concrete	simple moulded piece, possibly from same part of the structure with a curved inner edge	40	110	130
706	0	19th/20th century	as above with oolitic limestone but no tile	Moulded/ precast concrete	simple moulded piece with what appears to the same shaped inner edge and a curved outer edge. The piece is part of a large circular structure approximately 440mm internal diameter. A fine coating of plaster covers both faces	30	90	100
706	0	19th/20th century	comprises a significant component of oolitic limestone fragments up to 20mm and of a grain prominent type of a probable Lincolnshire limestone type such as Weldon stone.	Moulded/ precast concrete	Two fragments, which appear to be from the same moulding, but do not adjoin, are moulded with a possible leaf shape on a slightly convex curved face and an unknown but similar simple pattern on the opposing face. Not enough survives to determine whether these were part of a circular structure, but certainly both faces were moulded to be seen	0		
706	0	19th/20th century	as above	Moulded/ precast concrete	as above	0		
107*	312	19th/20th century	a clean grey concrete with pale brown outer	Moulded/ precast concrete	It has some detailed moulding on one face but all the edges are broken and its pattern cannot be	36	82	104

			layer. It does not contain any obvious inclusions.		determined. Moulded fragment of decorative terracotta or cement as in (109). See below. Lacks original edges. Thickness 25-35mm. Traces hard grey bonding mortar on underside.			
109*	491	19th/20th century		Moulded/ precast concrete	p/o same as above from 107. Moulded architectural tile or facing brick in fine very hard cream-coloured terracotta or possibly fine-grained cement? The outer surface & margins are cream and the interior is light grey to grey-brown (suggesting ceramic) and has fine bubbles or voids. From a wedge-shaped keystone or voussoir with two surviving splayed sides, but top and bottom missing. flat grey bonding mortar 6mm thick on underside - preserving fine horizontal impressions from attachment to wooden board or possibly cut stone? Deeply moulded radial design comprising radial overlapping palm or laurel leaves. Possibly from an archway or arched window moulding? Traces of pale grey whitewash or paint in recesses.	80	80	150
109*	1150	E-M 19th	Yellowish surface leaching in places. Rough/coarse texture.	Indeterminate	Approx one half of dark reddish-brown house or 'stock' brick with a fairly shallow rectangular frog - possibly containing	65	105	

			dark reddish-brown		an indistinct letter of a maker's mark? Slightly worn			

B.4 Glass

By Ian R Scott

Introduction and methodology

B.4.1 One hundred and forty-nine pieces of glass were recovered, comprising 83 sherds of vessel glass, 10 beads, 37 sherds of window glass, 13 sherds of uncertain type and 6 sherds of glass waste. The glass was recovered from 17 contexts and is described in the table below (including the Stage 1 glass).

Table 3. Glass

Context No.	Vessel	Window	Waste	Bead	Uncertain	Totals
107	1					**1**
109		1				**1**
214	1					**1**
215	1					**1**
272	17					**17**
279	1					**1**
298	2					**2**
506	1					**1**
510	1	1				**2**
706	3	1				**4**
723			6			**6**
724	2	1				**3**
3008	18				9	**27**
6005	7	22		10	4	**43**
6011	16	9				**25**
6020	2	1				**3**
6022	10	1				**11**
Totals	**83**	**37**	**6**	**10**	**13**	**149**

B.4.2 **Context 107** - neck of wine bottle with champagne finish. Free blown bottle neck has an angled finish and applied flattened string rim. Mid to late 19th century.

B.4.3 **Context 109** - window glass. Trapezoid fragment with slightly irregular faces. One short angled edge with traces of leading. Post medieval. Not closely datable.

B.4.4 **Context 214** - moulded small bottle of kidney shaped cross-section, with metal screw cap. 20th century or later in date.

B.4.5 **Context 215** - small bottle of flattened oval section with screw cap finish. Colourless metal. Aluminium screw cap *in situ*. Bottle embossed 'YEAST VITE' on across shoulders and 'UGB 28' on base for United Glass Bottle Ltd. Bottle for 'Yeast-Vite' tonic tablets. Early 20th century.

B.4.6 **Context 272** – 17 sherds from perhaps 11 wine bottles. These include bottles of early 19th-century date, and others dating from the 19th to early 20th century and include a mid 19th- to early 20th-century bottle possibly of French manufacture.

B.4.7 **Context 279** - foot, stem and lower bowl of a small sherry glass with wheel-cut decoration. Late Victorian or Edwardian sherry glass with fern pattern, some certainly produced for the public house trade. 1870 or later.

B.4.8 **Context 298** – 2 body sherds, one from a later 19th-century soda bottle, and the other from a mid to late19th-century wine bottle.

B.4.9 **Context 506** – single undiagnostic vessel body in colourless glass.

B.4.10 **Context 706** – glass comprises 1 sherd of window glass and 3 sherds of vessel glass. The window glass is late post-medieval or modern colourless glass. The vessel glass comprises the base of a wine bottle of later 19th-century date, part of a torpedo soda bottle of mid to late 19th-century date, and sherd of vessel glass patterned with optic blown diamonds. The later was in a dark blue green metal. A late 19th or early 20th-century for the glass is most likely.

B.4.11 **Context 723** – the glass comprises 5 pieces (6 fragments) of part melted and weathered glass waste in mixed colours and now opaque or semi-opaque. Not datable.

B.4.12 **Context 724** – the glass comprises 2 sherd of vessel glass and sherd of probable modern window glass. The vessel sherds comprise a sherd of dark green metal probably from a wine bottle neck and an undiagnostic body sherd in green metal.

B.4.13 **Context 3008** – the glass comprises 18 sherds of vessel glass and 9 sherds or flakes that could be vessel or window glass and are undiagnostic. With one exception, the glass is all probably 20th-century or later in date. The exception is a small sherd from the folded rim of the foot of a stemmed wine glass, which could be of early 18th-century date. Otherwise the vessel glass includes the thick base of moulded modern tumbler and 2 sherds from modern wine bottles.

B.4.14 **Context 6005** – the glass comprises 43 sherds, including 7 sherds of vessel glass, 10 beads, 22 sherds of window glass and 4 sherds or flakes of uncertain origin. The beads are all in opaque dark brown metal and comprise 2 small annular beads and 8 small tubular beads, some 5-sided and others 6-sided, and made from thin drawn tube. Probably 19th-century in date. With the exception of one sherd of wine bottle, the vessel glass is colourless and undiagnostic. The window glass includes 2 small sherds of cobalt blue glass and 2 small sherds of colourless glass with deep maroon coating on both faces. The remaining window glass is colourless. The glass is probably late 19th- or 20th-century in date.

B.4.15 **Context 6011** – the glass includes 8 sherds from wine bottles including both undiagnostic sherds and sherds from bottles of mid 19th century date. The latter include the base and lower body of a bottle made in Rickets type 3 piece mould. There is a

sherd from an embossed cylindrical beer bottle of late 19th or early 20th-century date in dark green metal. Only part of the embossed label survives: reads " . . .]AVESE[. . . ", possibly 'Gravesend'. There are also embossed body sherds in pale blue green metal from two soda bottles of late 19th- or early-20th-century date. One has a surviving fragment of the embossing which reads: " . . .]AV[. . .", the other has now illegible embossing. Other vessel glass includes a sherd from a torpedo soda bottle. 3 undiagnostic sherds probably from bottles, and the neck of bottle with ring mouldings and hand finish rim in colourless metal. The latter is probably of mid to late 19th-century date. In addition to the vessel glass there are 9 sherds of window glass, all late post-medieval or modern. The window glass comprises 4 sherds of colourless glass, 1 sherd of colourless glass with maroon glass laid on each face, 1 sherd of pink/pale maroon glass. 1 weathered sherd of yellow brown glass, and 2 small sherds of cobalt blue glass. As a whole the glass assemblage can date no earlier that the late 19th century.

B.4.16 **Context 6020** – the glass comprises a sherd of colourless window glass, a body sherd of a wine bottle produced in a turn mould (mid to late 19th-century) and an almost complete Codd bottle embossed: "PURE WATER Co | BATTERSEA" and "RELIANCE PATENT | SOLE MAKER | DAN RYLANDS | BARNSLEY". Late 19th century (probably dates to the period 1885-1888).

B.4.17 **Context 6022** – there are 10 vessel sherds and 1 small sherd of cobalt blue window glass. The window glass is late post-medieval or modern. The vessel glass comprises sherds from 4 soda water bottles of late 19th- or early 20th-century date. These include a sherd embossed "REGISTE[red | TRADE | MARK" around a central image of St George slaying the dragon. There is a body sherd a medicine bottle of flattened octagonal section and 5 sherds from wine bottles. One of the sherds may be from modern wine bottle the other 4 are from an early to mid 19th-century wine bottle.

Conclusions

B.4.1 None of the vessel glass needs date earlier than the late 19th century. The window glass is post-medieval or more probably modern. Post-medieval and modern window glass is difficult to date closely.

B.5 Metal

By Ian R Scott

Introduction and methodology

B.5.1 There are 44 pieces of metal, including 17 pieces of iron, a table knife with ivory handle, 7 pieces of galvanised iron sheet, a fragment of galvanised chicken wire, 3 pieces of lead, 3 modern non-ferrous sewing pins (4 fragments), a single piece of copper alloy wire and tiny fragment of copper alloy. There are also 4 nail or bar fragments that appear to be non-ferrous and 5 pieces of clinker or slag.

Table 4. Metal

	Function											
Cxt	Transport	Personal	Household	Window	Structural	Binding	Nails	Misc	Query	Undiag	Waste	Totals
506										1		**1**
706				1	1	2	1	1	1			**7**
710								1				**1**
723	1				3		1	3		5	5	**18**

724							2					**2**
3008								1		1		**2**
6005		4										**2**
6011			1		1			7				**9**
Totals	**1**	**4**	**1**	**1**	**5**	**2**	**4**	**13**	**1**	**7**	**5**	**44**

B.5.2 **Context 506** – single undiagnostic fragment, possibly bar or nail stem fragment

B.5.3 **Context 706** – there are 7 metal finds including a length of lead window came, 2 possible bindings comprising a small iron collar and strip bent at one end, a length of lead pipe, a length of iron wire, a nail and a modern cast iron fragment embossed 'RAWL'.

B.5.4 **Context 710** – the only find as single piece of copper wire.

B.5.5 **Context 723** – this context produced 18 metal pieces. These comprise a possible fragment of a narrow fullered horseshoe, 2 bolts or nails with domed heads, a length of lead pipe, 1 nail, a fragment of iron bar and 2 fragments of iron sheet, and a heavily encrusted fragment of possible iron strip, 4 bar or nail fragments, possibly non-ferrous, and 5 pieces of clinker or slag.

B.5.6 **Context 724** – 2 large nails (L: 98mm).

B.5.7 **Context 3008** – 1 tiny undiagnostic fragment of copper alloy and 1 fragment of galvanised chicken wire.

B.5.8 **Context 6005** – 3 modern non-ferrous sewing pins, 1 complete (L: 25mm); 1 complete (2 fragments) (L: 25mm); 1 incomplete.

B.5.9 **Context 6011** – metal finds comprise part of a 19th-century table knife with ivory handle and incomplete blade, a piece of lead pipe and 7 fragments of thin galvanise sheet.

Conclusions

B.5.1 None of the metal finds is of any great interest and none of the material needs date earlier than the late 19th century.

B.6 Non-metallic small finds

By Ian R Scott

Introduction

B.6.1 A fragment of a slate pencil was recovered from sieved residues from context 3008. Probably of late 19th- or early 20th-century date .L: 26mm; W: 5mm.

B.6.2 A single small nacre (mother of pearl) button was recovered from a soil sample from context 6005. The button 4 small holes at its centre. 19th- or 20th-century. D: 6.5mm.

B.7 Animal Bone

By Lena Strid

Introduction

B.7.1 A small assemblage of seven pieces of animal bone weighing 29g was recovered from

four contexts, three of which originated in trench 7. The assemblage is generally of low potential and requires no further work.

Context	Description
710	1 medium mammal rib fragment, 4g
723	1 sheep/goat phalanx, medium mammal rib fragment, large mammal vertebra fragment, ?large mammal rib, 21g
724	?rib fragment, 2g
6005	Unidentifiable fragment, 2g

B.8 Flint

By Geraldine Crann

Introduction

B.8.1 A single snapped flint blade-like flake was recovered from context 411. This piece is clearly worked and is almost certainly of prehistoric date. It is residual in the rubble backfill. The assemblage is of low potential and requires no further work.

Context	Description
411	A single snapped blade-like flake, 6g
3008	Sieved flint, sample 200: 1debitage flake >10mm, 28 fragments recovered from 10-4mm including 3 possible debitage flakes, 16g total flint recovered from sample.

B.9 Shell

By Geraldine Crann

Introduction

B.9.1 Two oyster valves were recovered from Trenches 2 and 7. Extensive spreads of crushed shell were identified and were sampled but these are described elsewhere (Stage 1 report Appendix C). In the case of these two oyster valves, it is more likely that they represent food waste rather than building material.

Context	Description
272	A single left valve oyster shell, 16g
706	A single right valve oyster shell, 35g

APPENDIX C. ENVIRONMENTAL REPORT

C.1 An evaluation of four environmental samples

By Julia Meen

Introduction

C.1.1 Four environmental samples were taken from the archaeological evaluation at Henley Cable Works, Northfleet, in November 2012. Sample <200> was from backfill (3800) of a bear pit that formed part of nineteenth century pleasure gardens located on the site. The sample was taken to determine whether the deposit represents an *in situ* floor contemporaneous with the bear pit, or if it is wholly comprised of backfill material from infilling of the pit in the 1930s. The sediment was a light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) sandy clay, with angular chalk and rounded flint pebbles. A further three samples were taken for the recovery of artefacts. These were samples <201> and <202>, taken from layers (506) and (510) respectively, which were both thought to represent flowerbeds. Sample <201> was a dark grey (2.5Y) sandy silt and <202> was a grey (5Y 5/1) sandy silt. The final sample, <203>, was taken from context (6005), a banquet hall floor, and was a light brownish grey (2.5Y 6/2) gravelly clayey sand with abundant building material inclusions.

Methodology

C.1.2 40L of sample <200> was processed for the recovery of charred plant remains by water flotation using a modified Siraf style flotation machine. The flot was collected on a 250µm mesh and the heavy residues sieved to 500µm and dried in a heated room. The remaining 10L was wetsieved to 500µm for the recovery of artefacts. The flot was scanned for plant remains using a binocular microscope at approximately x15 magnification.

C.1.3 Samples <201>, <202>, and <203> had volumes of 47L, 21L and 17L respectively. Each was wetsieved to 500µm for the recovery of artefacts. All residues were sorted by eye for artefacts and ecofactual remains.

Results

Charred Plant Remains

C.1.4 Sample <200> produced a flot of 65ml, approximately 60% of which was scanned. The flot contained abundant clinker, and a smaller quantity of charcoal. Snails were fairly common. Occasional modern seeds were noted, as well as rare charred seeds.

Finds

C.1.5 Sample <200> produced a large quantity of building material, comprising brick and mortar including some material still mortared together. Large fragments of abraded green and transparent glass were present, including pieces which could be seen to have come from bottles. Corroded fragments of thin sheets of iron, slag, and a very small piece of copper alloy were also extracted, as well as a piece of twisted wire. Fragments of slate, a piece of broken clay pipe, and numerous flints were present. Occasional marine shell fragments, including oyster (*Ostrea edulis*) and cockle (*Cerastoderma* sp.) , were noted. A small number of bone fragments were also recovered, with mammal, rodent, and amphibian represented. Two fish bones, including a shark tooth, were present. One bone fragment was in a poor condition, suggesting that it may have been partially digested (bone identifications by R Nicholson and L Strid).

C.1.6 The residues of both sample <201> and <202> were almost entirely composed of industrial debris, with sample <201> additionally containing a small quantity of ceramic building material and two small corroded iron objects and <202> occasional small fragments of glass.

C.1.7 Sample <203> was rich in building material, with frequent CBM; two fragments of stone covered with broken marine shell, possibly fragments of a decorated wall, were also recovered. One piece of pottery and several sherds of glass (some coloured red or blue), a clay pipe stem and a small number of iron objects including nails, were present. 10 glass beads, a small button and four copper alloy pins were also recovered. Several bone fragments were noted, several of which were identified as chicken (*Gallus gallus*); fish bone, passerine bone and rat/hedgehog sized small mammal bone was also observed (identifications by L Strid). Numerous marine shells were also found throughout the sample, including cockle, periwinkle (*Littorina litorea* and *Littorina* sp.) and tellins (*Tellina* sp.).

Discussion and Recommendations

C.1.8 The nature of deposit (3008), dominated by large pebbles, poorly broken up building material, and domestic as well as possibly industrial rubbish in the form of slag and metal, indicate that much of the bear pit fill was dumped backfill, presumably relating to the backfilling of the pit in the 1930s. One of the aims of taking this sample was to determine if any remains of food consumed by the bear or of bear excrement were present within an original floor surface. The flot produced very limited material, with the clinker and charcoal likely to be part of the domestic/industrial waste material observed in the heavy residues. Any plant foods or organic waste that may have been present whilst the feature was in use would have been unlikely to have come into contact with fire and therefore would have had little chance to be preserved through charring, and the conditions in the pit would not have been suitable for the preservation of organic material by other means (e.g., replacement of organic structure through mineralisation or prevention of decay through being waterlogged). Therefore the lack of plant material in the sample is to be expected.

C.1.9 The probable flowerbed features of (506) and (510) were mostly composed of slag (possibly furnace lining) and clinker, and this probably represents the spreading of industrial debris onto the soil to increase fertility. Sample <203> from context (6005), the floor of a banquet hall, contained a wide range of general rubbish, including the bones of both edible and wild animal species, personal belongings (buttons, beads, pins, clay pipe) and building debris. This may represent a mixture of material contemporary with the use of the room and of debris from its demolition. The marine shells are mostly small and their contents are unlikely to have been consumed, and so are more likely to represent material collected from the foreshore than food remains.

C.1.10 Conditions encountered in the features so far excavated at this site have not been suitable for the preservation of plant material. However, as the site is relatively recent and is well documented, is is likely that little useful information would be recovered from further sampling.

APPENDIX D. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

D.1 Basis of the assessment – approach and definitions

Basis of the Assessment

D.1.1 The assessment of significance set out below is derived from the understanding of the site as established throughout the Stage 1 and 2 evaluation. It is based upon relevant and appropriate criteria as set out by the Secretary of State's non-statutory criteria for assessing the national importance of monuments (DCMS 2010)

D.1.2 The non-statutory criteria for assessing the national importance of monuments is reproduced in Appendix E and is divided into the following categories:

- Ability to characterise a period
- Rarity of survival
- Extent of documentation
- Association with other monuments in a group
- Survival / condition
- Fragility / vulnerability
- Diversity – the combination of high-quality features
- Potential

Degrees of Significance

D.1.1 Measures for assessing the significance of Rosherville Gardens have been based on the above criteria where relevant. Oxford Archaeology's internal definitions for degrees of significance are :

[A] Outstanding Significance: elements of the place which are of key national or international significance, as among the best (or only surviving example) of an important type of monument, or outstanding representatives of important social or cultural phenomena, or are of a very major regional or local significance.

[B] Considerable Significance: elements which constitute good and representative examples of an important class of monument (or the only example locally), or have a particular significance through association, although surviving examples may be relatively common on a national scale, or which make major contributions to the overall significance of the monument.

[C] Moderate Significance: elements which contribute to the character and understanding of the place, or which provide an historical or cultural context for features of individually greater significance.

[D] Low Significance: elements which are of individually low value in general terms, or have little or no significance in promoting understanding or appreciation of the place, without actually being intrusive.

[U] Uncertain Significance: elements which have potential to be significant but where it is not possible to be certain on the evidence currently available.

D.2 Assessment

Ability to characterise a period

D.2.1 Rosherville Gardens was constructed in 1837 and finally closed in 1924. It reached its

height of popularity in the late Victorian era and typified the Victorian love for pleasure gardens. The history of the Gardens is outlined in section 1.3 above.

D.2.2 The remains of the Gardens uncovered within the trenches included a partially demolished substantial brick built structure, the Bear Pit, the ephemeral remains of a fountain base and the intact landscaped mound it sat upon, and remnant flower-bed soils, remnant pathways and landscaping. Ephemeral remains possibly associated with the footings of the Banqueting Hall were also uncovered. All remains were truncated to varying degrees.

D.2.3 Rosherville Gardens characterise the Victorian affinity with pleasure gardens. The public Victorian pleasure gardens followed in the footsteps of 18th century privately owned gardens where the rich and famous were entertained in glamorous garden settings. The Victorian pleasure gardens offered a place to meet and be entertained for the price of admission ticket and was the social place to frequent and be seen at.

Rarity of survival

D.2.4 A search for Victorian pleasure gardens on the Heritage Gateway database (www.heritagegateway.org.uk) lists 108 results across England. However, many of these entries are not the commercial enterprise that Rosherville Gardens was. There are no local comparisons. Regional Victorian comparisons can be found in Vauxhall Gardens (although this was established in the mid 17th century and closed in 1859) and Cremorne Gardens, Chelsea (1845-1877). Like Rosherville, the London pleasure gardens were built over and / or incorporated into new developments so that very little of these gardens remain. Because of this, there are few opportunities to investigate large areas of these well known pleasure gardens to ascertain their degree of survival.

D.2.5 The Bear Pit was a well known landmark within Rosherville Gardens. Heritage Gateway lists 31 entries when entering the keyword 'Bear Pit'. Five entries are associated with Victorian Bear Pits and are summarised as follows:

- Sheffield Botanical Gardens – circular bear pit constructed in 1836 (5m diameter, 4m deep, coursed rubble with stone dressing). Railings replaced, grilles reinstated. Grade: II
- Leeds Zoological and Botanical Gardens – Mid 19th century (restored 20th century). Comprises two stone circular castellated turrets linked by a wall leading into a circular brick-lined bear pit. Grade: II
- London Zoo, Great Carnivora Terrace – a bear pit is recorded as being constructed here in 1843. The site of the terrace is now partly occupied by the Michael Sobel Pavilions
- Meppershall, Bedfordshire – crop marks within a field named as 'Bear Garden' in the Tithe Award accompanying the Tithe Map of 1846
- Rosherville Gardens.

D.2.6 As stated above, most of the well know Victorian pleasure gardens have been demolished and built over. Part of Vauxhall Gardens was uncovered after WWII during the redevelopment after the Blitz and is now Spring Gardens, a small public park. A small part of Cremorne Gardens survives as parkland alongside the Thames and includes the wrought-iron gateway which had one stood at the King's Road entrance (http://www.rbkc.gov.uk/leisureandlibraries/parksandgardens/yourlocalpark/cremornegardens.aspx).

D.2.7 The Rosherville Gardens Bear Pit is a rare structure and appears to be one of only two surviving circular Victorian bear pits and the only identified structure built from brick.

Extent of documentation

D.2.8 Documentary evidence regarding Rosherville Gardens is available from a number of difference sources. Contemporary plans of the gardens exist including detailed Ordnance Survey maps, the accuracy of which has been confirmed by the current trial trenching exercise. There is also contemporary photographic evidence,primarily in the form of postcard collections. While some of these collections are held privately, a small number primarily dating to the early years of the 20th century can be viewed on English Heritage's Archive collection under the keyword search 'Rosherville' (http://www.englishheritagearchives.org.uk). They illustrate the terraced gardens, the Rosary, the theatre, the main entrance and other general views of the gardens. Other images are also available on the internet. There have also been a small number of publications referencing the gardens, including publications by Gravesend Historical Society. Contemporary newspaper documentation and magazines and journals referencing the gardens also still exist.

D.2.9 Overall, Rosherville Gardens can be considered to be well documented.

Association with other monument groups

D.2.10 Parallels with Rosherville Gardens can be made with other Victorian pleasure gardens. Notable examples are Vauxhall on the south bank of the Thames and Cremorne Gardens in Chelsea (see above).

D.2.11 The Bear Pit at Rosherville Gardens appears to be similar to the intact Bear Pit in Sheffield zoological gardens. The Sheffield example, however, was constructed from stone rather than brick and has two rooms opposite a main entrance into the pit and at least one slot window. The Sheffield example does not appear to have subterranean rooms and access point.

Survival / Condition

D.2.1 As stated above, all deposits and structures encountered during the evaluation were truncated. Truncation levels vary across the site. The possible remains of the Baronial Hall in Trench 6 to the west of the site were extremely ephemeral. There was no evidence of archaeological remains in Trench 3, to the south of the site, due to complete truncation. Truncated garden soils survived in Trenches 1 and 5. In addition, several courses of plain ornamental wall survived in Trench 1. Truncated landscaping associated with the terrace was uncovered in Trench 4. In Trench 7 the truncated remains of a fountain base were uncovered on top of a landscaped mound comprising part of the Broad Walk. The mound appeared to survive intact including a complete topsoil horizon. Within the mound, in the centre of the fountain area, fragments of *in situ* metal pipework were observed, presumably for water. At the base of the mound there was a shallow preserved flint retaining wall. Trench 2 contained the truncated remains of the brick-built Bear Pit and associated cages and storage / access rooms.

D.2.2 The Bear Pit was a brick-built circular structure with internal dimensions of 6m. An archway in the north-eastern side of the pit provided access into subterranean cages for the bear/s. These cages were also fed into further subterranean rooms and corridors, presumable for the keepers. All rooms and corridors had been truncated during demolition with their roofs removed.

D.2.3 The structure was contained within the Broad Walk that ran north-east-south-west through the Gardens. Evidence of intact landscaping deposits were noted along the western side of the pit, with only the uppermost level being truncated. A trace amount of the shell paving around the pit also survived. The northern, eastern and southern side of the Broad Walk was demolished during the clearance of the site. The iron railings that surrounded the top of the pit, depicted in contemporary postcards / illustrations, did not

survive *in situ*.

D.2.4 The maximum depth of the surviving pit structure was 3m. The slate floor of the pit and the square metal pedestal base for the tree stump appeared to survive intact. The tree stump itself was not present. The western side of the pit is virtually intact (minus the rim edging and iron railings), although there has been some limited truncation from modern pipework at the uppermost level. The eastern side of the pit and the rooms / corridors to the north-east are truncated. Approximately 1m of the eastern half of the pit had been demolished along with the roofs and an undetermined height of the walls of the cages / rooms. The truncated remains of doorways were observed in several rooms, although none of the doors themselves survived. Intact viewing slits into the cages and Bear Pit were also recorded, along with an intact arched doorway, providing access between the cages and pit. An *in situ* metal bar is likely to be part of the an associated gateway and may also be associated with an intact metal pulley wheel observed on the north-eastern external wall of the pit. The metal gateway bar was slightly bent by the mechanical excavator during re-excavation of the pit in the Stage 2 trenching.

D.2.5 A curved corridor ran along the eastern side of the Bear Pit utilising the eastern external wall. The opposing wall was constructed from chalk blocks and was in reasonable condition. Joist slots for a roof were observed in the eastern external brick wall of the pit. Remains of flat stone slabs were observed in the backfill of the corridor and may be the remains of the roof. Although the corridor extended beneath the trench baulk, a brick wall blocking the corridor's path, along with intact metal bars (possibly another doorway) was observed through voids in the backfill less than 1m from the trench edge.

D.2.6 There was some evidence of limited cracking within the intact brick work, particularly around the window slits on the eastern side of the pit. The cracks appeared to be recent and as a result of the removal of the surrounding supporting spoil

D.2.7 Overall, while traces of the Garden's footprint remain, on the whole the garden is severely truncated. The chalk cliffs around the Garden have been cut back removing some of the notable garden features such as the chalk spur and Tower. Obviously, none of the plants or trees survive. The documentary evidence states that the Garden's fixtures and fittings were removed and sold prior to clearance and this appears to be corroborated by the trial trenching. With the exception of the Bear Pit and the fragmentary remains of the Fountain, no evidence for fixtures and fittings were observed within any trenches (with the).

Fragility / vulnerability

D.2.8 All features on the site are currently buried beneath a minimum of 0.5m of overburden, with some features, such as the garden soils, currently covered with between 2-3m of overburden.

D.2.9 The Bear Pit and the fountain / mound are the most vulnerable to future development, depending on the nature of that development. Land raising may further protect these features; they are unlikely to be adversely affected by compression. Piling and trenching / excavation around these features may leave them vulnerable to further deterioration.

D.3 Conclusion

D.3.1 As a surviving example of a Victorian Pleasure Garden, the remains of Rosherville Gardens within the site must be considered of low-moderate significance. Although the trial trenching has demonstrated that a truncated footprint of the Gardens exists, most of the associated structures that made Rosherville Gardens so special no longer survive and none of the 8000 specimen trees or plants remain. The remains of the Bear Pit, however, should be considered to be of considerable significance primarily due to its

rarity.

Appendix E. Criteria for Assessing the National Importance of Monuments

E.1.1 The following criteria (which are not in any order of ranking), are used by the Secretary of State for assessing the national importance of a monument and considering whether scheduling is appropriate. They should not be regarded as definitive; but as indicators which contribute to a wider judgement based on the individual circumstances of a case.

- **Period:** all types of monuments that characterise a category or period should be considered for preservation.
- **Rarity:** there are some monument categories which are so scarce that all surviving examples which still retain some archaeological potential should be preserved. In general, however, a selection must be made which portrays the typical and commonplace as well as the rare. This process should take account of all aspects of the distribution of a particular class of monument, both in a national and a regional context.
- **Documentation:** the significance of a monument may be enhanced by the existence of records of previous investigation or, in the case of more recent monuments, by the supporting evidence of contemporary written or drawn records. Conversely, the absence of documentation can make the potential of a monument more important as the only means of developing our understanding.
- **Group Value:** the value of a single monument (such as a field system) may be greatly enhanced by its association with related contemporary monuments (such as a settlement and cemetery) or with monuments of different periods. In some cases, it is preferable to protect the complete group of monuments, including associated and adjacent land, rather than to protect isolated monuments within the group.
- **Survival / Condition:** the survival of a monument's archaeological potential both above and below ground is a particularly important consideration and should be assessed in relation to its present condition and surviving features.
- **Fragility / Vulnerability:** highly important archaeological evidence from some field monuments can be destroyed by a single ploughing or unsympathetic treatment; vulnerable monuments of this nature would particularly benefit from the statutory protection which scheduling confers. There are also existing standing structures of particular form or complexity whose value can again be severely reduced by neglect or careless treatment, and which are similarly well suited by scheduled monument protection.
- **Diversity:** some monuments may be selected for scheduling because they possess a combination of high quality features, others because of a single important attribute.
- **Potential:** on occasion, the nature of the evidence cannot be specified precisely, but it may still be possible to document reasons anticipating its existence and importance and so to demonstrate the justification for scheduling. The greater the likelihood that such evidence will be revealed through archaeological investigation, the stronger will be the justification for scheduling (DCMS 2010).

APPENDIX F. BIBLIOGRAPHY AND REFERENCES

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Appendix G. Summary of Site Details

Site name: Stage 2 Trial Trenching North East Embankment, Former Henley Cable Works, Northfleet, Kent

Site code: NOHC12

Grid reference: NGR: TQ 636 743

Type: Evaluation

Date and duration: 21st November – 10th December 2012

Summary of results: Between the 1st and the 12th of October 2012 Oxford Archaeology (OA) undertook a field evaluation of land at the former Henley Cable Works, Northfleet, Gravesham, Kent.

The Stage 2 trial trenching exercise comprised four trenches (Trenches 4 - 7) and extensions to Trench 2. These were excavated to establish whether any structures relating to Rosherville Gardens survive on site despite levelling in the mid 20th century and recent remediation associated with the demolition of the Cable Works.

The remains of a circular structure and associated walls previously uncovered towards the centre of the site in Trench 2, were confirmed as the remains of the Bear Pit – a well known feature within Rosherville Gardens. The lower half of the structure survived as a circular brick wall, with a slate internal floor. Further work detailed the remains of four 'Rooms' to the north-east which were an integral part of the structure and housed the animal pens and storage areas. These were beneath the numerous tip deposits deliberately laid as the construction for the mound, within which the Bear Pit was situated. The upper level of the mounded deposits supported the Broad Walk, that lead off to the north-east.

Trench 4 contained the truncated remains of the Upper Terrace area of the Gardens, however, no structures survived, nor was there any trace of the Broad Walk.

Trench 5 contained no obvious structural evidence but did contain one cut feature of uncertain date that may relate to the gardens and did appear to have deposits consistent with garden soils.

Trench 6 revealed only a limited amount of archaeological remains, much of which may have been associated with the later Henley Cable Works. There were no remains that could be unequivocally related to the Banqueting Hall, but it is possible that the heavily disturbed and truncated basements or construction cuts of that structure were identified.

Trench 7 revealed the heavily disturbed remnants of the terracotta element of what had been the fountain, but was later altered to house a flaming urn. Beneath that was the substantial mound deposit, on which the Broad Walk rested.

Location of archive: As no receiving museum is available, the archive will temporarily be held at Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES.

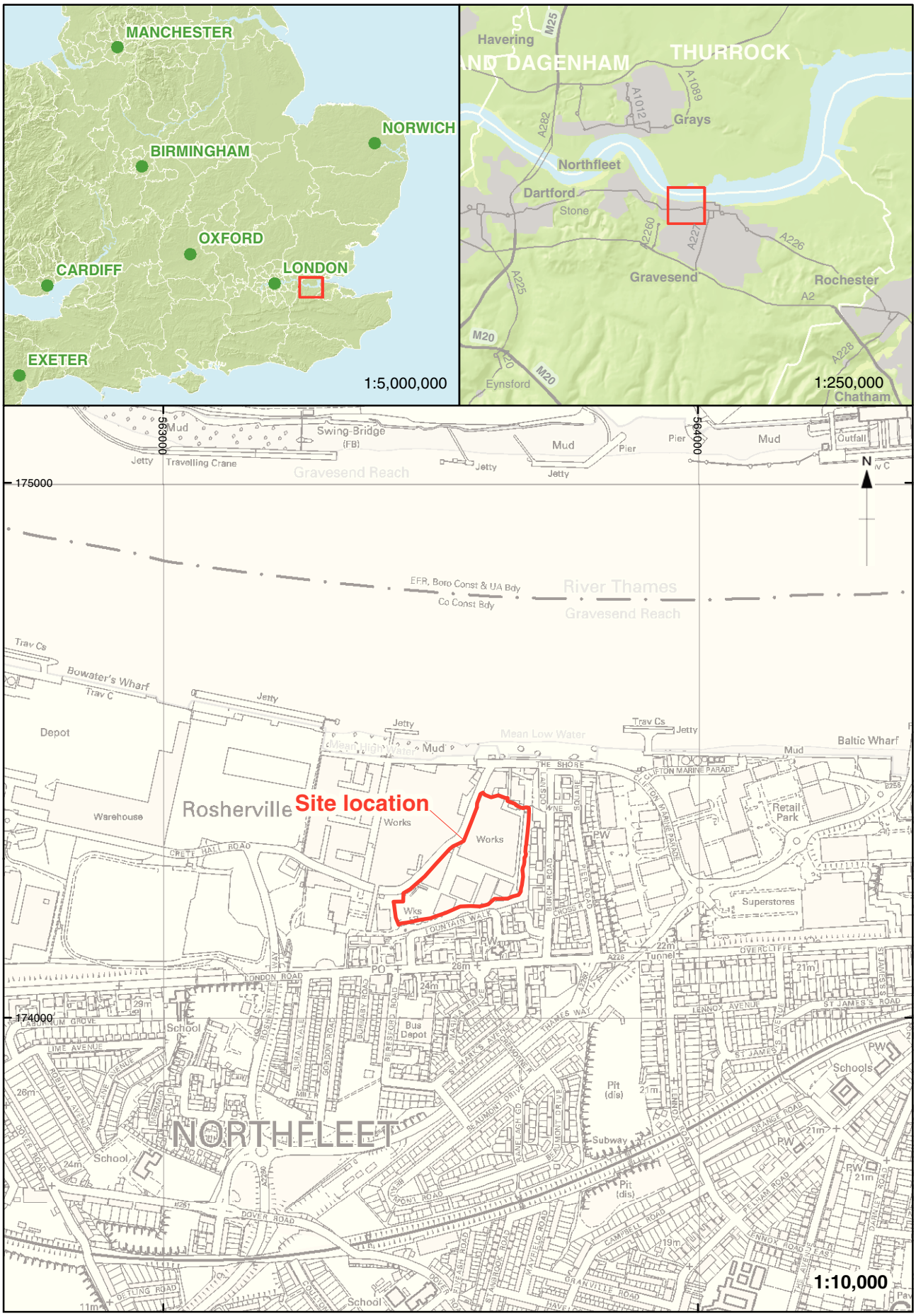


Figure 1: Site location

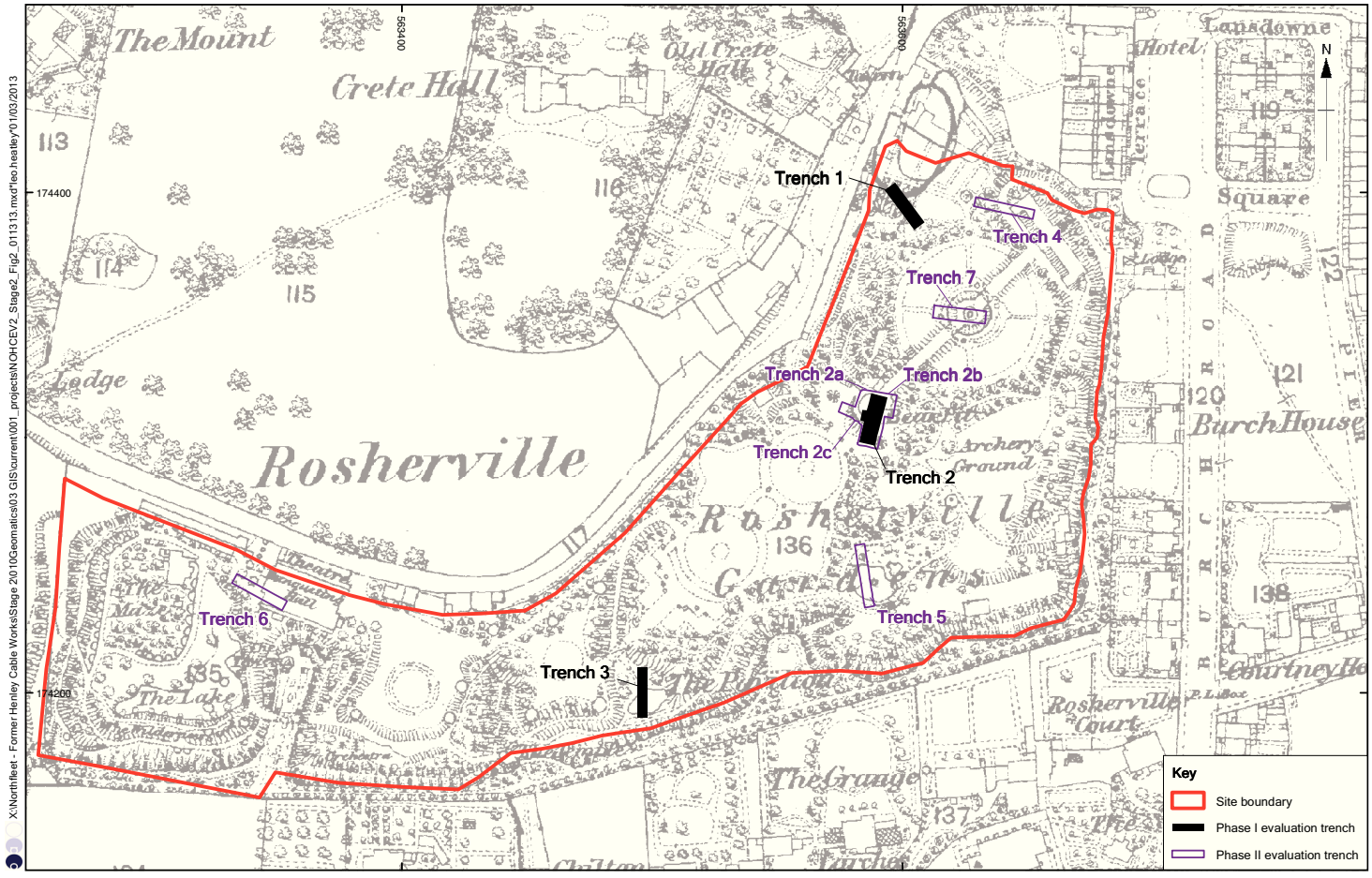
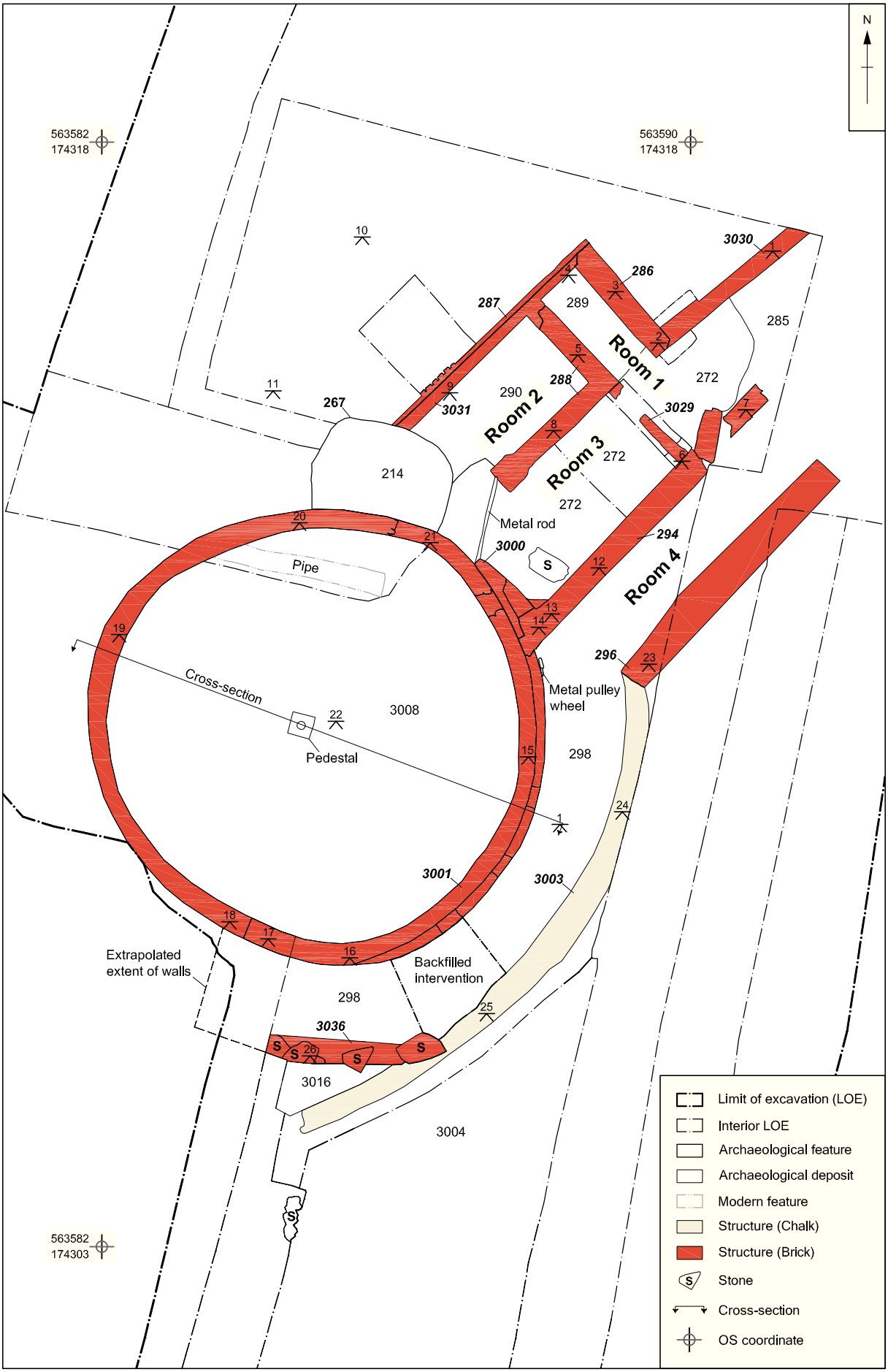


Figure 2: Trench locations overlain onto First Edition Ordnance Survey map (1865)



X:\Northfleet - Former Henley Cable Works\Stage 2\010Geomatics\02 CAD\001current\NOHCEV2_Stage2_Figs3-7_010313.dwg(Figure 3)*NOHC12*NOHCEV2*Stage 2 Trial Trenching*leo.heatley* 01 Mar 2013

Figure 3: Plan of Trench 2

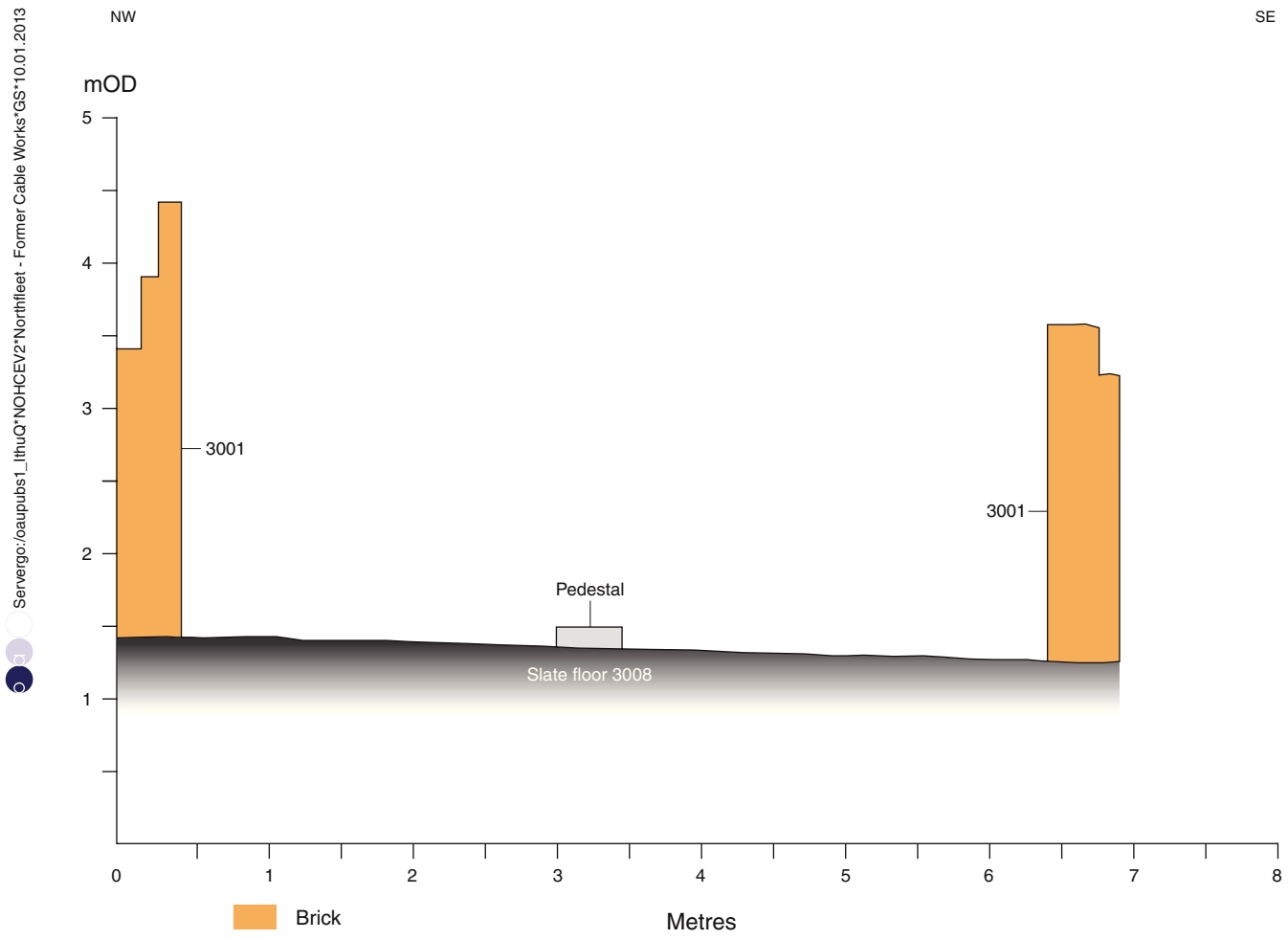


Figure 4: Cross-section through bear pit

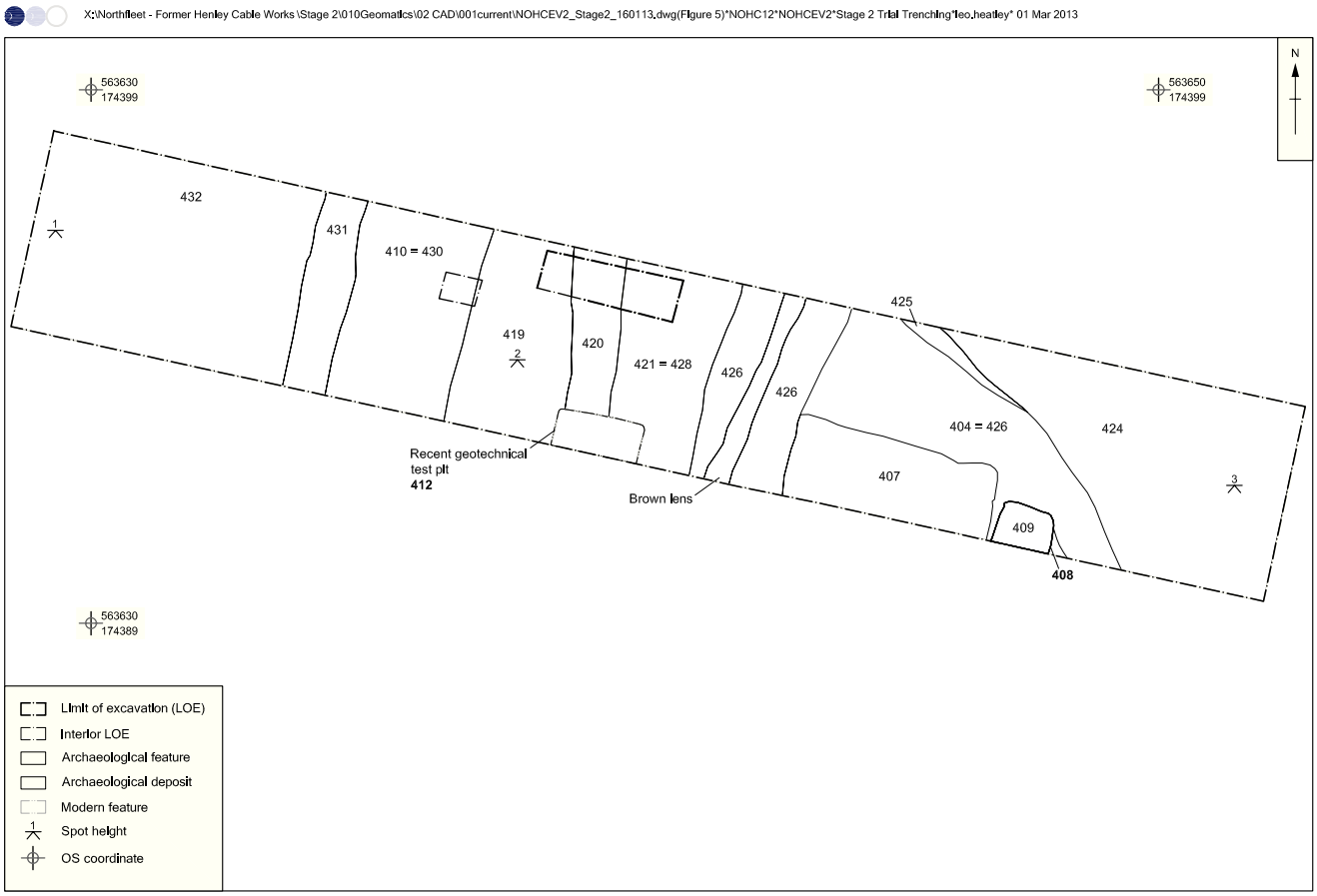


Figure 5: Plan of Trench 4

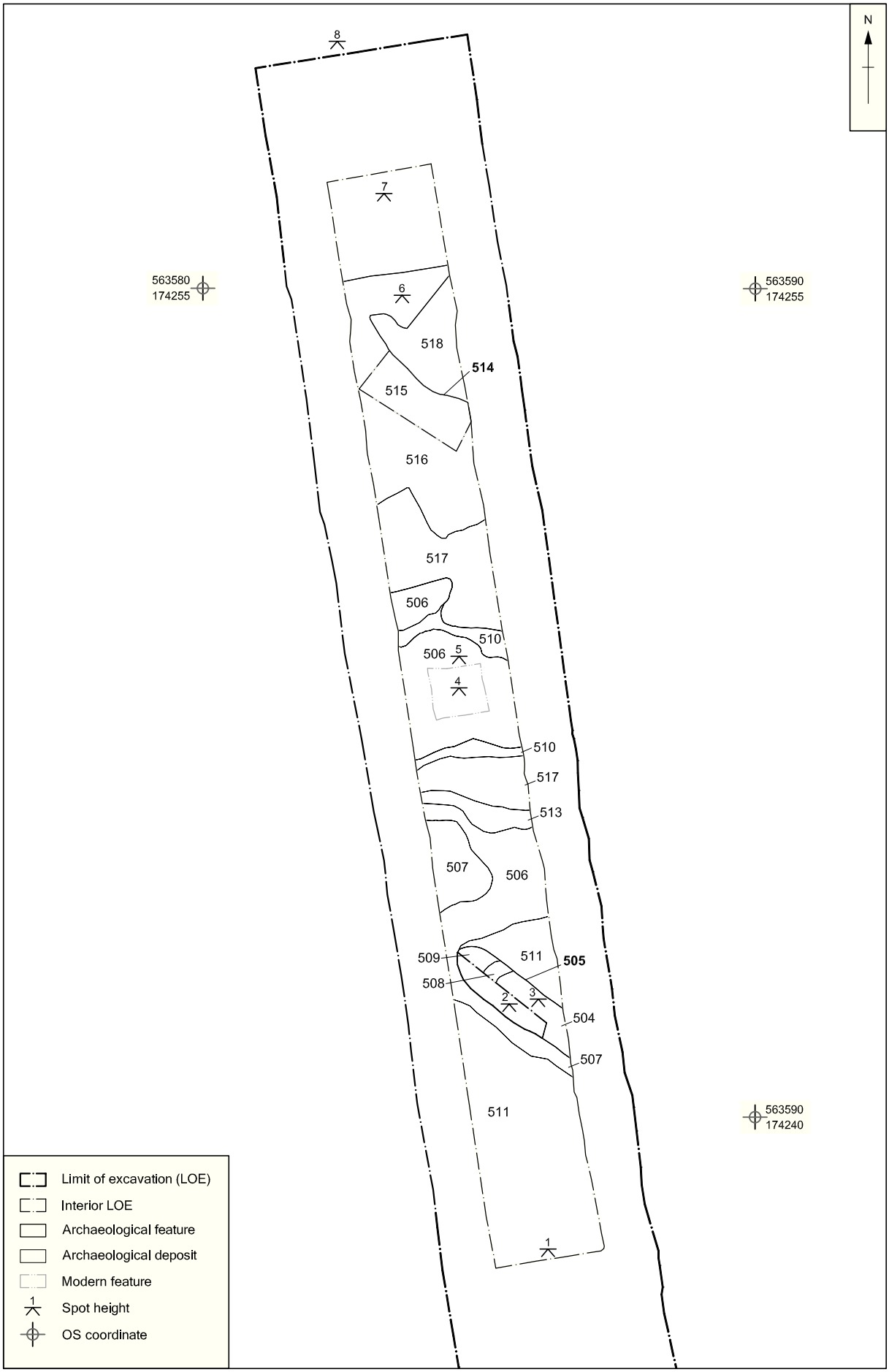


Figure 6: Trench 5

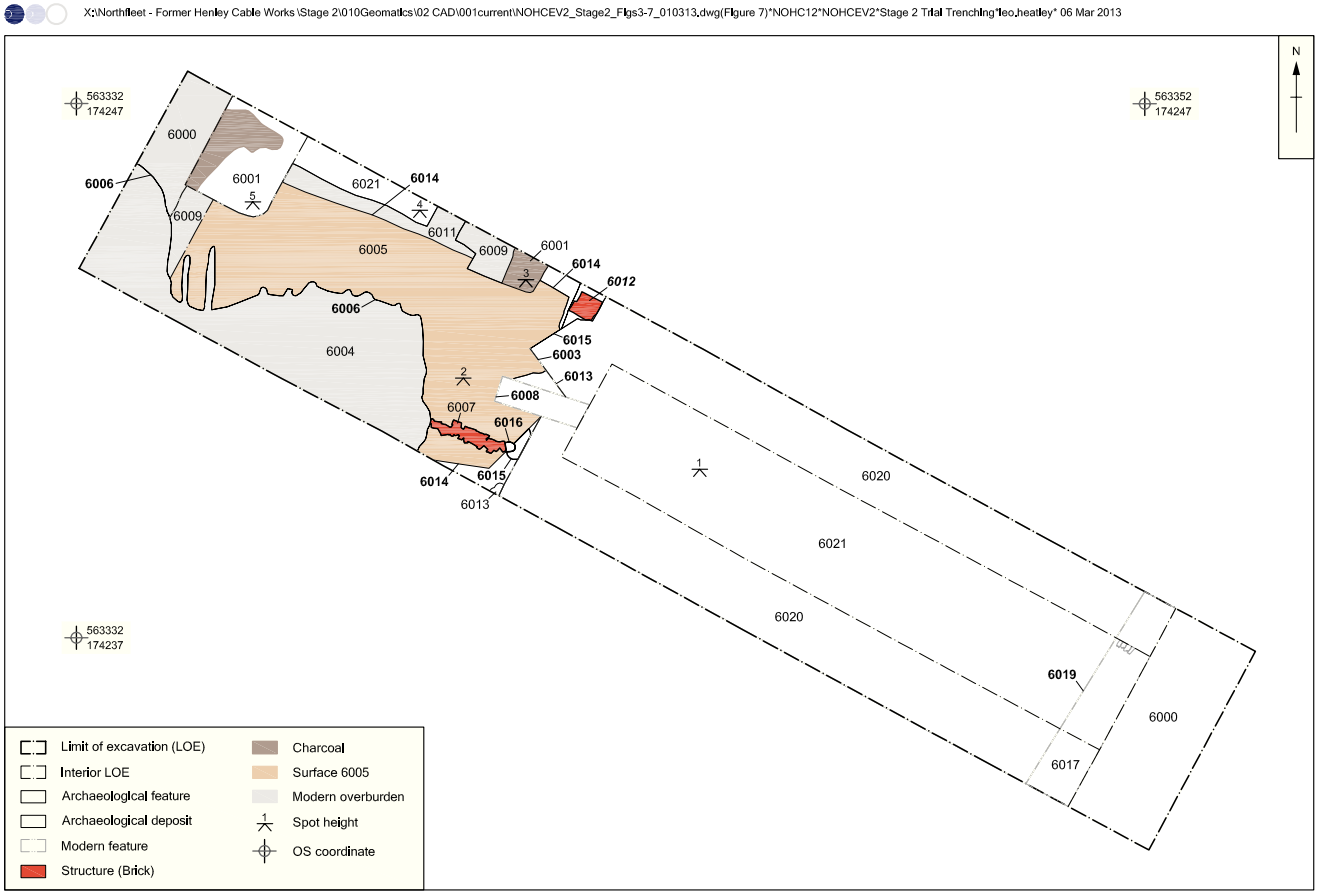


Figure 7: Plan of Trench 6

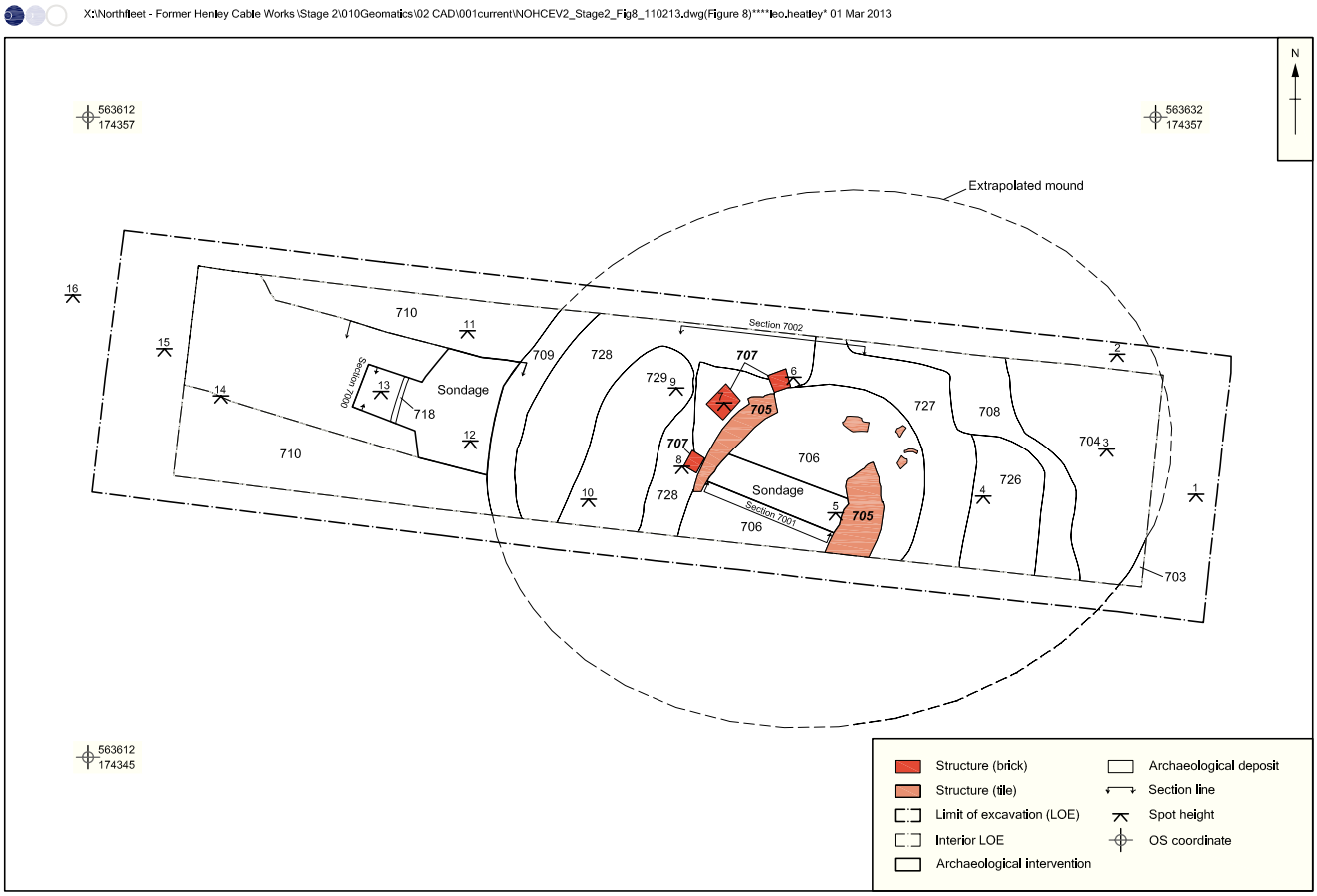


Figure 8 : Trench 7

Plate 1: Trench 2. Bear Pit, looking south-west

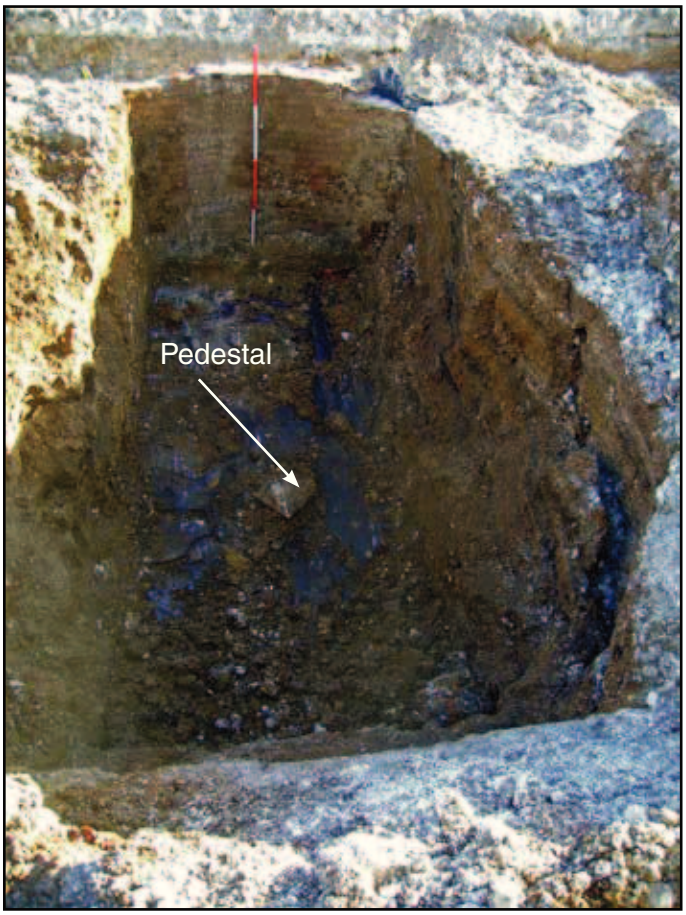


Plate 2: Trench 2. Bear Pit, internal view, showing the wall and the slate floor, looking south-east (scale does not rest on base of pit)

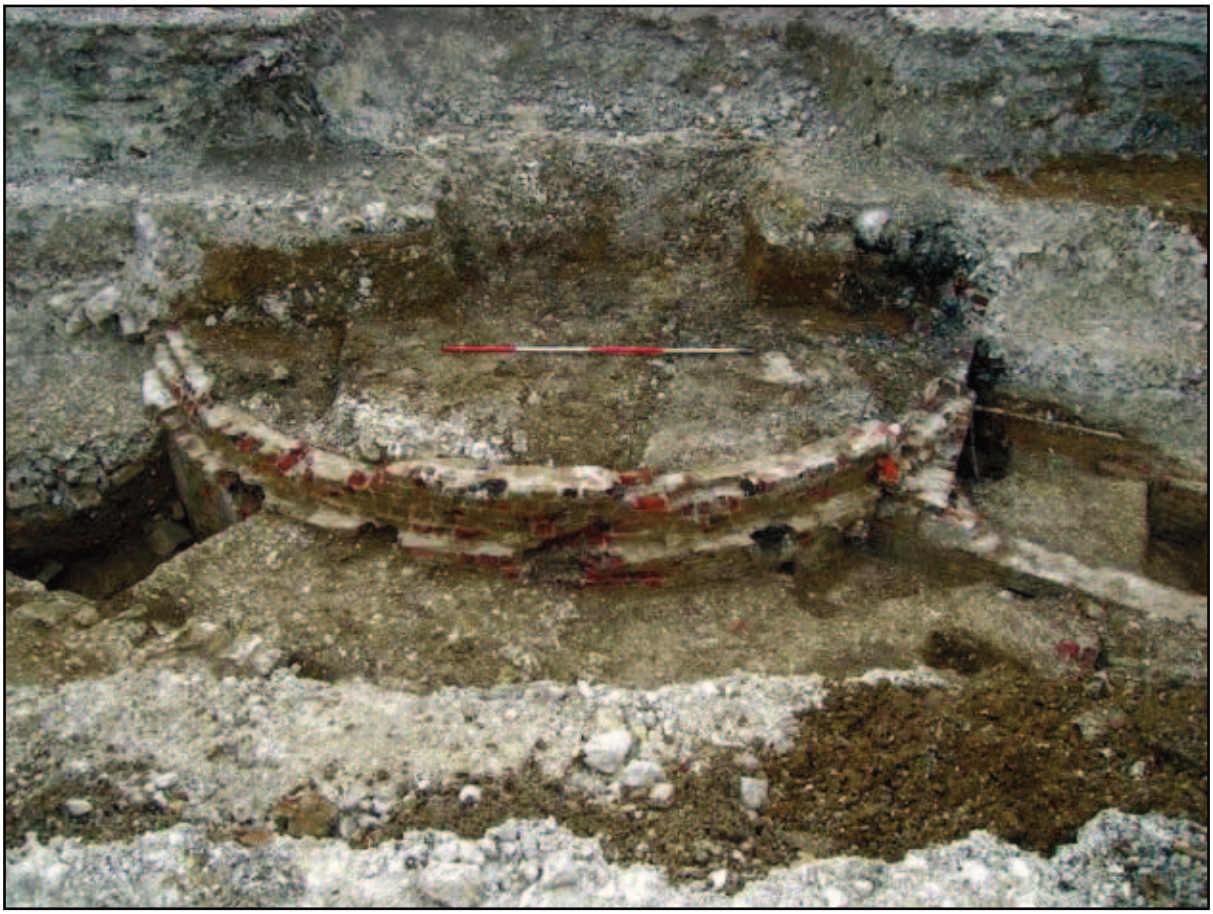


Plate 3: Trench 2. Bear Pit, showing external face, looking north-west

Plate 4: Trench 2. Elevation view of recess for horizontal support in wall 3001, and window slot visible, looking north-west

Plate 5: Trench 2. Elevation view of recess for horizontal support in wall 3001, looking north-west

Plate 6: Trench 2. Elevation view of iron pulley and window slot in wall 3001, looking north-west

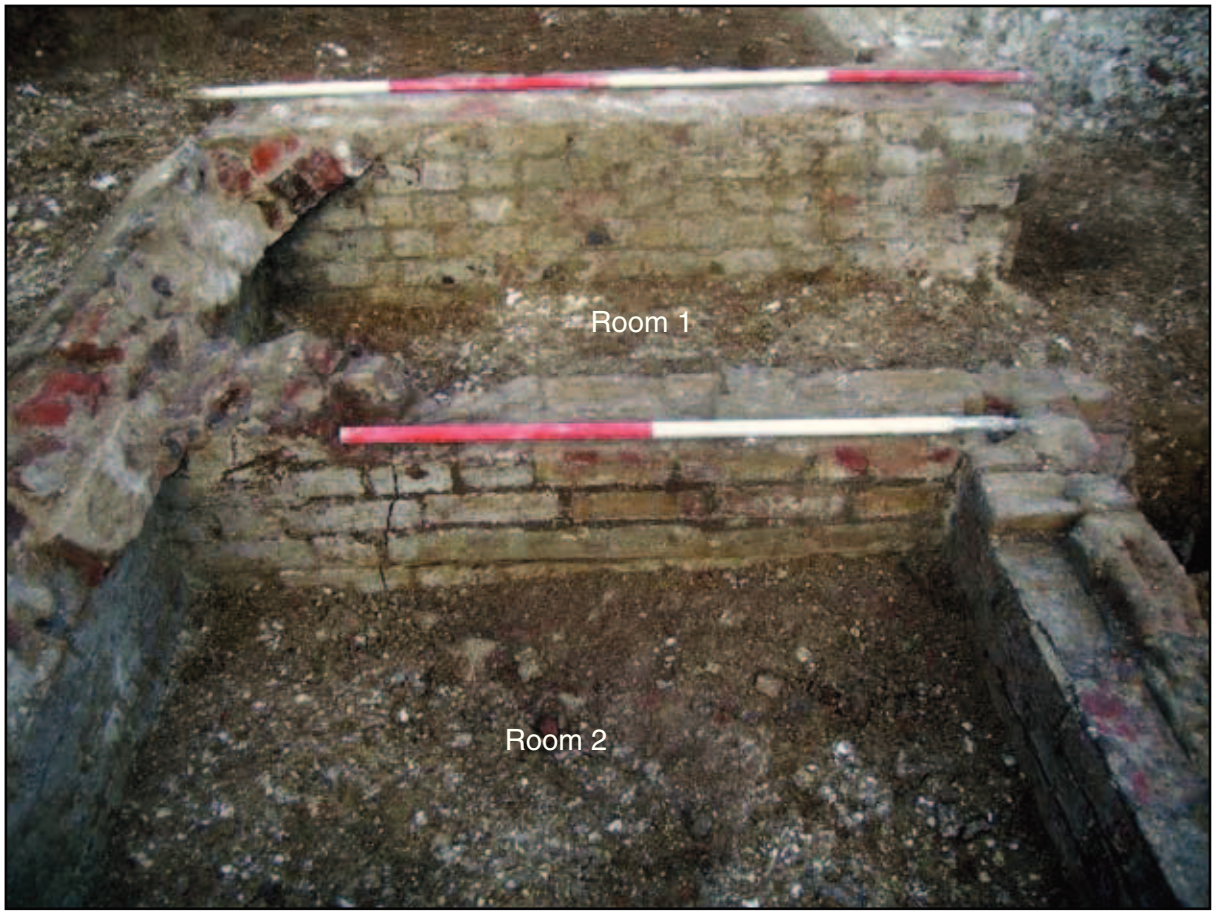


Plate 7: Trench 2. Elevation of wall 286, also showing arched roof 287, looking north-east

Plate 8: Trench 2. Plan view of wall 3029 and 288, looking north-west

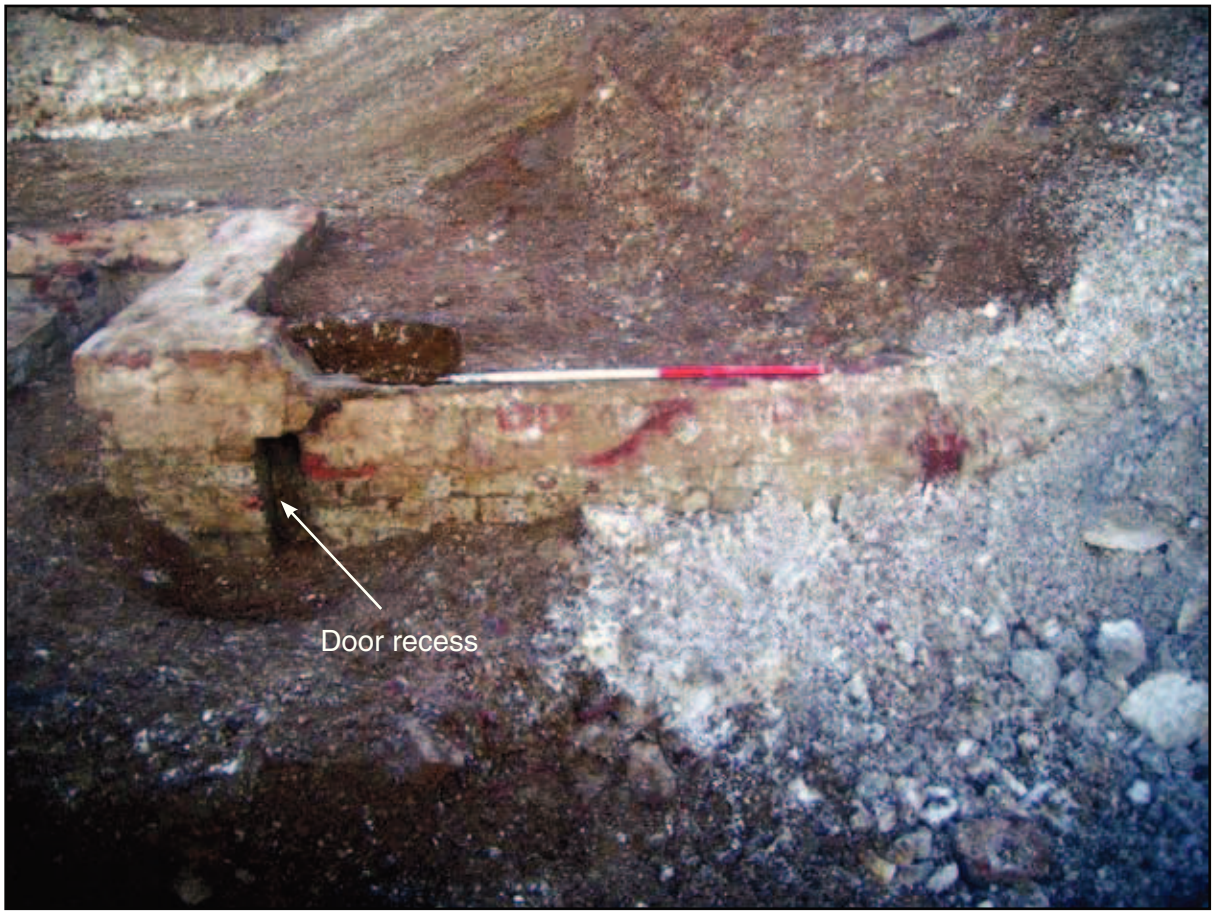


Plate 9: Trench 2. Elevation of wall 3030, door recess, looking north-west

Plate 10: Trench 2. Rooms 1-4 looking north-west

Plate 11: Trench 2. View from Room 2 towards the Bear Pit, showing metal fixture and top of the arched entrance

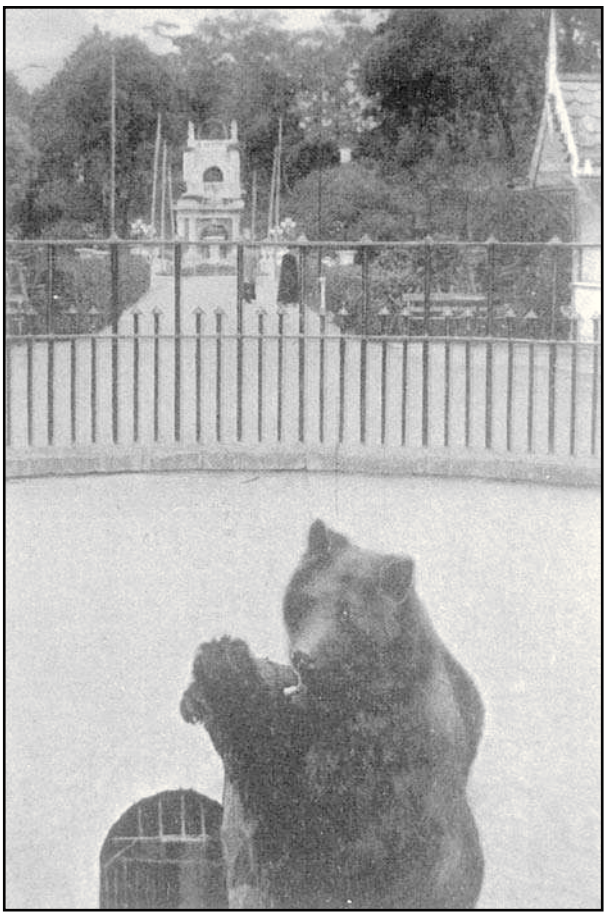


Plate 12: Bear pit showing archway undated photograph (Smith 2006, pl 27)

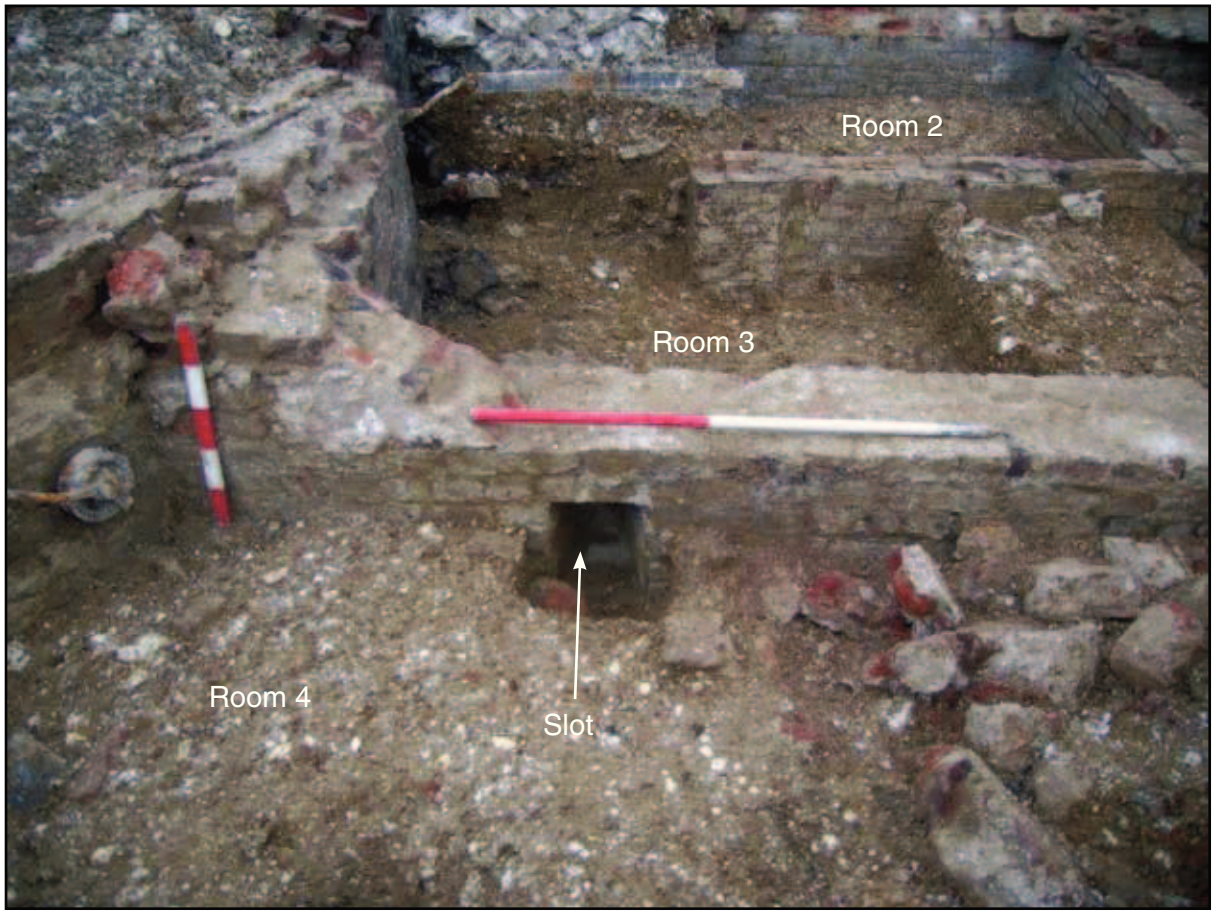


Plate 13: Trench 2. Elevation of wall 294, looking north-west

Plate 14: Trench 2. Walls within void

Plate 15: Trench 2. Brick wall 3036 and chalk wall 3003, south-west of the Bear Pit, looking south

Plate 16: Trench 2. Chalk wall 3003 and brick wall 3036, south-west of the Bear Pit, looking north-west

Plate 17: Trench 2. South-west of the Bear Pit, roof 3032

Plate 18: Trench 2. Brick wall 296 and chalk wall 3003, looking north-east

Plate 19: Trench 2. General view of the Bear Pit, and chalk wall 3003, looking north

Plate 20: Trench 2. General view showing mounded deposits, looking north

Plate 21: Trench 2. View of mounded deposits to the north-west of wall 3031, looking north

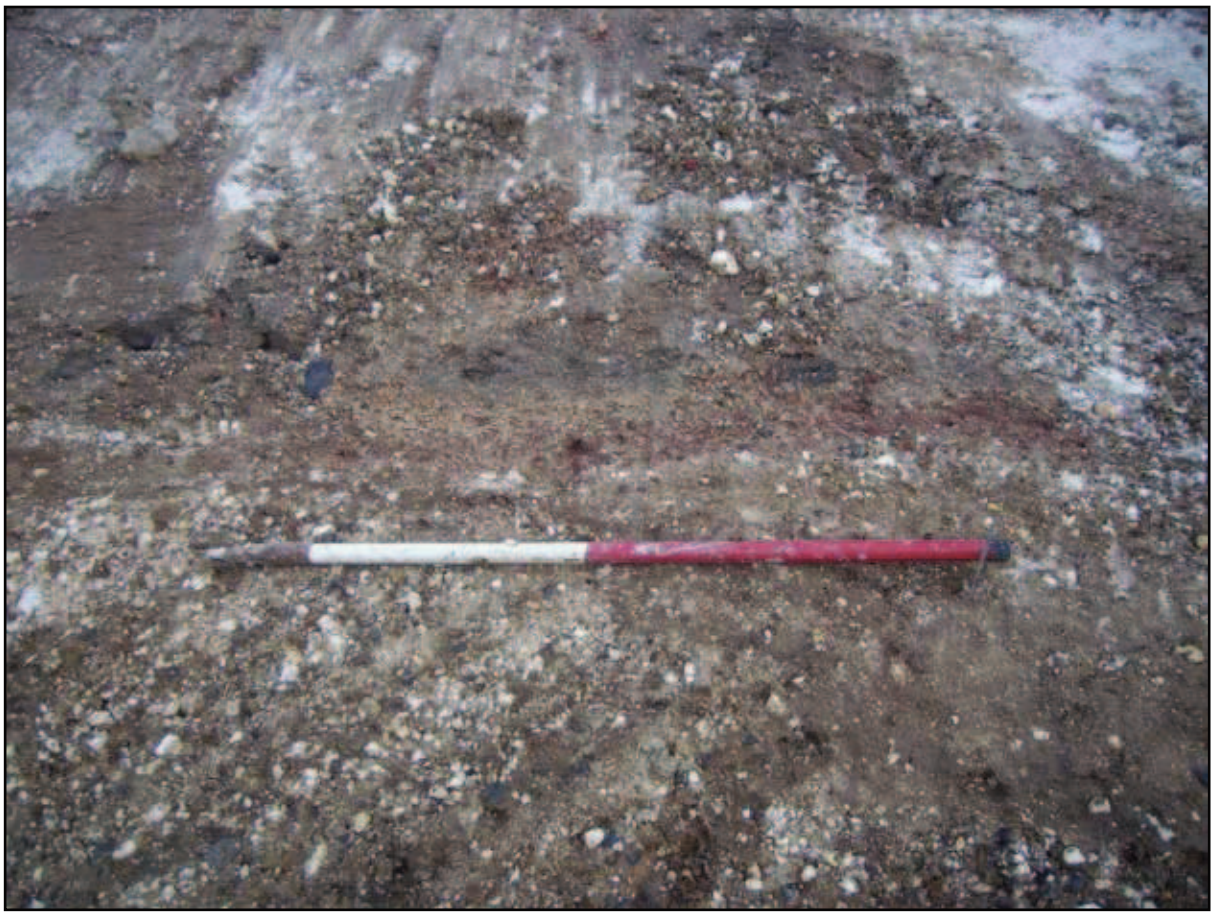


Plate 22: Trench 2. Walkway layers 263 and 262, overlying mounded deposits, looking north

Plate 23: Trench 2. Section to the south-west of the Bear Pit, looking north-west

Plate 24: Trench 4. Section view, looking north

Plate 25: Trench 5. Plan view, looking south

Plate 26: Trench 5. Plan view of 514

Plate 27: Trench 6. Plan view, looking south-east

Plate 28: Trench 6. Plan view of 6012, looking south

Plate 29: Trench 6. Plan view of 6007, looking east

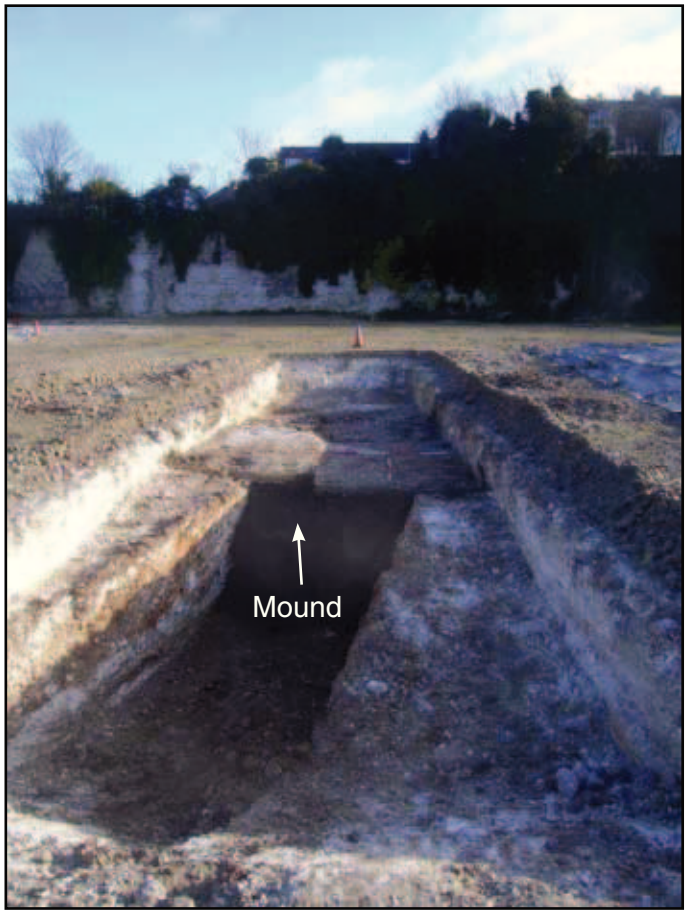


Plate 30: Trench 7. Looking east

Plate 31: Trench 7. Flint deposit 718 at the base of mound 709, looking east

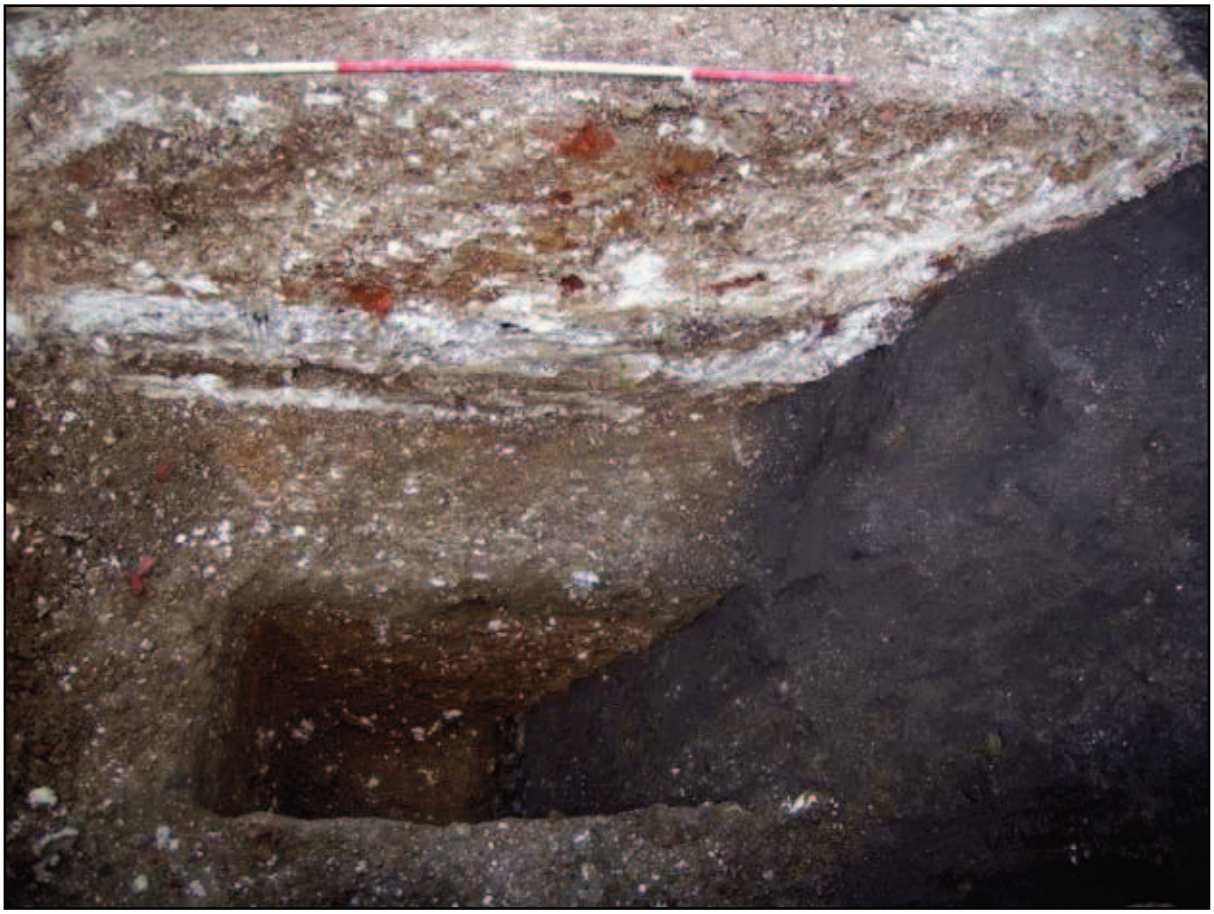


Plate 32: Trench 7. Mound deposit 709, looking north

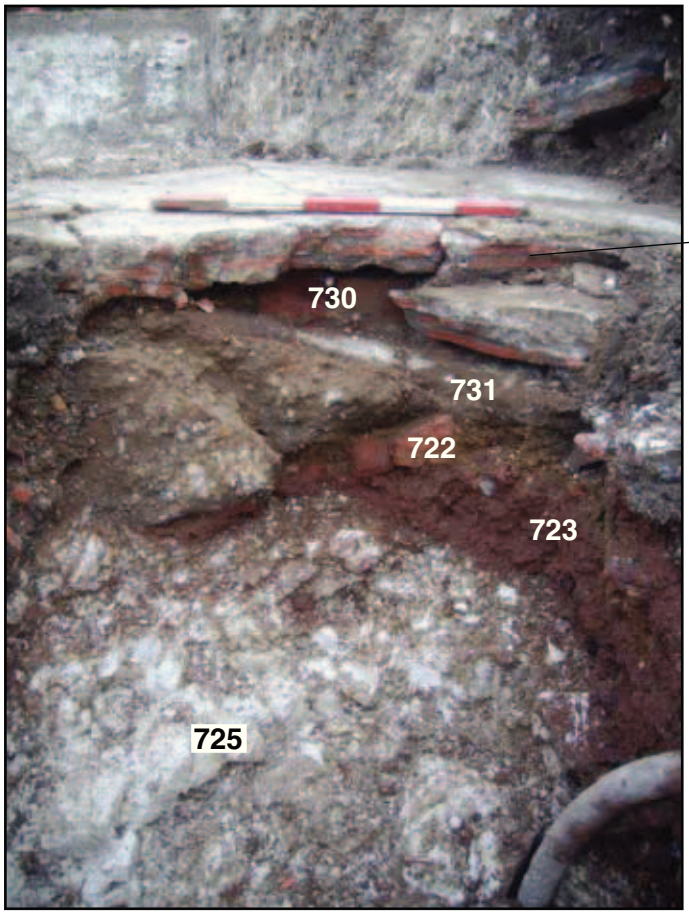


Plate 33: Trench 7. Remains of fountain base showing contexts 719, 722, 723, 730, 731, 725 and lead(?) pipe

Plate 34: Trench 7. Section view, showing 737, looking north

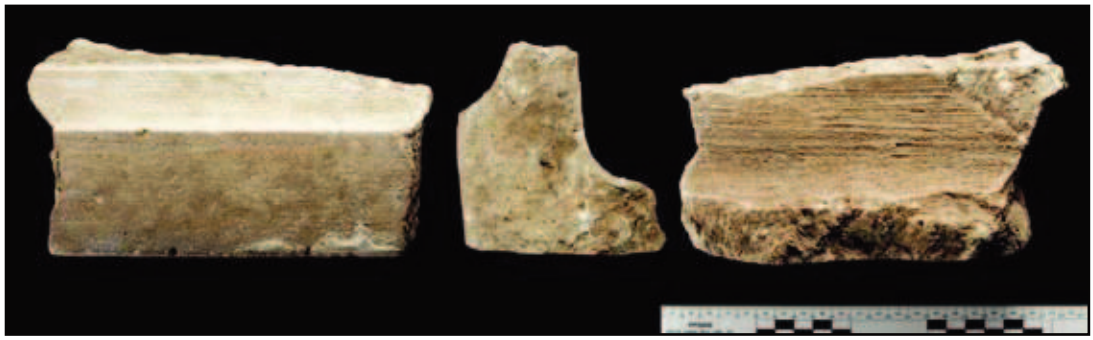


Plate 35: A selection of moulded pieces from the fountain (706)

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