

**NORFOLK ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT**

Report No. 1113

**An Archaeological Excavation at The Corner House,  
Staithe Street, Wells-Next-the-Sea**

**Assessment report and Updated Project Design**

HER 41754 WNS

Peter. J. Watkins

January 2006

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Figure 1. Site location. Scale 1:10,000

Local Authority No.100019340

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Location: The Corner House, Staithe Street, Wells-Next-the-Sea  
District: North Norfolk  
Grid Ref: TF 91704 43495  
HER No.: 41754 WNS  
Date of excavation: 26th to 31st October 2005

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## **Summary**

*Norfolk Archaeological Unit undertook a programme of archaeological work at the Corner House, Staithe Street, Wells-Next-the-Sea. This work consisted of evaluation trenches and a small excavation. A total of twenty-four features were recorded. The most significant of these was an Iron Age pit that represents the first evidence of this period to be found in Wells. It produced a variety of artefacts including a semi-complete quern stone and briquetage associated with salt production. Two Roman field boundaries were also identified. These were also the first features of this period to be found in Wells, with a Roman presence previously evidenced only by chance finds. Even though the site lies in what would have been the centre of Wells from at least the late medieval period onwards, no traces of buildings were identified. The remainder of the features excavated were post-medieval in date and related to the site's recent use as a garden.*

*The first part of this report presents the results of the recent excavation. This is followed by an assessment of the potential of the stratigraphic and artefactual data from both phases of work (evaluation and excavation). The final part of this report presents an Updated Project Design. This summarises the further analysis and publication required to meet the work's specific and general aims as stated in the original Project Design.*

## **Part 1: Introduction**

(Fig. 1)

Norfolk Archaeological Unit (NAU) was commissioned by T.P. Keville Construction Limited to undertake a programme of work at The Corner House, Staithe Street, Wells-Next-the-Sea. This work was prompted by the proposal for a commercial and residential development on the site and consisted of an evaluation (Robertson 2005), undertaken in June 2005 and an excavation that took place in October 2005.

This report presents the results of the recent excavation, however, as the evaluation has already been produced as an NAU report (Robertson 2005), that data is not repeated in detail here, although all features are shown Fig. 1.

The assessment of the potential of the stratigraphic and artefactual data includes information from both the evaluation and excavation. The report concludes with an Updated Project Design listing the further work required to meet the specific and wider research aims of the project.

### **1.1 Project Background**

Both phases of archaeological investigation were undertaken in accordance with Project Designs and Method Statements prepared by NAU (Refs: AS/1892 and

DW/2063) and Briefs issued by Norfolk Landscape Archaeology (NLA Refs: AH/21-05-02 and AH/25-07-05).

The site was located on the eastern side of Staithe Street towards its southern end, immediately to the north of the Corner House restaurant and public house. It comprised a small overgrown plot of open ground measuring roughly 21m east-to-west and 18m north-to-south (c. 378 sq. m).

The work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed redevelopment area, following the guidelines set out in Planning and Policy Guidance 16 — Archaeology and Planning (Department of the Environment 1990).

The site archives are currently held by the Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service, following the relevant policy on archiving standards.

## **1.2 Geology and Topography**

(Fig. 3)

The underlying solid geology in the area consists of Cretaceous Upper Chalk. This is overlain by a series of Quaternary deposits of glacial and periglacial origin (Bridges 1998). In the vicinity of the site these took the form of mid brown orange sandy clays and occasional patches of off-white chalk. These natural deposits were encountered between 10.61m and 10.42m O.D with a slight east-to-west slope present. A mid orange brown slight sandy silt subsoil ([122]) was identified, reaching a maximum depth of 0.26m in the south-west corner of the site. While the overlying material was heavily disturbed by recent activity it was clear that at least two distinct topsoil layers were present. An older, mid grey brown, sandy silt topsoil layer was identified in the south-west corner of the site ([121]). This had been sealed by a dump of coarse gravel and ceramic building material fragments ([123]). This make-up deposit was covered by c. 0.30m of presumably imported, silty loam topsoil. The nature of the artefacts recovered from these upper deposits (most of which were clearly modern) suggests that they were relatively recent in date.

## **1.3 Archaeological and Historical Background**

The following represents a brief summary of the archaeological and historic evidence relating to the town of Wells. The full results of a search of the Norfolk Historic Environment Record (NHER) search focused on the site (with a radius of 250m), and a broader consideration of the available documentary sources can be found in the evaluation report (Robertson 2005).

Only limited archaeological work has previously been carried out in Wells. Prior to this work evaluations had been conducted at Church Street (to the south of the site) and on Standard Road (to the north-west). The first (Wallis 1999) discovered little and the second (Trimble 2002) revealed a ditch.

Hence activity in Wells prior to the medieval period is largely evidenced by a small number of recorded chance finds. In 1974 two Roman pottery grey ware bases were found on a building site (NHER 1849) immediately to the north-west of the site. During building operations in 1982 at Burnt Street (NHER 18177) soil was excavated and taken to a site on Polka Road (NHER 18176) for disposal. The soil was found to contain Roman grey ware pottery and ceramic building material, Middle Saxon pottery, Late Saxon Thetford-type ware sherds and medieval pottery. Thetford-type

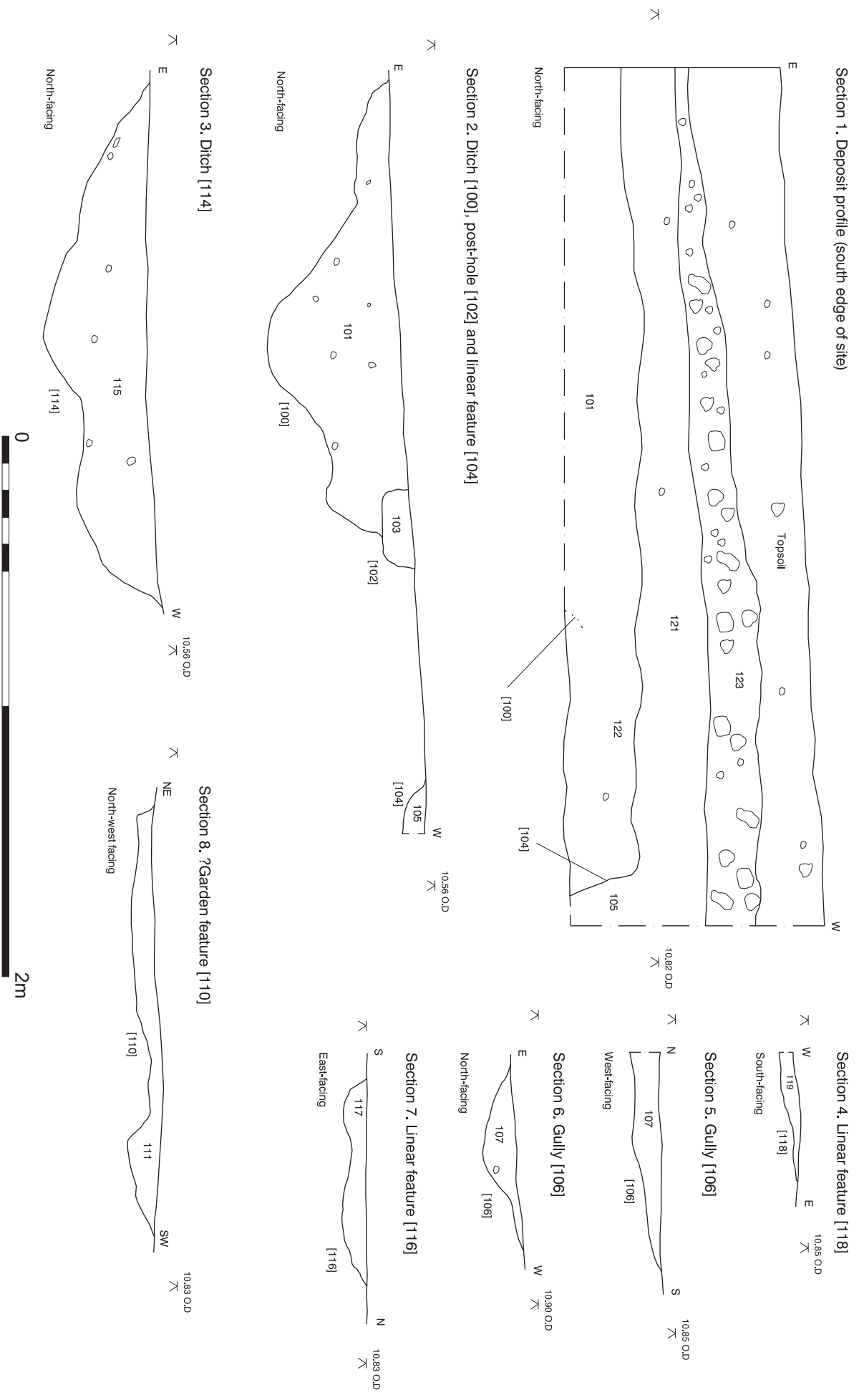


Figure 3. Excavation sections. Scale 1:20



ware was also collected during the excavation of a sewer in 1988 (NHER 24734). The precise nature of activity in these periods is unclear and any significant prehistoric presence in the area has yet to be demonstrated.

The Domesday Book of 1086 describes how Wells was divided into six manors (Brown 1984). It is thought that at that time, the settlement of Wells was a small fishing village clustered around St. Nicholas's Church. The present St. Nicholas's Church is almost completely 19th-century in date, having been rebuilt after a fire in 1879. It does however contain 15th-century elements (Pevsner and Wilson 2002, 711) and would have had a medieval predecessor. A harbour or landing place for boats would have existed to the north and east of the church in an estuary and area of saltmarsh shown on historic and reconstruction maps as 'The Haven' and 'Church Marshes' (Barney 2000, 3 and 9; NRO 1763/1 & 2; NRO MC 1691/1; NRO MC 1691/2; NRO MS 486).

During the late medieval period the focus of Wells shifted northwards from St Nicholas's Church. The new settlement was centred on the area north of the Buttlands and incorporated a formal, gridded street system. The dating of the street layout is based upon the survival of a mid 15th-century timber-framed and jettied house to the rear of Black Horse Yard.

No archaeological evidence has previously been recorded in the vicinity of the site. Historic maps of Wells indicate that there may have been buildings on the site prior to and during the 18th century. In the 19th century the plot appears to have been open ground with no buildings present. The 1:2500 ordinance survey map of 1906 shows the site to be part of the garden of Mayshiel House, a large building to the north. Anecdotal evidence suggests that the site was laid out as a formal garden for much of the last century.

The earlier evaluation consisted of four trenches and uncovered an Iron Age pit and a number of post-medieval garden features. The features identified and the artefacts recovered during this evaluation are including with those from the excavation in the assessment that forms the later part of this report.

## **Part 2: The Excavation**

### **2.1 Methodology**

(Fig. 2)

The objective of this project 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.

A change to the nature of the proposed development meant that only a portion of the area covered by the evaluation was excavated. This area consisted of a roughly rectangular block c. 85 sq. m, located in the south-west corner of the plot.

Machine excavation was carried out with a wheeled JCB-type excavator using a toothless ditching bucket under constant archaeological supervision. All hand-collected finds, other than those that were obviously modern, were retained for inspection. Following machine excavation the site was hand cleaned and general photographs taken.

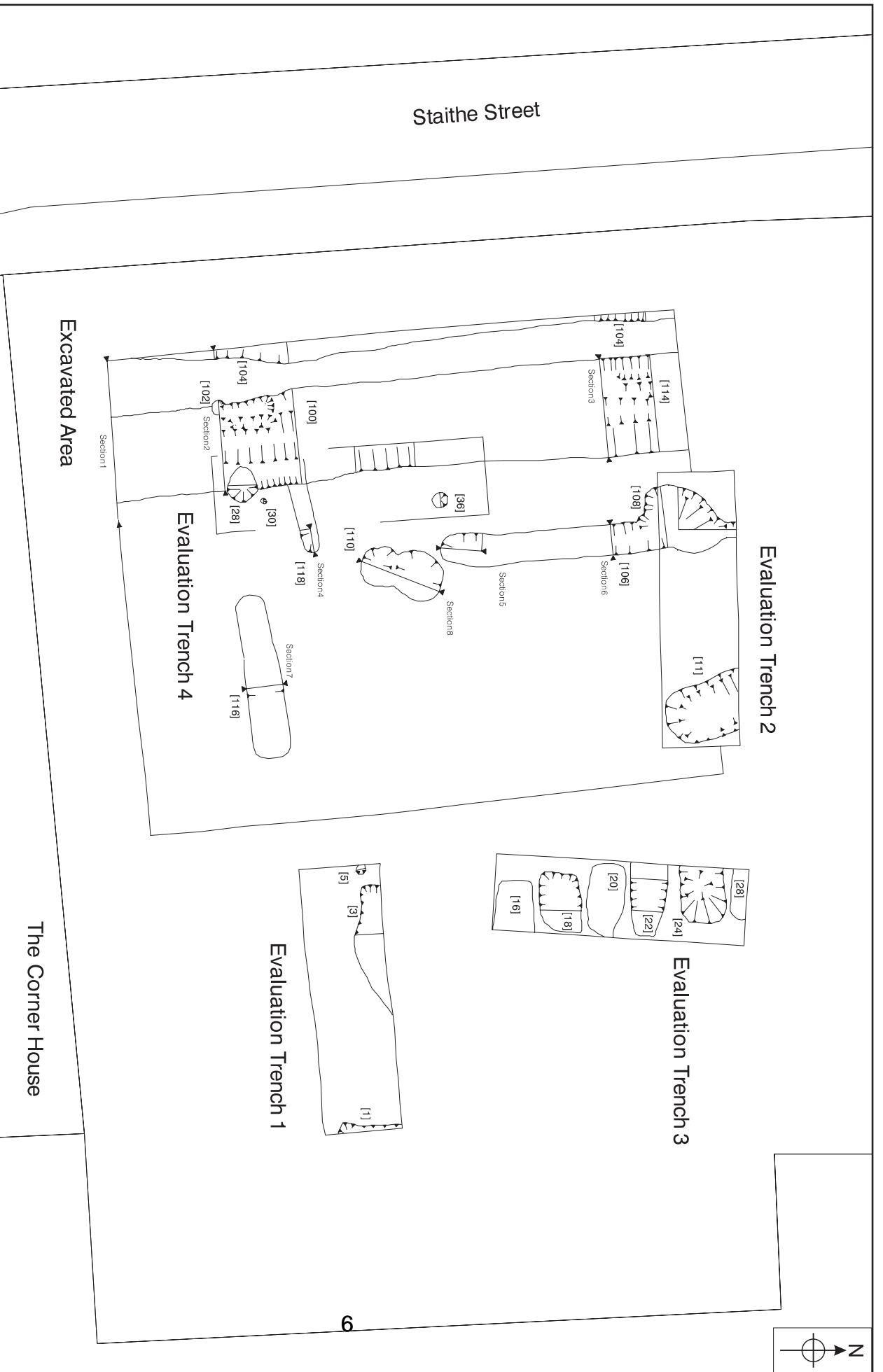


Figure 2. Site plan. Scale 1:100

All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using NAU *pro forma* sheets. Plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and colour and monochrome photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.

A temporary benchmark with a value of 11.46m O.D was used during the excavation. This was transferred from an Ordnance Survey benchmark of 11.40m O.D located on the south-east corner of Wells Congregational Church (to the west of the site).

Due to the lack of suitable deposits, no further environmental samples were taken.

The conditions in which the excavation took place were generally good with bad weather occurring only on the last day, when it did not adversely affect the work.

## 2.2 Results

(Figs 2 and 3)

Two north-to-south aligned linear features were visible following the total removal of the subsoil deposit. The larger of the two was a substantial ditch ([100]/[114]) that was 1.90m wide, up to 0.48m deep and continued beyond the site's northern and southern limits. Its homogenous mid grey brown, sandy silt fill ([101]/[115]) was most likely the result of natural silting with no evidence for deliberate infilling noted. Its irregular sides and base did suggest that a number of recutting events had occurred. These appear to have taken the form of localised maintenance rather than the wholesale redigging of the ditch. A total of four sherds of Roman pottery (included a relatively unabraded fragment of samian) were recovered from this feature which suggest a possible 2nd-century date. Consequently, a small fragment of medieval pottery retrieved from this ditch during the evaluation must now be seen as intrusive. A quantity of animal bone was also recovered from this feature (0.252kg).

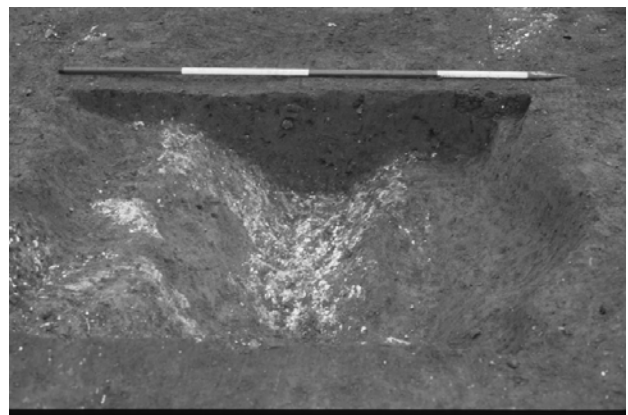


Plate 1. Roman ditch [100].

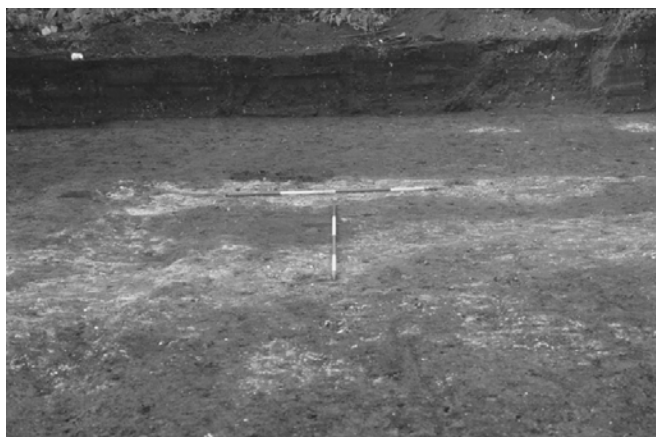


Plate 2. General view of the Roman linear features, looking west

The second north-to-south aligned feature was much narrower, representing the remains of a much shallower ditch or gully ([106]). This feature was 0.58m wide, 0.12m deep and while it continued to the north, its southern extent lay within the site. It was most likely of a comparable date to ditch ([100]/[114]), with its similarly mid grey brown, sandy silt fill ([107]) producing a single sherd of Roman pottery and a small quantity of animal bone (0.006kg). The relationship between this gully and an intercutting, somewhat

irregular, shallow pit ([108]) could not be established. While it produced no finds, its fill ([109]) was identical to that of gully [106], suggesting that they were of broadly the same phase.

The other dateable features identified during this excavation were all of a firmly post-medieval date. The most substantial of these was a north-to-south aligned linear feature partially exposed at the western edge of the site ([104]). This was at least 0.40m deep and while clearly cut through the subsoil it predated the dumping of make-up deposit [123] and the subsequent importation of additional topsoil. Its dark brown grey fill ([105]) probably represented backfilled topsoil. This deposit produced four sherds of post-medieval pottery and several fragments of post-medieval brick, tile and glass. This feature is unlikely to have continued outside of the plot of land and probably represented a bedding trench or similar feature, related to the site's use as a garden.

Two further, badly truncated, east-to-west aligned, linear features are likely to have been of a similar date and function. The narrower of the two ([118]) survived to a depth of 0.06m following machining. This feature appeared to truncate ditch [100]/[114] and during topsoil removal could be seen to continue further to the east. Its dark grey sandy silt fill produced a single fragment of post-medieval clay tobacco pipe. Linear feature [118] was truncated with a maximum depth of only 0.08m. Its dark grey sandy silt fill ([117]) produced one fragment of post-medieval ceramic building material. The faint traces of other similar features could be seen within the topsoil and subsoil during the machine stripping of these deposits.

An irregular ovoid hollow identified in the centre of site ([110]) probably also represented the remains of a garden feature of some kind. At only 0.08m deep it was of a comparable depth to the other post-medieval features in this area. Its dark brown fill ([111]) probably also represented backfilled topsoil. This deposit produced single fragments of post-medieval glass, pottery and ceramic building material. A small quantity of animal bone was also recovered ([0.005kg]).

The only feature to produce no dating evidence was a small circular post-hole identified in the south-east corner of the site ([102]). It was, however, clearly cut into the fill of ditch [100] and its dark fill ([103]) was very similar to those within the post-medieval feature present on the site. A post-medieval date therefore seems likely.

A small quantity of medieval and post-medieval pottery was recovered during the machine stripping of the site. However as much of the topsoil appears to have been relatively recently imported the finds recovered from this layer are of limited use in establishing the date and nature of past activity on the site.

### **2.3 The Finds**

The finds from the excavation are presented in tabular form with basic quantitative information in Appendix 2: Finds by Context. In addition to this summary, more detailed information on specific finds are included in separate reports below. Supporting tables for these contributions are also included in the appendices.

### **2.3.1 Roman Pottery** by Alice Lyons

(Appendix 3)

A total of five Romano-British sherds, weighing 0.044kg, were recovered from three contexts, all fills of linear features.

Four of the sherds are unsourced but were probably locally produced coarse wares. Indeed, as one of the sandy grey ware sherds appears to have quite a severe firing fault, it may have been produced in the locality. The coarse wares consist of three undiagnostic sandy grey ware sherds (Lyons 2004, 34), probably from cooking pots as soot survived on one of the surfaces. Also found was one quite fine sandy reduced ware sherd that may originate from an early Roman carinated vessel (Lyons 2004, 32). A single sherd from a central Gaulish 2nd-century samian (Tomber and Dore 1998, 30) open-formed vessel was retrieved, quite fresh with wear marks surviving.

This is a small assemblage of Romano-British pottery consisting mostly of utilitarian coarse wares typical of the area (Lyons in prep) that together with a single sherd of samian dates to the early to mid 2nd century.

### **2.3.2 Post-Roman Pottery** by Sue Anderson

(Appendix 3)

A total of nine sherds of pottery, weighing 0.251kg, were collected from four contexts.

Quantification was carried out using sherd count and weight. All fabric codes were assigned from the Suffolk post-Roman fabric series, which includes Norfolk, Essex, Cambridgeshire and Midlands fabrics, as well as imported wares. Local wares and common imports were identified from Jennings (1981). Form terminology follows MPRG (1998). Recording uses a system of letters for fabric codes. Standard pottery quantification forms were used.

#### *Results*

Six vessels are represented by the nine sherds. The earliest was a base sherd of late medieval or transitional ware from the lower topsoil ([121]), probably part of a cooking vessel such as a pipkin or skillet. Glazed redwares of post-medieval date were the most common find, and included a pipkin rim from upper topsoil ([120]) and a speckle-glazed cup from linear feature fill [105]. A whiteware rimsherd of uncertain origin was recovered from ?garden feature fill [111] which may be an import or a relatively modern piece.

#### *Discussion*

Like the pottery from the evaluation, early post-medieval wares dominate this small assemblage, suggesting a peak of deposition during this period. The wares are typical local red earthenware products which can be paralleled in Norwich and elsewhere in the county and which would have been available to the majority of the populace. They are common finds from domestic sites of this date and represent largely kitchen wares, although some table wares are also present.

### **2.3.3 Ceramic Building Material** by Lucy Talbot

(Appendix 4)

The site produced six examples of post-medieval ceramic building material weighing 0.426kg. The assemblage was quantified (counted and weighed) by form and fabric and consists of fragments of brick, plain roof tile and pantile of 18th- to 19th-century date.

### **2.3.4 Faunal Remains** by Julie Curl

(Appendix 5)

#### *Methodology*

All of the bone was scanned for basic information primarily to determine species, ages and elements present following recording guidelines supplied by English Heritage (Davis 1992). Bones were also examined for butchering or other modifications, gnawing and pathologies. Bones were quantified; total counts were noted for each context and the total for each species in the individual contexts was also recorded, along with the total weight for each context. All information was recorded on the faunal remains recording sheets and a catalogue of the assemblage is included in a table with this report.

#### *Results and discussion*

Bone, totalling 0.283kg and consisting of a total of sixteen pieces, was recovered from five contexts.

Roman ditch and gully fills ([101], [107] and [115]) produced the butchered remains of cattle and sheep/goat. These include a chopped and cut cattle pelvis from ditch fill [101] that suggest waste from consumption of good quality meat.

A chopped sheep/goat tibia was also retrieved from an unstratified topsoil context ([120]) and a fragment of juvenile mammal bone was found in post-medieval garden feature [110].

All of the bone in this small assemblage was in good condition, although fragmentary due to butchering and wear.

## **Part 3: Assessment**

This assessment considers the potential of both the stratigraphic and artefactual data from both phases of work. Its potential is considered both in relation to the specific aims of the work and in the wider context of the regional research agenda laid out in *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties 2. Research Agenda and Strategy* (Brown and Glazebrook 2000).

### **3.1 Stratigraphic Assessment**

A total of twenty-five cut features were identified during the two phases of work on this site, seventeen of which were recorded during the evaluation and eight during the excavation. These can be dated to the following three periods.

### **3.1.1 Iron Age**

The only feature of Iron Age date identified was a reasonably substantial pit identified during the evaluation. This contained a broad range of finds including pottery, a quern stone and briquetage.

### **3.1.2 Roman**

Two features of certain Roman date were uncovered. These comprised a substantial north-to-south aligned ditch and a similarly aligned gully. A single undated pit was also thought to be of Roman date.

### **3.1.3 Post-medieval**

The remaining datable features identified during both phases of work related to post-medieval activity. These features took the form of both discrete pits and linear gullies and all are thought to be related to the sites recent use as a formal garden. A small number of undated post-holes probably also dated to this period. These did not appear to form any coherent structures.

## **Statement of potential**

The pre-medieval features identified during this work, while limited in number, are of considerable interest. The Iron Age pit represents the first evidence of a prehistoric presence in Well-next-the-Sea. It therefore adds to the current understanding of the location and distribution of Iron Age settlement in the region. As only a single Iron Age feature was identified the precise nature of the activity in the vicinity of the site during this period is obviously unclear. However, the range and type of artefactual material recovered from this feature allows broader conclusions to be made about the nature and extent of Iron Age activity in Wells. The evidence for salt-making and cereal production is of particular interest and suggests a fairly organised and extensive presence.

The Roman evidence, while limited in quantity, is also of significance, representing the first dated features of this period to be identified in Wells. The two linear features provide evidence of an organised landscape in the area during this period, representing both a substantial boundary ditch and a smaller division of land. While the finds assemblage recovered from these features was small it provides hints of a reasonably affluent settlement within Wells during this period.

The remainder of the features identified relate to the area's post-medieval use as a formal garden. These are of limited wider significance but do confirm the nature of land-use within the site itself.

## **3.2 The Artefactual Data**

### **3.2.1 Iron Age pottery**

A small assemblage of Iron Age pottery was recovered from pit [11] during the evaluation. This totalled fifteen sherds, weighing 0.736kg. All sherds were from a single incomplete jar.

### *Statement of potential and recommendations for further work*

The discovery of this vessel is of interest as little closely datable pottery from this period has been recovered from excavated contexts within this region of north-central Norfolk.

While the analysis and discussion of this material is complete, the (semi-complete) vessel merits illustration and the production of a full catalogue description.

### **3.2.2 Roman pottery**

A small assemblage of Roman pottery consisting of five sherds was recovered during the excavation.

### *Statement of potential and recommendations for further work*

This assemblage is of limited significance other than in dating the features in which it was found. No further work is required.

### **3.2.3 Post-Roman pottery**

A total of nineteen sherds of post-Roman pottery were recovered, weighing 0.332kg. Other than a single sherd of possibly medieval pottery the assemblage is all of post-medieval date. This material was recovered largely from probable garden features during both the evaluation and the excavation.

### *Statement of potential and recommendations for further work*

This largely post-medieval assemblage is of limited significance, with the range of local and imported wares typical for a coastal port town such as Wells. The analysis and discussion of this material is complete. The single sherd of medieval pottery found within a Roman ditch, noted as being of an unusual fabric for medieval pottery, will be examined by a Roman pottery expert to confirm its dating.

### **3.2.3 Fired Clay**

Twenty-one pieces of fired clay, weighing 0.332kg, were recovered from the upper fill ([9]) of Iron Age pit [11], found during the evaluation. The fired clay pieces show a range of orange to dark lilac colouring characteristic of briquetage, the fired clay supports and superstructure associated with the production of salt.

### *Statement of potential and recommendations for further work*

This is a particularly significant assemblage, providing clear evidence of salt making in the vicinity of the site. Analysis and discussion of this material is complete. Due to the fragmentary nature of this assemblage no pieces are suitable for illustration.

### **3.2.4 Faunal Remains**

A total of 0.910kg of faunal remains consisting of eighty-eight pieces was recovered during both phases of work. This material came from a variety of Iron Age, Roman and post-medieval contexts. The remains of butchered cattle, sheep/goat and duck were identified in the fill of Iron Age pit [11]. Butchered cattle and sheep/goat fragments were retrieved from three Roman contexts and a number of post-medieval contexts.



*Statement of potential and recommendations for further work*

This assemblage gives a broad idea of the animals being exploited during the three periods of activity identified on the site. No further work is required on this material.

### **3.2.5 Flint**

A total of four struck flints were recovered during the evaluation. Twenty-six sharp irregular fragments (weighing 0.394kg) were also found, although these were discarded. A single sharp flake was recovered from an Iron Age context. The remainder of the assemblage, consisting of two edge damaged flakes and a thick triangular flake, was residual in later Roman and post-medieval contexts.

*Statement of potential and recommendations for further work*

The flint, although mostly residual, represents activity in the vicinity of the site during the prehistoric period. The possibility of an Iron Age date for some of this assemblage is of interest, although its quantity is very limited. No further work is required on this assemblage.

### **3.2.6 Worked and Burnt Stone**

A semi-complete upper stone from a rotary quern, weighing 15.6kg, was recovered from the fill of Iron Age pit [11] found during the evaluation. The quern is of Iron Age date and of the Hunsbury style.

Seven pieces of burnt stone, weighing 5kg, were also found in the basal fill of the pit. Six of the pieces are of quartzitic sandstone and appear to be rounded beach pebbles. A seventh, large rectangular piece has a single flattened surface possibly of calcareous sandstone similar to the fragmentary quern found in the pit. The entire assemblage exhibits signs of burning perhaps suggesting that the stones had been used as hearth lining and later dumped into the pit.

*Statement of potential and recommendations for further work*

The quern stone recovered is a particularly fine example and provides good evidence for cereal processing in the vicinity of the site. The burnt stone is of limited significance. While the analysis of this material is complete, the quern stone should be illustrated and a full catalogue description provided.

### **3.2.7 Ceramic Building Material**

Two phases of work produced twenty-one examples, weighing 0.965kg, of medieval and post-medieval ceramic building material. The medieval fragments came from both bricks and plain roof tiles. The post-medieval material consisted of brick, plain roof tile and pantile of 18th- to 19th-century date.

*Statement of potential and recommendations for further work*

This material is of limited significance being found largely within soil filled post-medieval garden features. As no evidence of buildings was identified on the site its origins are unclear. The analysis of this assemblage is complete and no further work is required.

### **3.2.8 Small finds**

A total of five small finds were recovered on site, all during the evaluation. These consisted of a copper alloy disc and four iron objects. All were found with probable garden features and are of post-medieval date.

*Statement of potential and recommendations for further work*

No further work is required on this material.

### **3.2.9 Other finds**

A total of twelve fragments of clay tobacco pipe were recovered during the two phases of work, weighing 0.053kg.

The site also produced two pieces of slag (0.048kg). The fragments are probably of post-medieval date, the waste product of blast furnace smelting.

A small quantity of oyster shell was also recovered from Iron Age pit [11]. Oyster cockle and mussel shells were also retrieved from the fill of garden feature [24].

*Statement of potential and recommendations for further work*

No further analysis required.

## **3.3 Environmental Evidence**

A single environmental sample was taken from the lower fill of Iron Age pit [11] excavated during the evaluation. It was taken due to the amount of burnt material present within this layer. This will now be sent for processing and a report included in the final publication.

## **Part 4: Updated Project Design**

The assessment of the stratigraphic and artefactual data recovered during the two phases of work and its potential significance allows a programme of further analysis and publication to be suggested that will meet the specific and general aims of the work (as laid out in the original Project Designs). These aims relate both to fully characterising the archaeological material and a consideration of its contribution or otherwise to matters raised in the regional research agenda (Glazebrook 1997; Brown and Glazebrook 2000).

It is proposed that these aims would be best addressed by a limited programme of additional work and the production of a short report to be published in *Norfolk Archaeology*, the journal of the local historical and archaeological society. This report will concentrate on the Iron Age material that provides the first evidence for activity within Wells during this period. The Roman features will also be fully discussed as this period in Wells was previously only represented by chance finds.

It is clear that much of the analysis and research required to meet the aims of the project has already been completed. No further stratigraphic analysis is required due to the limited and dispersed nature of the archaeological remains present. Much of the required artefactual analysis is also complete. The specific areas where additional research or further work is required prior to the final publication are as follows;

- The illustration for publication of the Iron Age quern stone and pottery.

- The production of more detailed catalogues for the Iron Age material.
- Processing and analysis of the single environmental sample taken from the Iron Age pit during the evaluation.
- A limited programme of research to place the Iron Age and Roman evidence within a wider context. This will focus on how this evidence compares to that from sites in the surrounding area. Particular attention will be paid to the Iron Age material and the nature of the activity with which it was associated.

### ***Acknowledgements***

Thanks to T.P. Keville Construction who commissioned this work.

Helen Macintyre and the author undertook the fieldwork. Julie Curl and David Dobson produced Figure 1. The author produced the other illustrations with advice from John Percival. Lucy Talbot, who also examined the ceramic building material, processed the finds. Julie Curl studied the faunal remains. Alice Lyons examined the Roman pottery. Sue Anderson of C.F.A Archaeology Ltd reported on the post-Roman pottery. Alice Lyons edited this report. Many thanks are also due to Andy Shelley and John Percival for their advice and suggestions on the layout and format of this report.

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**Appendix 1a: Excavation Context Summary**

Context	Category	Description	Period
100	Cut	Cut of large ditch	Roman
101	Deposit	Fill of large ditch [100]	Roman
102	Cut	Cut of post-hole	?
103	Deposit	Fill of post-hole [102]	?
104	Cut	Cut of linear feature	Post-medieval
105	Deposit	Fill of linear feature [104]	Post-medieval
106	Cut	Cut of gully	Roman
107	Deposit	Fill of gully [104]	Roman
108	Cut	Cut of ?pit	?
109	Deposit	Fill of ?pit [108]	?
110	Cut	Cut of ?garden feature	Post-medieval
111	Deposit	Fill of ?garden feature [110]	Post-medieval
112	Cut	Cut of gully terminus	Roman
113	Deposit	Fill of gully terminus [112]	Roman
114	Cut	Cut of large ditch	Roman
115	Deposit	Fill of large ditch [114]	Roman
116	Cut	Cut of linear feature	Post-medieval
117	Deposit	Fill of linear feature [116]	Post-medieval
118	Cut	Cut of linear feature	Post-medieval
119	Deposit	Fill of linear feature [118]	Post-medieval
120	Deposit	Topsoil	-
121	Deposit	Lower topsoil	-
122	Deposit	Subsoil	-
123	Deposit	Dumped layer	Post-medieval

**Appendix 1b: Excavation OASIS feature summary table**

Period	Feature type
Unknown	Post-hole
	Pit
Roman (42 to 409AD)	Ditch
	Gully
Post-medieval (1540 to 1900AD)	Garden feature

**Appendix 2a: Excavation Finds by Context**

Context	Material	Quantity	Weight (kg)	Period
101	Pottery	3	0.038	Roman
101	Fired clay	1	0.010	-
101	Animal bone	11	0.244	-
105	Pottery	4	0.181	Post medieval
105	Ceramic Building Material	2	0.326	Post medieval
105	Iron nail	1	-	-
105	Glass - bottle	10	-	Post medieval
107	Pottery	1	0.005	Roman
107	Animal bone	1	0.006	-
111	Pottery	1	0.001	Post medieval
111	Ceramic Building Material	1	0.014	Post medieval
111	Glass - bottle	1	-	Post medieval
111	Animal bone	1	0.005	-
115	Pottery	1	0.001	Roman
115	Animal bone	2	0.008	-
117	Ceramic Building Material	1	0.014	Post medieval
119	Clay tobacco pipe	1	0.002	Post medieval
120	Pottery	3	0.060	Post medieval
120	Animal bone	1	0.020	-
121	Pottery	1	0.014	Post medieval
121	Ceramic Building Material	2	0.072	Post medieval
121	Clay tobacco pipe	2	0.022	Post medieval

**Appendix 2b: Excavation NHER finds summary table**

Period	Material
Roman (42 to 409AD)	Pottery
Post-medieval (1540 to 1900AD)	Ceramic building material
	Pottery
	Glass - bottle
	Clay tobacco pipe

### Appendix 3: Pottery from excavation

Context	Total sherd count	Total weight (kg)	Fabric	Form / notes	Quantity	Weight (kg)	Ceramic date
101	3	0.038	Samian	Wear marks survive	1	0.003	2nd century
			Sandy grey ware	? Waster	1	0.025	Late 1st to 4th century
			Fine sandy reduced ware	Possibly from a carinated vessel	1	0.010	Mid/late 1st to early/mid 2nd century
105	4	0.181	Speckle glazed ware	Complete base, handle and body / rim fragments of brown-glazed cup (cf Jennings 1981, No.1085)	4	0.176	L.17th/18th c.
107	1	0.005	Sandy grey ware	Some soot survives on exterior	1	0.005	Late 1st to 4th century
111	1	0.001	Post-medieval white wares	Small fragment of rim, whiteware with thin layer of red slip all over, dark brown glaze, cup?	1	0.001	Post-medieval
115	1	0.001	Sandy grey ware		1	0.001	Late 1st to 4th century
120	3	0.060	Glazed red earthenware	Body sherd, pale greenish orange glaze both surfaces, possibly heat-damaged.	1	0.014	16th-18th c.
			Glazed red earthenware	Rim of ?pipkin, damaged outer edge, sooted underside, partial brown glaze internally.	1	0.012	16th-18th century.
			Speckle glazed ware	Base of hollow ware vessel, brown glaze.	1	0.034	L.17th/18th century.
121	1	0.014	Late medieval and transitional ware	Medium-coarse redware, green glaze internally, burnt/reduced and sooted externally, sagging base.	1	0.014	15th/16th century.

**Appendix 4: Ceramic Building Material from excavation**

Context	Total by context of fragment count	Total by context of fragment weight (kg)	Material	Quantity	Weight (kg)	Period
105	2	0.326	Brick	2	0.326	Post medieval
111	1	0.014	Roof tile	1	0.014	Post medieval
117	1	0.014	Brick	1	0.014	Post medieval
121	2	0.072	Pan tile	2	0.072	Post medieval

**Appendix 5: Faunal Remains from excavation**

Context	Total by context of fragment quantity	Total by context of fragment weight (kg)	Species	Species quantity	Comments
101	11	244	Cattle	3	Cut/chopped pelvis fragments, vertebrae
			Mammal	8	Butchered vertebrae and other fragments
107	1	6	Mammal	1	-
111	1	5	Mammal	1	Juv
115	2	8	Sheep/Goat	1	Chopped radius shaft
			Mammal	1	Chopped
120	1	20	Sheep/Goat	1	Juv, cut/chopped tibia