

COPY



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Erfenis Wes-Kaap
Heritage Western Cape

Our Ref: HM/CAPE TOWN/DISTRICT SIX/Erf 115929

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17 September 2008

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**PHASE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION OF Erf 115929: CORNER OF
KEIZERSGRACHT & DE ROOS STREETS, CAPE TOWN**

The above matter was discussed at the Archaeology, Palaeontology and
Meteorites (APM) Permit Committee meeting held on 9 September 2008:

The following was noted:

1. The site was excavated for the purpose of evaluating the archaeological significance of the site prior to the proposed development of the Redbrick Building.
2. Standing walls, drains and cobbled paving from the 19th and 20th centuries existed below the current land surface.

Heritage Western Cape (HWC) agreed that:

1. A second phase of archaeological investigations would be required to establish and record the full extent of the built environment.
2. The recommendations of the report be accepted.

Yours faithfully

Celeste Booth

Heritage Officer (Archaeology)
For: Accounting Authority: Heritage Resources Management Services.
Pp Heritage Western Cape

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Ms Celeste Booth
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11 August 2008

Dear Celeste,

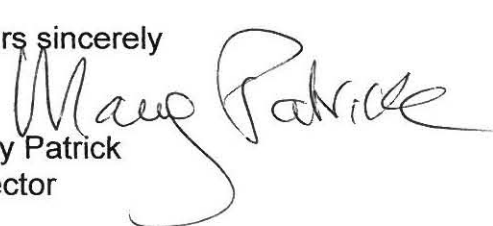
PHASE ONE ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION OF ERF 115929:
Corner of Keizersgracht & De Roos Streets, DISTRICT SIX, CAPE TOWN

Please find attached a copy of our report on the Phase One Archaeological Investigation of Erf 115929 situated at the corner of Keizersgracht and De Roos Streets in District Six, Cape Town. Cape Archaeological Survey (CAS) was issued with a permit by Heritage Western Cape: (Number: 2007-02-001) to undertake excavations under Section 35 of the National Heritage Resources Act (1999) for the purpose of evaluating the archaeological significance of the site prior to the proposed development of the Redbrick Building.

We conclude that a second phase of archaeological investigations should be conducted to establish and record the full extent of the built environment associated with this particular erf as we believe that a part of Herman Schutte's dwelling, Hanover House, may still be in-situ on the erf.

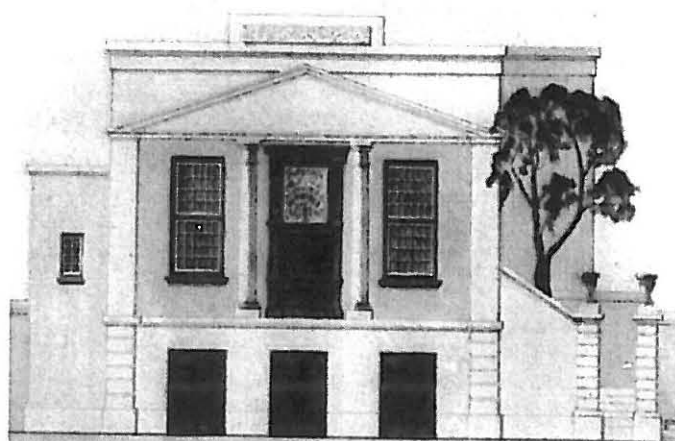
Would you please email confirmation of receipt of this report to our office.
Many thanks.

Yours sincerely


Mary Patrick
Director



**Phase One Archaeological Investigation of Erf 115929:
Corner of Keizersgracht & De Roos Streets
District Six, Cape Town**
(HWC Permit No 2007-02-001)

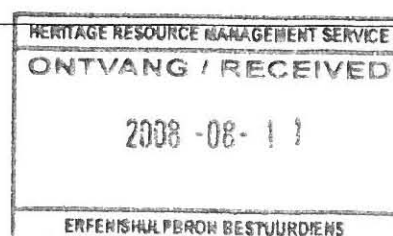


Report prepared for Aquacor Property Group (Pty) Ltd
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August 2008

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Contemporary Streetscape showing the location of the study site in Cape Town at the corner of Keizersgracht and De Roos Street



Executive Summary

This report describes the results of a series of Phase One Archaeological trial excavations undertaken at Erf 115929, District Six, Cape Town, in the Western Cape. The site, which is located within a provisionally declared National Heritage Site administered by Heritage Western Cape (HWC) and the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA), was excavated under Section 35 of the National Heritage Resources Act (1999) for the purpose of evaluating the archaeological significance of the site prior to the proposed development of the Redbrick Building.

The results of the excavations show that standing walls, drains and cobbled paving from the 19th and 20th centuries exist below the current land surface. Moreover, we believe that a part of Herman Schutte's dwelling, Hanover House, may form part of this archaeological record. The ceramic signature and faunal analysis for the site is in keeping with finds from other parts of the City, with a rich faunal component high in sheep and cattle and the dominance of British Industrial wares made in Staffordshire, northern England and Scotland.

We conclude that a second phase of archaeological investigations should be conducted to establish and record the full extent of the built environment associated with this particular erf as it relates to an interesting and well known historical figure, Herman Schutte who built his garden house on the slopes of Table Mountain sometime after 1806. His house represents a new type of façade - a break from the double-storeyed flat roofed, or thatched- roof farmhouse to a building with strong neo classical lines. In addition to the house, the property also had extensive buildings built on it - a lime kiln, builder's yard and various cottages which would be worthy of further investigation. For this reason the current erf, and adjoining erf located on Tennant Street should be red flagged and every attempt made to locate, excavate, photograph and describe the architectural histories of these sites prior to any development that requires extensive earthmoving.

1. Introduction & Brief

This report was commissioned by Aquacor Property Development (Pty) Ltd to evaluate the archaeological sensitivity of Erf 115929 located in District Six, Cape Town. This was achieved by digging a series of trial excavations on the property prior to the proposed development of the erf for mixed residential and commercial use; to be known as the Red Brick Development.

The site is situated between De Roos and Keizersgracht streets and has previously been the focus of a historical review (Patrick & Blanckenberg 2007) in which the early 19th century social history and built environment of the area was discussed. Figure 1 shows the location of the site in the City (S 33 55.739 E 18 25.714 – taken at 0m on baseline).

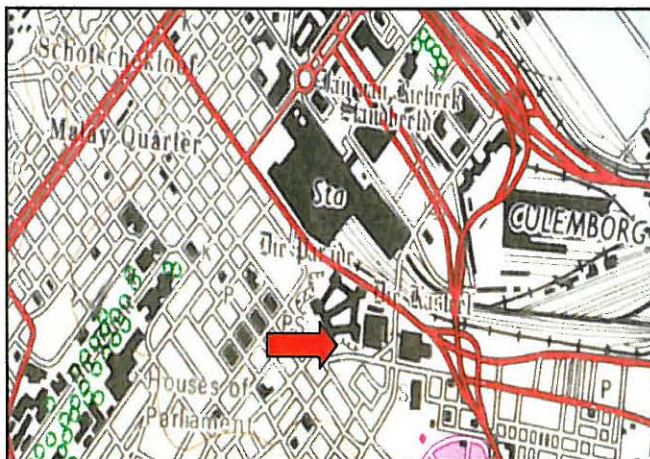


Figure 1: Geographical location and view of the site in the city (Map ref/ 3318CD/Cape Town) The arrow marks the approximate position of the site.

2. Historical Background & Site History

On 21 October 1800 a grant of land, 3 morgen 45 sq.rds and 20 sq.ft in extent, was made to Lt. Colonel Barlow of the 61st Regiment stationed at the Cape of Good Hope.¹ The property lay on the slopes of Devil's Peak in the large almost undeveloped area between the outer limits of the small Table Valley settlement and the French Lines - the line of fortifications running from Fort Knokke on the beach to the old Munnik farm

¹ Old Cape Freeholds volume V Folia 40 – Cape Archives

now known as Zonnebloem. Barlow did not retain his property long. Four months later it was sold to Alexander Tennant, the owner of Zonnebloem. Tennant was a merchant, ship-owner and slaver. Unfortunately Tennant's financial affairs were soon in disarray and during the following years many of his numerous properties were surveyed and put up for sale by the Trustees of his insolvent estate. One of his early transactions, was the sale of 1 morgen 533 sq.rds and 66 sq.ins of the freehold property (now part of Erf115929) to Herman Schutte, a German sculptor, architect and builder, who would later make a name for himself in connection with some of the old buildings still seen in the City, ² and for his close working relationship with the well-known architect Louis Michel Thibault. Born in Bremen in 1761 he was apprenticed to an artist in Hanover for seven years. In 1789 he enlisted with the Dutch East India Company as a stone-mason, but the following year lost his left hand and sight in one eye in a blasting accident. Released from the Company's service he became a private contractor and in 1813 was appointed Government Surveyor, followed in 1820 by his appointment as Inspector of Government Buildings.

Soon after acquiring the property, Schutte set about building a brick kiln, probably, for his own use. Unfortunately it has not been possible to pin-point the exact site of the kiln, but several subsequent deeds of sale describe the property as being *"the property now called the Steenbrandery"*. By this date several roads had begun to thread their way across the slopes of Devil's Peak, and an extension to the Keizersgracht (later renamed Darling Street) formed the western boundary of Schutte's property. This extension would in time become Hanover Street, first named in 1844.³ The name was taken from Schutte's own home Hanover House, and all early maps show the property bordering this road. During the demolition of District Six in the 1970s, most roads were completely destroyed which makes it difficult today for us to

² Some of his most important works include alterations to the Slave Lodge in which it became the (old) Supreme Court the design of the Groote Kerk, and the light-house at Green Point – Standard Encyclopaedia of Southern Africa Volume 9 NASOU Ltd 1973

³ *City Bowl Streets* Peter Hart 2006

establish exactly where they were. However, Hanover Street survived to some extent, and is now a double-carriageway having reverted to its original name Keizersgracht.

Slightly back from the road, Schutte built his house shown in drawing E 1998 (front cover), a copy of which is held by the Cape Archives⁴) and eight cottages, some bordering the road and others in the area behind the house (Vide Figure 2). By 1841 Schutte became insolvent and was forced to sell the property. A copy of the sale notice, printed in the Government Gazette during November of 1841 is provided. It describes in detail the numerous buildings, and various activities which took place on the study erf:



Figure 2: Snow's map c 1860 shows the position of Hanover and Tennant streets in relation to the site prior to the land-clearing associated with the destruction of District Six during the plague. The arrow shows the general position of the current erf.

⁴ Cape Archives – Elliot Collection E 1998

PEREMPTORY SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY

“ Situated behind the Castle adjoining the property of Mr Tennant, on Wednesday 8 December 1841 at 10 o'clock on the forenoon Precisely. To be sold under the Insolvent Estate of Herman Schutte – In eleven Lots

All That very Spacious and commodious Dwelling House, now in Occupation of the Insolvent, situate behind the Castle, with Eight Cottages and extensive lands with three frontages to roads leading to the Town and Sir Lowry Street, well-adapted for Brick-making and Lime Burning, with extensive buildings judiciously constructed for the purposes by Mr Schutte himself who, for many years, carried on the business of Builder on these premises – measuring 1 morgen 533 sq.ft

Lot 1 consists of Principal Dwelling House which contains a very Noble Dining Room, numerous Sleeping Apartments and extensive Out Buildings – a cottage which lets for 23Rks per month, a Brickery, Lime Kilns and other conveniences with a large plot of Ground.

Lots 2-5 are four convenient Cottages, let to respectable tenant yielding a rental 118 Rks per month

Lot 6 is a very neat and comfortable Cottage detached from the others with a small piece of Ground annexed, at a rent of 33 Rks per month.

Lots 7-10 are four plots of ground, three of which are 75 (sic) in depth with frontages to one or other of the streets.

Lot 11 comprises an allotment of Ground in which foundations to the Height of 2 or 3 feet above the ground have been laid for six additional Cottages.

The eleven Lots will be first put up separately by the rise and fall, then two or more Lots together as may be determined at the time of the Sale, and finally the whole of the eleven Lots will be put up together by fall only as one Lot.”

In the absence of any of the former roads, it has been difficult to locate exactly where the boundaries of the present study site run in relation to the former individual lots. Plan SG 6010 of 1983 representing Erf 115929 (formerly two erven Nos 110492 and 110493 measuring together 1896 sq. metres, shows the site lying along the present Keizersgracht (formerly Hanover Street) with its north-western boundary marked as De Roos Street. Unfortunately De Roos Street is, in fact, a new road only created in 1982 after the clearing of the District Six area,⁵ so cannot be used as a guide. Hanover Street was considerably widened to accommodate a double carriage-way, but maps seem to indicate that the widening was made on the side of the road away

⁵ *City Bow Streets* Peter Hart 2006

from the study site. A plan drawn in the 1970s by the surveyors, Elzinga and Sandler (SG No 9211: sheet 1) prior to the demolition of District Six, shows the 20th century subdivisions and lots (Vide Figure 3).

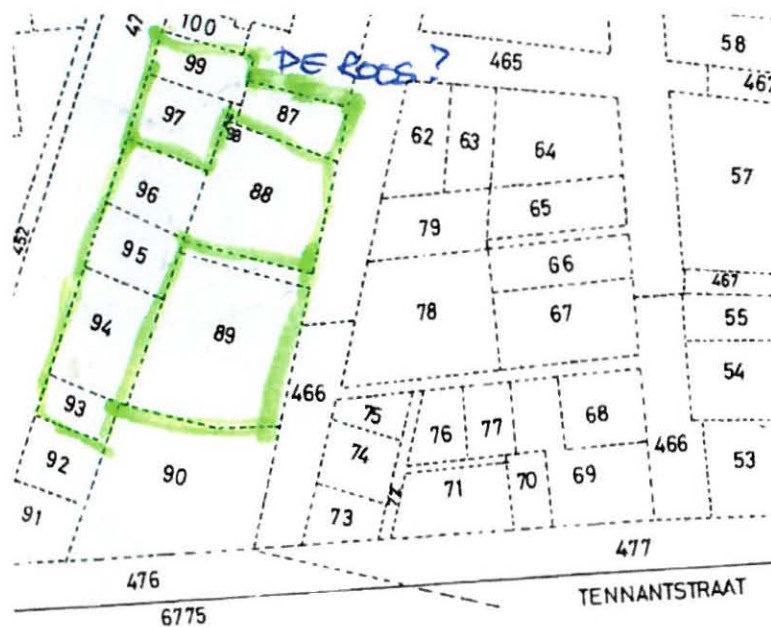


Figure 3: SG No 9211 prior to the demolition and forced removals in the 1970s compiled by the surveyors Elzinga & Sandler. The lots highlighted in green make up the current study area.

2. Excavation Methodology

Site clearing of modern rubbish and grass was undertaken in an attempt to locate the footprint of historical structures. Although none were found, data collated from a review of transfer deeds, archival documents and street directories, undertaken by CAS⁶ was used and superimposed on city maps. This enabled us to position a grid on the property which would provide the greatest opportunity to find in-situ material, or evidence of demolished structures, associated with the 19th century occupation of the site.

⁶ Patrick, M. & Blanckenberg, J (2007) Historical Background Erf 115929, Corner Keizersgracht & De Roos Street, Cape Town. Unpublished report submitted to Aquacor Group (Pty) Ltd, Cape Town.

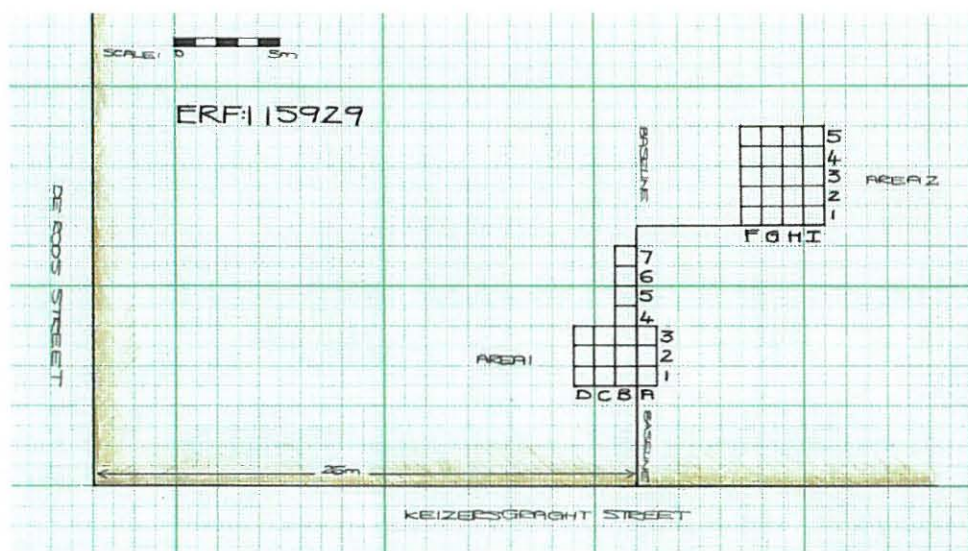


Figure 4: Plan showing the position of the excavation in relation to De Roos & Keizersgracht Street with Areas 1 and 2 marked

Area 1

Excavations commenced by laying out a grid 26m from the corner of De Roos and Keizersgracht streets, and 5m into the property away from the pavement (Vide Figure 4). Area 1 was marked out as a 3 x 4m block and every alternate square (1m x 1m) was excavated to provide greater coverage of the site. Excavations started in square A2 where the deposit was mainly made up of gravel infill (Upper Gravel). At the A1 – A2 section the depth of the deposit was 23cm and 17.5cm respectively, and along the B2 – A2 section only 17.5cm – 12cm, suggesting that the gravel deposit was less in the easterly direction. This gravel deposit rested on a white sandy layer which contained lots of broken glass bottles, paper, plastic bags and numerous pieces of clothing. Associated with this layer were bone fragments, a few pieces of iron and some nails. The upper gravel was removed from 10 squares and a hard clay surface was noted below. Once the Upper Gravel layer was removed, one square, D2, was excavated to a depth of 1.65m through the clay floor. A number of stones were encountered in the center of the excavation. These were plotted and photographed. There was no apparent spatial structure to the stone to suggest that they may be part of a foundation footing, and as a result they were removed to the level of the clay surface (Vide Figure 5).

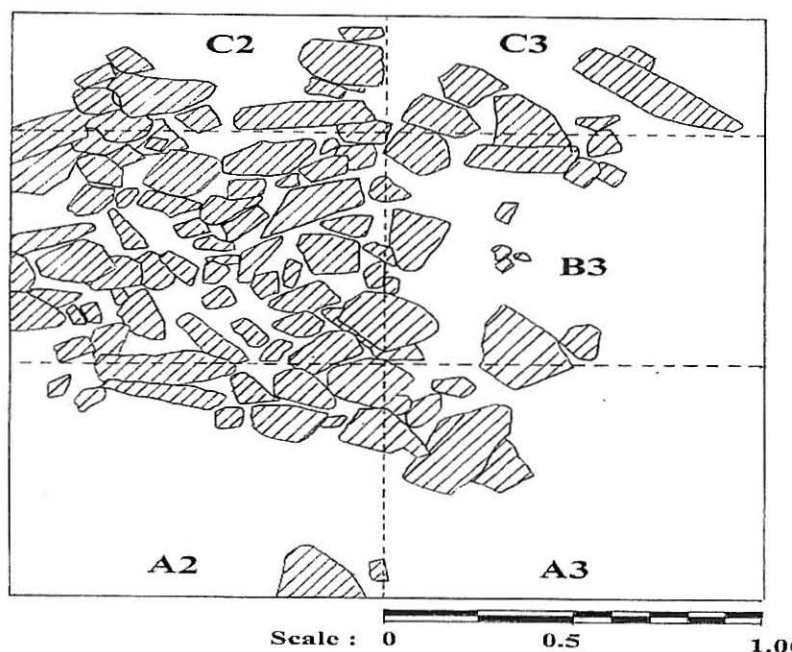


Figure 5: Schematic Section showing the position of large stones in the middle of the excavation area which extends into squares A, and C.

Initially, Square D2 was excavated in 5cm spits. At a depth of 10cm building rubble and whole brick were encountered. A decision was then taken to excavate through the rubble and not to excavate in spits. A number of large boulders were noted in squares D2 and D3 which were removed with the rubble as they were not *in situ*. At 85cm several large pieces of iron from window frames and a large concrete slab were exposed. The slab appeared to be part of a lintel structure, possibly associated with a double store building.

Area 2

Area 2 was situated 5m west and 5m south of Area 1 at right angles to the base line (Vide Figure 4). Squares were marked out as F, G, H, and I. The Upper Gravel layer was removed over the entire grid as one unit as a substantial amount of recent rubbish was associated with the deposit. After the removal of the Upper Gravel, a sandy deposit was encountered which was 2 cm deep. Broken bottle glass, bone fragments from cattle and sheep, some fragments of blue Willow Pattern ceramics,

course Chinese porcelain and three pipe bowl fragments were found associated with the upper deposit in this area.

3. Excavation Results

Area 1

During excavation of squares A1, B1 and C1, a 1.85m section of wall was exposed 46cm below the surface. The units above this wall comprised topsoil with humic material, a thin layer of white beach sand and two layers of yellow gravel with ill sorted rounded pebbles. These units were named Upper and Lower Gravel (Vide Figure 6). The internal rooms of the structure had cement floors, and along the A/B line of squares an interior wall was discovered, built with two rows of hard baked bricks which are between 19 and 22cm thick. The inner walls had not been plastered, but lightly covered with cement and painted with whitewash. The buildings had clearly been bulldozed and the interiors filled with builders' rubble and covered with a layer of gravel approximately 45cm deep. This upper deposit decreased in the direction of squares A3, B3, C3, D3 and B4. Excavation continued along the B line of squares and B5, B6, and B7 were opened to expose the outer wall of the building. The inner wall continued for more than 7m but no interconnecting walls were found. Excavation stopped at this point due to the limits of our brief, which was to undertake a First Phase Investigation.



Figure 8: Pipe bowls with detail of middle bowl illustrated on the right

4.2 Ceramics

The ceramics from Areas 1 & 2 were analysed separately and sorted into two groups: (a) household wares (bowls, plates, dishes, cups & saucers, etc) and containers for factory manufactured/commercial goods (foods, polish and assorted drink bottles: mineral /spa water, ginger beer, etc.), and (b) building and architectural items (sewerage pipes, wall tiles, and sanitary ware). Glass table wares which included dishes and drinking glasses were identified and recorded separately from the household ceramics. The results of the analysis are presented in Appendix B (Tables B1-14). The sherd count and minimal number of vessels (MNV) recovered from Areas 1&2 are significantly different from each other (Area 1: sherd count =14/ MNV=14; Area 2: sherd count =177/ MNV=128).

Area 1:

The ceramic assemblage from this area was almost exclusively British refined industrial wares (19th to early 20th century); except for two fragments of unprovenanced undecorated white European (which includes British) porcelain. A single fragment of *possible* cream-coloured ware (made in the first decades of the 19th century and later) was also part of the assemblage.

Area 2:

The ceramics from this area were also predominantly early to mid 19th century and early 20th century British refined industrial wares. In addition, there were three fragments of Chinese export porcelain dating to the late 18th – early 19th centuries: one damaged fragment of late 18th –early 19th century enameled white Chinese export porcelain, probably part of a saucer, and two fragments of early 19th century blue-and-white Chinese export porcelain with 'Canton' border: one dinner plate and one flat-based serving dish (Vide Figures 9 & 10).



Figure 9: White ware Flow Blue sherds from a cup and plate (Squares F,G,H,I/1)



Figure 10: Early 19th Century Chinese porcelain

The assemblage also included unprovenanced undecorated white European (which includes British) porcelain, and one fragment of pale cream-coloured ware which was made in the first three decades of the 19th C. and later. Apart from the pale cream-coloured ware there is no evidence of early 19th century British refined earthenwares i.e. no pearl ware, no 'soft' coloured hand painted wares, no blue printed *Chinoiserie* patterns apart from the Willow Pattern which is still being manufactured. A single sherd of indigenous pottery was also recovered (Vide Figure 11).



Figure 11: A single sherd of indigenous pottery found in Area 2

General conclusions on the ceramic assemblage:

The household ceramics and glassware were highly fragmented and damaged which made *positive* identification of type and form difficult. However, most of the ceramics could be dated to the early mid to late 19th century except for three Chinese export porcelain items from the end of 18th to early decades of the 19th century, two fragments of possible pale cream-coloured ware which were made up until the 1830s and two 20th century coffee mugs.

The ceramics, apart from the Chinese export porcelain and one piece of gilt-edged Bone china, were mostly lower end of the British industrial wares market made in Staffordshire and northern England and Scotland. It is possible that they became fashionable in South Africa during this time period.

The dominance of British wares in Areas 1 & 2 is typical of 19th century Cape sites, and has been noted elsewhere as the ceramic signature of 19th century Cape Town.⁷ Both Areas 1 & 2 are similar to the Tennant Street ceramic signature, an adjacent area, which was analysed by Klose and Malan in 2000. It is difficult to say much more about the ceramic assemblage as the houses which were once located on the site were demolished in two separate episodes: one associated with the early 20th century plague, and the second during the forced removal of the 1970s. This has resulted in the un-stratified deposition of cultural material over the entire site. Despite this, there is a marked absence of pre-1960 and twentieth century ceramics.

4.3 Metal

The metal assemblage is mainly a mixture of building materials, nails and bolts and a few domestic items such as a kitchen serving spoon. A list of items excavated are presented in Appendix A, Tables A4 and A5. Figure 12 shows the remnant of a metal disc thought to be part of a decorative element associated with a 20th century glass bottle.



Figure 12: Metal disc with the name Jung Frau inscribed on the front surface

⁷ Klose & Malan (2000). The Ceramics Signature of the Cape in the Nineteenth Century, with particular reference to the Tennant Street Site, Cape Town. *South African Archaeological Bulletin* 55:49-59

4.4 Fauna

The faunal material was identified to the lowest possible taxon. The taxon, skeletal element, and articular ends of every bone were recorded, where possible. Estimation of age-at-death and sex were not recorded as the remains were very fragmented. However, mature and young individuals could be identified from the long-bone ends, where the epiphyses were noted as fused or unfused, respectively. Isolated teeth were also examined to assess their development stage. But these observations were not formally recorded, and therefore comments made on this analysis are not conclusive. Modifications made to the bone were also recorded, including spiral fractures, carnivore gnawing and various cut-marks (Appendix A: Table A1). Identified species are presented in Table 1.

Species	N.I.S.P*	M.N.I*
Sheep (<i>Ovis aries</i>)	109	5
Cattle (<i>Bos taurus</i>)	40	3
Dog (<i>Canis familiaris</i>)	3	1
Total Mammal	152	9
Bird (<i>Aves</i>)	25	3
Total Bird	25	3
Snoek (<i>Thyrsoideus marleyi</i>)	19	1
Mackerel (<i>Scombridae spp.</i>)	3	1
Total Fish	22	2
Steenbok (<i>Raphicerus sp.</i>)	3	1
Total Wild Fauna	3	1
TOTAL	202	15

*NISP: Number of Identifiable Specimens, *MNI: Minimum Number of Individuals

Table 1: Identified faunal species for all squares

Sheep

The bone assemblage includes 109 sheep bones (54.0% of the sample), representing at least five individuals. Most skeletal elements are present, including good cuts of meat, such as legs, and waste bones like teeth and toes. The presence of most elements indicates that animals were likely to have been butchered on site. The dental and skeletal elements indicate both young and mature individuals in the sample, with an age-at-death range estimate between 1.5 to over four years.

Cattle

The large bovids are represented by 40 cattle bones (19.8% of the sample), representing a minimum of three individuals. The cattle remains consisted mainly of foot and rib bones. Electric saw cut marks suggest these were purchased from a butcher. One bone fragment shows a hand saw cut mark, and another a knife cut mark. None of the cattle remains exhibit evidence of carnivore gnawing and puncture marks.

Bird

A total of 25 bones (12.4% of total sample) of bird are present in the sample, representing about three individuals from different species of bird, including chicken and some non-domesticated species. In terms of skeletal elements present, the bird bones are irregularly represented, with a lot of unidentified small fragments. There are three bones exhibiting puncture marks, likely to have been caused by a domestic cat.

Fish

The sample of fish bones is small (10.9% of the total sample). The two species of fish that have been identified from this sample include snoek (*Thyrsitoides marleyi*) and mackerel (*Scombridae* spp.). The fish bones are likely the waste remains of a household meal consumed on site.

Dog

The three dog bones come from a single animal (1.5% of the total sample) located in Area 1, Square B5. The mandible is the most representative element, and the majority of the post-cranial bones are missing. The dog was of a small size with a long snout.

Steenbok

The sample consists of three steenbok bones, two foot bones and a single tooth (1.5% of the total sample).

4.5 Glass

The glass assemblage has not been analysed in detail as it is made up of multiple fragmented sherds with very few diagnostic elements to base any conclusions. Instead we have weighed the glass and this is presented in Table A6 (Appendix A). A preliminary assessment of the material indicates that the assemblage is dominated by bottle glass made in the 20th century.

5. Conclusions

During the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, District Six was developed for both residential and commercial use and this series of investigations established that the footprint of at least two historical building phases is preserved *in situ* on the study erf. Area 1 relates to the tenement blocks built to re-house the occupants in the post plague period from 1901 onwards and which were later demolished during the early 1970's, while Area 2 revealed the back yard of a dwelling that may have been built during the early 1800's and later demolished in approximately 1901. We suggest that the building located in Area 2 is part of the footprint of Hanover House which was built in the mid 19th century and that the clay floor exposed during excavations may be part of a courtyard associated with the same house. From surveyors diagrams we are aware that from the period 1806-1816 through to 1841, when Schutte's insolvent

estate was sold at auction, that numerous buildings were developed on the study erf and that cottages, a lime kiln and a brick making yard were located close by.

Our analysis of the ceramic assemblage from the site suggests that it is likely that there are ceramics contemporaneous with the “Canton” blue-and-white and enamelled Chinese porcelain period and that the cultural signature of this earlier occupation may still be in-situ in the underlying unexcavated layers in both Area 1 & 2. This would require further investigation to reveal ceramics from the early decades of the 19th century. Such an assemblage would include printed pearlware, hand-painted blue *chinoiserie*, hand-painted ‘soft’ coloured wares and more Chinese porcelain which would suggest an earlier occupation of the area than the one provided from this series of excavations. The contrast between the finds from Area 1 and Area 2 is very definite: no Chinese coarse porcelain or pipe stem or bowls were found in Area 1. This may suggest that the buildings in Area 1 are more recent than those of Area 2.

The preservation of bone recovered from the site was good and this made it possible to identify most species present in the assemblage (N=202, 74.3% of the total fauna) in Areas 1 and 2 to genus and species. The sample is dominated by domestic animals: predominantly sheep, cattle, chicken and fish. There is evidence of bone modification, which is relatively high in such a small sample with 39.7% of the bony elements showing evidence of cut-marks and carnivore gnawing. The majority of the cut-marks identified (50.9%) were caused by an electric saw, followed by those made by crushing with a blunt object (spiral breaks) (30.6%). Only 6.5% of the remains showed signs of carnivore gnawing and puncture marks. These finds are consistent with samples from other sites in the City which demonstrate a change in butchery techniques from hand held implements to the use of electric saws. The domestic consumption of sheep and cattle is also consistent with the social norms from the 18th century onwards.

6. Recommendations

(1) A Second Phase of Archaeological investigations should be undertaken to explore and verify that the footprint of Hanover House remains *in-situ* on the current erf. If this were confirmed we suggest that the entire footprint be excavated and analysed and an attempt made to link the numerous buildings noted on surveyors diagrams to the footprint of Hanover House.

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10. Appendices

Appendix A: Material remains from Erf 115929

Table A1: Skeletal elements and modifications of faunal remains

Bag	Taxonomy/Species	Skeletal Element	Modification/s
Area 1			
Square: A2 – Below Gravel	Sheep	Incisors (2)	n/a
		Tooth fragment	n/a
		Unidentified fragments (2)	Electric-saw cut marks
		Unidentified fragments (2)	Transverse breaks
	Steenbok	Tooth	n/a
	Bird	Radius	None
		Humerus	Puncture marks
		Rib fragments (2)	None
	Fish (Mackerel)	Unidentified fragments (3)	n/a
Square: B5	Sheep	Unidentified fragments (2)	Spiral break
		Vertebral fragment	Electric-saw cut marks
	Canid (dog)	Mandible (left & right)	None
		Cranial fragment	None
Square: B4 & B5	Cattle	Unidentified fragment	‘Knife’ cut marks
	Sheep	Cranial fragment	Electric-saw cut marks
		Tibia (distal) (2)	Electric-saw cut marks
Area 2			
Square: A2	Fish & Other	Unidentified fragments (4)	None
	Mammal	Unidentified fragment	Electric-saw cut marks
Square: F/1, 2, 3, 4	Cattle	Rib fragment	Hand-saw & cut mark break
	Sheep	Rib fragment	Spiral break
		Unidentified fragment	Spiral break
	Bird	Unidentified fragment	Spiral break
Squares: G 1, 2, 3	Bird	Femur (distal)	Transverse break
		Humerus (proximal)	Transverse break
		Metatarsal (proximal)	Spiral break
		Radius (2)	None

		Tibia	None
		Metatarsal	None
Square: I4	Bird & Mammal	Unidentified fragments (22)	n/a
Square: G3	Fish & Mammal	Unidentified fragments (3)	n/a
Square: F, G, H, I/4	Cattle	Tooth	None
		Unidentified fragment	Electric-saw cut marks
	Sheep	Unidentified fragment	Spiral break
		Rib fragment	Transverse break
		Mandible fragment	None
		Phalanx (proximal)	None
		Teeth (3)	None
	Steenbok	Tarsal (calcaneus)	Gnaw marks
Square: G2	Sheep	Unidentified fragment	Spiral break
		Tooth fragment	n/a
Bag	Taxonomy/Species	Skeletal Element	Modification/s
Area 2 (continued)			
Square: G3	Cattle	Unidentified fragments (3)	Electric-saw cut marks
	Sheep	Metapodial (proximal)	Spiral break
		Unidentified fragments (3)	Electric-saw cut marks (1); burnt (1); gnawed (1)
	Bird	Unidentified fragments (5)	Spiral break
		Unidentified fragments (2)	Puncture marks & gnawed
	Fish	Unidentified fragments (11)	n/a
	Mammal	Unidentified fragments (3)	Electric-saw cut marks
	Unidentified	Unidentified fragments (10)	n/a
Square: G4	Cattle	Unidentified fragment	Spiral break
	Sheep	Unidentified fragments (8)	Electric-saw cut marks
Square: H1	Sheep	Unidentified fragments (9)	n/a
		Tooth fragment	n/a
	Bird	Sternum	n/a
Square: H2	Sheep	Unidentified fragment	Hand-saw cut mark
	Unidentified	Rib fragment	n/a
Square: H3	Sheep	Rib fragment	Electric-saw cut marks
		Tooth (molar)	n/a

		Tooth fragments	n/a
Square: H4	Sheep	Unidentified fragments (4)	Spiral break
		Rib fragment	Electric-saw cut marks
Square: I4	Sheep	Vertebral fragments (2)	Electric-saw cut marks
		Rib fragments (5)	Spiral break (1); Transverse break (4)
		Unidentified fragments (59)	Spiral break; Transverse break
		Phalanges (2)	None
		Tail vertebra	None
		Pelvis fragment	None
		Teeth (3)	None
	Mammal	Carpal	None
	Bird	Metacarpal (5 th)	None
		Phalanx (middle)	None
Square: I4, I5 & H5	Cattle	Humerus (glenoid fossa)	Electric-saw cut marks
		Mandible fragment	Electric-saw cut marks
		Unidentified fragment	Electric-saw cut marks
	Sheep	Tibia (distal)	Spiral break
Square: F, G, H, I/1	Cattle	Tibia (distal)	Electric-saw cut marks
		Rib fragments (5)	Electric-saw cut marks
		Femur (shaft fragment)	Electric-saw cut marks
		Unidentified fragments (5)	Electric-saw cut marks
		Ilium fragment	Electric-saw cut marks & Puncture marks
Bag	Taxonomy/Species	Skeletal Element	Modification/s
Area 2 (continued)			
Square: F, G, H, I/1 (continued)	Cattle	Rib fragment	Hand-saw cut mark & Spiral break
		Unidentified fragments (3)	Spiral break
		Metapodial (distal)	Axe
		Vertebral fragment	None
		Tarsal (cuneiform)	None

Table A2: Small finds

Area 1	NISP
<i>A2: below gravel</i>	
Clay pipe stem	1
Button	1
RSA 10 cent coin	1
Porcelain cup handle	2
Bottle tops	2
Record fragment	1
Area 2	
<i>F 1, 2, 3, 4: Upper gravel</i>	
White ceramic tile fragments	6
<i>G2</i>	
Plastic fragments	2
Motor car light glass	2
<i>G3</i>	
Vinyl flooring fragments	9
Peach pip	1
Plastic chandelier fragment	2
Porcelain plate fragment	1
Rubber fragments	7
Button	2
Plastic fragments	19
<i>H1</i>	
Clay pipe bowl fragments	3
<i>H4</i>	
Broken button	1
<i>I4</i>	
Clay pipe bowl fragments	6
Plastic fragments	4
<i>I4,I5,H5</i>	
Brass button	1
<i>F1,2,3,4</i>	
Clay pipe stem	1
<i>F1,G1,H1</i>	
Clay pipe bowl fragments	3
<i>G4</i>	
Plastic fragments	3

Table A4: List of metal remains Area 1

	A1	A2	B5	H1	H2	H3	H4	Total
Area 1								
Nails	7	1	4	6	2	1	4	25
Nail						3		
Wire	5		2	2	1	2	13	25
Bolts							1	1
Nuts								
Screws	1			2	2			5
Brass	1							1
Brass bolt		1						1
Roof	1						3	4
Cooldrink	5		1					6
Cooldrink	2			1				3
Can		57						57
Bottle					1		1	2
Paper				1				1
Metal		1		1				2
Fishing			1					1
Filament			1					1
Metal							1	1
Thin wire							1	1
Metal			2	3				5

Table A5: List of metal remains Area 2

	G2	G3	G4	I4	I5	Total
Area 2						
Nails	4	47	1	5	3	60
Flat nails		10		1		11
Nail fragments		13				13
Wire	13	11		1	4	29
Bolts		11	4			15
Nuts		3				3
Washers		1				1
Roof sheeting	3					3
Cooldrink can		12				3
Can fragments		28	6			34
Bottle tops	1	4				5
Paper clips		1				1
Metal strips			2			2
Metal hook	1					1
Thin wire	1					1
Metal fragments		17				17
Yale lock					1	1

Table A6: Glass weights (g)

Square	Green Bottle Glass (g)	Brown Bottle Glass (g)	Clear Bottle Glass (g)	Window pane (g)
A2	307	293	283	136
B4 & B5	150	79	65	287
B6	8	153	146	
G2	49	115	91	21
G3	103	300	926	239
G4	12	139	191	62
H1	9	95	108	12
H2	29	32	47	34
H3	25	18	88	23
H4	9	12	57	21
I4 & I5	148	13	202	186
F1, 2, 3, 4		256	169	
F,G,H,I4		246		286
Upper Gravel		719		201

Appendix B: Ceramic assemblage

Table B1: Square A2 - Area1

Bag #	Site reference	References	Description	Date produced	Form	MNV	Sherds	Decoration	Ware type	Ware
#1			white unglazed porcelain		part vase or figurine	1	1	white undecorated	European all	Porcelain
#2					unddiag. frag.	1	1			
#3			Poss. pale cream-coloured		dish/plate	1	1	plain undecorated	Cream coloured	Indust. Wares
#4	Tennant St.	Klose 2007: 155 Figs 406, 408	banded	19th C.	bowl	1	1	factory-made slip	White wares	Indust. Wares
#5		Klose 2007: Fig. 332		late 19th-20th C.	teapot	1	1	"teapot" ware	Coloured bodied	Indust. Wares
#6				19th-20th C	unddiag. frag. & footring	2	2	undecorated	White ware	Indust. Wares
						7	7	TOTAL		

Table B2: Square B5 - Area 1

[illegible]

Table B3: Square B6 – Area 1

Ware	Ware type	Decorations	Sherds	MNV	Form	Date produced	Description	References	Site reference	Bag #
Indust. Wares	White wares	white and gold	1	1	cup	19th-20th C.	White with gold rim.			#1
Indust. Wares	White wares	printed blue Willow	1	1	dish/plate	19th-20th C.		Klose 2007:144-5 Figs 348-349	Alphen, Tennant St.	#2
Indust. Wares	White wares	printed blue other	1	1	cup	19th C.				#3
Indust. Wares	White wares	printed blue flow	1	1	plate/saucer	19th C.	Flow blue	Klose 2007:149 Figs 373-375	Tennant St. Dunkley Sq.	#4
Indust. Wares	White wares	lines/bands	2	2	plates	late 19th C onwards	blue lines at rim	Klose 2007:157 Fig. 416		#5
Indust. Wares	White wares	decal printed	1	1	cup	post 1870s	floral band at rim	Klose 2007:153 Fig.397	Dunkley Sq.	#6
		TOTAL	7	7						
Sewer pipes			1	1	pipe	19th-20th C.	brown s/g	Rosenthal 1949:189		#7

Table B4: Square G2 – Area 2

Ware	Ware type	Decoration	Sherds	MNV	Form	Date produced	Description	References	Site reference	Bag #
Indust. Wares	Cream coloured	flat rim	1	1	plate	19th C till ca 1830s	flat-rimmed plate	cf.Klose 2007:136 Fig.299	Sea St. Jackson's Yard	#1
Indust. Wares	White wares	printed ug blue Willow	1	1	unidentified flatware	19th C.		cf.Klose 2007: 144-145 Figs 348-9	Alphen, Tennant St.	#2
									Jackson's Yard	
Indust. Wares	White wares	printed ug blue other	1	1	unidentified	19th C				#3
		TOTAL	3	3						
Table glass			1	1	unidentified rim	19th C	pressed clear glass			#4
			1	1	unidentified		moulded white glass			
Sewer pipe			2	1	sewer pipes	19th C	brown s/g	Rosenthal 1949:189		#5
Tile - wall						19th-20th C.	white			#6

Table B5: Square G3 – Area 2

Ware	Ware type	Decoration	Sherds	MNV	Form	Date produced	Description	References	Site reference	Bag #
Porcelain	Unprov.all	undec unident	1	1	undiag. frag.		undec. Porcelain			#1
Stoneware	British	brown sg	1	1	brown s/g bottle	19th-20th C	bottle - glazed inside			#2
							? drink bottle			
Stoneware	Euro.unprov.	salt glaze	1	1	undiag. frag.		inner unglazed fragment			#4
Stoneware	Euro.unprov.	liquid glaze	1	1	undiag.hollow ware	post 1860s	yellow-brown glaze			#5
							vertical ribbing			
Indust. Wares	Cream-coloured		1	1	plate/dish rim	early 19th C.	pale cream colour, plain rim	Klose 2007: 136 Fig.299	Paradise	#7
Indust. Wares	White wares	printed ug blue other	1	1	undiag frag.	19th C.post 1850s	unident.printed blue			#8
Indust. Wares	White wares	printed ug single colour	1	1	dish	19th C.last 1/4	unident.printed blue-black			#9
Indust. Wares	White wares	printed og decal	1	1	undiag. frag.	post ca1880s	brown & yellow print			#10
Indust. Wares	White wares	plain white	2	1	undiag. rim & frag					#11
		Total	10	10						
Table & commercial glass			6	6	rim x 1; undiag. Frags		inc. blue printed x 1			#12
Sewer pipe		s/g pipes	4	1		19th-20th .		Rosenthal 1949:189		#13
Roof tile			2	1		20th C.				#14

Table B7: Square H2 – Area 2

Ware	Ware type	Decoration	Sherds	MNV	Form	Date produced	Description	Reference	Site Ref.	Bag #
Porcelain	European all	moulded only	1	1	Plate ?	19th-20th C.	Moulded rim			#1
Indust. Wares	White wares	painted harsh colours	1	1	plate	19th-20th C.	harsh' colours inc. yellow	cf.Meulman:2006		#2
Indust. Wares	White wares	printed ug blue other	1	1	Unidentified frag.	19th C.	Printed blue other			#3
Indust. Wares	White wares	undec non-vitreous	1	1	Unidentified frag.					#4
		TOTAL	5	5						
Table glass			1	1	Unidentified frag		moulded milk glass			#5
Plastic			1	1	Yellow plastic frag.	20th C.				#5

Table B8: Square H3 – Area 2

Ware	Ware type	Decoration	Sherds	MNV	Form	Date produced	Description	Reference	Site Ref.	Bag#
Indust. Wares	White wares	white and gold	2	1	cup	19th-early 20th C	Gold lined dec.	cf Klose 2007: 160 Fig.434		#1
								in non-vitreous white ware		
Indust. Wares	White wares	printed ug flow	1	1	hollow ware - ? Bowl	1830s-early 20th C	Flow blue-non-vitreous white/w	Klose 2007:149 Figs 374-5	Tennant St.	#2
Indust. Wares	Coloured bodied	yellow ware	1	1	hollow ware - ? Bowl	19th C.	Usually kitchen ware	Klose 2007:143 Figs 336-339	Tennant St.Dunkley Sq	#3
		TOTAL	4	3						
										#4
Tiles-wall			1	1	white tile					

Table B9: Square H4 – Area 2

Ware	Ware type	Decoration	Sherds	MNV	Form	Date produced	Description	Reference	Site Ref.	Bag #
Porcelain	Chinese export	enamels only	1	1	Unident flatware	Late 18th-early 19th C	Red & black enamels	cf.Klose 2007:97 Figs 84,85,87.		#1
Indust. Wares	White wares	printed ug blue Willow	1	1	Plate	19th C.	Willow pattern	Klose 2007:144-5 Figs 348-349	Alphen; Tennant St.	#2
Indust. Wares	White wares	undec. White	2	2	frags					#3
	TOTAL		4	4						
Table glass	green		7	1	saucer					#4
	translucent		1	1	Unidentified					#4
Sewage pipe			1	1	s/g sewer pipe			Rosenthal 1949:189		#5

Table B10: Squares F,G,H,I1

Ware	Ware type	Decoration	Sherds	MNV	Form	Date	Description	Reference	Site ref.	Bag #
Porcelain	Chinese	ubw	1	1	flat-rim dish	1st half 19th C	'Canton' border	Klose 2007:87 35a;Godden	Jackson's Yard	#1
			1	1	dinner plate	1st half 19th C	Canton' border	Klose 2007:87 35a;Godden	Jackson's Yard	
Porcelain	British	printed blue	1	1	bowl	19th C	Bone china angled bowl			#2
Stoneware	German	brown sg	4	4	Mineral water ('gin')	19th C.		Klose 2007:123 Fig.219; Lastovica 1982:38	Tennant St.; Jackson's Yard	#3
Stoneware	British	brown sg	5	5	Beer/ginger beer/mineral bottle	19th C. post ca 1860		Lastovica 2000		#4
					commercial containers	19th C.				
					handle of large flask.	19th C.		Klose 2007:125 Fig.236 centre		
Stoneware	British	liquid glaze	1	1	? Part bottle	Post mid-19th				#5
Indust.Wares	White wares	painted harsh colours	1	1	bowl	mid-19th	Pale green & blue dec	cf.Klose 2007:fig.404, bowls on		#6
Indust.Wares	White wares	printed ug blue Willow	17	9	dinner plates & dishes	19th C.	Dark blue willow pattern	cf.Klose 2007:145, fig. 349.	Alphen; Tennant	#7
Indust.Wares	White wares	printed ug blue other	11	8	bowls x 2	1st half 19th C	Dark blue printing			#8
					saucers x 2	mid-19th C.				
					jug	19th C				
					bowl & ?plate	2nd half 19th	pale blue printing			
			2	0	frags					
Indust.Wares	White wares	printed ug single	1	1	wash bowl or chamber	Mid 19th C				#9
Indust.Wares	White wares	printed ug flow	2	2	cup & plate	mid-19th	Floral decoration.	cf.Klose 2007:149, figs 374-375	Tennant St.	#1
							cup with stamped dec.	Tennant St. REW.25 (flow blue)		
Indust.Wares	White wares	printed og single	1	1	base; red-printed back ship. T&R Boote	1890-1906		Godden 1991 (1964) :84		#1
Indust.Wares	White wares	factory-made slip	11	9	bowls	19th C. post 1830s	banded x 8; cable x 1	Klose 2007:155 figs 406-7 - Fig 408, middle row 3rd from	Tennant St.	#1
Indust.Wares	White wares	sponged spattered	2	2	bowl & ?plate	mid-late 19th	Carinated bowls - post blue sponged	Klose 2007:154 Fig.399b top		#1
Indust.Wares	White wares	unidentified	1	1	base fragment with green glaze.					#1
Indust.Wares	White wares	undec all bodies	1	1	ointment jar	19th C.	non-vitreous	Klose 2007: 163 Fig. 452		#1
			2	1	? chamber pot	19th-20thC	non-vitreous			#1
			1	1	saucer	19th-20thC	semi-vitreous			#1
			2	2	matching cup & saucer	19th-20thC	semi-vitreous			#1
			5	2	plates	19th-20thC	semi-vitreous			#1
			5	3	plates	19th-20thC	non-vitreous			#1
			8	0	frags & bowl foot-rings		semi- & non-vitreous			#2
Indust.Wares	White wares	undec vitreous	2	2	tea cup & sep. handle		Swirled moulded pattern			#2
Indust.Wares	Coloured	glazed English/coarse	2	1	large kitchen bowl	19th C.	clear glazed	cf.Klose 2007:141 Fig 327	Tennant St.	#2
Indust.Wares	Modern	plain white-bodied	5	1	Mug with 'I love my Mom'	Late 20th C				#2
Indust.Wares	Modern	coloured glaze(s)	1	1	tea cup with outer pink	20th C.				#2
		TOTAL	96	62						
Miscellaneous			1		ball/marble		Poss. from aerated drink bottle			#2
Sewer pipe			3					Rosenthal 1949:189		#2
Sanitary			3	1	wash basin					#2
Tiles - wall			4	2	pale yellow & white					#2
Glass - table			1	1	bowl/dish		pressed clear glass			#2
Glass -			1	1	wine glass stem					

Table B12: Squares F1,2,3,4 – Area 2

Ware	Ware type	Decoration	Sherds	MNV	Form	Date produced	Description	Reference	Site Ref.	Bag#
Stoneware	British	brown sg	2	2	Commercial containers	19th-20th C.	Cylindrical bottles	cf. Klose 2007:124 Fig. 226	Tennant St. Jackson's Yard	#1
Indust. Wares	White wares	paintd harsh colours	1	1	Bowl	19th C. post 1830s	Carinated bowl, Harsh chrome	Klose 2007: 139 Fig319-320	Tennant St.	#2
							colours			
Indust. Wares	White wares	paintd	1	1	Plate	19th C.	Wide blue band around rim.			#3
Indust. Wares	White wares	printd ug blue Willow	2	2	Table plates	19th -20th C.		Klose 2007:144-5 Figs 347-349	Alphen; Tennant St.	#4
Indust. Wares	White wares	printd ug blue other	3	3	Serving bowl, part pedestal,	19th C.				#5
					cup (pale printing)	19th C second half				#6
Indust. Wares	White wares	factory-made slip	3	2	Bowls	19th C post 1830s	Banded x 1; .	Klose 2007: 155 Figs 406 & 408	Tennant St.	#7
							cabl x 1 - carinated			
Indust. Wares	White wares	undec non-vitreous	4	2	Plates	19th C	Bases, non-vitreous			#8
		TOTAL	16	13			Could have decorated rims			

Table B13: Square I4 – Area 2

Ware	Ware type	Decoration	Sherds	MNV	Form	Date produced	Description	References	Site reference	bag #
Porcelain	European all	moulded only	1	1	cup	late 19th-20th C.	moulded pattern on side			#1
Porcelain	European all	unidentified	1	1	Undiag. Frag	19th-20th C.				#2
Porcelain	British	white and gold	1	1	plate/dish	19th C.	gold rim & moulded rim			#3
							probably bone china			
Stoneware	British	commercial s/g	1	1	frag. glazed inside	post 1860s				#4
Indust. Wares	White wares	painted harsh colours	3	1	plate	post 1830s-20th C.	floral, harsh colours	Klose 2007:139 Figs 319-320	Tennant St.	#5
Indust. Wares	White wares	printed ug blue other	4	1	bowl	post ca mid 19th C..	pale blue printing			#6
Indust. Wares	White wares	printed ug single colour	1	1	plate	19th C. post 1860s	grey printed ?Rhine pat.	Klose 2007:146 Fig.356.	Dunkley Sq.	#8
Indust. Wares	White wares	printed ug flow	2	1	undiag. frags	19th C. post 1830s		Klose 2007:149 Figs 373-375	Tennant St.	#9
Indust. Wares	White wares	factory-made slip	2	2	bowls	19th C.	banded	Klose 2007: 155 Figs 406 & 408		#10
Indust. Wares	White wares	undec all bodies	5	0	undiag.frags					#11
Indust. Wares	Modern wares	coffee' mugs	1	1	coffee mug	post 1950s				#12
		TOTAL	22	11						
										#13
Tile-wall			1	1	tile pale yellow	20th C.				

Table B14: Squares I4, I5 and H5: Area 2

Ware	Ware type	Decoration	Sherds	MNV	Form	Date produced	Description	References	Site reference	bag #
Indust.Wares	White wares	printed ug blue Willow	1	1	Plate rim	19th c.	dark blue willow pattern	Klose 2007:144-5 Figs 348-9	Tennant St. Alphen.	#1
Indust.Wares	Coloured bodied	yellow ware	1	1	large bowl/dish	19th c.		Klose 2007: 143 Figs 336-340	Tennant St.Dunkley Sq.	#2
		TOTAL	2	2						
Sanitary ware			1	1	Frag. wash basin	20th C				#3