Archaeology South-East

ASE

An Archaeological Watching Brief at The George Hotel, Quay Street, Yarmouth, Isle of Wight

NGR SZ 35390 89761

Project No. 2942
Site Code: GHY 07
ASE Report No: 2007144

Planning References:
LBC/22067/C-P/00502/07
TCPL/22067/B-P/00503/07

Tom Collie & Jon Sygrave

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Abstract

Archaeology South-East was commissioned by the proprietors (John Illsley and Jeremy Willcock) of the George Hotel, Yarmouth, Isle of Wight to undertake an archaeological watching brief during extension works at the rear of the Hotel. The works took place from the 14th- 17th May and 11th- 15th June 2007 and were recommended by Owen Cambridge, Archaeological Planning Officer Isle of Wight County Council (IWCC) and Richard Massey, Inspector of Ancient Monuments, English Heritage (EH).

Footing trenches and ground reduction in the area of the new extension, to the rear of the George Hotel, revealed significant masonry structures dating from the early post-medieval period and stratified deposits dated to the early to mid post-medieval period. These included possible exterior defences associated with nearby Yarmouth Castle, the castle moat and its subsequent infilling and general ground stabilisation in the area which now forms the George Hotel's gardens.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology at the Institute of Archaeology, University College London, was commissioned by John Illsley and Jeremy Willcock (proprietors) to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks at The George Hotel, Quay Street, Yarmouth, Isle of Wight (NGR SZ 35390 89761), (Figures 1 & 2).

1.2 Planning permission for the construction of a small extension to the existing building was granted by Isle of Wight County Council (Planning Refs: LBC/22067/C-P/00502/07 and TCPL/22067/B-P/00503/07). Owing to the site's location within an area of *High Archaeological Potential*, Owen Cambridge (Archaeological Planning Officer, Isle of Wight County Council) recommended that an Archaeological Watching Brief should be maintained during construction groundworks as a condition of the planning permission.

1.3 The site incorporates gardens pertaining to the hotel itself and is bounded to the north by the Solent, to the east by Pier Street, to the south by Quay Street and to the west by Yarmouth castle.

1.4 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (ASE 2007) outlining the requirements of the Archaeological Watching Brief was prepared by ASE and submitted and duly approved by the Local Planning Authority.

1.5 The fieldwork was undertaken by Alice Thorne and Jon Sygrave between 14th- 17th May 2007 and by Tom Collie from 11th- 15th June 2007. The project was managed by Diccon Hart and Jon Sygrave (fieldwork) and Louise Rayner (post-excavation).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 The following information has been drawn from a 250m radius search of the Isle of Wight Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) and Historic Building Record (HBR) and the notes and references attached to the SAM document for Yarmouth Castle.

2.2 The earliest evidence of activity in the vicinity of the site comprises isolated find spots and includes an Iron Age bowl recovered from the site of the Police Station (SMR No. 89) and fragments of a Roman amphora and white ware flagon recovered during dredging west of Yarmouth Pier (SMR No. 5876).

2.3 Yarmouth is mentioned in the Domesday Book, as ERmud. Yet evidence for medieval activity in the vicinity of the site is sparse and is restricted to the a handful of medieval pottery sherds recovered from the foreshore adjacent to the Castle (SMR No. 177) and the site of the

original church of Yarmouth, destroyed by the French in 1377 and again in 1543 (SMR No. 84). The Hospital of St. Mary and All Saints (SMR No. 97), founded between 1184 and 1190 by William Mackeral, is also thought to lie in the vicinity of the site, though its exact whereabouts remains unknown.

2.4 The post-medieval period is of particular interest as the vast majority of Yarmouth's history and archaeology dates to this era. The site lies directly adjacent to Yarmouth Castle (SAM 22016), an artillery fort built by Henry VIII in 1546-47 as one of a series of coastal forts constructed to defend southern England. After the failure of the Spanish Armada the fort underwent a series of modifications during the late 16th and 17th centuries. In 1597-8 it received an earthen bulwark complete with bastions and revelins for more guns, which was positioned outside the moat. Further repairs and modifications are known to have taken place during 1599-1609 and again after 1632, though the nature of such works is largely unknown. After the Restoration and the general disbandment of the army from the Civil War, the garrison stationed at the castle was dismissed and Sir Robert Holmes was appointed as Captain of the Island. He reorganised the island's defences and in 1669 the castle moat was in filled and a house built partially over it.

2.5 Other significant post-medieval buildings in the vicinity of the site include the Church of St. James (SMR No. 85). This was initially constructed following the destruction of the original medieval church in 1543, though much of the present build dates to the rebuilding between 1626 and 1692. The quay of Yarmouth (SMR No. 2851) also dates to the post-medieval period and is recorded in 1602, when the townsfolk were ordered to make repairs to the structure. The Quay or Sea Gate (SMR No. 5771), which formed one of four gates to the town at the time of the building of the Castle in the 16th century is also thought to lie in the vicinity of the site, between Quay Street and Bridge Street.

2.6 The Grade II listed George Hotel (HBR No. 13928) dates to the early 18th century and was originally built as a mansion by Henry Holmes, Governor of the Isle of Wight, seemingly on the site of an earlier Governors residence built by Robert Holmes.

2.7 The Isle of Wight Historic Building Record lists an additional 45 historic buildings within 250m of the site, the bulk of which are 18th-19th century in date and largely comprise private houses, though one such house - The Old House (HBR No. 13904) is known to date to the early 17th century.

2.8 The underlying geology of the site, according to the British Geological Survey 1:50000 series (sheets 344 and 345) comprises Bembridge Marls.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 An initial 0.5m wide footing trench was excavated along the foot print of the new extension to the north and east of the existing dinning room. The ground within this area was then reduced by c. 300mm, and to the east of the existing dinning hall two service trenches excavated by hand. To the north of the extension an additional narrow footing trench was excavated and the ground in between reduced by 300mm ahead of the construction of a patio (Figure 3)

3.2 All ground reduction and trenching was excavated under constant archaeological supervision. Machine excavation used a suitable mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket. Where archaeological features were present, excavation was continued by hand and machining was stopped.

3.3 The excavations were taken down to the top of significant archaeological deposits. Revealed surfaces were manually cleaned in an attempt to identify individual archaeological features. The trench sections were then selectively cleaned and recorded (Figure 5). The spoil from the trenches was scanned for the presence of any artefacts.

3.4 All encountered archaeological deposits, features and finds were recorded according to accepted professional standards in accordance with the approved ASE Written Scheme of Investigation using pro-forma context record sheets. Archaeological features and deposits were planned at a scale of 1:50, with selected detail drawn at a scale of 1:20 where complex stratigraphy and archaeological features were evident in both plan and section. Deposit colours were verified by visual inspection and not by reference to a Munsell Colour chart. The spoil, from site clearance prior to development, was inspected by the archaeologist to recover any artefacts of archaeological interest.

3.5 A full photographic record of the work was kept (monochrome prints, colour slides and digital), and form part of the site archive. The archive (including the finds) is presently held at the Archaeology South-East offices at Portslade, and will in due course be offered to a suitable local museum.

4.0 RESULTS

Please refer to Appendix 4 for a full detailed list of context numbers complete with dimensions, where revealed, and descriptions.

The archaeological deposits and features recorded during the watching brief can be divided into five phases:

4.1 Phase 1 – Ground Stabilisation

4.1.1 To the east of the moat retaining wall [22] (see below) lay a series of deposits [15], [16], [17], [18] and [19] (see Figure 5, Section 1). Contexts [16] and [19] contained West Country slate, believed to date from the medieval period (see Section 5.5). These deposits appear to be the earliest on the site and may relate to an episode of ground stabilisation which could have occurred during the construction of the castle. It is unknown whether a sea wall was in place at this time and some of the deposits could relate to inter tidal activity.

4.2 Phase 2 – Early post-medieval masonry structures

4.2.1 Phase 2 includes contexts [22], [23], [30], [31], [33] = [70], [35], [36], [64], [65], [69] and [71], all of which are masonry constructions. The report on the mortar (see Section 5.7) used in the construction of the above structures indicates that, "no definite medieval or later 18th- 19th century material is present".

4.2.2 A substantial wall [22] (Figure 3; Figure 4, Detail 1; Figure 5, Section 1; Plate 1) was recorded in the west of the site running NNE/SSW constructed in ragstone and bonded with a sandy off-white/light grey mortar with occasional chalk inclusions. It was aligned parallel with the adjacent eastern wall of Yarmouth Castle (see figure 3) and was probably the retaining wall for the previous moat. The wall continued outside the limits of excavation south under the dining room of the George Hotel and north towards the beach. The alignment moat retaining wall [22] followed the wall-line of the castle and not the neighbouring arrow head bastion, which stands out from the south east corner of the castle.

4.2.3 Footing/structure [23] and probable related wall [69] (Figure 3; Figure 4, Detail 2; Plate 2) mark the presence of another probable early post-medieval structure. Contexts [23] and [69] run roughly parallel to [22] and the eastern castle wall and the construction techniques and mortar recorded for footing/structure [23] were similar to wall [22], indicating a contemporary date. Outside of the initially monitored footing trench feature [23] was recorded as a wide structure probably associated with the exterior defences referred to in Section 2.2. Wall [69] contained bricks on both its eastern and western sides thought to date to the 17th century.

4.2.4 Wall [31] and its associated large stone slab [30] were recorded in the eastern extent of the excavation. Both structures were bonded with the same sandy off-white/light grey mortars as walls [22], [23] and [69], with wall [31] running parallel to retaining moat wall [22].

4.2.5 Wall [33] (= [70]) (see Figure 4, Detail 3; Plate 3) was constructed from the same building material and mortar as the masonry discussed

above, although not on the same alignment as moat wall [22]. Notably, two stone blocks, [48] and [49] (see plates 4 and 5), built into the wall were interpreted as 'plinth bricks'. The blocks, [48] and [49], had two holes in their top surface, suggesting the presence of iron fittings, and it is possible that the blocks were reused window mullions. The blocks were set so that the holes on their surface could have been reused as a pivot point for a door. Such reuse of stone is known to have occurred after the dissolution of nearby Quarr abbey, with stone from the site reused at Yarmouth and Cowes castle (pers comm. Owen Cambridge).

4.2.6 In the east of the site, walls [71] and [47] abutted wall [33]/[70] (Figure 4, Detail 4). Wall [47] ran perpendicular to wall [33] and was constructed from the same mortar and stone; it lay on the same alignment as retaining moat wall [22]. Wall [71] appeared to run south from [33], but was only partially revealed (Figure 5, Section 6).

4.2.7 In the south-eastern corner of the excavation, wall [36] and masonry structure [35] were recorded (Figure 4, Detail 4); both features were constructed of similar material to features [22], [23] and [33]. Wall [36] ran perpendicular to, and was bonded with a similar mortar as, moat retaining wall [22]. Masonry structure [35] sat on top of wall [36], although its form could not be discerned due to the limits of the excavation. Two mortar samples were taken from both wall [36] and masonry structure [35]. One of the samples, from each of the features, was similar to the sample taken from wall [22] but the other was described as a light 'purple' grey sandy mortar, which could represent a later phase of activity.

4.2.8 Walls [64] and [65] (Figure 3; Figure 5, Section 7; Plates 6 & 7 respectably) were observed in the south-eastern corner of the excavation and both constructed of a similar mortar and stone as the other features discussed above. Wall [64] was revealed at the base of the main trench (along Section 7, Figure 5), aligned north-south. Wall [65] was revealed at the base of a new pipe trench to the west of wall [65] and aligned east-west. Walls [64] and [65] do not follow the same alignment as the other walls from this phase, which may indicate a different period of construction. However, it is difficult to make any definite assertions as little of their true extent was exposed (see Figure 3).

4.3 Phase 3 – Backfilling the moat (Figure 3; Figure 5, Sections 1 & 2)

4.3.1 Phase 3 includes contexts [2], [3], [4], [5], [6], [7], [8], [9], [10] and [37] (see Appendix 4: Context list for individual context descriptions) and marks the backfilling of the castle moat ahead of the construction of George House in 1669 (see Section 2.4).

4.3.2 The earliest dating evidence from this phase originates from dark

brown grey friable sandy clay [5]. Two cooking pot bodysherds dating from the 13th century were recovered from this context and a body sherd from the 14th-mid 15th centuries was discovered in context [8]. Both these contexts were low in the stratigraphic sequence (see Appendix 3: Matrix). However, this material must be classed as residual as [5] also contained material evidence that correlates to the backfilling of the moat in the 17th century. Context [5] sealed context [9], which in turn sealed [6], a brownish grey loose sand, which contained locally-produced glazed red earthenware bowls, pipkins, jars and tankards and a Weser slipware plate fragment. The assemblage was dated to the 17th- early 18th centuries. Other material evidence from [6] included a 17th century clay pipe bowl, mid 17th- mid 18th century clay pipe stems, ovoid wine bottle fragments of a mid 17th- to early 18th century date and brick fragments from the late 15th- early 18th century. The top of the sequence was sealed by contexts [8], [3] and [2] which were all dated to the 17th-18th century. This suggests that the sequence of deposits were laid within a short time span during the 17th- early 18th centuries.

4.3.3 No datable evidence was recovered from the two lowest contexts in the sequence, [37] and [10] (Figure 5, Section 2), although excavation was halted at deposit [10] due to health and safety concerns. Contexts [37] and [10] could either represent the lowest part of the backfilling sequence or deposits from when the moat was in use.

4.4 Phase 4 – demolition spreads and makeup layers associated with the extension of the George hotel in the early 18th century

4.4.1 Phase 4 comprises features and levelling layers from the late 17th- 19th centuries. It incorporates the development of the site of George House in its construction under Robert Holmes and its subsequent extension by Henry Holmes (see Section 2.0 Archaeological Background above).

4.4.2 Wall [25] (= [51]; see Figure 5, Section 3) represents a small and unsubstantial structure, possibly a garden wall. The associated , [40], and [28]/[39] which contained dating evidence. Primary fill [41] contained ovoid wine bottle fragments from the 17th- early 18th century. Secondary fill [40], contained locally produced glazed pottery from the 17th- early 18th century. Context [28] (Figure 5, Section 1) contained fragments of brick dated to the 16th- 18th centuries. It is possible that this small wall could be a garden feature relating to the original house. The construction cut for wall [25] truncated layer [53], which contained no datable evidence. It is likely that layer [53] was dumping or levelling that had been deposited after the infilling of the moat.

4.4.3 Layer [14] (Figure 5, Section 1) sealed layer [15] and walls [22] and [23] and contained no datable evidence. Layer [14] was the upper most levelling deposit associated with the backfilling of the moat and was truncated by probable early garden feature wall [25] (= [51]). Layer [14]

was truncated by modern services above wall [22] and appears to continue to the west as layers [7] and [2]. The presence of two layers above the backfilled moat may represent a settling of the deposits within the moat, which needed to be in filled further at a later date.

4.4.4 Layer [14] also sealed undated cut [20], and its associated fill [21], which lay against the east side of moat retaining wall [22]. This feature was only recorded during the excavation of the footing trenches and was not revealed during the ground reduction. The purpose of the cut is unclear.

4.4.5 Layer [15] (Figure 5, Section 1) was recorded to extend from the eastern edge of wall [22] to the western extent of the initial footing trench to the northern edge of wall [33]. Layer [15] has no relationship with wall [22] due to cut [20] and no discernable construction cut was observed for wall [23]. Layer [15] has therefore been interpreted as the initial levelling deposit outside of the moat after the infilling of the moat c. 1669. This would suggest that the ground level in the vicinity of the castle was lower prior to the infilling of the moat. Layer [15] may also relate to layer [61] recorded to the south east.

4.4.6 Deposits [72] and [45] sealed walls [33] and [47] and were similar in composition to layer [15]. Context [72], a mid brown firm sandy silt (Figure 5, Section 6), contained a large amount of chalk and brick fragments as did [45], a mid orangey brown sandy silt, which contained similar amounts of brick. Demolition deposit [42], which was sealed by [45], contained 17th- early 18th century pottery fragments along with mid 17th- mid 18th century clay pipe stems and iron nails also dated to the mid 17th- mid 18th century.

4.4.7 In the north east of the site deposit [68] was recorded which sealed wall [69] and contained dating evidence from the 18th- 19th centuries. Deposit [69] may represent a later episode of dumping or ground levelling as the dating evidence places the formation of this deposit after the deposition of the previously discussed layers.

4.5 Phase 5 – Modern day deposits and constructions

4.5.1 Phase 5 includes context numbers [1], [54], [55], [57], [58], [59], [60], [62], [63], [73] and [74] (see Appendix 4: Context list for descriptions).

4.5.2 Both [63] and [58] (Figure 5, Section 7,) represent the modern wall belonging to flowerbeds in the garden of the George Hotel. Context [59] represents the soil within the flower beds, [57] packing material for the foundation of wall [63] and [58] and [60] the footing cut. Contexts [54] and [55] represent the modern patio surface and corresponding packing foundation layer. Context [62] represents topsoil from the present day George Hotel gardens.

4.5.3 Context [1] (Figure 5, Section 1) and [38] (Figure 5, Section 5) along with [73] and [74] (Figure 5, Section 6) represents the upper most layers of the area under archaeological monitoring which were classed as top surface layers. These lay approximately between 0.2-0.3m below ground level and can be classed as make-up layers for the present day George Hotel garden. None of these contexts contained material that was datable.

5.0 FINDS REPORT

See Appendix 1 for the finds quantification data.

5.1 The Pottery by Luke Barber

5.1.1 The earliest pottery from the site consists of two residual bodysherds from 13th century cooking pots from backfill deposit [5]. Both are tempered with abundant coarse sand with sparse flint, shell and chalk inclusions to 2mm. Although the sherds are small they only show moderate signs of abrasion. Context [8] produced a bodysherd in well-fired oxidised fine/medium sand tempered ware which is likely to be of 14th- mid 15th century date. Although very small, the sherd is not abraded.

5.1.2 The earliest definite post-medieval pottery from the site consists of a tiny chip of oxidised hard-fired earthenware from deposit [29] which is likely to be from the later 15th to 16th centuries. However, the vast majority of the post-medieval sherds can be placed into a 17th- early 18th century date range. These sherds on the whole, are of a large average size (ie 50mm across or more), and are unabraded, suggesting they have not been subjected to repeated redeposition. The majority of this material consists of locally-produced glazed red earthenware bowls, pipkins, jars and tankards in deposits [3], [5], [6], [40], [42], [61], [66]. These earthenwares are dominated by vessels in a pale buff fabric with orange/brown glazes. In addition contexts [3] and [5] also produced slipped earthenware plate fragments. Wares from London for this period include a couple of sherds of tin-glazed earthenware [3], one with blue painted decoration, the other with an 18th- century blue-tinged tin-glaze, and London stoneware [3] and [66]. A number of imported sherds are also present, all from the Rhineland. These include a sherd from a Weser slipware plate [6], a fragment of Frechen stoneware bottle [61] and a number of sherds from cobalt-blue/manganese-purple decorated Westerwald tankards [5], [61]. The presence of the Weser plate at least hints the assemblage is not from a low-status household.

5.1.3 The latest pottery from the site is from [61] and [66] where it may be intrusive. This consists of a number of often abraded sherds of late

18th- mid 19th century date. Abraded pearlware and transfer-printed 'china' was recovered from [61], while deposit [68] contained both plain and transfer-printed pearlware as well as a sherd of hard-fired unglazed earthenware, probably from a butter pot.

5.2 The Clay Tobacco Pipe by Luke Barber

5.2.1 A small assemblage of clay pipe was recovered, which shows no sign of abrasion. Only three bowls are present, an early 18th century example from unstratified deposits; a late 17th to very early 18th century example from [3] and a later 17th century example with flat spur from sandy layer [6]. The remainder of the assemblage consists of plain stem fragments. The majority of these range between the mid 17th to mid 18th centuries [3], [5], [6], [8], [42], [61] and [66]. An early 17th century stem was also recovered from [8] and [61], [66] and [68] contain a few later 18th- 19th century stem fragments.

5.3 The Glass by Luke Barber

5.3.1 The assemblage of glass is dominated by ovoid wine bottle fragments of mid 17th- early 18th century date [3], [5], [6], [41] and [68]. The wine bottle glass is heavily corroded with surface flaking. In addition [5] contains a fragment of window glass/case bottle and the base from a beaker with rouletted decoration. Both are of the same period to the wine bottles. Context [6] also contained two additional fragments of window/case bottle. A few pieces of later glass are present. These consist of abraded pieces of bottle in aqua-coloured glass [66] and [68] and a piece of ribbed clear glass ?tumbler from [68]. These pieces are likely to be of 19th century date.

5.4 The Metalwork by Luke Barber

5.4.1 Very few items were recovered, the majority of which are of iron. Although heavily corroded the form of the objects was discernable without x-ray. Contexts [5] and [42] contained general purpose nails, while [29] produced a door hinge pivot and [44] a door key (RF 1). All would be in keeping with a mid 17th- mid 18th century date. The only copper alloy item recovered consists of a spindle/reel, possibly for holding thread, which although from a mixed context [61], is probably of a similar date to the ironwork.

5.5 The Geological Material

5.5.1 The assemblage is dominated by roofing slate, of which two different types are present. The earliest consists of a few pieces of residual medieval West Country slate [5], [16], [19] and [29] however the majority of the assemblage is composed of a matt grey soft laminar slate which repeatedly appears in the 17th- early 18th century deposits

ie [2], [3], [5], [6], [24]. The slate does not appear to be of North Welsh origin and a West Country, or even Continental, source cannot be ruled out. Other stone consists of unworked pieces of Tertiary shelly limestone [24], Bembridge limestone [33] and ferruginous sandstone [61]. Coal was also recovered from [3] and [6].

5.6 The Ceramic Building Material

5.6.1 A number of pieces of brick and tile were recovered, including a complete brick sample. The earliest example is a low-fired 'Flemish-type' brick fragment, tempered with abundant fine sand, from [2]. This is likely to be of 16th- 17th century date. Context [3] produced nine brick fragments. The majority of these consist of medium fired examples tempered with abundant fine sand with rare chalk inclusions to 5mm. Only one height (52mm) is present but all would fit within a later 16th to early 18th century date range. Two of the brick fragments from [3] are in a different medium fired fabric – abundant fine/medium sand with moderate chalk inclusions to 1mm. One has a height of 50mm and it is likely they are of a similar date. Similar brick fragments were recovered from [6] and [28].

5.6.2 Context [3] also contains two tile fragments. One consists of a medium/well fired peg tile tempered with sparse medium sand with occasional iron oxide inclusions to 3mm while the other is from a pan tile tempered with sparse fine sand with occasional iron oxide inclusions to 2mm. Both are probably of late 17th- mid 18th century date.

5.6.3 Context [5] produced two small brick fragments tempered with sparse fine sand and moderate iron oxide inclusions to 2mm while [22] contains medium fired brick, tempered with sparse fine sand with moderate iron oxide inclusions to 3mm. The latter have a surviving height of 54mm and self-glazing is evident on some surfaces. Deposit [27] contained further brick – medium fired and tempered with sparse/moderate fine sand with patches of white clay and iron oxides to 4mm. A 17th- mid 18th century date would be in keeping with these bricks.

5.6.4 Context [61] produced three well fired peg tile fragments tempered with sparse fine sand which are probably of 18th- 19th century date. In addition, this deposit contained a poorly mixed, but hard-fired, 18th century brick fragment (105mm wide x 55mm tall) tempered with sparse fine sand and sparse iron oxide and chalk inclusions to 3mm. A complete brick sample was recovered from [68]. This is a crudely made medium fired piece measuring 220 x 100 x 50mm, tempered with sparse fine sand and iron oxide inclusions to 3mm, with off-white sandy lime mortar adhering. A 17th century date is quite probable. A similar brick was recovered from [69] though the surviving dimensions were slightly larger – 105mm wide by 52mm tall.

5.7 The Mortar

5.7.1 A number of pieces of lime mortar were recovered, including a number of samples from walls. Although there is some variation to the mixes all would fit within a general early post-medieval date bracket. No definite medieval or later 18th- 19th century material is present. A fine white mortar with moderate sub-rounded chalk inclusions to 4mm was recovered from [2] and a group of sandy off-white/light grey mortars with occasional chalk inclusions to 3-5mm was recovered from [3], [19], [22], [25] (slightly yellow tinge), [31], [33], [65], [69]. Off-white/light grey sandy mortar was recovered from [22] and [27] and a fragment of buff sandy render was recovered from [5]. Context [19] also contained some off white/light grey sandy mortar with rare flint inclusions to 4mm. Two different mortar types were recovered from [35]: Sample 1 consists of a light 'purple' grey sandy mortar with moderate flint grits to 2mm and rare chalk inclusions to 4mm, while Sample 2 consists of a dull yellow fine sandy mortar with occasional chalk and flint inclusions to 2mm. Two types of mortar were also recovered from [36]: Sample 1 is similar to Sample 1 from [35], however, Sample 2 consists of a similar mortar to that noted in [22] etc.

5.8 The Shell

5.8.1 The shell from the site is in a fair to good state of preservation. The assemblage appears to be of 17th- early 18th century date. Oyster is the dominant species represented [3], [5], [8] and [29]. Both upper (x9) and lower (x4) valves are represented. Other species include a single whelk [3], an abraded cockle [8] and part of a crab's claw from [42].

5.9 The Bone by Lucy Sibun

5.9.1 A small assemblage of animal bone was recovered from the site, most of which is from contexts dated to the 17th- early 18th century. The bone is generally in good condition. The majority of the assemblage comprises cattle and includes ribs, longbones and vertebrae, some of which display knife or chop marks. Sheep and pig are also present but in smaller quantities. Primary butchery waste is absent from this assemblage perhaps suggesting that this is food refuse.

5.10 Environmental Samples by Lucy Allot

See Appendix 2 for sample details

5.10.1 Seven samples were taken to recover environmental remains and to better understand the deposition histories of the deposits within and outside the moat retaining wall. Several samples were specifically taken to establish associations between contexts [17] and [5] and

contexts [16] and [4]. These deposits lie on either side of the moat retaining wall (context [22]) (see Figure 5, Section 1) and although they occur at similar levels it was unclear during excavation whether they formed as a result of tidal action and natural silting processes or whether they result from human activities and/or deliberate backfilling of the moat. The environmental sampling strategy therefore aimed to help resolve this by assessing the extent of the human influence upon the deposits.

5.10.2 Samples were processed using tank flotation, the flots and residues were retained on 250µm and 500µm meshes respectively. Once dried, the flots and residues were scanned for environmental and archaeological remains. Where possible identifications have been given and the sample contents are quantified in Tables 3 and 4. Botanical remains have been identified using modern and archaeological comparative material at University College London and reference texts (Cappers *et al.* 2006; Martin & Barkley 2000).

5.10.3 Due to the depth of the trench and the limited amount of deposit exposed it was only possible to extract small samples from contexts [4], [6], [17] and [37], and in these instances the sample contents are inevitably limited.

5.10.4 Sampling has revealed evidence for charred seeds, wood charcoal, bone and shell. Charcoal fragments were present in all samples while charred crop seeds were noted in small quantities in samples <3>, <4> and <5> only. The majority of charred botanicals were highly fragmented and poorly preserved and no charred remains were identified. The uncharred weed seeds that were identified suggest a small degree of modern disturbance within the deposits. Large and small mammal and fish bones were present in each sample and are discussed in the finds report. The shell assemblage consists of oyster (*Ostrea edulis*) and periwinkle (*Littorina* sp.) as well as several land snails. Fish bones were present in small quantities only.

5.10.5 Pottery, cbm, mortar, industrial debris, glass, iron and copper objects, and clay pipe stem fragments were also noted and these, together with the bone and shell, are discussed in the finds report.

5.10.6 On the whole, the environmental remains such as charcoal, charred botanicals, bone and shell were scarce, however the samples have revealed several interesting patterns that can be used to help interpret the deposition histories of these contexts. The residues from samples <1>, <2> and <6> contained a small quantity of environmental and artefact remains while the quantities produced by the other samples were greater. Unfortunately this pattern is most likely a result of the small samples extracted from these deposits rather than a true lack of remains. Caution must therefore be used in interpreting the samples

although some observations, that appear to be independent of the sample size constraints, can be made.

5.10.7 The remains present in samples <1> and <7> differ greatly although they were taken from consecutive deposits on the outside of the moat retaining wall. Context [16], sample <7>, contained significantly larger quantities, and a greater range, of artefacts and environmental remains that might be considered a result of human activities than context [17], sample <1>. The contents of context [16] may provide evidence for backfilling of the moat. Neither deposit contains remains that exclusively indicate tidal action or natural infilling although the lack of a range of artefact remains in context [17] may indicate a more minor human influence upon the deposits. In support of this observation no finds were hand collected from the context.

5.10.8 In the sequence of deposits on the inner/castle side of the retaining wall the samples, regardless of their original size, produced a range of materials such as cbm, mortar, and some industrial waste as well as shell, bone and charcoal in varying quantities. This broad range of objects results from domestic and industrial activities within the area. These deposits are similar to those on the opposite side of the wall in, context [16] in particular, and none can be linked to natural (non-human influenced) infilling of the moat or tidal action.

5.10.9 Although a distinction is made in the discussion between environmental and human-influenced remains it should be noted that environmental remains on archaeological sites are often a result of human activities and influences within an area. They cannot therefore automatically be assumed to indicate natural processes only. Remains such as fish bone, shell and crustaceans, if isolated from other remains and if present in dense concentrations within a deposition episode, were considered most important for determining evidence for natural tidal activity. Unfortunately site works and post-excavation processing of the samples have not revealed such concentrations and have in fact confirmed a lack of evidence for tidal activity.

5.10.10 This site had the potential to provide information concerning human activities around the castle as well as natural deposition episodes and marine influences. Unfortunately the samples have not revealed evidence for natural processes, such as tidal action at the site, and their significance is therefore reduced. In addition the scarce and poorly preserved charred botanicals and other environmental remains that were present have not revealed significant information about the domestic or farming activities in the area. The samples therefore hold no potential for further work.

6.0 DISCUSSION

6.1 The program of archaeological monitoring, during building works, revealed substantial archaeological features and deposits, the majority of which directly relate to the nearby Yarmouth Castle.

6.2 The earliest archaeological deposits recorded were those associated with ground stabilisation, (Figure 5, Section 1) to the east of the moat retaining wall. The stabilisation/ground levelling probably occurred during construction of Yarmouth Castle and could have resulted from other consolidation measures such as the construction of the sea wall to the north. Evidence for this theory is limited and only two pieces of slate - believed to date from the medieval period - were recovered. Environmental samples taken to discern the original ground surface were unable to tell whether they had been acted upon by inter tidal processes.

6.3 The earliest archaeological feature to be recorded was the moat retaining wall, which probably dates from the castles inception. The other substantive walls recorded share similarities in building materials and alignment to the moat retaining wall but probably date from the construction of a series of external defences to the fort in the late 16th – early 17th century. The recording of numerous masonry structures, employing similar construction techniques, to the west of the moat retaining wall suggests that the external defences were extensive and built during several phases of construction.

6.4 The dating evidence recovered from the deposits which were used to backfill the moat tie in with the established date of 1669 and the construction of George House. Unfortunately the backfilling of the castle moat, (Figure 5, Section 1) could not be discerned from the original moat deposits through either the stratigraphic record or environmental samples.

6.5 Ground across the site appears to have been 'made up' at the same time as the moat is backfilled. This suggests a program of land reclamation and consolidation during the late 17th- early 18th centuries.

6.6 No extensive evidence for the rebuilding of George House in the early 18th century was recorded aside from a further area of levelling/dumping which occurred in the north east of the site.

7.0 SIGNIFICANCE AND POTENTIAL

7.1 The site lies within the scheduled area of Yarmouth Castle, which is considered to be of National Significance due, in part, to its possessing of the earliest Italianate orillon bastion in England. The discovery of the moat retaining wall and the other masonry structures, which relate to additional defences added to the castle during its active service in the early post-medieval period, add to our understanding of the castle and

must therefore also be seen as of National Significance.

7.2 The deposits relating to ground stabilisation, and the gardens and the later development of the site, as a private residence of one of the Captains of the Island, add to our understanding of the site and should be seen as of Local Significance.

7.3 The extent of the masonry remains recorded on the site, and other deposits relating to the later ground stabilisation, suggest that the site has a High Potential for further archaeological material.

REFERENCES

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The co-operation and assistance of Owen Cambridge of the Isle of Wight County Council, Richard Massey English Heritage and John Illsley and Jeremy Wilcock of the George Hotel is gratefully acknowledged.

APPENDIX 1: FINDS TABLE

Table 1: quantified in count and weight (in g):

Context	Pot	Wt	CBM	Wt	Bone	Wt	Shell	Wt	Stone	Wt	Fe	Wt	Cu al	Wt	CTP	Wt	Glass	Wt	Mortar	Wt
[2]			1	42	1	18			7	20									1	94
[3]	11	210	13	2008	12	168	6	94	7	32	1	94			15	72	9	680	2	30
[5]	6	100	2	28	4	166	4	24	28	456	1	18			3	14	4	36		
[6]	3	458	3	62	1	<2			2	196					4	30	9	1748		
[8]							3	26							2	10				
[16]	1	4																		
[19]									1	396									6	1082
[22]			2	472					1	946									3	40
[24]									1	4									2	48
[25]																			8	218
[27]			2	108															3	208
[28]			3	32					1	4										
[29]	1	<2			1	4	1	24	4	112										
[31]																			11	320
[33]																			7	950
[35]																			25	158
[36]																			12	480
[40]	3	68																		
[42]	2	12					1	4			4	152			1	2	3	4		
[44]											1	10								
[61]	9	112	5	770	7	106			1	122			1	64	7	30	1	16		
[65] <10>																			1	4048
[66]	2	50	4	348	1	6									9	44	1	2		
[68]	4	70	1	2330	1	16									4	10	5	238		
[69] <11>			1	1838															63	2072
U/S					2	50			1	22					1	14				

Table 2: Small Finds quantified in count and weight (in g):

Context	SF Number	Object	Material	Weight (g)	Date
44	1	KEY	IRON	128	PMED

APPENDIX 2: Environmental Samples

Table 3: Flot quantification (* = 0-10, * = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250)

	Outside retaining wall	Inside retaining wall		Outside retaining wall	Inside retaining wall		Outside retaining wall
Sample No.	**1**	**7**	**Sample No.**	**1**	**7**	**Sample No.**	**1**
Context No.	**17**	**16**	**Context No.**	**17**	**16**	**Context No.**	**17**
Sample Size (litres)	1	15	**Sample Size (litres)**	1	15	**Sample Size (litres)**	1
Volume (ml)	<5	<5	**Volume (ml)**	<5	<5	**Volume (ml)**	<5
Total Weight (g)	2	6	**Total Weight (g)**	2	6	**Total Weight (g)**	2
Uncharred %	<5	<2	**Uncharred %**	<5	<2	**Uncharred %**	<5
Sediment %	20	5	**Sediment %**	20	5	**Sediment %**	20
Charcoal >4mm	1		**Charcoal >4mm**	1		**Charcoal >4mm**	1
Charcoal <4mm	**	***	**Charcoal <4mm**	**	***	**Charcoal <4mm**	**
crop seeds charred			**crop seeds charred**			**crop seeds charred**	
weed seeds uncharred		* *Sambucus nigra*	**weed seeds uncharred**		* *Sambucus nigra*	**weed seeds uncharred**	
other botanical charred			**other botanical charred**			**other botanical charred**	
Shells			**Shells**			**Shells**	
fish bone			**fish bone**			**fish bone**	
small mammal bone			**small mammal bone**			**small mammal bone**	
large mammal bone			**large mammal bone**			**large mammal bone**	
Ind debris	*	*	**Ind debris**	*	*	**Ind debris**	*

Table 4: Residue quantification (* = 0-10, * = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250) and weights (g)

	Outside retaining wall		Inside retaining wall				
Sample No.	**1**	**7**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**
Context No.	**17**	**16**	**4**	**3**	**5**	**6**	**37**
Charcoal >4mm	*/<2	*/<2	*/<2	***/158	**/16	*/<2	*/<2
Charcoal <4mm	*/<2	**/<2	*/<2		*/<2	*/<2	*/<2
CPR						*/<2	
Bone	*/<2	**/28	*/<2	**/272	**/24	**/4	*/<2
Fish Bone		*/2		*/<2	**/2	*/<2	
Shell		**/42	*/<2	***/174	**/102	**/4	
Pottery		5/12		1/8	1/<2	*/<2	
CBM		*/<2	*/<2	***/472	***/102	**/16	*/2
Mortar						*/22	*/<2
Clinker			*/<2		*/<2	***/6	
Industrial debris		**/2		***/10			*/2
Coal		***/18				**/12	
Slate	**/<2	***/28		**/28	***/44	***/10	*/<2
Fe fragments		*/<2					
Fe objects				3/20	3/10		
Cu object				1/<2			
Glass				*/8	1/<2	**/10	
Clay pipe				*/10	2/10		

APPENDIX 3: CONTEXT LIST

Items filled with N.A. denote either that the context dimension was not fully excavated or that the context was only seen in section, thereby only allowing two specific dimensions to be visible.

Context number	***Type***	***Fill of***	***Filled with***	***Length***	***Width***	***Depth***	***Description***	***Comments***
1	Deposit	N.A.	N.A.	8m	4.6m	0.18 m	Dark brown grey friable sandy clay silt	Topsoil
2	Deposit	N.A.	N.A.	4.6m	3.7m	0.16 m	Mid orange brown silty sand clay	Redeposited natural
3	Deposit	N.A.	N.A.	4.4m	3.74m	0.40 m	Dark brown grey friable sandy clay silt	Redeposited layer
4	Deposit	N.A.	N.A.	3.34m	0.4m	0.14 m	Green grey firm clay	Redeposited clay
5	Deposit	N.A.	N.A.	4.4m	3.7m	0.20 m	Dark brown grey friable sandy clay silt	Moat fill
6	Deposit	N.A.	N.A.	1.15m	1m	0.22 m	Brown grey loose sand	Lowest deposit - primary fill of moat
7	Deposit	N.A.	N.A.	4.6m	3.8m	0.14 m	Mid orange brown loose silty sand	Redeposited layer
8	Deposit	N.A.	N.A.	3.26m	0.56m	0.14 m	Mid reddish grey loose silty sand	Backfill deposit
9	Deposit	N.A.	N.A.	1.16m	1m	0.16 m	Mid greyish brown plastic damp sandy silt	Backfill deposit
10	Deposit	N.A.	N.A.	N.A	0.30m	0.10 m	Yellow brown very loose clay sand	Lowest backfill deposit
11	Cut	N.A.	12, 13	N.A	0.32m	0.50 m	Post hole	Posthole
12	Fill	11	N.A.	N.A	0.32m	0.50 m	Post hole - fill	Posthole fill
13	Fill	11	N.A.	N.A	0.08m	0.50 m	Post pipe	Within 12,11
14	Deposit	N.A.	N.A.	7.24m	N.A.	0.38 m	Mid yellow brown loose sand	Made ground deposit
15	Deposit	N.A.	N.A.	9.3m	4.5m	0.4m	Mid brown grey loose silty sand	Made ground deposit
16	Deposit	N.A.	N.A.	4.4m	N.A.	0.2m	Mid brown grey loose clay sand	Made ground assoc with 17th c house
17	Deposit	N.A.	N.A.	2.24m	N.A.	0.2m	Light yellow brown firm silt clay	Dumped deposit
18	Deposit	N.A.	N.A.	4.1m	N.A.	0.1m	Mid dark brown loose clay sand	Made ground
19	Deposit	N.A.	N.A.	1.66m	N.A.	0.3m	Dark brown firm clay sand	Made ground
20	Cut	N.A.	21	N.A	0.60m	0.65 m	Flat top, steep near vertical sides, base NFE	Exploratory cut
21	Fill	20	N.A.	N.A	0.60m	0.65	Mid yellow brown	Backfill of

						m	loose sand	trench dug against wall [22]
22	Wall	N.A.	N.A.	0.70m	0.72m	0.68 m	Roughly hewn ragstone wall	Retaining wall for moat
23	Wall	N.A.	N.A.	4.5m	0.60m	0.60 m	Limestone block wall	Possible casle defences
24	Deposit	N.A.	N.A.	0.9m	N.A.	0.10 m	Mid brown grey firm clay sand	Demolition deposit
25	Wall	N.A.	N.A.	1m	0.37m	0.16 m	Irregular block wall	Garden wall
26	Deposit	N.A.	N.A.	0.58m	N.A.	0.22 m	Dark brown grey firm sand silt	Backfill layer abutting wall [25]
27	Deposit	N.A.	N.A.	0.63m	N.A.	0.08 m	Mid grey brown firable silty sand	Path remnant
28	Deposit	N.A.	N.A.	0.65m	N.A.	0.24 m	Mid orange brown friable sandy silt	Backfill associated with landscaping
29	Deposit	N.A.	N.A.	0.68m	N.A.	0.22 m	Mid greenish brown firm sandy clay silt	Landscaping deposit associated with garden buildup
30	Wall	N.A.	N.A.	0.5m	0.44m	N.A.	Sand/limestone roughly hewn block	Stone slab associated with [31] and [23]
31	Wall	N.A.	N.A.	0.65m	N.A.	0.48 m	Irregular sandstone block wall	Wall footing for earlier defensive outworks
32	Deposit	N.A.	N.A.	1m	0.4m	0.16 m	Mid grey brown firm sandy silt clay	Layer of trample/ modern construction layer
33	Wall	N.A.	N.A.	1m	0.5m	N.A.	Roughly hewn blocked wall	E/W running wall
34	Deposit	N.A.	N.A.	4.3m	1.5m	0.92 m	Mid grey brown loose silty sand	Associated with building of dining room extension
35	Wall	N.A.	N.A.	0.54m	0.14m	0.48 m	Roughly hewn limestone/rag/chalk blocks	Possibly associated with [36]
36	Wall	N.A.	N.A.	4.27m	0.62m	0.08 m	Roughly hewn rag/limestone with 2 mortar types	Possible fortifications outside moat
37	Deposit	N.A.	N.A.	0.3m	N.A.	0.05 m	Mid greenish grey firm clay	Clay lining to base of moat
38	Deposit	N.A.	N.A.	0.3m	0.3m	0.32 m	Same as [1]	Topsoil
39	Fill	52	N.A.	1.02m	N.A.	0.26 m	Mid grey brown firm sandy silt	Fill of cut for wall [51]
40	Fill	52	N.A.	1.02m	N.A.	0.16 m	Mid grey brown firm sandy silt	Same as [29] - fill of cut for

								wall [51]
41	Fill	52	N.A.	0.90m	N.A.	0.14 m	Dark brown grey firm sandy silt	Base fill for wall [51] - packing
42	Deposit	N.A.	N.A.	0.90m	0.30m	0.06 m	Mid brown firm sandy silt	Demolition deposit
43	Deposit	N.A.	N.A.	0.90m	0.06m	0.03 m	Burnt wood remnants	Possible burnt door/window frame
44	Deposit	N.A.	N.A.	0.90m	0.16m	0.06 m	Mid pink white firm sandy silt	Demotlition deposit
45	Deposit	N.A.	N.A.	1.24m	0.60m	0.4m	Mid orange rown firm sandy silt	Deomolition spread
46	Deposit	N.A.	N.A.	0.7m	0.7m	N.A.	Mid brown grey friable sandy silt	Make-up layer
47	Wall	N.A.	N.A.	0.70m	0.5m	0.1m	Roughly hewn limestone	Wall running NNE/SSW
48	Wall	N.A.	N.A.	0.70m	0.26m	0.24 m	Re-used mullion-limestone	Re-used mullion
49	Wall	N.A.	N.A.	0.26m	0.26m	0.24 m	Limestone - runs off past LOE	Re-used mullion
50	VOID		VOID		VOID		VOID	
51	Wall	N.A.	N.A.	0.40m	0.35m	0.30 m	Same as [25]	Victorian garden wall
52	Cut	N.A.	51,39,40,41	1.02m	N.A.	0.56 m	Flat base, concave moderately steep sides	Cut for wall 51
53	Deposit	N.A.	N.A.	1.5m	N.A.	0.58 m	Dark brown firm clay silt	Post-med deposit
54	Deposit	N.A.	N.A.	1.50m	N.A.	0.20 m	Concrete	Patio surface
55	Deposit	N.A.	N.A.	1.16m	N.A.	0.12 m	Mid yellow brown firm sandy silt	Hardcore base for patio
56	Deposit	N.A.	N.A.	2.2m	N.A.	0.2m	Dark brown firm sandy silt	Demoliton deposit
57	Cut		58, 63, 59, 60	1.84m	N.A.	0.4m	Flat base with concave steep sides	Cut for modern flower beds
58	Wall	N.A.	N.A.	0.30m	N.A.	0.22 m	Regular sandstone blocks	Modern flower bed wall
59	Fill	57	N.A.	1.3m	N.A.	0.22 m	Mid brown firm clay silt	Fill of flower beds
60	Deposit	57	N.A.	1.57m	N.A.	0.2m	Dark brown firm sandy silt	Foundation for flower beds
61	Deposit	N.A.	N.A.	5m	4.4m	0.28 m	Mid orange brown firm sandy silt	Demolition spread
62	Deposit	N.A.	N.A.	0.60m	N.A.	0.30 m	Dark brown firm sandy silt	Topsoil
63	Wall	N.A.	N.A.	0.26m	N.A.	0.22 m	Unevenly coursed squared stone wall	Modern flower bed wall
64	Wall	N.A.	N.A.	2m	0.25m	0.12 m	Sand stone randonly coursed	Wall
65	Wall	N.A.	N.A.	0.60m	0.44m	0.48 m	Roughly hewn sandstone wall	Possibly linked to [36]
66	Deposit	N.A.	N.A.	3.75m	3.65m	N.A.	Mid brown orange friable sandy silt	Post med makeup layer

67	Deposit	N.A.	N.A.	5.60m	3.75m	N.A.	Mid brown grey firm silty sand	Levelling layer
68	Deposit	N.A.	N.A.	3.75m	3.80m	0.10 m	Dark brown firm sandy silt	Base layers linked to [69]
69	Wall	N.A.	N.A.	3.75m	0.72m	0.10 m	Rag/limestone plus red unfrogged brick, glazed	Post med wall
70	Wall	N.A.	N.A.	2.2m	0.6m	N.A.	Same as 33 - contains 48 and 49	Wall
71	Wall	N.A.	N.A.	0.54m	0.16m	0.28 m	Rag/limestone courses	Possibly associated with [33]=[70]
72	Deposit	N.A.	N.A.	0.80m	N.A.	0.50 m	Mid brown firm sandy silt	Demolition deposit
73	Deposit	N.A.	N.A.	1.7m	N.A.	0.18 m	Firm dark brown black sandy silt	Dumped makeup layer
74	Deposit	N.A.	N.A.	1.7m	N.A.	0.16 m	Mid grey brown frim sandy silt	Made ground for modern present day path

APPENDIX 4: Oasis Summary Form

Project details

Project name	An archaeological watching brief at the George Hotel, Yarmouth, Isle of WIght
Short description of the project	An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at The George Hotel from the 14th to thev17th May and from the 11th to the 15th June 2007 on behalf of the proprietor, Jeremy Willcock, and recommended by Owen Cambridge Archaeological Officer, of the Isle of Wight Council. A 0.5m wide trench and the ground area allocated for the proposed extension was excavated in order to reveal and preserve any archaeology found fherein. Five significant masonry structures were discovered dating from the early post-medieval period along with stratigraphy containing artefacts from the middle of the post-medieval period..
Project dates	Start: 11-05-2007 End: 15-06-2007
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	GHY 07 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Listed Building
Site status	Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	WALL Post Medieval
Monument type	WALL Post Medieval
Monument type	WALL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	GLASS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CLAY PIPE Post Medieval
Investigation type	'Part Excavation','Part Survey','Watching Brief'
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16

Project location

Country	England

Site location	ISLE OF WIGHT ISLE OF WIGHT YARMOUTH The George Hotel, Yarmouth, Isle of Wight
Postcode	PO41 0PE
Study area	145.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	SZ 35390 89761 50.7058327973 -1.498763707340 50 42 21 N 001 29 55 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Archaeology South-East
Project director/manager	Jon Sygrave
Project supervisor	Tom Collie
Type of sponsor/funding body	Client
Name of sponsor/funding body	Jeremy Wilcock, the George Hotel

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Local Museum
Physical Archive ID	GHY 07
Physical Contents	'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Glass','Metal'
Digital Archive recipient	Local Museum
Digital Archive ID	GHY 07
Digital Contents	'none'
Digital Media available	'Images raster / digital photography','Images vector','Spreadsheets'

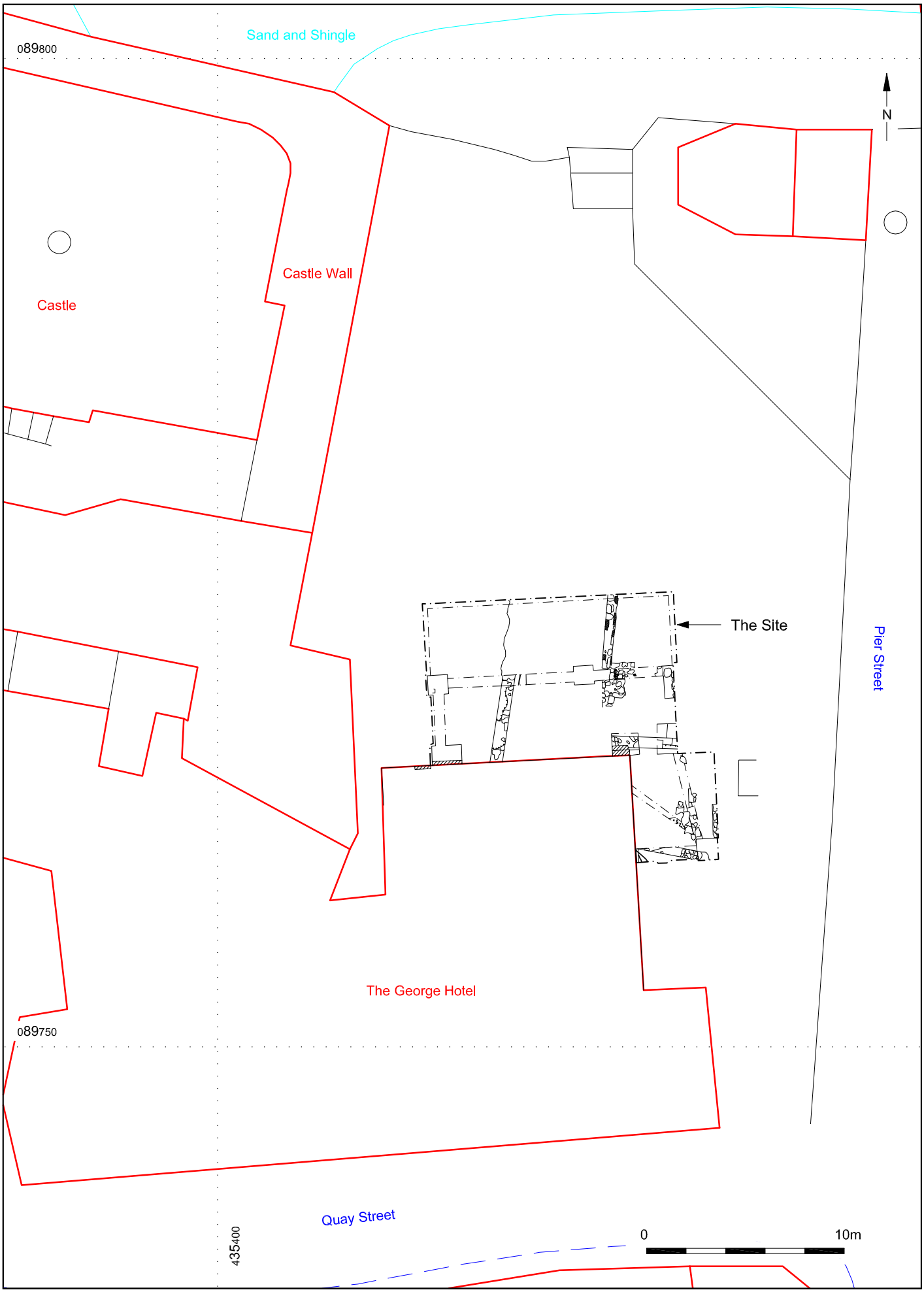
Paper Archive recipient	Worthing Museum
Paper Archive ID	GHY 07
Paper Contents	'none'
Paper Media available	'Context sheet','Correspondence','Diary','Drawing','Map','Matrices','Photograph','Plan','Report','Section','Unpublished Text'

Project bibliography 1

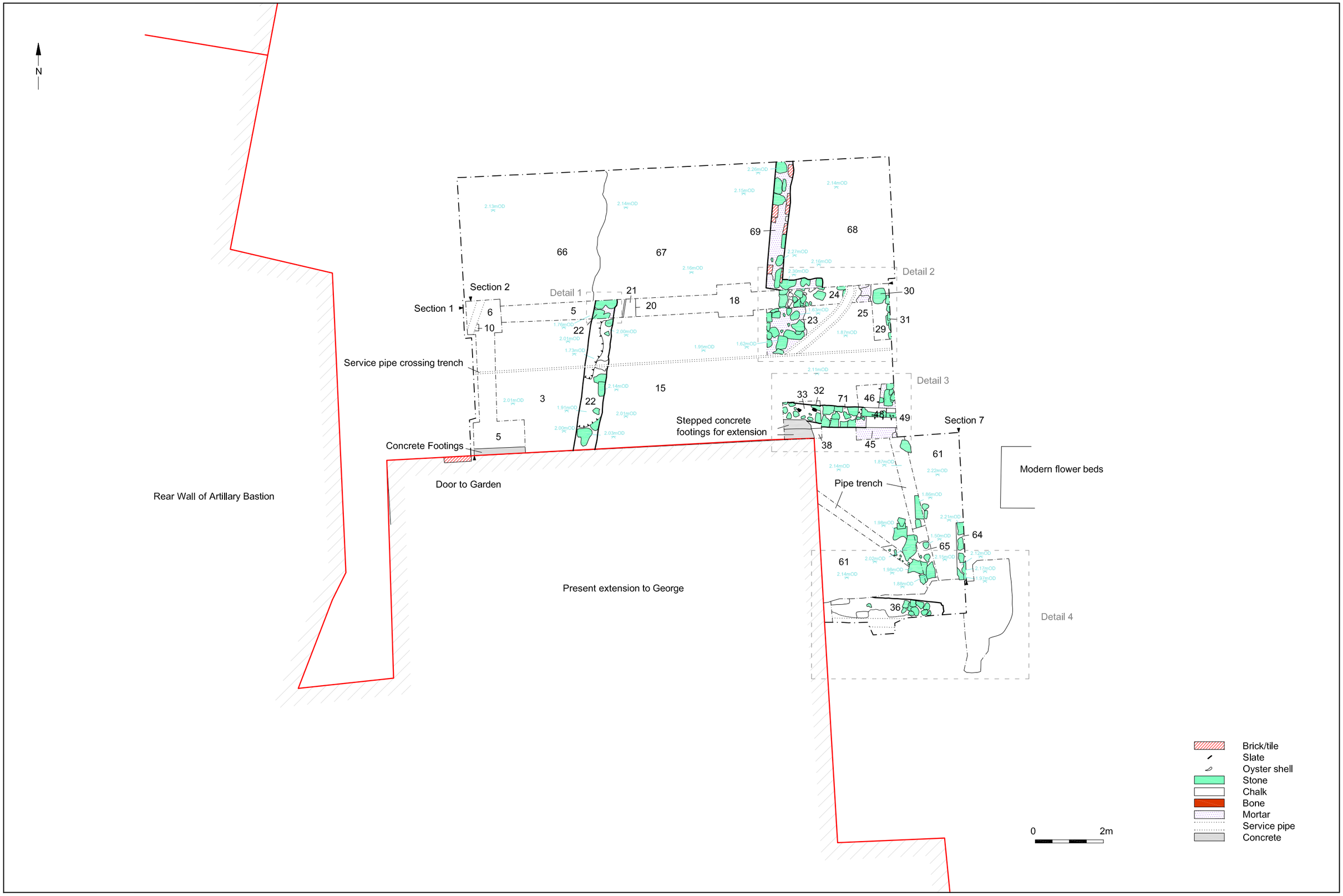
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An archaeological watching brief report at the George Hotel, Yarmouth, Isle of Wight
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Collie, T
Other bibliographic details	A4 grey literature report
Date	2007
Issuer or publisher	Archaeology South-East
Place of issue or publication	Ditchling, Hassocks
Description	A4 grey literature report complete with plans, sections, matrix, plates and context lists, environmenal sampling results and finds results.

Entered by	Tom Collie (thjhcollie@hotmail.com)
Entered on	18 July 2007

© **Archaeology South-East**		The George Hotel, Yarmouth	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 2942	Feb 2008	Site Location Plan	
Report Ref: 2007144	Drawn by: JLR		



© Archaeology South-East		George Hotel, Yarmouth, Isle of Wight	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 2942	Feb 2008	Site Location	
Report Ref: 2007144	Drawn by: SM		

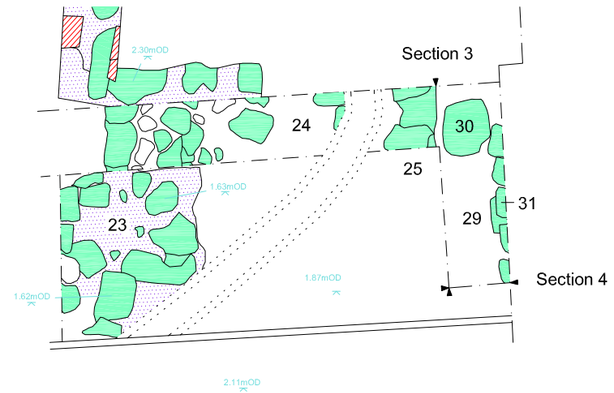


© Archaeology South-East			George Hotel, Yarmouth, Isle of Wight	Fig. 3
Ref: 2942	July 2007	Drawn by: SM	Excavation Plan	

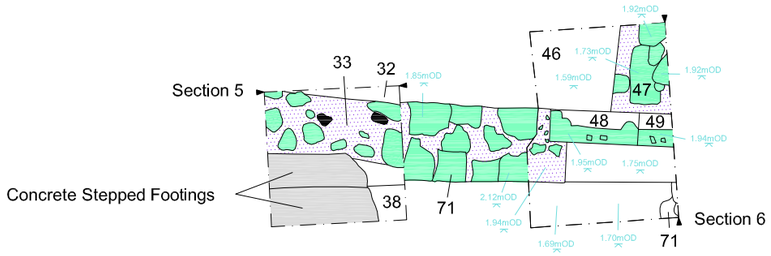
N

Detail 1

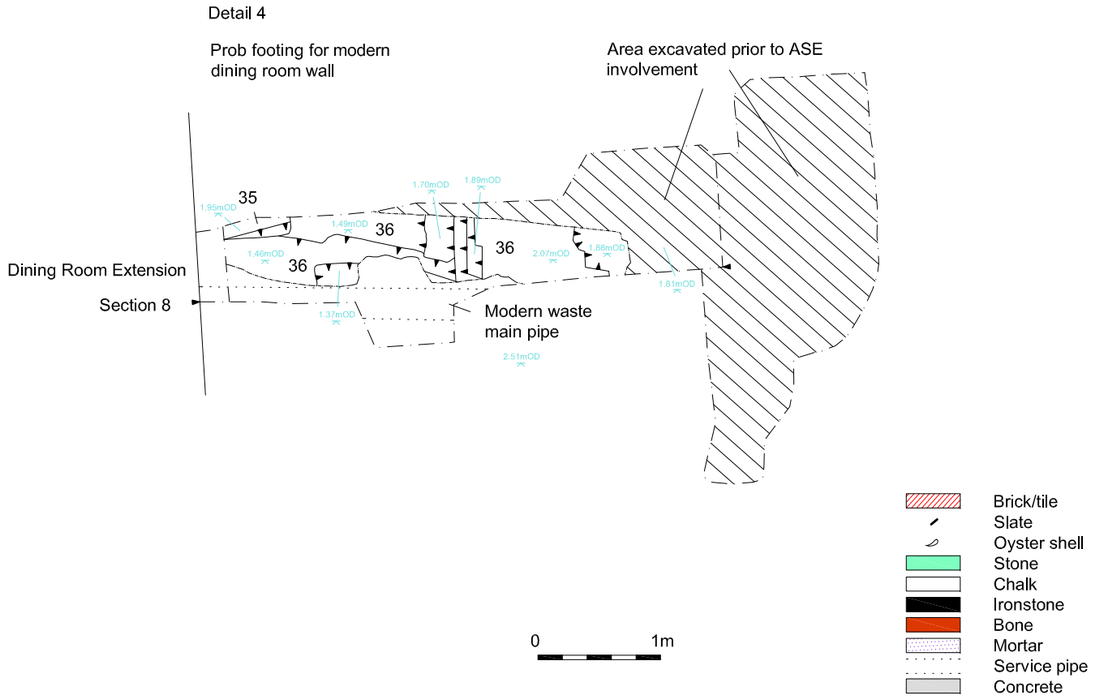
Detail 2



Detail 3

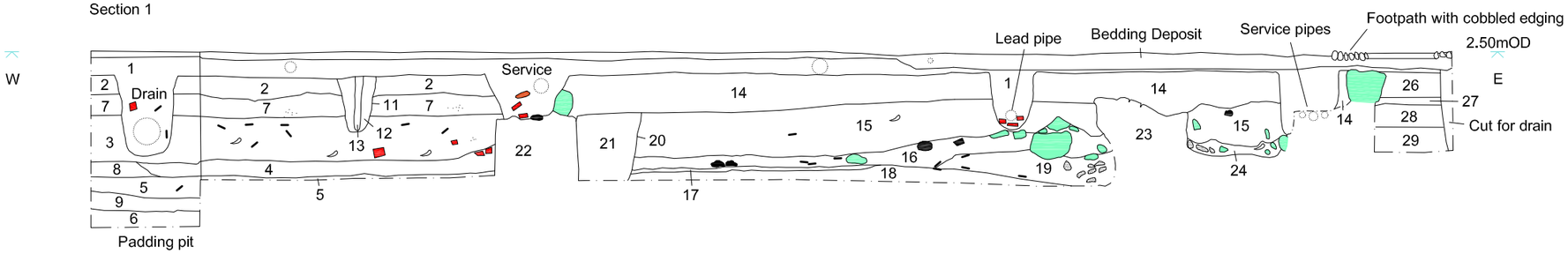


Detail 4



© Archaeology South-East			George Hotel, Yarmouth, Isle of Wight	Fig. 4
Ref: 2942	July 2007	Drawn by: SM	Deatils of excavated areas	

Section 1



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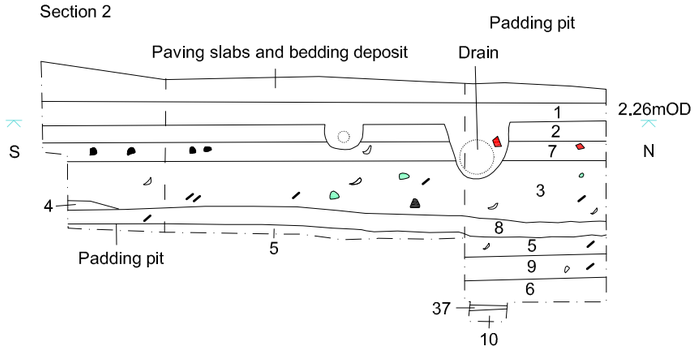
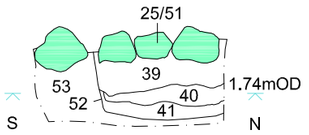


Section 3



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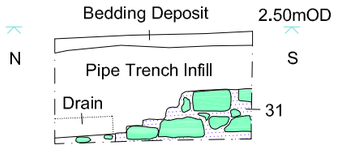
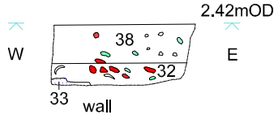
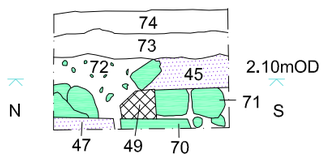


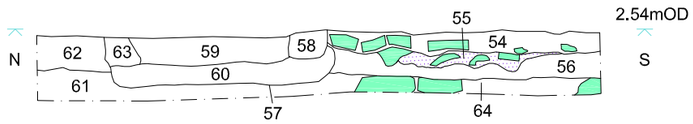
Section 5



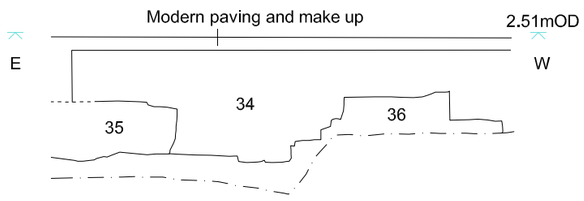
Section 6

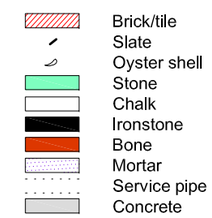


Section 7



Section 8





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Ref: 2942	July 2007	Drawn by: SM	Sections	

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