

Appendix A

Archaeological Report on the 2006 Excavation

Summary

From 26th-29th August 2006, Oxford Archaeology (OA) carried out archaeological investigations on behalf of Wildfire TV/Time Team/Channel 4 in the Upper Ward at Windsor Castle. These investigations formed part of series of live television programmes focusing on the archaeology and history of Buckingham Palace, Windsor Castle and Holyrood House in Edinburgh, a project developed in conjunction with Channel 4 as a contribution to Her Majesty the Queen's 80th birthday celebrations.

Three trenches were excavated in the Upper Ward. These trenches clarified the previously uninvestigated nature, date and extent of survival of archaeological deposits within the Upper Ward Quadrangle. Evidence was revealed for Edward III's Round Table building and the original location of the Charles II equestrian statue base. In addition mapping rectification carried out during the work indicated the probable previous location (and likely historic destruction/removal) of Henry VIII's fountainhead.

All geophysical work was carried out by GSB Propection Ltd supervised by John Gator. All excavation work was carried out by Oxford Archaeology supervised by Richard Brown. The Project Design was formulated and documented¹ by Richard Brown in consultation with English Heritage, The Royal Household and Wildfire TV.

Governmental Designations, licences and consents

Windsor Castle is within the non-civil parish of Windsor and Maidenhead in the Historic County of Berkshire. The castle (as defined by the existing curtain walls and the eastern limit of the Upper Ward State Apartments) is a Scheduled Monument (ref. WN 80). The Castle (including the grassed slopes conditions, along with deposition with the Archaeological Data Service (ADS) of an AutoCAD® plan drawing of the excavations, online entry of the investigation results at ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis and deposition of the excavation archive with the Curator of Windsor Castle.

¹ Oxford Archaeology/Cambrian Archaeology 2006, *Windsor Castle - Upper Ward and College of St George, Project Design for an Archaeological Investigation V.1-3.0(1)* unpublished client document
Oxford Archaeology/Cambrian Archaeology 2006, *Windsor Castle - Upper Ward and College of St George, Updated Project Design for an Archaeological Investigation V.4-5.0(1)* unpublished client document
Oxford Archaeology 2006, *Archaeological Investigations - Upper Ward, Windsor Castle, Post-Excavation Assessment and Publication Proposal V.1.1*, unpublished client document

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The geology, geography and topography of the Upper Ward

Windsor Castle is located² on top of an isolated chalk dome which has been cut away on the north to form a steep cliff, by the Thames. At its highest the dome rises to approximately 52 m OD. To the west the site is bounded by Thames Street, the northern extension of Windsor High Street. To the north, east and south the greater part of the Castle limits are surrounded by the more rural setting of the Home Park.

The site is situated on an outcrop of Upper Chalk in places covered with “clay with flints” and surrounded by Terrace gravels³. The scheduled monument is c 5.3 ha in area.

The investigation area in the Upper Ward is defined by the limits of the central grassed area within the Upper Ward quadrangle. This area measures c 92 m east-west and 42m north-south (3864m²). The surface of the grassed area slopes from the east to west and from the north to the south. The north east corner of the grassed area is at 52.80 m OD, the south east corner is at 52.42 m OD, the north west corner is at 51.68 m OD, the south west corner is at 50.76m OD.

A drawing supplied by the Royal Household⁴ shows multiple services crossing the site and a substantial subway/service corridor cutting north-south through the eastern quarter of the site. For security purposes the service information has been removed from the illustrations.

Prior to excavation there was a poor understanding of the depth and topographical contours of the “clay with flints” and chalk bedrock underlying the central part of the quadrangle or of the depth, character and date of overlying deposits.

The archaeological and historical background of the Upper Ward Quadrangle

Whilst new evidence on the development of the Upper Ward gained through the rescue excavations carried out in 1992 by English Heritage and Central Archaeology Service⁵ has greatly contributed to the authoritative works carried out by W. H St. John Hope⁶ the character of deposits underlying the central part of the Upper Ward remained poorly understood. Although the area has been much impacted in modern times by service and utility works no formal archaeological or geotechnical recording had been carried out in this area.

² NGR SU 969 770 - 496985/177029 centred

³ Geological Survey of Great Britain, Sheet number 269

⁴ Plowman Craven & Associates, Drg No. WC-08-SS-QEX

⁵ Brindle and Kerr 1997 *Windsor revealed: new light on the history of the Castle*, London- detailed publication forthcoming

⁶ Hope, W St J *Windsor Castle, An Architectural History Vols. I and II*, London 1913

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Potential Pre-Castle Archaeological Remains

Residual prehistoric and Roman artefacts have been retrieved in excavations across the site⁷, which may imply early occupation of the bluff. This would be entirely plausible given the sites topographical dominance of the surrounding landscape.

Medieval

Regardless of whether the substantial 12th century curtain wall is the primary enclosure of the Upper Ward, the areas situation on the chalk bluff adjacent to the Round Tower implies the possibility that archaeological evidence for activities such as temporary occupation structures, industrial processes (lime kilns, saw pits, metal working) and stabling as well as tournament/festivity related features could exist in the investigation area. Any such remains could potentially date from the origin of the Castle to the post-medieval period.

The preliminary geophysical survey (see below) identified what appears to be the full extent of the Round Tower moat to the west of the quadrangle. Although the moat and its primary fills are presumably contemporary with the construction of the Round Tower Mound, the upper fills (and likely the bulk of its infill) were deposited in the 19th century during Wyatville's remodelling of the Upper Ward.

The earliest specific documentary indication of activity in the Upper Ward central area is the most enigmatic and contentious - The Round Table or Round Table Building.

Hope dedicates a chapter to the construction of the Round Table in Volume I of his work and details all known accounts of the works. Hope suggested the Upper Ward as the location of the structure, partially on the basis of its given dimensions but also in relation to accounts for strengthening of the bridges (plural) for transport of construction materials, which can only be necessitated by the need for access to the Upper Ward. The case for the Upper Ward as the location of the Round Table Building was more recently made by Julian Munby in his paper on Edward III's carpentry⁸ given at the 1998 British Archaeological Association conference.

The next available evidence for potential archaeological remains in the central area of the Upper Ward is given by the 1450 Eton view of the Castle. This sketch depicts a circular structure or square based with circular structure on top, to the centre of the area. This is possibly a precursor of the fountain head on which work for provision of a 'new' water supply from a source in Blackmore park and the laying of lead pipes had commenced in 1551 and eventually been completed with the installation of an ornate fountain head in 1555⁹. Hope gives a detailed

⁷ My thanks to Brian Kerr for supplying unpublished finds lists from Castle Hill excavations in 1989-90, the Round Tower and 1992 rescue excavations

⁸ 'Carpentry Works for Edward III at Windsor Castle', in N. Saul (ed.) 2005, *St George's Chapel, Windsor in the Fourteenth Century*, 225-37.

⁹ Colvin H M, Ransome DR Summerson J 1975, *The History of the King's Works, volume 3 : 1485-*

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description of the fountain head¹⁰ based on Norden's 1607 birds-eye view of the castle and the surveyor's Henry Hawthorne's plans¹¹.

Post-medieval

The supply to the fountain head seems to have required much attention, rehabilitation of conduits cisterns and pipework was carried out in 1609 and 1611, in 1635 a proposal for reconstruction of the fountain which the commissioners of 1629 had found beyond repair was cancelled. After the theft of some lead pipes from the conduit head in 1649 the water supply was declared useless and orders were given in 1650 for the lead pipe to be dug up and used in maintenance works around the castle¹². Wenceslaus Hollar's bird's-eye view of the castle published in 1672 shows the central part of the Upper Ward to be empty.

A brass equestrian statue of Charles II commissioned in 1679 was positioned in the centre of the Upper Ward in 1680. Although not indicated by the 1711 view of Windsor Castle in Kip's *The Duke of St Alban's House at Windsor with a view of Windsor Castle from the South* - W. H. Pyne's 1819 'view of the round tower from the east' implies some landscaping and more formal arrangement of path ways within the quadrangle in order to enhance the setting of the statue.

The range of works carried out by Wyattville between 1824 and his death in 1840 included substantial remodelling of the Upper Ward including the construction of two 'Grand Corridors' running adjacent and parallel to the southern and eastern apartments as well as the construction of the State entrance Tower. A list of Wyattville works completed up to 1830¹³ includes 'lowering the courtyard from three to six feet; removed 13,000 cube yards' While at first glance this seems to imply severe truncation of the quadrangle, 13,000 cube yards spread across the area of the Quadrangle (prior to Wyattville) gives an average of 2½ feet across the area. This would mean that if some areas were reduced by 6 ft other parts may not have been reduced at all. In addition a site visit showed that the grand corridors are cut to c 2 m below ground which may also account for much of the removed material.

Another possible indicator on the extent of Wyattville's truncation of the Quadrangle is a MOD AP taken in 1964¹⁴. Here the base of the Charles II statue can be seen as a parch mark and the surrounding grassed area shown in Pynne's 1819 view is visible as it is emphasised by parch marks presumably caused by the surrounding pathways. This suggested that truncation of the ground levels caused

1660 (part 1) London, 302-333

¹⁰ Hope, *Vol. I*, 258

¹¹ Reproductions of Henry Hawthorne's plans for Queen Elizabeth's Gallery are included in the portfolio of plans (Plan VII) accompanying Hope's *Architectural History*. The original plans were produced prior to the construction of the gallery in 1583. The 'second scheme' design, although never fully realised, does map the base of the Fountainhead.

¹² Colvin et al 1975 - 302-333

¹³ Hope *Vol I*, 356-7 - Thanks to Brian Kerr for bringing this to my attention

¹⁴ Shown in Roberts, J 1997, *Royal Landscape: the Gardens and Parks of Windsor*, Yale University Press, 183

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by Wyattville's work was not sufficient to remove the entire depth of either the statue foundations or the paths.

Anecdotal evidence of a 19th Century water tank in the centre of the Upper Ward quadrangle¹⁵ appears to have been confirmed by the geophysical survey (see below).

Summary of the preliminary geophysical survey

A Section 42 licence (ref; CB63/E; AA056157) was issued by English Heritage for preliminary geophysical survey. The survey of the proposed investigation area was carried out in order to inform this proposal for 'intrusive' investigation. A graphic interpretation of the results of this is shown on page..... However full methodology for the survey and analysis of the geophysical data is contained in GSB Report 2006/46¹⁶.

The geophysical investigations combined gradiometry, resistance and ground penetrating radar surveys across the entire lawned area of the Upper Ward. This successfully mapped a number of modern buried services and defined the extent of a subway/service corridor.

The survey, in particular the GPR, identified a number of anomalies of possible archaeological interest. The most interesting was a curving response in the south-east corner of the lawn (L on the geophysical survey results). A second curving response at the western edge of the lawn ('F' on the geophysical survey results) is presumably associated with the Round Tower moat and shows potential structural features. There was an unusual response in both the resistance and GPR data in the centre of the lawn ('H' on the geophysical survey results) which may be a former path or roadway as shown in W H Pynes 1819 '*view of the round tower from the east.*' This implies some arrangement of path ways within the quadrangle that surround the grassed area on which the Charles II equestrian statue is sited. A presumed water 'tank' ('B' on the geophysical survey results) was located in the centre of the lawn. Several other anomalies which appeared to indicate archaeological remains (geophysical survey results - G, D, I, J and K) were also recorded.

The investigation methodology

Three 5 m x 3 m investigation trenches were excavated. These were located by GPS (carried out by Plowman Craven Associates) using OS co-ordinate data supplied by Oxford Archaeology and extracted from the AutoCAD® trench location plan. Trench positions were also verified by hand/tape measurement against scaled trench location plans.

Machine excavation to the top of the archaeological horizon was carried

¹⁵ *pers comm.* Richard Mole - Royal Household

¹⁶ GSB Report 2006/46 along with a survey database form has been submitted to the Archaeometry Branch Archaeological Science, English Heritage in adherence to the terms of the Section 42 Licence

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12. Trench 1, showing the Charles II statue base
(*Oxford Archaeology*)

out under archaeological supervision. Archaeological recording was carried out in adherence to a Project Design¹⁷ approved by English Heritage and the Oxford Archaeology field manual¹⁸.

In addition to the excavations, mapping rectification work was carried out in order to plot the historic location of Henry VIII's fountain head as shown on Henry Hawthorne's 1583(?) plans onto modern OS mapping.

Trench results

Trench 1

Full excavation of Trench 1 was partially impeded by the presence in the greater part of the trench of the Charles II equestrian statue base. To the west of the feature it was possible to excavate a slot into the underlying sequence without disturbance to the structure.

The revealed sequence was comparable to the sequences revealed in Trenches 2 and 3 (see below). A dark silt accumulation (context 111) was revealed at 51.10 m OD. This was overlain by a series of chalky silt levelling deposits (contexts 110, 109

¹⁷ Oxford Archaeology/Cambrian Archaeology 2006, Windsor Castle - Upper Ward and College of St George, Updated Project Design for an Archaeological Investigation V.5.0(i) unpublished client document

¹⁸ *OAU Field Manual* (ed. D Wilkinson 1992)



13. The encaustic Penn tile found in trench 1
(Oxford Archaeology)



14. Trench2 showing the Wyatville brick conduits at the ends of the trench and the slot excavated through the Round Table building chalk-laid preparation layer to the centre *(Brian Kerr)*

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and 108) which in turn were sealed by compacted chalk surface 107. A sherd of pottery from silt 111 was dated to the 11th-12th century. Layer 108 contained Mid 13th-14th century pottery and 38 small fragments of tile including a plain unglazed peg tile.

The pottery dating supports the on-site interpretation of a gradually accumulated courtyard soil overlain (truncated?) by construction/levelling deposits, capped by either a floor or floor preparation surface related to Edward III's Round Table building.

The floor/floor preparation layer (107) was overlain by the Charles II statue base (contexts 112, 106, 105, 104 and 103). This structure comprised a flagstone base (105) laid on a compacted rubble surface (106) which incorporated a brick-built drain (structure 104 filled with silt 103). A re-deposited Penn tile was found adhering to the brick drain. The statue was placed in the courtyard in 1680 and moved to the base of the Round Tower during Wyattville's work in the Upper Ward (1824-40)¹⁹. The base was overlain by a landscaping/rubble deposit (context 102) associated with Wyattville's reforming of the Quadrangle.

Trench 2

In Trench 2 the full archaeological sequence was investigated revealing the natural clay with flints (context 211) at 50.40 m OD. This was overlain by a c 0.4 m thick dark clay silt accumulation (contexts 210 and 208). A 100 litre bulk sample was retrieved from deposit 208 which contained worked flint, burnt flint, bone, abraded prehistoric pottery and pottery dating to the 11th-12th century. The character of the deposit suggested deposition via a gradual accumulation derived from organic decay, frequent but small-volume dumping and possibly minimal importation. The homogeneous nature of the deposit suggested constant re-working of the soil through animal/human trample and weathering. It is probable that deposits 210 and 208 represent the total sum of soil deposition from the last glacial period to truncation/capping in the mid 14th century.

The silt accumulation was overlain/truncated by a series of silty-chalk levelling deposits (contexts 212, 207 and 206) which are likely to represent the formation (ground levelling and floor preparation) of the internal part of the Round Table building. These were hand excavated and contained mid 13th-14th century pottery and medieval tile (as well as some re-deposited fragments of Roman tegula and imbrex).

At either end of Trench 2 brick-built conduits (structures 209 and 205) were contained in construction cuts into the chalky levelling layers. These were overlain by the landscaping/rubble deposits associated with Wyattville's work (context 203) which directly overlaid the chalk levelling layers in the centre of the Trench.

Trench 3

¹⁹ Hope, W St J *Windsor Castle, An Architectural History Vol. I*, London 1913, 362

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In Trench 3 the full archaeological sequence was recorded. This comprised the natural clay with flints (context 325) revealed in the base of a robber trench (see below) at 49.84 m OD. In the sides of the robber trench cut the natural showed weathering on its upper horizon deeper within the base of the cut patches of chalk bed rock were apparent. The natural geology was overlain by a dark silt accumulation (contexts 305=322, 318=309 and 308=319) similar to those revealed in Trenches 1 and 2. The silt was cut to the central-west part of the trench by three shallow sub-circular features (cuts 316, 314, deposit 328) filled entirely with lime rich mortar.

The features were overlain in the western part of the trench by a compacted chalk surface (context 304). To the east of the trench a sequence of silty chalk levelling layers (contexts 329 and 320) overlay the silt accumulation.

The chalk surface and levelling layers were separated in the centre of the trench by a substantial (2.5 m wide, 1.75 m deep) vertical sided, flat based cut (context 313) which was orientated north east - south west. This was filled with loose sands and rubble tip layers (contexts 326, 306, 331, 332 and 333). Two sherds of mid 13th-14th century pottery were retrieved from these fills, and 21 stone fragments were retained for petrological analysis.

The upper fill of the robber trench was cut to the north of the trench by a land drain. This in turn was overlain by a landscaping/rubble deposit (context 302) related to Wyatville's work in the courtyard.

Conclusions and Discussion

The investigations have shown that c 2m depth of archaeological strata survives in the Upper Ward Quadrangle. Undisturbed, geological, clay with flint deposits were recorded at 50.40 m OD in Trench 2, it is likely that this horizon undulates across the site and drops off towards the edge of the bluff. A re-worked silt accumulation apparent in all the trenches overlies the natural geology, this deposit contained abraded prehistoric pottery and Roman building material as well as medieval pottery and suggests that discrete features and structures spanning these dates could also exist within the area of the quadrangle at these levels.

The large curving robber trench in Trench 3 and its associated floor preparation and make up levels recorded in all the trenches can only be the remains of Edward III's Round Table building. This is supported by pottery dates, architectural fragments and the geophysical survey results. Little can be inferred from the depth of the robber trench which sensibly is cut deep enough to allow foundation of the structure on the geological bedrock. The width of the trench (2.5 m) however does indicate a structure of sufficient size to support a building of some height or more than one-storey. A partial column fragment²⁰ retrieved from the robber trench shows that the structure was more architecturally complex than simply a circular wall supporting an internal timber viewing stand.

²⁰ See below, *Architectural stone* by Philip Powell and Julian Munby

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The rectification of Henry Hawthorne's plans (see above) showing the location of Henry VIII's fountainhead suggest that this structure is likely to have been substantially removed (to the east) by the insertion of a modern cistern, no trace of structural remains of the western part of the fountainhead was apparent in the geophysical survey results.

The upper part of the sequence evidences truncation of the earlier levels, followed by rubble and dumping relating to Wyattville's programme of works during 1824-40. These may be of little intrinsic interest; however the presence of the 17th century flagstone stature base in Trench 1 shows that isolated earlier structures may exist close to the surface.

The finds retrieved from the investigation were sparse, as would be expected from such a small-scale excavation and serve mainly to support the chronological interpretation and characterisation of the archaeological deposits. Detailed finds and environmental reports are included in Appendix 1.

The Finds

Pottery JOHN COTTER (MEDIÆVAL & POST MEDIÆVAL) AND JANE TIMBY (PREHISTORIC)

The mediæval pottery retrieved from the excavations is generally in a fairly scrappy fragmentary condition with very few diagnostic pieces (rims, bases etc) present, although most of the sherds are fairly fresh and unworn. The nineteenth-century sherds, however, are fairly large and fresh.

Apart from the sieved pottery (see below) the excavated assemblage falls into two distinct groups. The first is modern or nineteenth-century material, and the second is mediæval (here eleventh to fourteenth century). There are no intervening groups of late mediæval or earlier post-mediæval pottery.

Nineteenth-century pottery comprises one third of the assemblage (13 sherds) This mostly comprises mass-produced Staffordshire-type white earthenwares (tablewares), modern English stonewares and flowerpots. This material comes from 3 contexts. Apart, perhaps, from a fragment of a probable stoneware water filter (102) - suggesting a concern with the provision of clean drinking water - the assemblage is unremarkable.

The remaining two-thirds of the assemblage (26 sherds) is of mediæval date. Because of the limited number of diagnostic pieces present, and because some of the pottery industries represented here were long-lived, only fairly broad date ranges for individual contexts can be suggested. Pottery types present are summarised below. Most of the mediæval contexts have been dated to the thirteenth to fourteenth century largely due to the presence of glazed jug sherds from identifiable pottery traditions. As well as tablewares represented by jugs (and possibly tripod pitchers?), kitchenwares are also present in the form of jar/cooking pots with sagging bases, several of which show sooting from use as cooking vessels.

The commonest mediæval pottery type or fabric represented is a brown sandy ware present in the form of glazed jugs - some showing incised horizontal groove decoration or simple linear decoration using white slip paint - and in the form of unglazed jars/cooking pots. This probably comes from the Ashampstead kilns near Newbury (Berks.). The glazed jugs are compatible with a thirteenth-fourteenth century date. A groove-decorated jar/cooking pot from context 208, however, could be of twelfth to early thirteenth-century date, partly due to its association with sherds of early mediæval shelly ware. Other thirteenth-fourteenth century glazed jug industries are represented by a single sherd each of Surrey whiteware (possibly Kingston-type ware?), Brill/Boarstall ware from west Buckinghamshire, and London-type ware. Windsor is located at a point where the known distribution of these wares overlaps. The Surrey whiteware sherd (context 306) is from the base of a green glazed jug which is quite probably a conical jug; these can be as early as the mid-thirteenth century but were predominantly late fourteenth-century in date.

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Other medieval kitchenware/coarseware industries represented include a few sherds in an early medieval-type fabric with abundant coarse fossil shell temper (eleventh to early thirteenth century?), and two types of reduced (grey) sandy ware fabrics with sparse to moderate finer shell temper (late twelfth to fourteenth century?). These shelly and shelly-sandy fabrics have similarities with types of shelly wares and grey wares produced in north-west Kent and which are commonly found in London. Pottery of similar character, however, may have been produced in neighbouring Surrey and perhaps further afield in areas where fossil shell-rich clays were exploitable (possibly the Woolwich Beds?).

Later Prehistoric Pottery

Eighteen sherds of pottery weighing 78g in weight were recovered from context 208. The sherds are heavily worn and abraded with slightly patinated surfaces. The pieces all appear to be bodysherds, with one thicker-walled piece possibly from a base. There are no distinctive defining features or surviving evidence of any surface treatment. Wall thickness generally falls into the 6-9mm range with one sherd at 12mm. Two fabrics can be distinguished:

Fr: A moderately hard, sandy paste with a sparse scatter of ill-sorted, fine calcined flint fragments, some protruding from the surfaces. Inclusions are up to 3mm across but mainly finer. In fresh fracture occasional colourless, rounded, grains of quartz, iron oxides and organic impurities in the clay can be discerned at $\times 20$ magnification.

Sixteen of the sherds fall into this category.

Gr: A slightly softer fabric with a soapy feel. In fresh fracture sparse fine grog and rare sub-angular to rounded quartz grains and iron oxides are visible at $\times 20$ magnification. Two sherds.

Chronology and affinities of the assemblage

The character of the material, despite the absence of any featured pieces, would suggest it is most likely of later Bronze Age date. Sandier fabrics with the finer flint have been observed elsewhere in the locality as increasing at the expense of the coarser flint-gritted fabrics typical of the of the mid-later Bronze Age moving from the later Bronze Age into the early Iron Age, notably at Runnymede Bridge and Petter's Sports Field, Egham.²¹ Both fabrics fall within the range described from other sites in the locality for sites dating this period.²²

²¹ Longley, D, 1980 *Runnymede Bridge 1976: excavation in the site of a late Bronze Age settlement*, Surrey Archaeol Res Vol 6, Guildford, 65

O'Connell, M, 1986 *Pettters Sports Field, Egham. Excavation of a late Bronze Age/ early Iron Age site*, Surrey Archaeol Res Vol 10, Guildford, 72

²² C.f. Morris, E, 2004, Later prehistoric pottery, in A. Brossler, R. Early and C. Allen, *Green Park (Reading Business Park). Phase 2 Excavations 1995 – Neolithic and Bronze Age sites*, Thames Valley landscapes monograph no 19, Oxford Archaeology, 61-2

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Pottery identification table

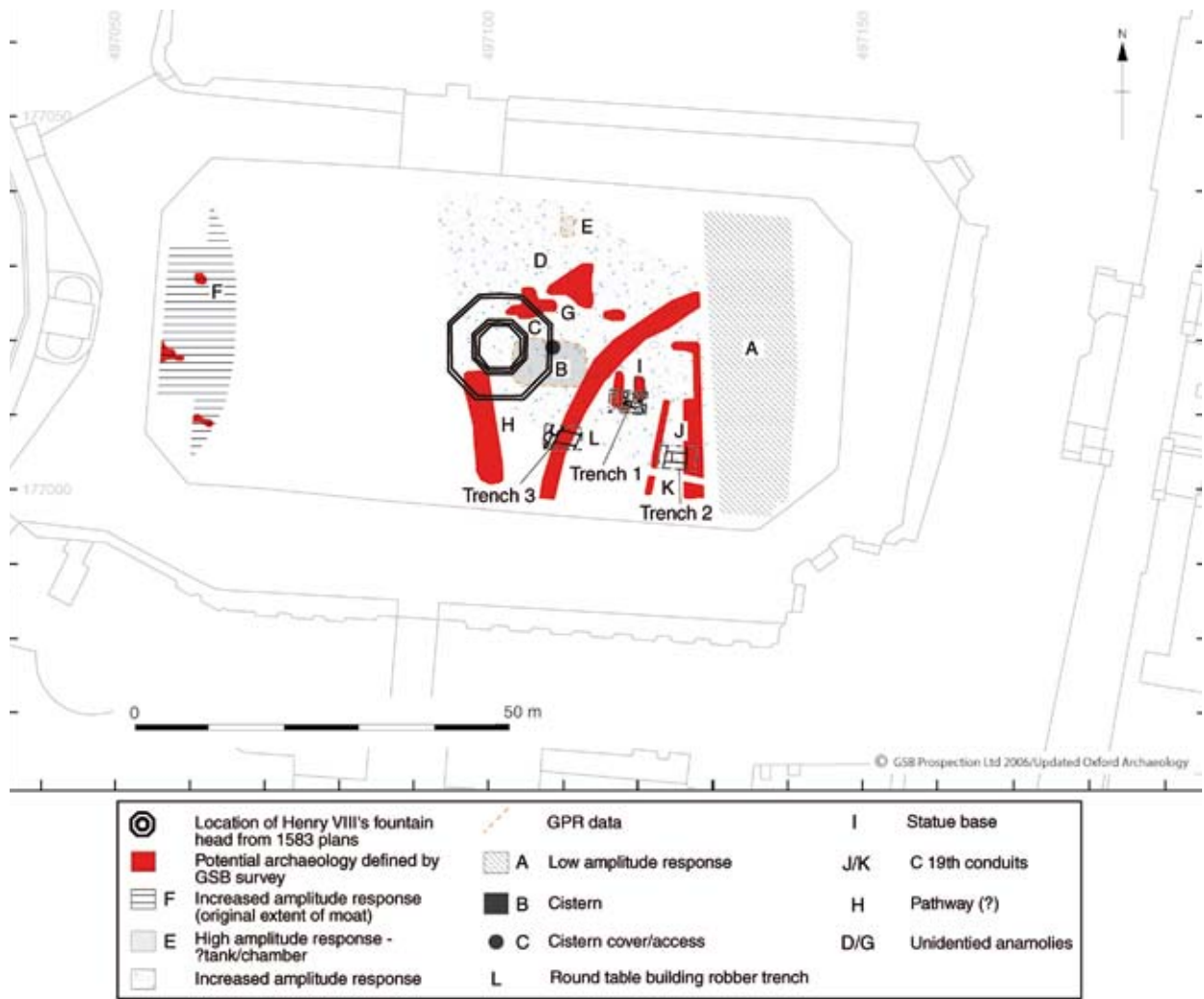
Context	Context Spot-date	Sherds	Weight (gms)	Comments
102	ci850-1900	8	289	3x modern Eng stoneware incl moulded decorated rim or base frag from sanitary item - prob a water filter. 1x frag Bristol-type glaze brown-topped ginger beer bottle etc. 1x blacking bottle rim. 3x Staffs blue transfer printed dish - incl 1 poss Pearlware ci820-30s. 1x flowerpot base. 1x unident soft brown sandy ?pottery or mortar etc w ext ridging or impressions?
103	ci850-1900	1	15	Mod Eng stoneware blacking bottle rim JOINS 102
108	ci225-1400	2	18	1x prob Brill/Boarstall ware jug neck w speckled green glz. 1x prob Ashampstead-type brown sandy jug sh with broad vertical band of white slip under clear glz - poss L12/13C?
111	11-12C?	1	17	Cook pot rim - everted thickened & flattened/ext bevelled early med type. Grey-br surfs w dark grey/black core. Abund coarse prob fossil shell temper - mostly clam-like bivalves. Fairly sand free. Poss local or London/NW Kent-type EMSH (Vince & Jenner 1991)
200	ci825-1900	3	127	2x Staffs blue transfer print 'willow pattern' dish. 1x plain white Staffs complete small ointment/salve pot (ht 30mm, max diam 59mm) with ext recess for lid. '1/2' impressed mark under
206	ci1175-1400	3	28	Bodysherd jug London-type ware (LOND) 13-14C type or-br fine sandy fabric with smeared white slip all over ext under patchy clear glaze with few copper-green flecks. 2x sandy unglazed? Ashampstead-type or more local? (same vess?)
207	ci225-1400	12	162	6x sandy brown? Ashampstead-type prob all jug sherds incl 3 fully glazed ext (clear; greenish-brown; patchy copper-flecked) incl jug shoulder bs w spaced incised horiz grooves (as sample in OA reference coll). Incl 1 coarser/grittier & incl 2 sagging base sherds. 1 harder-fired oxidised finer? Ashampstead or roof tile? 4x wheel-thrown med hard grey sandy wares with sparse-mod fine shell incl sagging base (prob cpots as sooted), 1 similar WT but oxidised & with slightly more & coarser shell; all v similar to NW Kent greyware M38A & related shelly-sandy EM36 but prob more local source. Poss related London SSW (12-13C) shelly-sandy ware? Overall dating could be 13C?
208	ci1150-1225?	6	84	2x early med sand-free shelly ware incl sag cook pot base (sooted). 4 sherds (1 vess) in dense sandy brown ware with iron-stained rounded quartz (up to 1mm), reduced int. Poss handmade but with crude ext horiz grooved dec or rilling - poss done with stick or tool? Fabric similar to Ashampstead but looks earlier, also similar to Limpsfield type (E. Surrey) coarsewares (1150+). Trace of soot on un-grooved near-basal sherd (sag base of this vess present in additional sieved sample <1>)
300	ci825-1900	1	2	Staffs blue transfer. Prob teacup bs
306	ci240-1400	2	37	Base prob Surrey whiteware jug (Kingston-type ware?). Flat plain base (knife-trimmed under) with inward-leaning wall - poss from a conical-shaped jug? Specks of copper-green glaze along angle. 1x body sherd prob WT med sandy ware with sparse-mod fine shell
TOTAL		39	779	



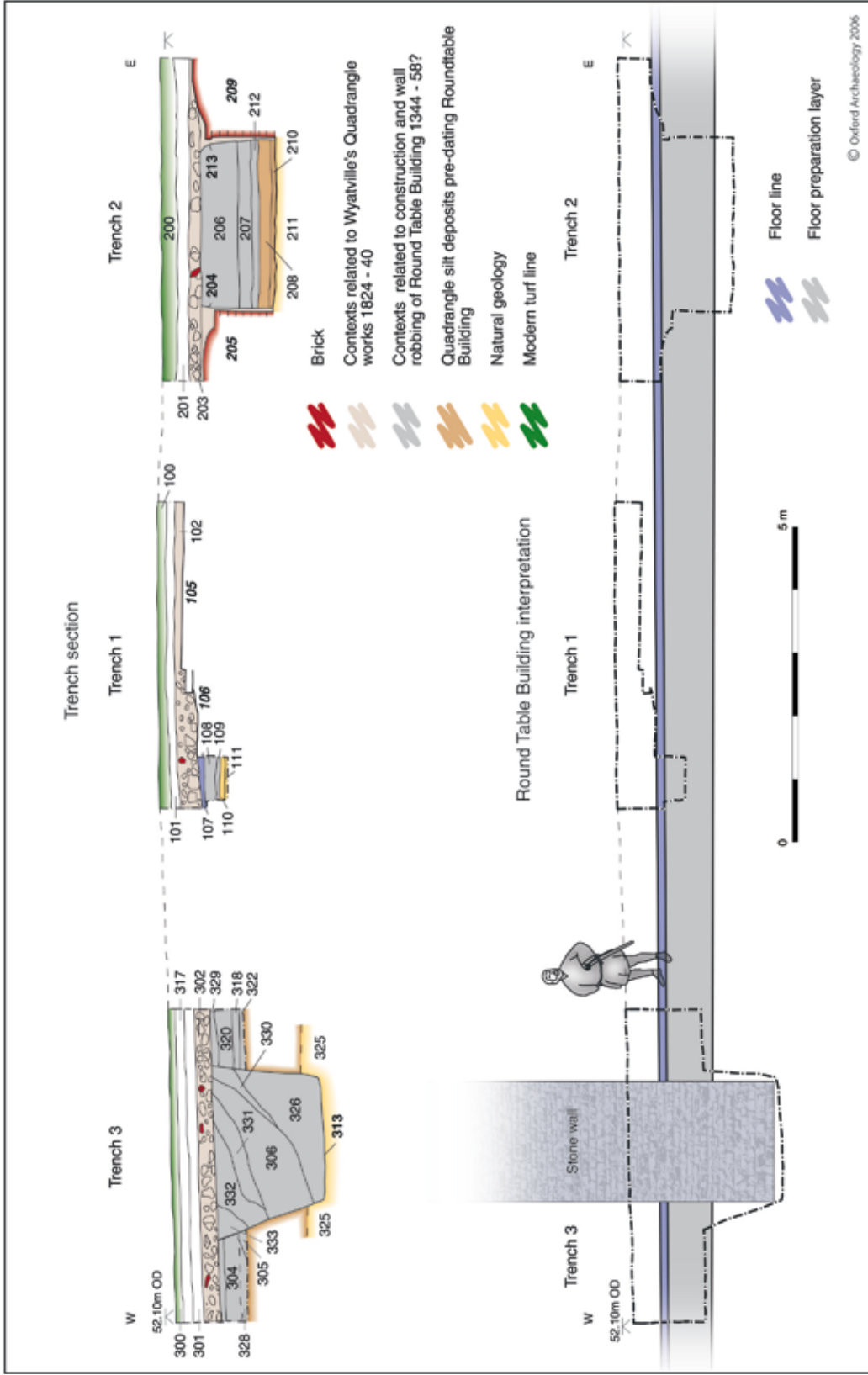
X Trench 3: The Round Table building wall robbing trench
(*Oxford Archaeology*)



XII Trench 3: The Round Table building wall robbing trench (*Brian Kerr*)

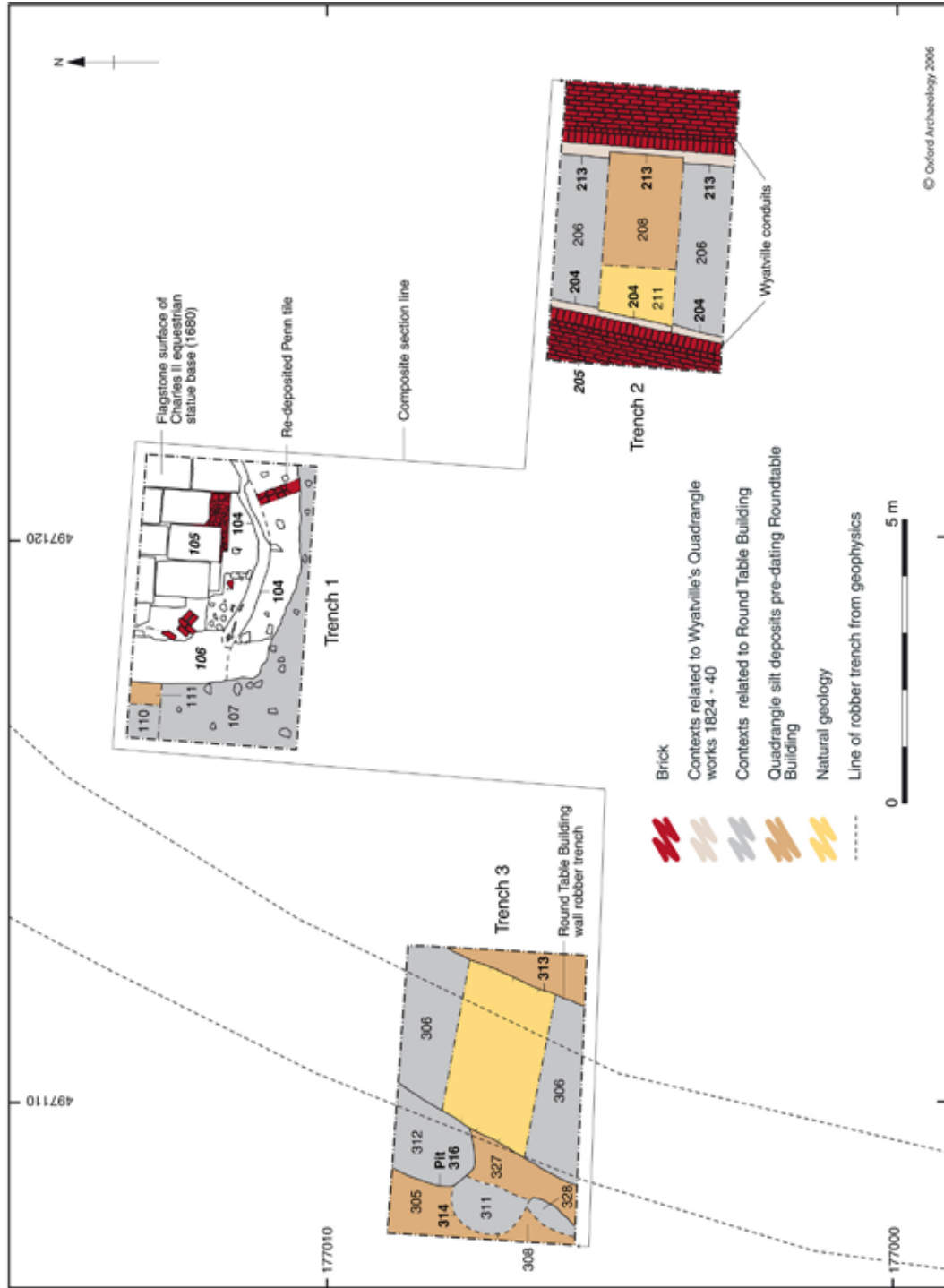


XIII. Geophysics survey results and trench location (*Oxford Archaeology*)



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XIV. Trench sections (*Oxford Archaeology*)



XV. Trench plans (*Oxford Archaeology*)