Report 2909

nps archaeology

Archaeological Evaluation at Festival Amusements, Wells–next–the-Sea, Norfolk

ENF127924

Prepared for
Novus Homes (Norfolk) Limited
4 Shrublands
Wells-next-the-Sea
Norfolk

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BAU 2909

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Plate 1. The Building as it is today

Location:	Former Festival Amusements, The Quay, Wells-next-the-Sea, Norfolk
District:	North Norfolk
Planning Ref.:	PF/11/0509
Grid Ref.:	TF 9172 4375
HER No.:	ENF127 924
OASIS Ref.:	117854
Client:	Novus Homes Limited
Dates of Fieldwork:	29 November to 8 December 2011

Summary

An archaeological evaluation was conducted for Novus Homes Limited ahead of a proposal to redevelop the site of the former Festival Amusements building at Wells Next the Sea, Norfolk for retail and housing.

The site is situated in a prime position on the quayside in the core of the medieval town.

A brick and beach pebble surface dating to between the 14th and 15th centuries was recorded. This external yard/thoroughfare had been truncated by a flint cobble and brick wall possibly associated with a late 16th-century merchant's house which adjoined the site.

Walls and floors of a warehouse of probable 17th-century date which had been built on the site were recorded. The lowering of the floor level of this building had resulted in the truncation of much of any earlier archaeological features or deposits which may have survived there.

The warehouse had undergone a major programme of re-modelling in the early 20th century before later being converted into an amusement arcade.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

A proposal to redevelop the site of the former Festival Amusements building at Wells-next-the-Sea, Norfolk (TF 9172 4375) for retail and housing prompted a recommendation by Norfolk Historic Environment Service that a condition be attached to the planning consent (Planning ref PF/11/0509). The development site is positioned in an area of high archaeological potential within the historic core of the town (Fig. 1) and therefore a programme of archaeological works was required. In order to comply with that requirement Novus Homes Limited requested that NPS Archaeology undertake an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching to fulfil the requirements of a brief issued by Norfolk Historic Environment Service (Ken Hamilton 23 August 2011-ref: CNF 43512).

The work was conducted in accordance with a Project Design and Method Statement prepared by NPS Archaeology (Ref. NAU/BAU2909/NP). The work was commissioned and funded by Novus Homes Limited.

This programme of work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed redevelopment area,

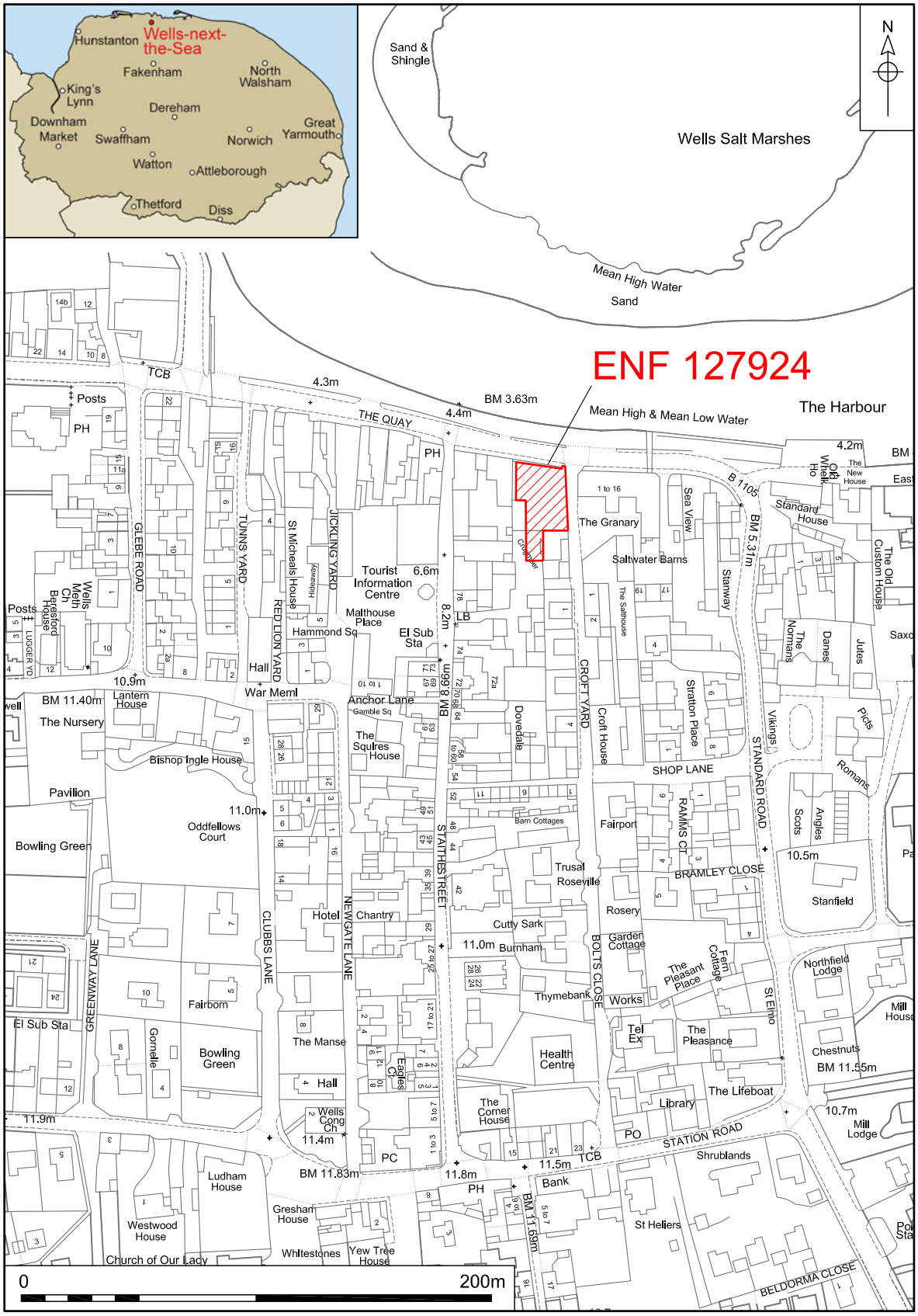

Figure 1. Site location. Scale 1:2500

following the guidelines set out in *Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment* (Department for Communities and Local Government 2010). The results will enable decisions to be made by the Local Planning Authority about the treatment of any archaeological remains found.

The site archive is currently held by NPS Archaeology and on completion of the project will be deposited with the Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service (NMAS), following the relevant policies on archiving standards.

2.0 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

The development site is located on The Quay towards the centre of the historic core of Wells-next-the-Sea, some 15m south of the harbour onto which it fronts. The site is bounded by Croft Yard to the east.

The site lies between 4m and 5m OD with a gentle slope down from south to north.

The solid geology in this part of Norfolk comprises Upper Cretaceous Chalk (British Geological Survey 1985) overlain by sandy fluvio-glacial drift (Lawes Agricultural Trust 1973). Undisturbed geological deposits at the site consisted of chalk with occasional pockets of medium-grained red brown sand frequently mixed with small chalk fragments.

Site survey was facilitated by the use of a Temporary Bench Mark with a value of 4.65m OD transferred from an origin of 4.40m OD located at the intersection of The Quay and Staithe Street.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Comparatively little invasive archaeological work has been undertaken within the town of Wells-next-the-Sea. Archaeological evaluations have taken place on Church Street (Wallis 1999) where nothing of note was found and at Standard Road (Trimble 2002) where an undated ditch was revealed. More significantly, evaluation and subsequent excavation at Staithe Street (Robertson 2005, Watkins 2005) some 330m to the south-west of the current excavation site recorded a pit of Iron Age date and two Roman ditches; the first features of these periods to be identified in the town. Of particular interest was the presence of briquetage (fired clay) within the Iron Age pit, suggesting salt production might have occurred nearby.

Evaluation and subsequent excavation at Jolly Sailor Yard (Adams 2010 and 2011) situated some 200m to the east of the Festival Amusements site, revealed the presence of structural remains. Documentary sources supported by the excavated evidence would seem to suggest that the building remains encountered at the site might be those of the Jolly Sailor Public house itself, built in 1720 and demolished in 1807. A tithe map of 1843 shows no buildings on the plot and apart from some use as a boat yard it appears not to have been occupied since perhaps the early 19th century.

Other finds of Roman material including greyware pottery have been recovered from uncontrolled interventions and chance finds in the town (NHERs 1849 and 18177).

Wells-next-the-Sea was probably well-established by the Late Saxon period, with the Domesday Book recording it as being divided into the ownership of six manors (Brown 1984). Settlement in the town has been inextricably linked to its coastal location, with Wells probably developing initially as a small fishing village. From the late medieval period the town developed northwards from an earlier focus around the church of St Nicholas, with a formal gridded street pattern being set out in an area north of The Buttlands.

The granting of a charter to the wealthy fenland abbey of Ramsey to expand the port for grain export in the early 13th century probably underpinned the development of the planned town, and the establishment of a market in 1202 (Dymond 2005) must have also stimulated the town's medieval growth.

In the post-medieval period Wells continued to benefit from its traditional use as a port. Fishing remains an important though diminished sector within its economy, whilst the malting industry that flourished in the 19th century has disappeared entirely. Tourism is now of major importance and the decision to base the support centre for the Sheringham Shoal off-shore wind farm here has placed the port back at the centre of the town's economy.

4.0 METHODOLOGY

The objective of this evaluation was to determine as far as reasonably possible the presence or absence, location, nature, extent, date, quality, condition and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits within the development area.

The Brief required that two 4m by 4m trenches were to be excavated within the former Festival Amusement arcade building to provide a 5% sample of the development area (Fig. 2). The trenches were set out by NPS Archaeology and CAT-scanned prior to excavation. The locations of the trenches were determined on the basis of surface and below ground obstructions and all Health and Safety considerations, although one of the trenches was positioned as close to the street frontage as possible. Following the removal of the concrete floor within the footprint of the trenches machine excavation was carried out with a tracked hydraulic 360˚ excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket and operated under constant archaeological supervision.

Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal-detector. All metal-detected and hand-collected finds, other than those which were obviously modern, were retained for inspection.

Due to the unsuitability of the deposits encountered, no environmental samples were taken.

All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using NPS Archaeology pro forma. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales. Colour, monochrome and digital photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits where appropriate.

Work was carried out within the standing building which although providing shelter meant that natural light levels were low. The work took place in cold, bright weather.

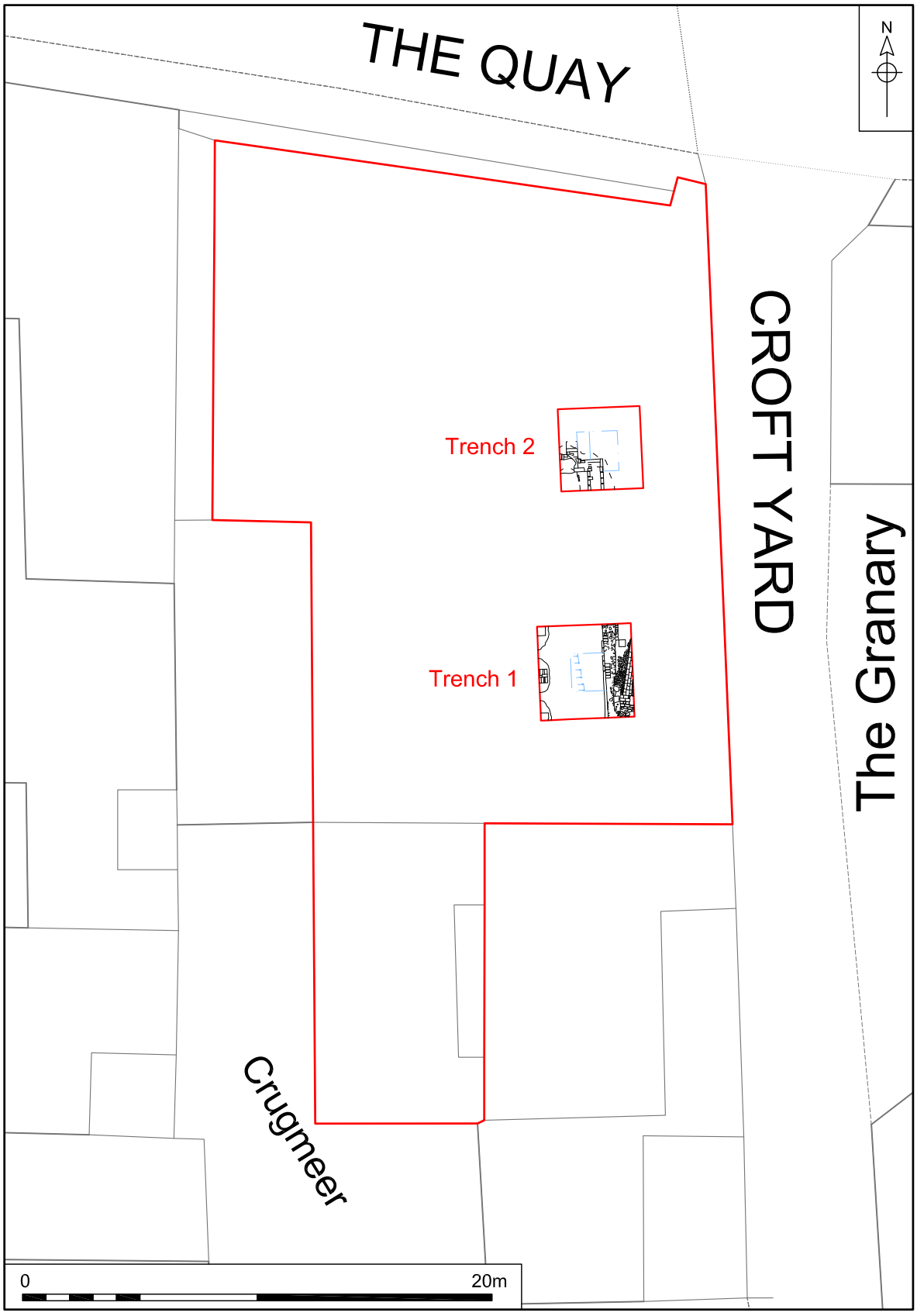

Figure 2. Location of trenches. Scale 1:250

5.0 RESULTS

Trench 1

(Figures 3 and 4)

The earliest deposit in Trench 1 (and indeed of the whole of the evaluation) was a deposit consisting of dark grey clay silt [27] which contained charcoal flecks and fragments of oyster shell. This layer of material, exposed by the excavation of a small sondage, was found to be 0.07m thick and to lie directly on the natural chalk bedrock. The nature of the material suggested it was likely to be a thin soil representing an old ground surface. No dating evidence was collected from the deposit which was only present in the eastern portion of the trench, having been truncated away elsewhere.

Deposit [27] described above was immediately post-dated by a carefully laid brick [5] and beach pebble [4] surface which again only survived in the eastern portion of the trench.

Plate 2. Brick [5] and beach pebble floor [4], looking north

The narrow, three-brick-wide element of the surface, (which was closely respected to the north-west and south-east by firmly set beach pebbles) was clearly aligned from north-east to south-west with a further block of bricks abutting them to the

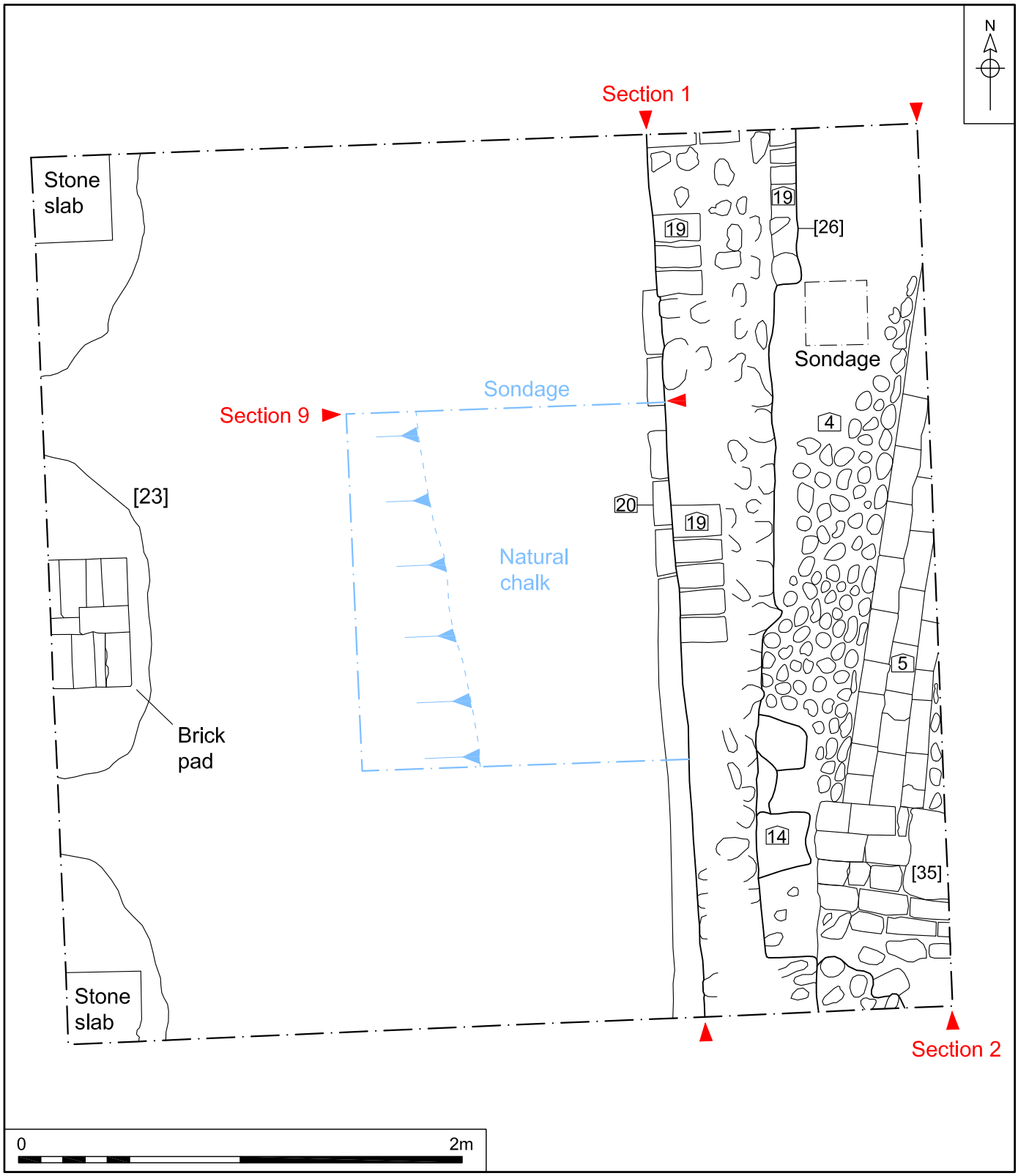

Figure 3. Plan of Trench 1 (post-excavation), also showing central sondage (blue). Scale 1:25

south-west possibly suggesting a more open area. The bricks are of 14th- to 15th-century date and show no signs of re-use. The limited area of the surface available for inspection during this evaluation renders positive interpretation difficult but probably represents an external yard or pathway/thoroughfare which may have extended to the late medieval quayside.

Surface [4]/[5] was sealed by a layer of dark brownish grey clay silt [30] with an average thickness of 0.12m. On excavation the deposit was found to contain charcoal, oyster shell and seventeen pieces of butchered animal bone indicating the consumption of good quality cuts of meat in the vicinity. The layer appeared to be a trampled deposit of domestic refuse presumably accumulating when the yard/path went out of use.

Plate 3. Wall [2] and west-facing baulk section, looking east

The next event in the sequence in Trench 1 was the construction of a north-south aligned wall [2] which truncated layer [30] described above. The wall was approximately 0.60m wide, survived to a height of about 1.0m and extended beyond the limit of excavation to both the south and north. The wall was constructed chiefly of irregularly-shaped, unfinished flint cobbles which showed some signs of horizontal coursing. The cobbles were sparsely interspersed with red bricks which were set at an angle giving a slight herringbone effect. Only the ends of the bricks were visible. The wall had been bonded using a pale grey lime mortar with inclusions of crushed chalk and charcoal flecks. This wall appeared to have been consolidated and possibly widened slightly at some stage using red brick [19]. A small arch-shaped cavity was seen to have been incorporated into the construction of the wall at foundation level. The feature, possibly associated with drainage, had been infilled using a compacted mixture of flint gravel, pieces of creamish brown lime mortar and chalk lumps [14]. Several stone blocks had also been used as infilling material on the east side of the wall. The cavity may have been blocked at the same time as the consolidation of the wall occurred.

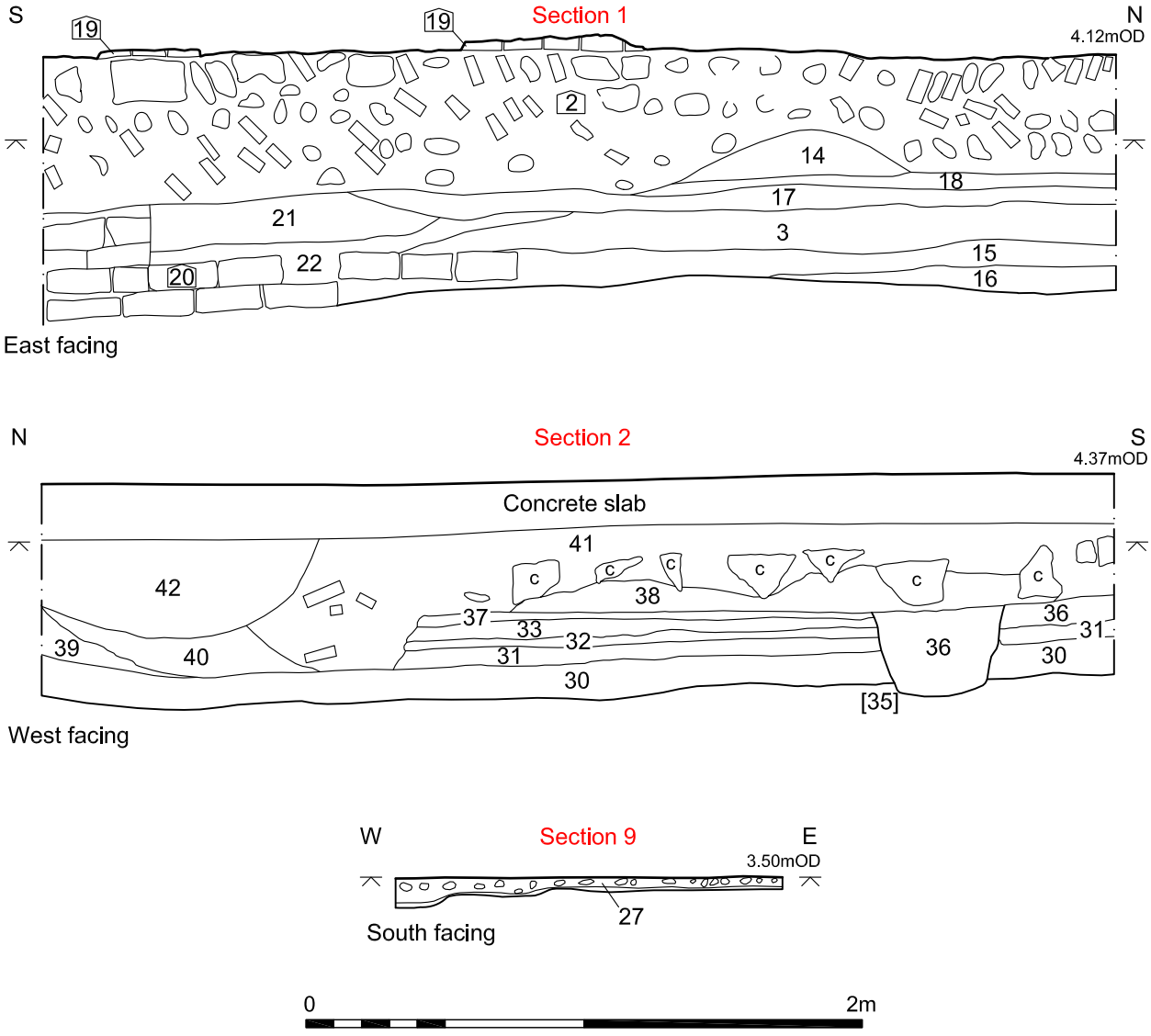

Figure 4. Trench 1, sections. Scale 1:25

The wall footing consisted of a 0.1m thick layer of brownish grey silt clay with chalk and charcoal flecks [17] onto which a hard bedding layer [18] of pale brown crushed lime mortar with ceramic building material (CBM) fragments and chalk lumps had been placed. The footing directly overlay the surface of the underlying natural geology. An enclosure map of 1813 (Fig. 5) depicts a wall on the same alignment and in approximately the correct position to be the wall examined during this work. On this plan the wall appears to adjoin a late 16th-century dwelling (named Crugmeer) situated immediately adjacent to the south of the site. The plan shows an open yard area to the east of the wall over which the present building extends.

Extending over the remaining area of the trench, to the west of wall [2], a large deposit of brick and mortar rubble [24] was encountered directly below the concrete slab. This was removed and found to have a depth of 1.05m. At the base of the deposit a floor surface [1] was revealed. The level floor surface, pale grey in colour, consisted of a compacted layer of crushed lime mortar with fragments of brick and tile. The brick was dated to around the 15th- to 17th centuries and the roof tile to from the mid 17th century giving the material used in the construction of the floor a probable mid to late seventeenth century date. The floor was covered in a thin layer of coal dust indicating that its final use was a coal storage area.

Plate 4. Floor [1], looking north

A sondage with dimensions 1.60m by 1.40m in plan was excavated through the centre of floor [1] revealing it to be between 0.005m and 0.10m seep. Underlying the floor was a thin layer of coal dust which sealed the surface of the slightly undulating natural geology. This indicated that the chalk bedrock had been used as a floor surface on which coal was stored prior to the laying of floor [1] which provided a more level surface.

The surface of the natural geology was at a height of 3.74m OD on the east side of wall [2] and 3.53m OD to the west demonstrating that the surface of the chalk bedrock had been lowered by approximately 0.21m on the west side of the wall.

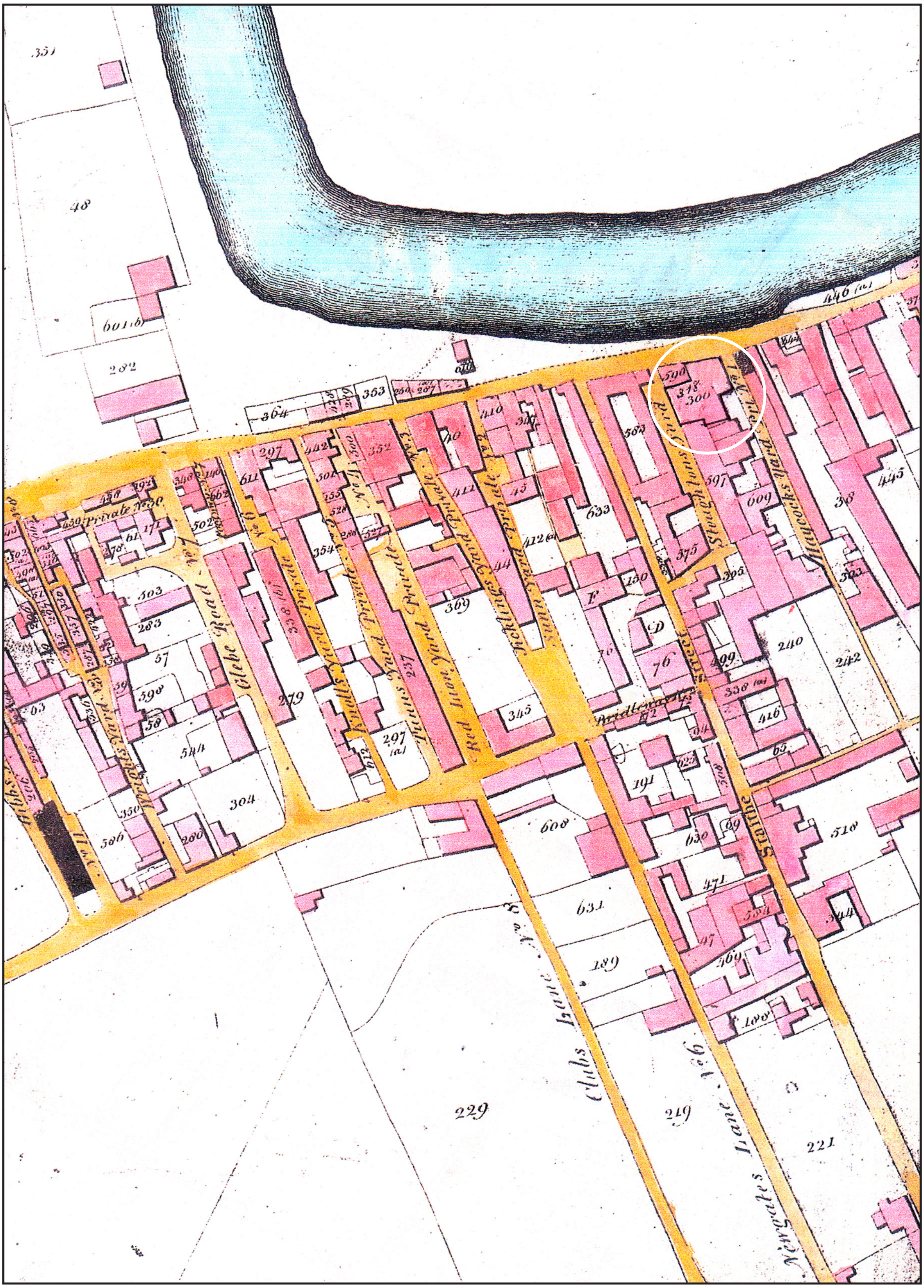

Figure 5. 1813 Enclosure map

This phase of re-modelling had exposed the footing of wall [2] in section along its western side along with a vertical face of natural chalk and clay below it. In an attempt to consolidate this slightly unstable material a mortared brick facing [20] had been constructed against it. The lowering of the floor level had destroyed any archaeological deposits that may have been present.

Plate 5. Central sondage, Trench 1, looking north

Two possible successive chalk floors ([31] and [33]) were observed in the eastern section of Trench 1. The earlier of the floors was sealed by a layer of dark grey clay silt trample [32] and the later by a layer of coal dust [37]. Although stratigraphic relationships had been largely destroyed by later truncation and disturbance it would seem reasonable to suggest that they may both be contemporary with floor [1]. These possible floor surfaces and associated deposits had been truncated by small pit [35]. Feature [35] measured 0.47m wide and was 0.30m deep with steep sides and a slightly concave base. The undated pit was filled with a dark grey clay silt with inclusions of chalk, charcoal and CBM fragments. A 0.16m-thick dump of pale greyish green silt clay with occasional coal, CBM and chalk fragments sealed pit [35]. This deposit was overlain by a mixed deposit made up of a soft pale brown sandy mortar with patches of dark grey silt matrix [41]. The deposit contained a number of chalk blocks and a concentration of bricks at its northern extremity. This undated dump of demolition material was presumably imported to act as make-up material prior to the laying of the concrete slab associated with the amusement arcade. Contexts [39], [40] and [42] also represent dumps of relatively modern waste material consisting of dark grey silts containing varying amounts of chalk, mortar and CBM fragments

Three north-south aligned rectangular ‘pads’ [25] were located along the western edge of Trench 1. Two were of stone slab and one of brick construction. These equally spaced features were interpreted as probable support bases for stanchions associated with floor surface [1].

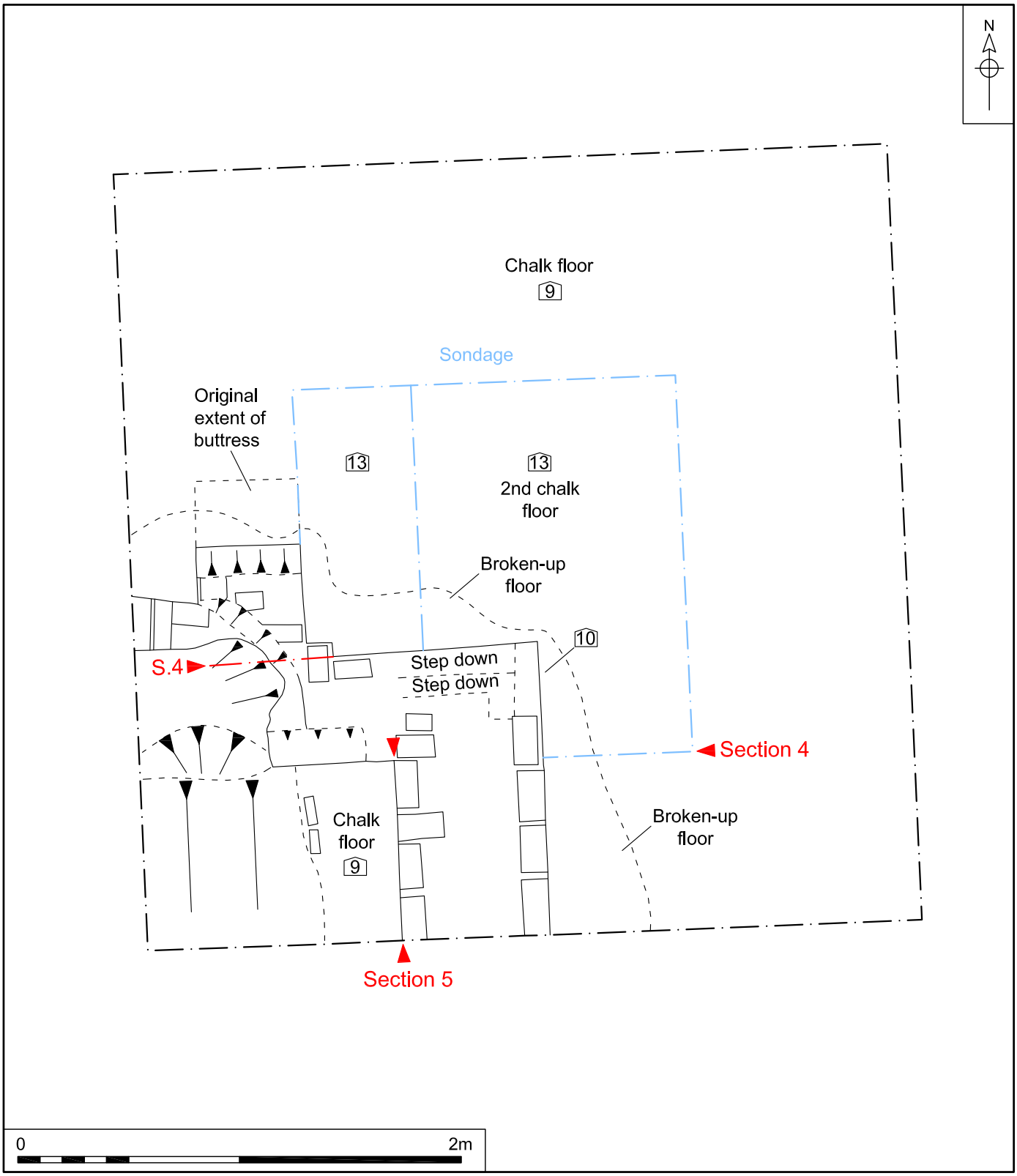

Figure 6. Plan of Trench 2 after removal of rubble [07].
Scale 1:25

Trench 2

(Figures 6 and 7)

The surface of the natural chalk in Trench 2 was encountered at an elevation of 2.76m OD. Above this was a thin layer of soot and coal dust [13] which was sealed by demolition rubble deposit [12] which had an average depth of 0.50m. A variety of datable finds were recovered from this deposit including examples of brick ranging in date between the 14th- to 15th-centuries and the early 20th century, roof tile of 17th- to early 20th-century date, slate fragments of unknown date and a shard of bottle glass of late 19th- to early 20th-century date. By far the most common find were however fragments of nibbed pantile dating from the mid 17th century. Deposit [12] was in turn sealed by floor [9].

A sondage measuring 1.70m by 1.70m in plan was excavated through the centre of floor surface [9], adjacent to wall [10] and buttress to expose these deposits and also reveal the base of the wall. It was clear that the wall had been constructed directly onto the chalk bedrock and was abutted by the layer of soot and coal dust.

Plate 6. Wall [10] and central sondage, Trench 2, looking south

North-south aligned wall [10] with an east-west return formed a corner in the south-west part of Trench 2 and both sections of wall extended beyond the limit of excavation to the south and west respectively. The east-west section of wall had a probable buttress extending north from its northern face. The west-facing elevation of the north to south element of the wall was constructed from flint cobble and red brick in a similar manner to that used in the construction of wall [2] in Trench 1

The north-south wall was 0.66m wide and survived to a height of 1.0m; the east to west portion was 0.50m in width and also survived to a height of 1.0m. The buttress extended 0.45m from the wall but appears to have been truncated and originally projected some 0.75m. Examples of brick taken from the wall were dated to somewhere between the 15th and 17th centuries but, as was the case with wall [2] in Trench 1, these may represent later consolidation of an earlier wall.

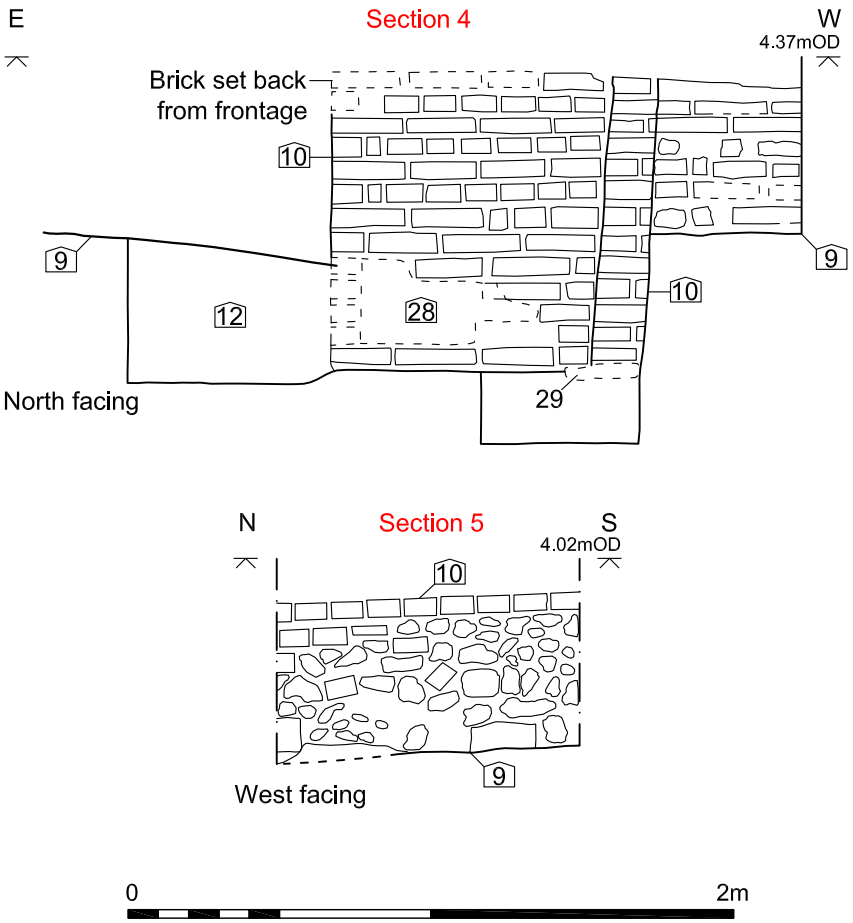

Figure 7. Trench 2, sections. Scale 1:25

Excavation of the west-facing elevation of the north-south element of the wall revealed a floor surface of flint cobble and red brick [9] which abutted the wall. This floor was of very similar construction and materials to floor [1] observed in Trench 1. The floor varied in thickness between 0.005m to 0.015m and extended beyond the limit of excavation in all directions. The floor was sealed by soot and coal dust deposit [8]

Plate 7. Wall [10] and floor [9] after removal of rubble [7], looking south

The wall and buttress were sealed by a large deposit of demolition rubble [7] which was encountered immediately below the concrete floor and extended over the whole area of Trench 2. This deposit was 1.10m thick, and its composition was similar to layer [24] observed in Trench 1.

6.0 FINDS

All finds were processed and recorded by count and weight, and an Excel spreadsheet was produced outlining broad dating. Each material type has been considered separately and is included below listed by material and thereafter in chronological order. A full list of finds ordered by context can be found in Appendix 2a.

6.1 Ceramic building material

by Lucy Talbot

The site produced 35 examples of ceramic building material (CBM) recovered from five contexts, weighing 20.573kg in total. The assemblage consists of twenty pieces of pan tile, a fragment of possible ridge tile and fourteen examples of brick, of which five are complete and one has partial dimensions.

6.1.1 Medieval

Medieval brick of 14th- to 15th-century date was found within surface [5] and rubble layer [12]. The assemblage consists of three fragments and a single complete example of brick. All are of estuarine fabrics, with coarse inclusions of grog, ferrous and vegetable matter. The complete brick has a sanded base and sunken margins.

6.1.2 Medieval/post medieval

The brick of *c*.15th- to 17th-century date consists of two fragments from floor surface [1] and four complete bricks; two from north-south wall [10] and two from rubble layer [12]. All of the complete examples are of estuarine fabrics with occasional vegetable and common ferrous inclusions. Two examples, identified as 'Dutch' bricks (Drury 1993), have sanded bases and sunken margins; one is of a pink colour whilst the other is yellow.

Two remaining bricks share similar dimensions and form and also have sanded bases. It is noted that both have also been affected by an extreme heat source which has discoloured and distorted the fabric and shape of the bricks.

6.1.3 Post medieval

The majority of the CBM recovered from the site (21 fragments in total) is of 16th- to 19th-century date and consists of brick, pan tile and possible ridge tile. Three fragments of brick were collected and are a medium sandy fabric with quartz and ferrous inclusions. No complete examples were recovered.

Floor surface [1] and rubble layer [12] produced 17 nibbed pan tile fragments of traditional double 'S' shape. They are a uniform bright orange in colour and formed of a well-mixed sandy fabric. Nibbed pan tiles date from the mid 17th-century.

A single fragment of curved tile, possible a ridge tile, was recovered from rubble layer [12].

6.1.4 Modern

Four fragments of modern building material were collected from rubble layer [12]. These comprise a single brick fragment and three pieces of pan tile.

6.2 Mortar

by Lucy Talbot

North-south wall [2] and brick surface [5] produced fourteen fragments of lime mortar, weighing 191g. All pieces are pale grey in colour with inclusions of crushed chalk and charcoal flecks.

6.3 Iron

by Lucy Talbot

The site produced two undatable iron objects comprising a single, pyramidal headed nail from layer [30] and a highly encrusted, tapering iron rod, broken in two pieces recovered from rubble layer [12].

6.4 Glass

by Mick Boyle

A single shard of glass from the body of a Codd-type mineral water bottle was recovered from rubble layer [12]. The shard bears the name RYLANDS, an important manufacturer of this type of bottle between *c.*1872 and 1907.

6.5 Stone

by Lucy Talbot

Rubble layer [12] produced four fragments of grey slate, weighing 118g.

6.6 Shell

by Lucy Talbot

Oyster shell, weighing170g, was recovered from rubble layer [12] and layer [30]. The shell was recorded and subsequently discarded.

6.7 Faunal Remains

by Julie Curl

6.7.1 Methodology

The analysis of the faunal remains was carried out following a modified version of guidelines by English Heritage (Davis 1992). All of the bone was examined to determine range of species and elements present. A note was also made of butchering or other modifications. When possible a record was made of age and any other relevant information, such as pathologies. Counts and weights were noted for each context and counts were made for each species identified (Appendix 3).

6.7.2 The assemblage

A total of 128g of faunal remains, consisting of seventeen pieces, was produced from one context during this evaluation. The bone was recovered from a deposit of grey-brown clay silt, along with oyster shell and a medieval to post-medieval nail. All contexts examined during this evaluation were of a post-medieval date.

The remains are in good condition, although they are highly fragmented from butchering. No gnawing or burning was noted on any of the remains.

The bone recovered from deposit [30] consists of the cut and chopped remains of cattle and sheep/goat and undiagnostic fragments of large mammal bone, which had also been butchered. The remains are all derived from adult animals. The bones from both species consisted of good quality meat-bearing bones including the scapula and humerus.

6.7.3 Conclusions

The faunal assemblage is derived from the butchering and food waste from domestic food mammals. The assemblage is relatively simple in its origin compared to recent excavations at another site at Wells-next-the-Sea (Curl 2011) which, although a smaller assemblage, produced a greater range of species

including birds and marine fish. The range of bones from the Festival Amusements site however does suggest good quality cuts of meat.

7.0 CONCLUSIONS

Late Medieval activity

The evidence suggests that the brick and beach pebble surface located in the eastern portion of Trench 1 dates to between the 14th and 15th centuries. The alignment of the feature is at odds with the present building and indeed with all other structural elements inspected during the work including the late 16th-century dwelling adjoining the southern side of the present building. This may be indicative of a remodelling of the quayside in the late medieval period.

The feature extended beyond the limit of excavation to the east and probably to the north and south but did not survive to the west of wall [2] examined within the footprints of the two trenches.

Post-medieval activity

Walls [2] and [10] located in Trenches 1 and 2 respectively are almost certainly a continuation of the same feature. The alignment of the wall respects both the present plot alignment and that of the late 16th-century dwelling known as Crugmeer immediately to the south. This listed building was built and occupied by a merchant named William Sabbe, the owner of five ships in Wells at a time when the port was important in the area (present occupier pers. comm.). Figure 8 shows the building and plot extending to the quayside.

Identification of the brick from the face of wall [10] suggests a 15th- to 17th-century date (nearer to the latter being more likely) but as discussed in 5.0 Results above, this brick may well represent the consolidation of earlier wall [2]. Although not closely dated the earlier incarnation of the wall may be associated with Crugmeer as it would seem reasonable to assume a merchant's house of this status would have had quayside frontage.

A photograph of the building which existed on the plot *c.*1900 (http://www.remembernorfolk.org) shows a two storey structure with a tiled, hipped roof of possible 17th-century date. The three upper storey windows although bricked up are still visible in the present frontage. The original use of the building is not known but on a plan drawn from the 1813 enclosure map of the area and compiled by a local historian it is marked as 'maltings and associated buildings', and the proprietors were Messrs. Dewing and Kersley. The upper surface of the chalk bedrock was utilised as the floor of the warehouse at this time. The final usage of this earlier phase of warehouse was one of coal storage as indicated by the layer of coal dust [13] which had accumulated upon it in both trenches.

It would seem likely that the walls recorded during the evaluation had formed partitions of this earlier phase of the building, which was remodelled into its current form at some point in the early 20th century (when it was extended to the east over part of Crofts Yard and given the gabled frontage seen today). The demolition waste resulting from this remodelling (including a large quantity of mid to late 17th-century roof tile from the replacement of the roof) was used as make-up material [12] to raise the ground floor level and to form floors [1] and [9] which, if not the

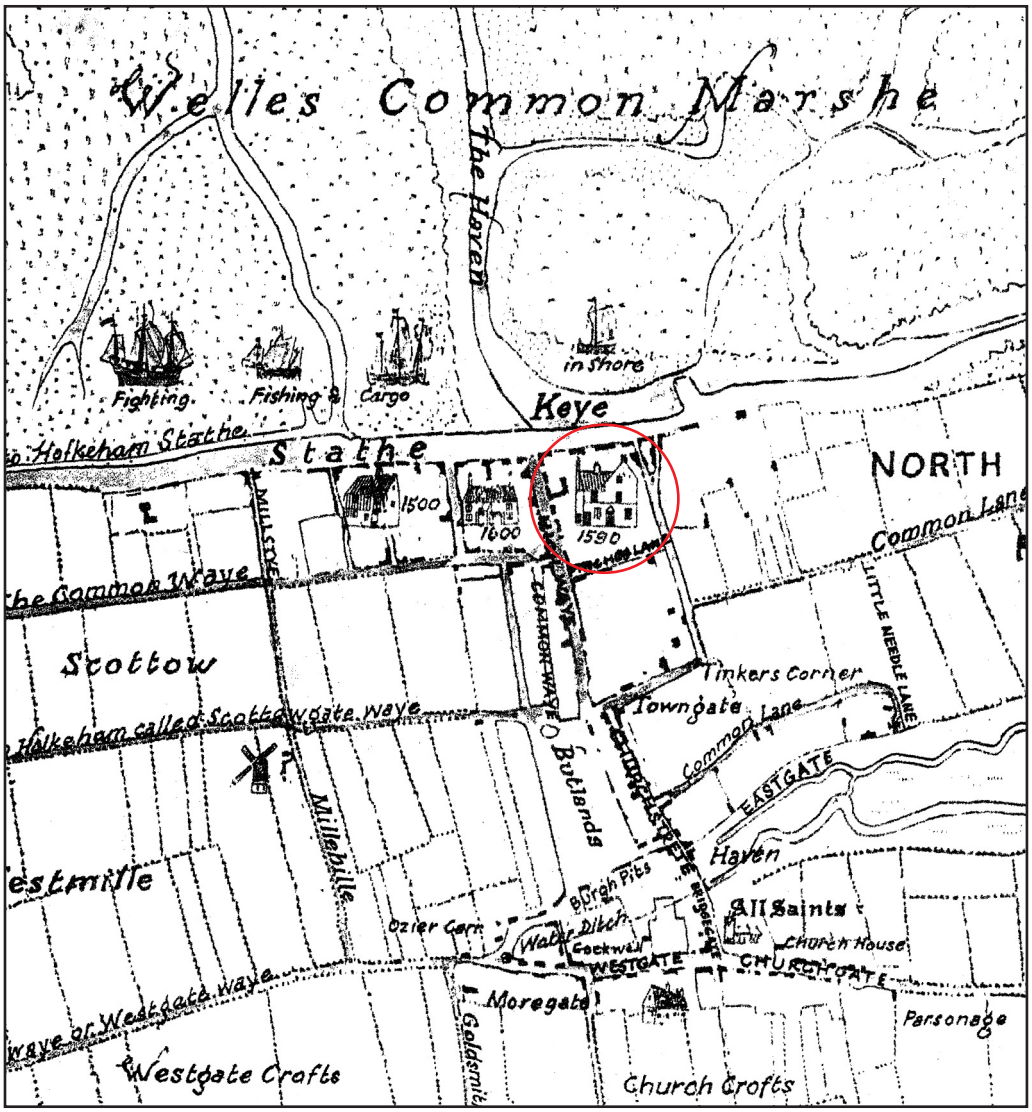

Figure 8. *Circa* 16th-century map of Wells showing merchant's house (Crugmeer) dated 1590

same surface, are contemporary. The final use of the early 20th-century phase of warehouse also appears to have been the storage of coal.

The large layers of rubble ([24] and [7]) representing the final phase of activity in both of the respective trenches derive from the demolition of the internal walls of the building in order to create the open space required to accommodate an amusement arcade.

Recommendations for mitigation work, should it be required, based on the evidence presented in this report will be made by Norfolk Historic Environment Service

Acknowledgements

The author would like to thank Novus Homes (Norfolk) Ltd for commissioning and funding this work.

The fieldwork was carried out by Rob Brown along with the author.

The finds were washed and recorded by Lucy Talbot. The ceramic building material, mortar, iron, stone and shell were reported on by Lucy Talbot. The glass was discussed by Mick Boyle and the faunal remains were analysed by Julie Curl.

The report was edited by Jayne Bown and the illustrations were produced by David Dobson.

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Appendix 1a: Context Summary

Context	Category	Cut Type	Fill Of	Description	Context	Trench
1	Deposit			Floor Surface	Post-medieval	1
2	Masonry			N-S Wall	Post-medieval	1
3	Deposit			Foundation for [2]	Post-medieval	1
4	Masonry			Cobbled Surface	Medieval	1
5	Masonry			Brick Surface	Medieval	1
6	Masonry			Concrete Slab	Post-medieval	2
7	Masonry			Demolition Rubble	Post-medieval	2
8	Deposit			Coal Dust	Post-medieval	2
9	Deposit			Floor Surface	Post-medieval	2
10	Masonry			N-S Wall with E-W return	Post-medieval	2
11	Deposit			Brown clay with chalk	Post-medieval	2
12	Masonry			Rubble layer	Post-medieval	2
13	Deposit			Soot covered chalk floor	Post-medieval	2
14	Deposit			Infilling of arch	Post-medieval	1
15	Deposit			Brown clay footing layer	Post-medieval	1
16	Deposit			Chalk footing layer	Post-medieval	1
17	Deposit			Grey clay silt layer	Post-medieval	1
18	Deposit			Mortar layer	Post-medieval	1
19	Masonry			Brick strengthening	Post-medieval	1
20	Masonry			Brick facing	Post-medieval	1
21	Deposit			Chalky foundation layer	Post-medieval	1
22	Deposit			Clay foundation layer	Post-medieval	1
23	Cut	Construction		Cut for brick pads [25]	Post-medieval	1
24	Masonry			Rubble layer	Post-medieval	1
25	Masonry			Brick pads	Post-medieval	1
26	Cut	Construction		Cut for [2]	Post-medieval	1
27	Deposit			Grey clay	Medieval	1
28	Masonry			Infill of wall [10]	Post-medieval	2
29	Deposit			Brown sandy clay	Post-medieval	2
30	Deposit			Grey brown clay silt	Post-medieval	1
31	Deposit			Chalk surface?	Post-medieval	1
32	Deposit			Trample layer	Post-medieval	1
33	Deposit			Chalk surface?	Post-medieval	1
34	Deposit			Dark grey silt layer	Post-medieval	1
35	Cut	Pit/post-hole		Small pit/ post-hole	Post-medieval	1
36	Deposit		[35]	Dark grey clay silt	Post-medieval	1
37	Deposit			Dark grey silt layer	Post-medieval	1
38	Deposit			Pale green grey clay silt	Post-medieval	1
39	Deposit			Grey silt dump	Post-medieval	1

Context	Category	Cut Type	Fill Of	Description	Context	Trench
40	Deposit			Mortar / chalk dump	Post-medieval	11
41	Deposit			Silt and mortar with chalk blocks	Post-medieval	1
42	Deposit			Silty dump	Post-medieval	1
43	Deposit			Brown sandy clay	Post-medieval	2
44	Masonry			Mortar layer	Post-medieval	2
45	Deposit			Brown sandy clay	Post-medieval	2

Appendix 1b: OASIS Feature Summary

Period	Feature	Total
Medieval	Floor	2
Post-medieval	Wall	2
	Floor	5
	Pit	2
	Foundation trench	1

Appendix 2a: Finds by Context

Context	Material	Qty	Wt	Period	Notes
1	Ceramic Building Material	2	464g	Med./Post-med.	Brick frags
1	Ceramic Building Material	1	205g	Post-medieval	Brick frag
1	Ceramic Building Material	4	606g	Post-medieval	Pan tile frags
2	Mortar	11	128g	Unknown	
5	Ceramic Building Material	3	2,195g	Medieval	Brick frags + one complete
5	Mortar	3	63g	Unknown	
10	Ceramic Building Material	1	2,350g	Med./Post-med.	Brick; complete
12	Ceramic Building Material	1	1,084g	Medieval	Brick frag
12	Ceramic Building Material	2	1,630g	Med./Post-med.	Bricks; 'Dutch' type
12	Ceramic Building Material	2	1,316g	Post-medieval	Brick frags
12	Ceramic Building Material	1	1,070g	Modern	Brick frag
12	Ceramic Building Material	13	5,500g	Post-medieval	Pan tile frags; nibbed
12	Ceramic Building Material	3	521g	Modern	Pan tile frags; wavy
12	Ceramic Building Material	1	732g	Post-medieval	?Ridge tile frag
12	Iron	3	114g	Unknown	Objects

Context	Material	Qty	Wt	Period	Notes
12	Glass	1	50g	Modern	Bottle frag
12	Stone	4	118g	Unknown	Slate frags
12	Shell	1	11g	Unknown	Oyster; DISCARDED
24	Ceramic Building Material	1	2,900g	Med./Post-med.	Brick
30	Iron	1	23g	Med./Post-med.	Nail; sub-square head
30	Animal Bone	17	128g	Unknown	
30	Shell	6	159g	Unknown	Oyster; DISCARDED

Appendix 2b: OASIS Finds Summary

Period	Material	Total
Medieval	Ceramic Building Material	4
Med./Post-Med	Ceramic Building Material	6
	Iron	1
Post-medieval	Ceramic Building Material	21
Modern	Ceramic Building Material	4
	Glass	1
Uncertain	Animal Bone	17
	Iron	3
	Mortar	14
	Shell	7
	Stone	4

Appendix 3: Faunal Remains

Context	Ctxt Qty	Ctxt Weight	Species	Comments
30	17	128g	Cattle	x3. Vertebrae, rib and humerus fragments, cut and chopped.
			Sheep/goat	x6. Two radii, humerus fragments, rib and scapula.
			Mammal	x8. Fragments of large mammal, butchered.