

**Programme of archaeological work  
at The Royal Oak,  
Oak Row/Oak Street,  
Upton -upon-Severn,  
Worcestershire**

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20th October 2014

WSM 57457 and 57458

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Church Lane  
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# **Programme of archaeological work at The Royal Oak, Oak Row/Oak Street, Upton -upon-Severn, Worcestershire**

## **Introduction**

A programme of archaeological work was carried out at The Royal Oak, Oak Row/Oak Street, Upton -upon-Severn, Worcestershire (SO 9859 5577; Fig 1). It was undertaken as a condition of planning consent (MH/12/0687, condition no.8) at the request of Mr Keith Ruff according to a written scheme of investigation provided by Martin Cook BA MifA and approved by Mike Glyde of Worcestershire Archives and Archaeology Service.

The project was undertaken in advance of the proposed refurbishment of the building and the construction of two new dwellings.

## **The documentary material**

Documentary research at the Worcestershire County Record Office took place on the 13th June 2014 and a search of the Historic Environment Record was commissioned and received on the 13th June 2014.

## **Historic mapping**

The earliest available map was the Upton-upon-Severn tithe map of 1841 (Fig 2.1). This shows the building at its 'phase 3' extent (see below: **The Royal Oak – building recording; description and commentary**). It also shows buildings to the north and south of this structure. The ones to the north are now gone and of those to the south, it is not the the phase 5 extension that is represented although a re-used chimney may be (see Figs 3.7, 12 and below). A common fields enclosure map of 1863 (Fig 2.2) shows no detail of the site and the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1886 (Fig 2.3) shows the building's north, east and west sides as they appear today. The extension to the south is believed to be the same extension, later partly reused, referred to above. The building is marked as a public house. The Ordnance Survey map of 1904, which cannot be reproduced for reasons of copyright, shows that phases 5 and 6 have by this time been built (see below). The Ordnance Survey map of 1928 (Fig 2.4) shows nothing different.

## **The Worcestershire Historic Environment Record**

An HER search was carried out on a 500m search area around the proposed development. The site itself is described as the Royal Oak Inn, Oak Row, Upton-upon-Severn (WSM16816). It is an 18th century brick house with an early 19th century stuccoed front. It is of two storeys with a plain tile valley roof. There is a two window range to the front and a high blank wall over the 1st floor with a parapet. It has glazing bar sash windows and panelled reveals to the ground floor openings. There is a central door with a hood on brackets. On the west side there is a two window range of exposed box glazing bar sash windows with cambered heads to the surrounds. It has two dormers. There is a central door of four panels with a plastered doorcase with a frieze and hood.

There are a great many listed and other buildings of historic interest in Upton-upon-Severn. Below, a sample has been taken which identifies the general character of the buildings in the town. In the immediate vicinity of The Royal Oak the following 19th century buildings are recorded:

St Joseph's Chapel (Roman Catholic), School Lane, Upton-upon-Severn; an unlisted chapel of c 1890 (WSM 12361)

2, Brown Square, Upton-upon-Severn; a stuccoed house of about 1830-40 but rebuilt on an earlier brick core (Listed Building Gd II – 1082243, WSM 16782)

6 (Willow Bank), School Lane, Upton-upon-Severn; about 1840 and later stuccoed brick house (Listed Building Gd II – 1227325, WSM 16856)

8 (Police Station), School Lane, Upton-upon-Severn; about 1800 red brick house (Listed Building Gd II – 1227326, WSM 16857).

In the general vicinity of The Royal Oak the following buildings are recorded (by century):

*17th century*

49-51 Old St, Upton-upon-Severn; early 17th century timber framed former pair of cottages (Listed Building Gd II – 1227037, WSM 12345)

53-55 Old St, Upton-upon-Severn; early 17th century timber-framed house (Listed Building Gd II – 1227106, WSM 12346)

*18th century*

35, Old St, Upton-upon-Severn; mid 18th century painted brick house on an earlier core (Listed Building Gd II – 1265554, WSM 12341)

37, Old St, Upton-upon-Severn; mid 18th century painted brick range (Listed Building Gd II – 1227035, WSM 12342)

45, Old St, Upton-upon-Severn; early to mid 18th century house said to date from 1734 (Listed Building Gd II – 1227087, WSM 12343)

47 Old St, Upton-upon-Severn; mid to later 18th century brick house (Listed Building Gd II – 1227094, WSM 12344)

Baptist Chapel, Old St, Upton-upon-Severn, of 1734 and extended in 1867 (Listed Building Gd II – 1227036, WSM 12370)

31, Old Street, Upton-upon-Severn; early to mid 18th century red brick house (Listed Building Gd II, – 1227033, WSM 16826)

33, Old Street, Upton-upon-Severn; mid to later 18th century painted brick house (Listed Building Gd II – 1265553, WSM 16827)

39 to 43, Old Street, Upton-upon-Severn; c 1800 range of three painted brick cottages, probably rebuilt on an earlier core (Listed Building Gd II – 1227076, WSM 16828)

*19th century*

27, Old Street, Upton-upon-Severn; about 1830 brick refronting of an earlier building (Listed Building Gd II – 1265552, WSM 16824)

29, Old Street, Upton-upon-Severn; early 19th century red brick house (Listed Building Gd II – 1227032, WSM 16825).

**Commentary**

From the above it may be seen that survivals of timber framed structures from the 17th century are not uncommon in Upton-upon-Severn. There are a very great number of 18th century buildings and 19th century structures are well represented.

**Information from Upton-upon-Severn trade directories**

Bentley's Directory of Worcestershire 1841

Proprietor: James Cook; Royal Oak Public House, Pigmarket

Post Office Directory of Worcestershire 1876

Proprietor: Herbert Price; Royal Oak Public House, Court Street

Kelly's Directory of Worcestershire 1892

Proprietor: Herbert Price; Printer and Royal Oak Public House, Court Street

Kelly's Directory of Worcestershire 1908

Proprietor: George Weston; Royal Oak Public House, Court Street

Kelly's Directory of Worcestershire 1916  
Proprietor: Henry Hill; Royal Oak Public House, Court Street

Kelly's Directory of Worcestershire 1928  
Proprietor: Thomas Payne; Royal Oak Public House, Court Street

### **Commentary**

Of the above, only the Kelly's Directory entry of 1908 (Proprietor: George Weston; Royal Oak Public House) can be tied to physical evidence: that of a painted sign on the north elevation.

## **The fieldwork**

### **General**

Fieldwork took place between the 16th June and 21st July 2014. The building survey took the form of a walk-over survey with architect's plans and elevations; notes of historic information relating to the construction and sequence of development of the building and photographs were taken as appropriate.

### **The Royal Oak – building recording; description and commentary**

#### *Phase 1 – 17th century*

This comprised the fragmentary remains of a timber frame structure, mostly embedded in the eastern wall of the phase 2 structure (Figs 3.1: timbers 1, 2 and 3, Fig 3.2: timber 1, Figs 17, 29 and 35) but including a now redundant, roof truss (Figs 30 and 31) and a floor beam (Fig 32).

The nature of the building that these remains represent is impossible to determine with certainty. However, it was clearly of one-and-a-half stories, due to the height of the redundant roof truss (Figs 30 and 31) and was probably of single pile with two rooms on each floor.

#### *Phase 2 – 18th century*

The phase 1 structure appears to have been replaced, somewhat piecemeal and probably on the same footprint, by the phase 2 structure. As noted above, various phase 1 structural elements were retained and this had interesting consequences for the resulting hybrid.

An attempt was clearly made to create a classic small Georgian house with a central doorway and evenly spaced windows (Figs 3.7 and 6), at least on what would have then been thought of as the front elevation. The brickwork was English garden wall bond which would have been thought of as being a less 'heavy' and generally more attractive looking version of English bond, whilst not having the fashionable qualities of Flemish or Flemish garden wall bond. At this period the north elevation was probably clear of the obstructing development seen on the historic map of 1841 (Figs 2.1 and 7) as there is the partial remains of a single brick arch, indicating an opening, on the north elevation at first floor level (Fig 3.5). The eastern limit of the phase 2 building is indicated by the straight joint on the northern elevation (Fig 3.5) running most of the height of the structure.

The internal arrangements are unknown but it is likely that the earlier arrangement of two-up-two down was retained, access being provided by a stair at the rear of the entrance hall (Fig 26), although a full-height first floor was adopted (Figs 27 and 28) with a former roof truss becoming part of a dividing wall (Figs 30 and 31) and a second floor being added (Figs 3.3 and 36). It was on the interior, however, where compromises clearly had to be made. The need for symmetrical window positions, occasioned by the Georgian house pattern, combined with the retention of elements of the earlier timber frame made clashes inevitable. On the ground floor, a floor beam terminates over a window opening (Figs 15 and 16) and a similar thing happens, though a little less dramatically, on the first floor (Fig 32).

It is possible that this phase saw the construction of the cellar (Fig 3.4) with a brick vaulted roof and the conversion of the building as a whole into a public house. A barrel ramp (Fig 41) was constructed with access from the north elevation, supporting the view above that, at this stage, the north elevation was clear of other development. It is also possible that the supporting framework for the public house sign (Fig 5) was erected at this time.

#### *Phase 3 – before 1841*

A rather awkwardly shaped dwelling was added against the eastern side of the phase 2 structure (Figs 3.1 and 25). This had to be fitted onto the available plot, which was an irregular quadrilateral, and this is reflected in the design. The front elevation (Figs 3.8 and 8), executed in English garden wall bond (the same as phase 2) had a central doorway (Figs 3.1 and 9; now blocked) and a window each on the ground and first floors on the southern end of the elevation. The windows were surmounted by single brick arches (again the same as the phase 2 structure). No windows were possible on the northern end of the elevation as this was occupied by a chimney.

This building was of three floors (Figs 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3), although no evidence could be found regarding its original internal arrangements. It is likely that it was sub-divided but this could have been by insubstantial partitions or screens. Similarly, no evidence could be found regarding its original stair.

Heating was limited. On the ground floor was a hearth, served by the chimney already referred to above. This was near the northern end of the accommodation and must have been ineffective towards the south. Similarly, on the first floor, an entirely separate hearth was provided in the north-eastern corner of the floor (Figs 3.2 and 34). There did not appear to be any means of heating provided for the second floor (Fig 37) which, in addition, had only the smallest of windows in its southern wall (Figs 3.6, 11, 13, 38 and 39).

#### *Phase 4 – before 1841*

This phase relates entirely to internal conversion. A substantial corner hearth was added in the corner of the northern rooms of the phase 2 building (Figs 3.1 and 27). At the same time the northern wall of the entrance passage was re-aligned to meet the new hearth (Figs 3.1 and 18). The original door from the entrance passage to the southern room was blocked (Figs 3.1 and 19) and a new one made adjacent to the stairwell. It is believed that the entrance door to the phase 3 structure was blocked at this time and the two properties were linked by the creation of a new doorway at the northern end of the dividing wall between them. At the same time, the cellar was extended to the east and a coal chute provided (Figs 3.4 and 42).

The flue for the corner hearth on the ground floor also served hearths on the first and second floors (Figs 3.2 and 3.3). Connections were also made with the phase 3 structure at first and second floor levels (Figs 3.2 and 3.3).

#### *Phase 5- before 1904*

A two storey extension was added to the southern side of the phase 2 structure (Figs 3.1 and 3.2). This was a single room, at ground and first floor level (Figs 4, 20, 21 and 33). At ground floor level, a new barrel ramp and stair was provided to the cellar (Figs 3.4 and 40) and presumably this was the time at which the original barrel ramp of phase 2 was blocked. There must have been a previously existing extension on the same footprint as the phase 5 structure as its chimney appears to have been retained and incorporated in this later extension (Figs 3.1, 3.6, 3.7 and 12). The later extension was executed in stretcher bond.

#### *Phase 6 – before 1904*

A further extension in a mixture of stretcher and English bond, this time of a single storey and with a flat roof, was provided to the south, access to which was gained by a corridor (Figs 3.1, 3.7, 3.8, 4, 10 and 22). This was intended to provide a sitting room and bathroom facilities (Figs 23 and 24).

## **Discussion**

### **Background: Beer Houses and the 1830 Beer Act**

The 18th century saw a huge growth in the number of drinking establishments, primarily due to the introduction of gin. Gin was brought to England by the Dutch after the Glorious Revolution of 1688 and became very popular after the government created a market for *cuckoo grain* that was unfit to be used in brewing and distilling by allowing unlicensed gin and beer production, whilst imposing a heavy duty on all imported spirits. As thousands of gin-shops sprang up all over England, brewers fought back by increasing the number of alehouses. By 1740 the production of gin had increased to

six times that of beer and because of its cheapness it became popular with the poor, leading to the so-called Gin Craze. Over half of the 15,000 drinking establishments in London were gin shops. It is thought that this is the manner in which the Royal Oak became established, casually selling refreshment to market traders and workers on the quay sides (Dalwood 1996; WSM 19750, 19751 and 19752).

The drunkenness and lawlessness created by gin was seen to lead to ruination and degradation of the working classes. The distinction was illustrated by William Hogarth in his engravings *Beer Street* and *Gin Lane*. The Gin Act of 1736 imposed high taxes on retailers and led to riots in the streets. The prohibitive duty was gradually reduced and finally abolished in 1742. The Gin Act of 1751 however was more successful. It forced distillers to sell only to licensed retailers and brought gin shops under the jurisdiction of local magistrates.

By the early 19th century, encouraged by lower duties on gin, the gin houses or 'Gin Palaces' had spread from London to most cities and towns in Britain, with most of the new establishments illegal and unlicensed. These bawdy, loud and unruly drinking dens so often described by Charles Dickens in his *Sketches by Boz* (1835–6) increasingly came to be held as unbridled cesspits of immorality or crime and the source of much ill-health and alcoholism among the working classes.

Under a banner of 'reducing public drunkenness' the Beer Act of 1830 introduced a new lower tier of premises permitted to sell alcohol, the 'Beer Houses'. At the time beer was viewed as harmless, nutritious and even healthy. Young children were often given what was described as small beer, which was brewed to have a low alcohol content, as the local water was often unsafe and the brewing process had the effect of sterilising it. Even the evangelical church and temperance movements of the day viewed the drinking of beer very much as a secondary evil and a normal accompaniment to a meal. The freely available beer was thus intended to wean the drinkers off the evils of gin, or so the thinking went.

Under the 1830 Act any householder who paid rates could apply, with a one-off payment of two guineas (roughly equal in value to £164 today), to sell beer or cider in his home (usually the front parlour) and even to brew his own on his premises. The permission did not extend to the sale of spirits and fortified wines, and any beer house discovered selling those items was closed down and the owner heavily fined. This legislation may have been the spur for the substantial rebuilding of the Royal Oak in the 18th century.

In the first year, 400 beer houses opened and within eight years there were 46,000 across the country, far outnumbering the combined total of long-established taverns, pubs, inns and hotels. Because it was so easy to obtain permission and the profits could be huge compared to the low cost of gaining permission, the number of beer houses was continuing to rise and in some towns nearly every other house in a street could be a beer house. Finally in 1869 the growth had to be checked by magisterial control and new licensing laws were introduced. Only then was it made harder to get a licence, and the licensing laws which operate today were formulated.

Although the new licensing laws prevented new beer houses from being created, those already in existence were allowed to continue and many did not close until nearly the end of the 19th century. A very small number remained into the 21st century. The vast majority of the beer houses applied for the new licences and became full pubs, as is thought to have happened to the Royal Oak. These usually small establishments can still be identified in many towns, seemingly oddly located in the middle of otherwise terraced housing part way up a street, unlike purpose-built pubs that are usually found on corners or road junctions.

### **The form of early public houses**

The heart of the public house was the public bar in which most of its trade was anticipated to be carried out. This was usually a room with few embellishments or comforts as a catalogue of typical contents indicates (Foxall 2002):

- stained, panelled front counter with door and flap and call bell
- shelving at the back of the bar, fitting for jugs and glasses
- 5 cast iron spittoons

3 sloopers, 2 enamel drip basins, 2 enamel funnels, mallet, 3 gimlets, corkscrew, 5 brass barrel taps, 1 wood tap  
stained drinking table on turned legs  
cross legged deal table  
deal form  
painted and grained seating with back round room  
5 Windsor chairs (a chair built with a solid wooden seat into which the chair-back and legs are round-tenoned, or pushed into drilled holes, in contrast to standard chairs, where the back legs and the uprights of the back are continuous. The seats of Windsor chairs were often carved into a shallow dish or saddle shape for comfort).

It was intended for use by working men who might be anticipated to visit in their working clothes. The phase 2 arrangement of the Royal Oak, which, unusually for a domestic house, had two street frontage entrances, would have originally permitted two separate, and roughly equally sized, ground floor drinking rooms.

The erection of another property adjacent to the phase 2 building (phase 3), and its subsequent acquisition and conversion (phase 4) enabled the Royal Oak to cater more easily to different classes of customer. It is believed that the phase 3 building became the public bar (with its minimal comforts) and that the corner room, with the insertion of a substantial fireplace, became a 'snug'.

The 'snug', also sometimes called the *smoke room*, was typically a small, very private room, sometimes with direct access to the bar; sometimes with 'at table' service. A higher price was paid for beer in the snug it was not only the wealthy visitors who would use these rooms. The snug was for patrons who preferred not to be seen in the public bar. Ladies would often enjoy a private drink in the snug in a time when it was frowned upon for women to be in a pub. The local police officer might nip in for a quiet pint, the parish priest for his evening whisky, or lovers for a rendezvous. The typical contents of these rooms was only a little different to the public bar (Foxall 2002):

deal drinking table on turned legs  
ditto on square legs  
19 round top bar stools  
16 Windsor chairs  
6 other chairs  
2 hearth rugs

...more seating being provided for what were probably fewer customers.

Since the 14th century a law of Richard II (1393) compelled landlords to erect signs outside their premises. The legislation stated 'Whosoever shall brew ale in the town with intention of selling it must hang out a sign, otherwise he shall forfeit his ale'. This was to make alehouses easily visible to passing inspectors, borough ale tasters, who would decide the quality of the ale they provided.

Another important factor was that during the Middle Ages, and until well into the 20th century, a large proportion of the population would have been illiterate and so pictures on a sign were more useful than words as a means of identifying a public house. For this reason there was often no reason to write the establishment's name on the sign and inns opened without a formal written name, the name being derived later from the illustration on the pub's sign.

The position and form of the Royal Oak's sign, hung between the pub itself and the adjacent building, was probably chosen so that it would be easily visible from the north and south, as these were the directions, from which customers would have approached.

The products offered for sale by a public house such as the Royal Oak until quite recent times was limited by modern standards. The typical stock in trade of such an establishment might comprise (Foxall 2002):

5oz Black Jack tobacco  
3½oz Anchor Roll Twist  
14 packets Woodbines

15 x 1d Smokes, 12 x 2d Smokes, 7 x 3d Smokes  
21 bottles ½ pint Allsops Stouts and 2 mineral waters  
3½ dozen ½ pint Allsops IPA  
9½ dozen Allsops Stout, 35½ gallon X Ale, 20 gallon XXX Ale  
12 gallon LB Ale

### **Assessment of the building's significance**

Only fragmentary remains of the the timber-framed building survived. Very little physical evidence remained of the public house: the cellar with its barrel ramps (Fig 3.4), the wrought iron sign support (Fig 5) and a fading painted sign on the north elevation referring to a landlord of the early 20th century (Fig 3.5). This is reflected in the building's lack of listed status (even locally listed status) in a historic town with scores of listed buildings. This clearly indicates that the Royal Oak, although of some local interest, can only achieve low significance.

### **The Royal Oak – watching brief; description and commentary**

A watching brief was maintained on the excavation of the footings for the new-build properties at the southern end of the property (Figs 3.9 and 43). Two sections were drawn, at either end of the development (Fig 3.10, sections 1 and 2 and Fig 44). Although various structures are shown on the historic mapping (eg Fig 2.4), these were insubstantial in nature, (eg Fig 14) and were not reflected in the below-ground deposits.

Section 1 (Figs 3.10 and 44) was topped by a thin spread of light yellow buff mortar (context 001). Since this occurred immediately adjacent to the southern extent of the recorded buildings, this was interpreted as a spread of surplus building material relating to construction activities, although it could not be determined to which phase this context belonged. Beneath this was a dark grey-brown slightly clayey loam (context 002) which was interpreted as a former topsoil. This was followed, in sequence, by the subsoil (context 003), a light grey brown sand with abundant small angular stones and the natural subsoil (context 004), a light grey brown sand. The contexts recorded in section 2 (Fig 3.10; contexts 005, 006 and 007) were similar in nature to those in section 1, although they appeared to have been disturbed. It is believed that this disturbance was due to the area to the south of the sequence of buildings being in use as a yard.

### **Summary**

The project recorded a building which appeared to have its origins as a timber-framed dwelling, possibly as early as the 17th century. This was substantially rebuilt as a Georgian house in the 18th century incorporating, however, various elements of the earlier timber frame in their original positions. This resulted in a number of rather strange structural compromises with, for example, floor beams terminating over window lintels. In the earlier 19th century, another dwelling was built against the eastern side of the existing building. Around this time the original dwelling was probably converted to a public house. Sometime after this, the two separate structures were incorporated in an enlarged public house. In the early 19th century further extensions took place to the south, apparently aimed at improving the standard of accommodation for the inhabitants.

The watching brief identified no significant deposits apart from a spread of building material which could not be dated.

### **Bibliography**

Dalwood, H, *et al* 1996 *Archaeological assessment of Upton-upon-Severn, Hereford and Worcester*

Dickens, C, 1835-6 *Sketches by Boz*

Foxall, A, 2002 *Old Redditch pubs*



**Trade directories**

Bentley's Directory of Worcestershire  
Post Office Directory of Worcestershire  
Kelly's Directory of Worcestershire

**Internet sources**

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pub>

**Acknowledgements**

The author would particularly like to thank Mr Keith Ruff and Mr Mike Glyde of Worcestershire Archives and Archaeology Service for their kind co-operation.

**Archive**

The archive consists of:

- 3        Annotated scale drawings
- 1        DVD-ROM
- on which are recorded:
  - the text of the report
  - the illustrations for the report

The physical archive has been deposited at Worcestershire County Museum, Hartlebury.

The digital archive has been deposited with the Archaeology Data Service.

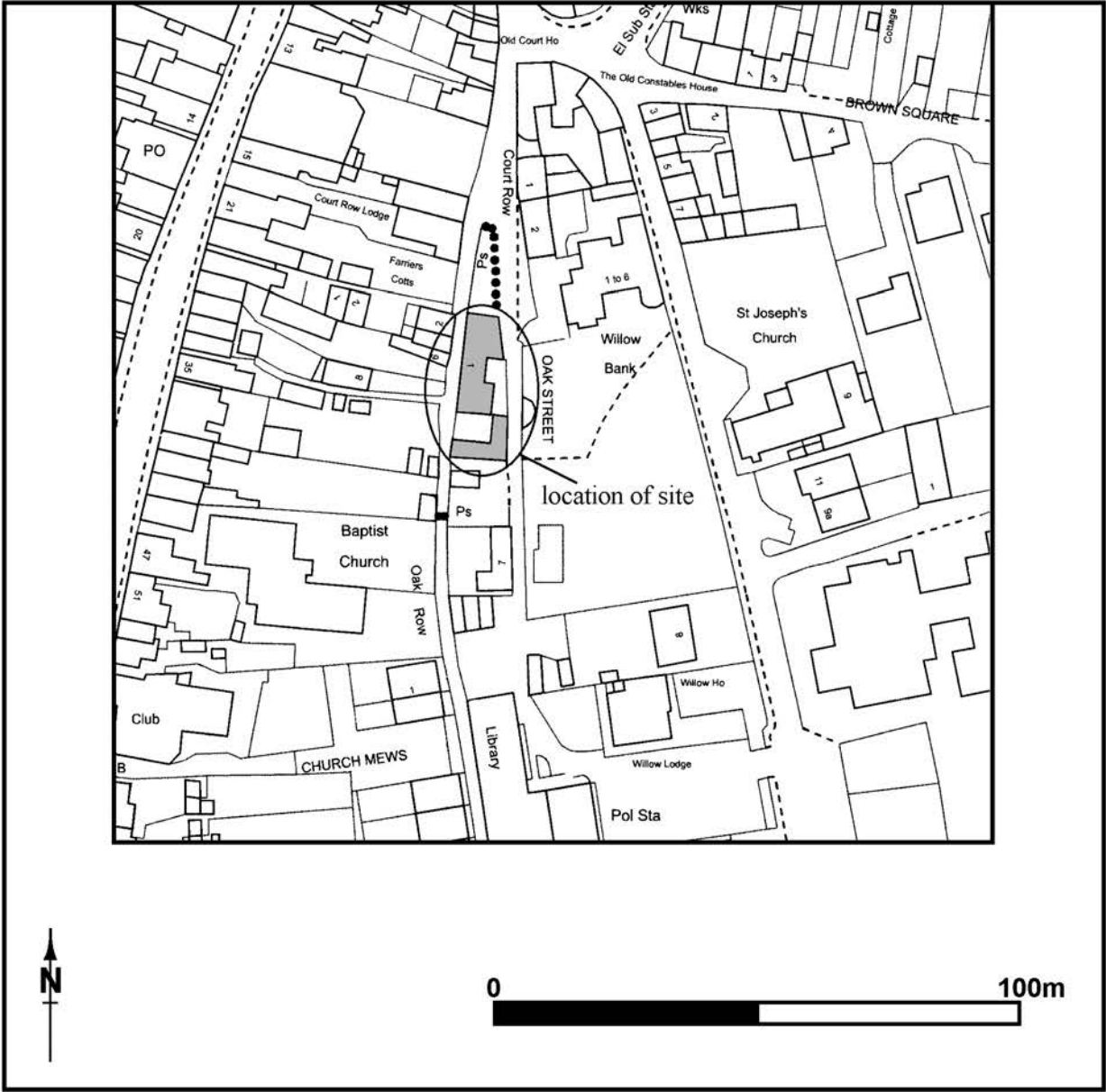
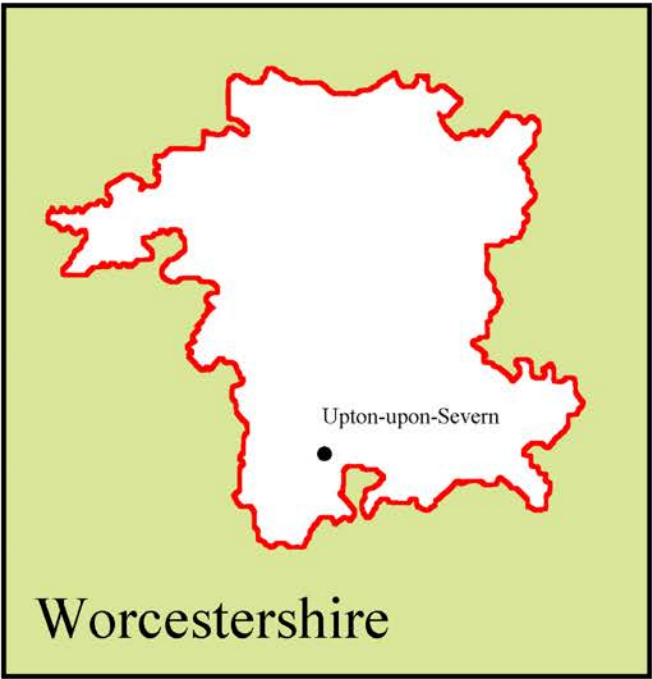
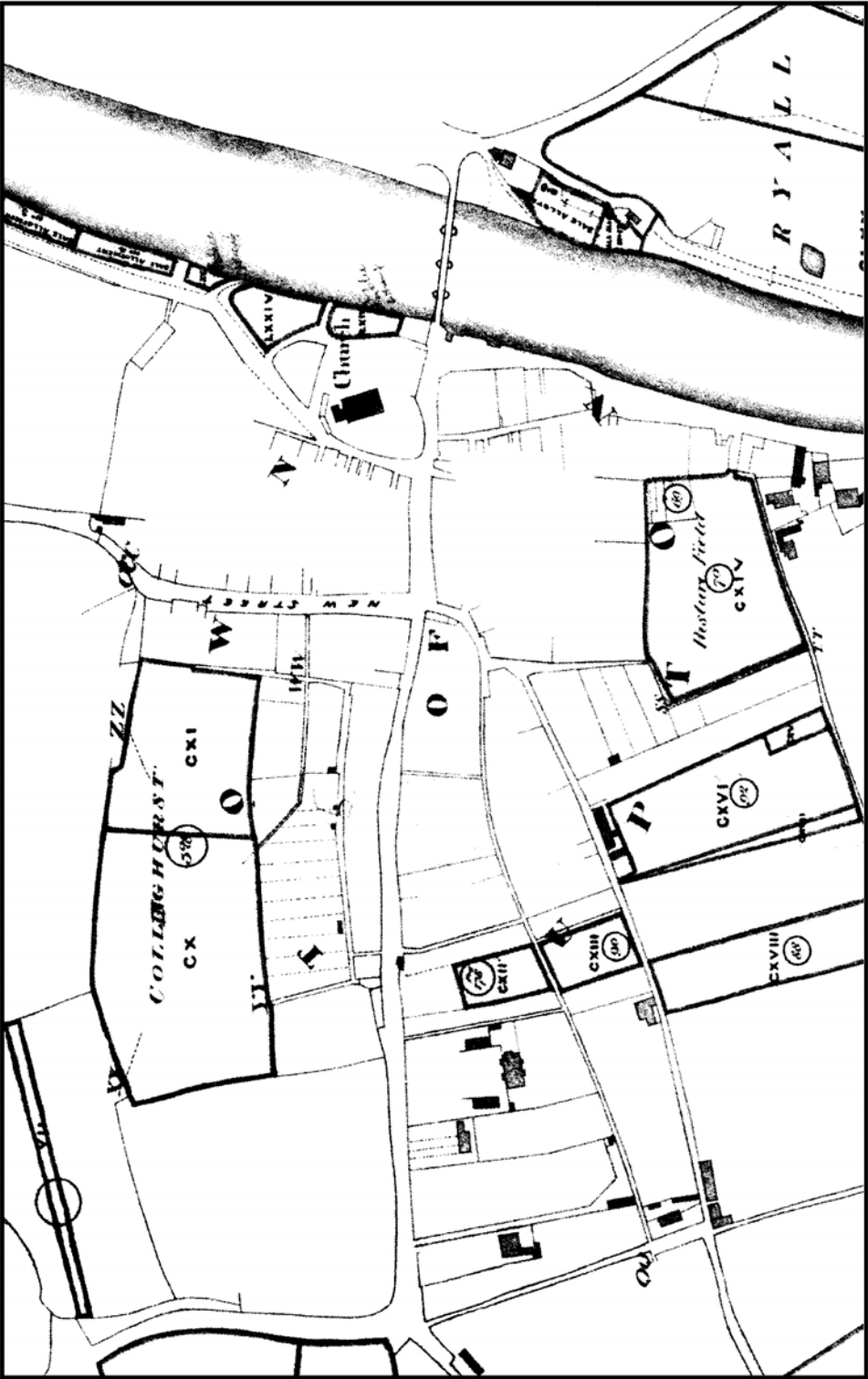


Fig 1: Location of site



Fig 2.1: Upton-upon-Severn tithe; 1841



not to scale

Fig 2.2: Common fields enclosure 1863





Fig 2.3: Ordnance Survey map of 1886

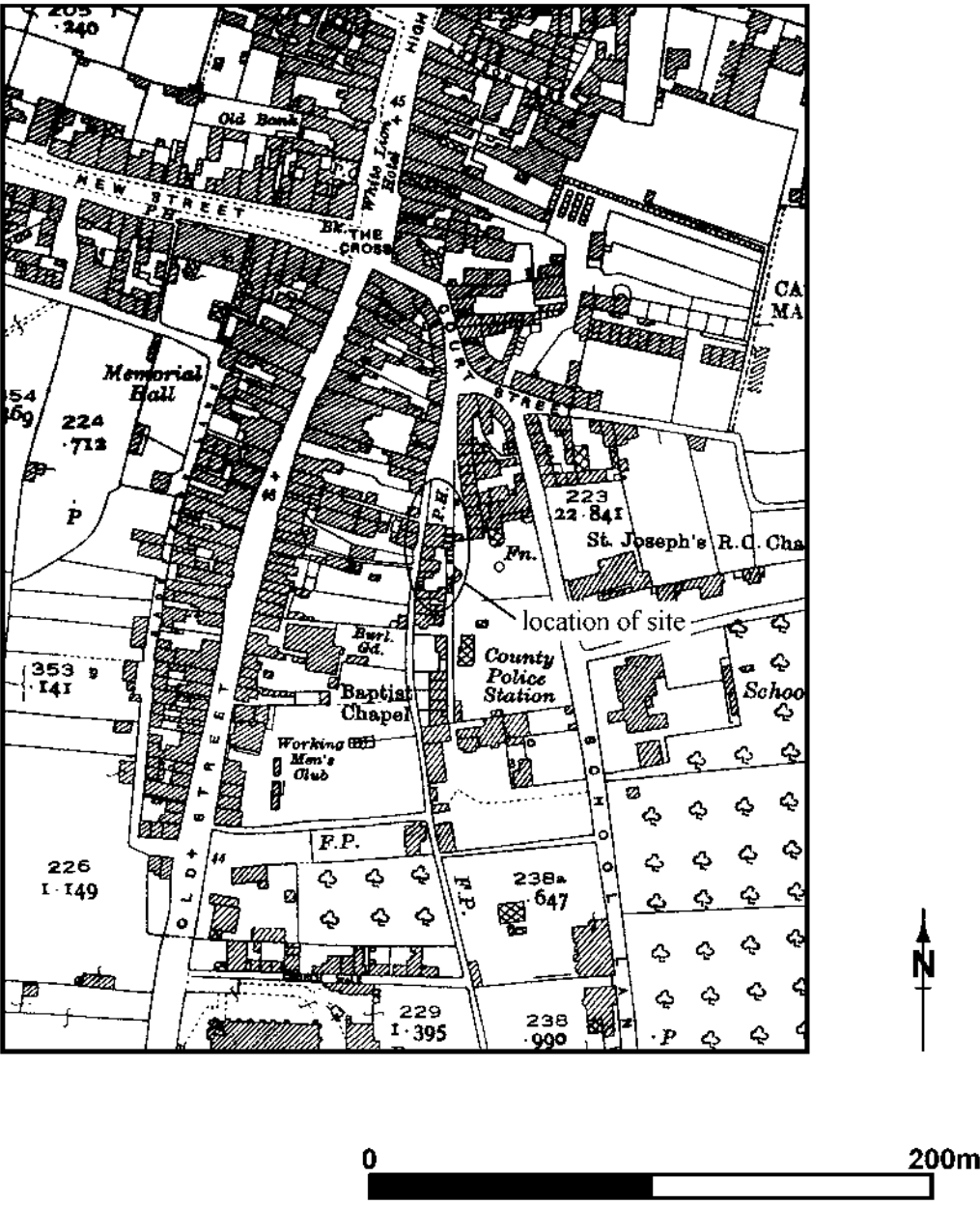


Fig 2.4: Ordnance Survey map of 1928

- Phase 1: 17th century
- Phase 2: 18th century
- Phase 3: before 1841
- Phase 4: before 1841
- Phase 5: before 1904
- Phase 6: before 1904

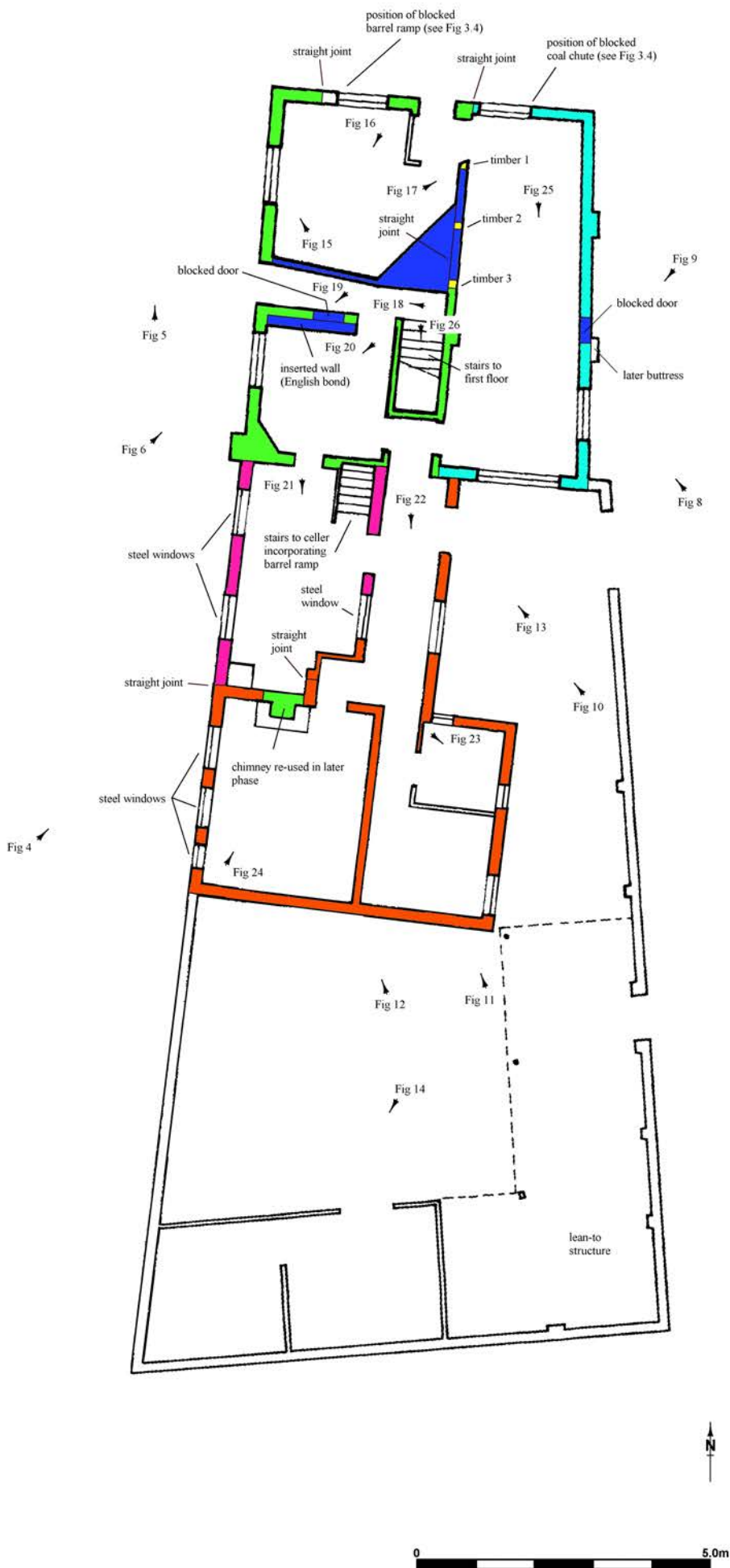


Fig 3.1: Ground floor



- Phase 1: 17th century
- Phase 2: 18th century
- Phase 3: before 1841
- Phase 4: before 1841
- Phase 5: before 1904
- Phase 6: before 1904

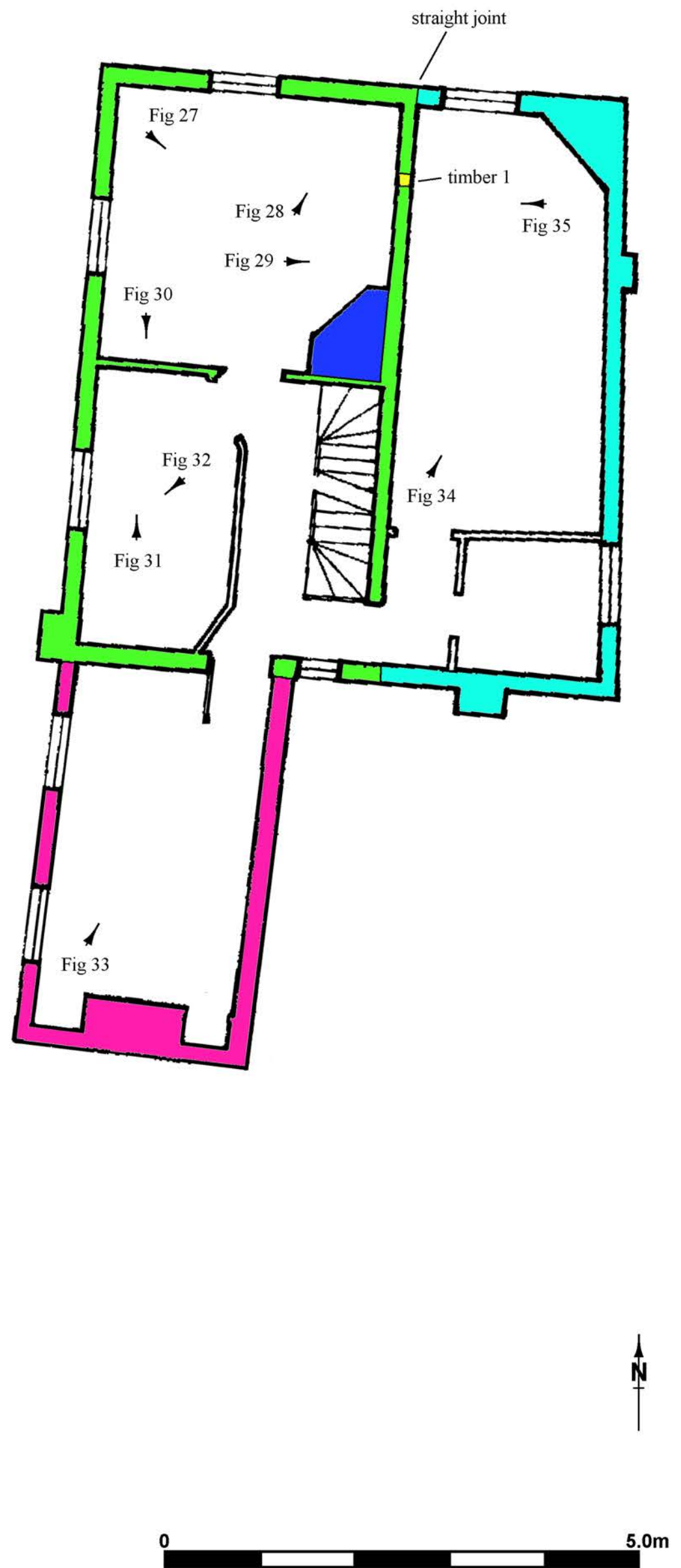
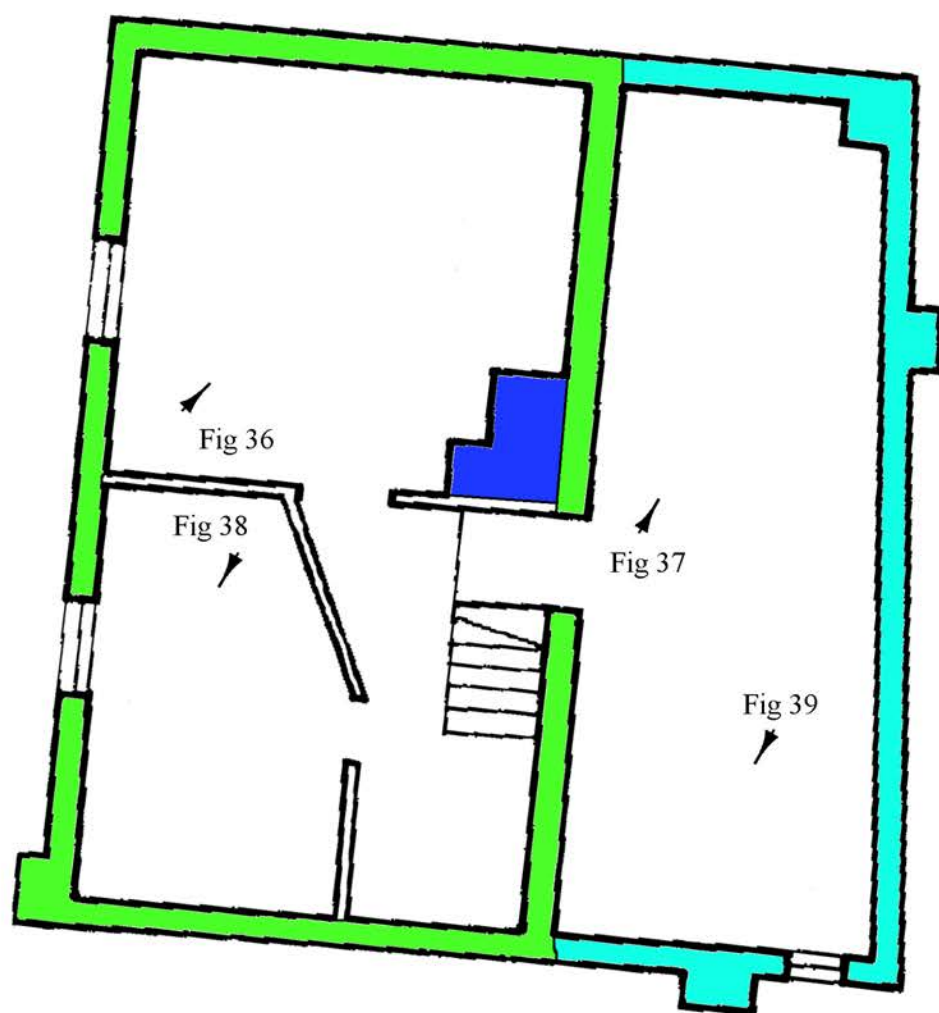


Fig 3.2: First floor





Phase 2: 18th century



Phase 3: before 1841



Phase 4: before 1841



Fig 3.3: Second floor

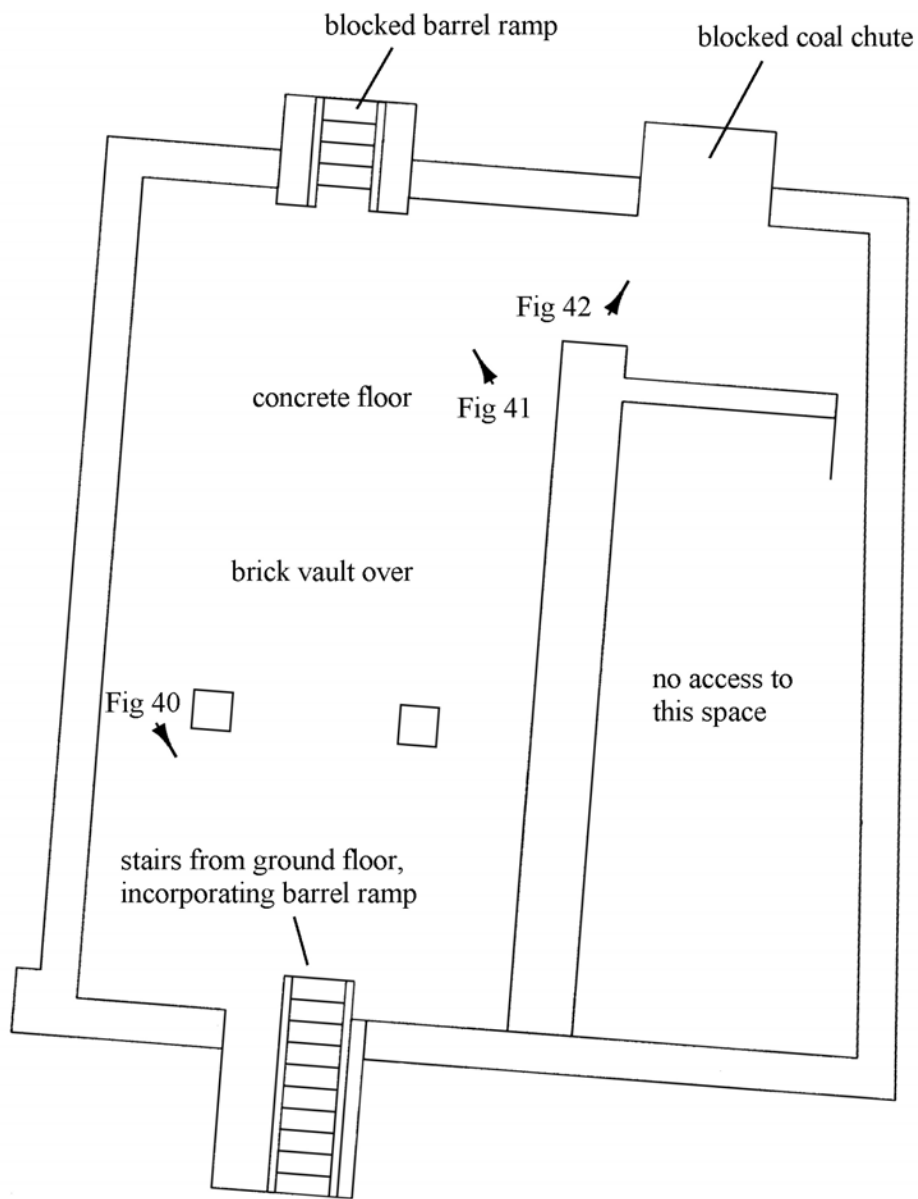


Fig 3.4: Basement

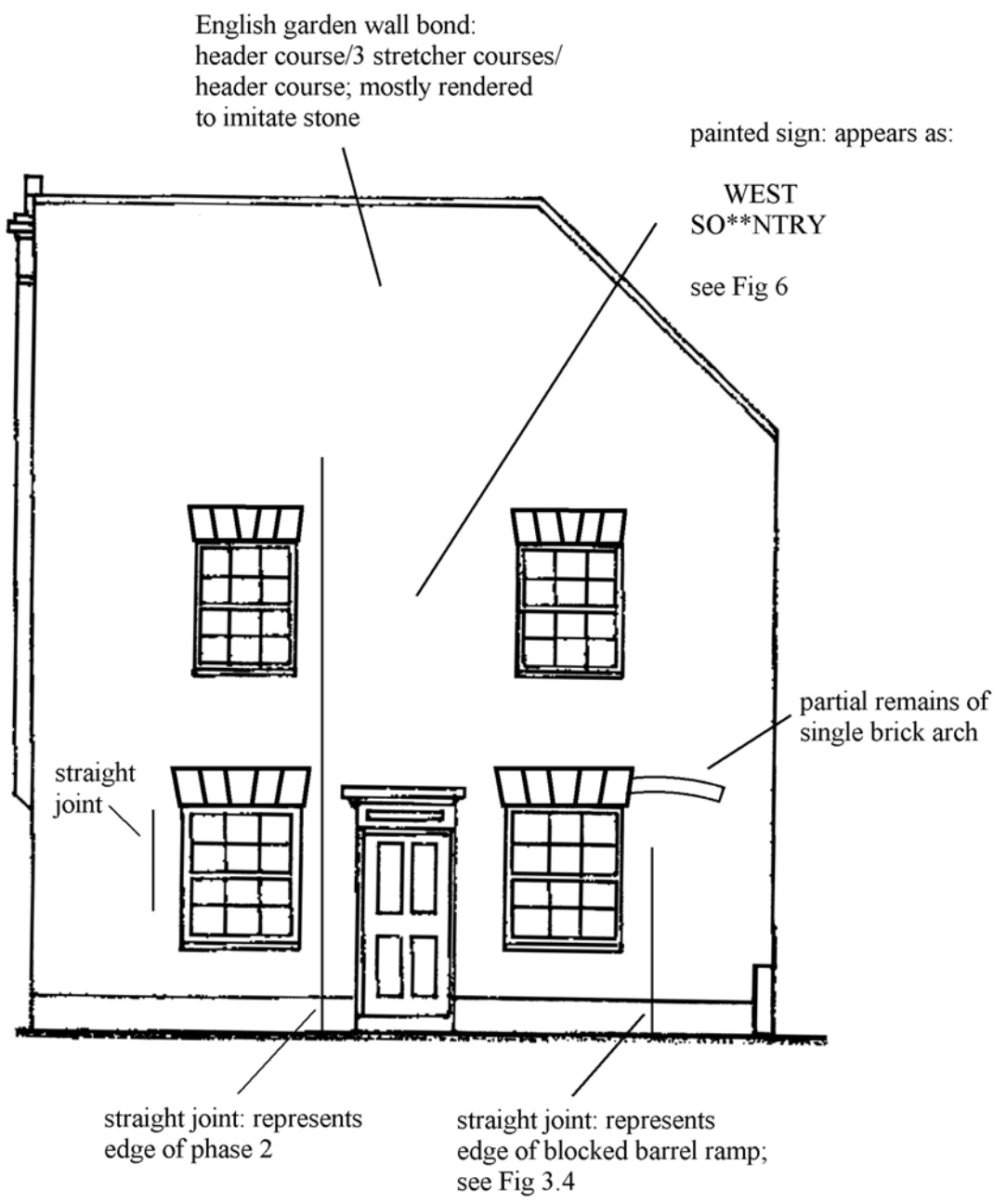


Fig 3.5: North elevation

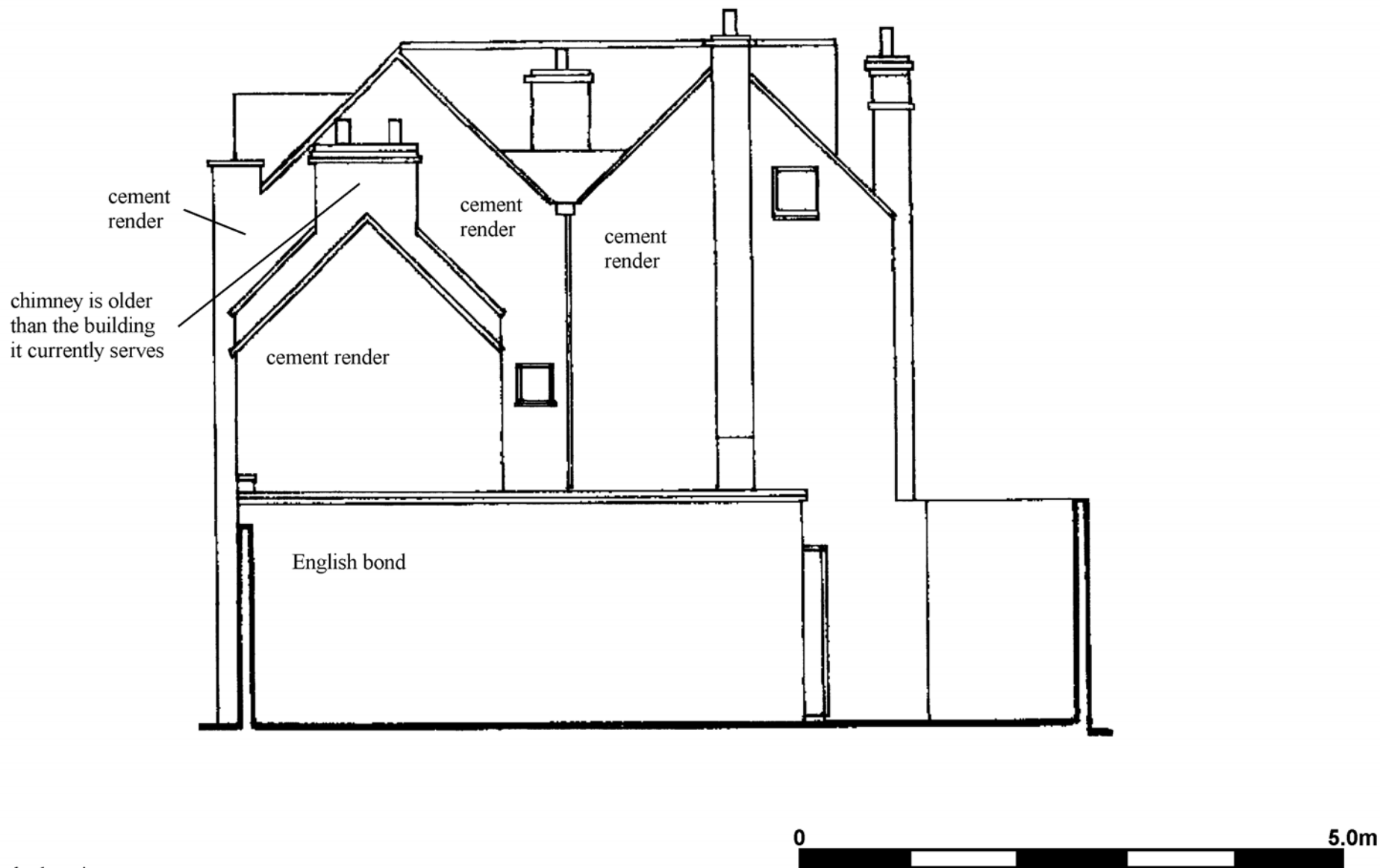


Fig 3.6: South elevation



Fig 3.7: West elevation

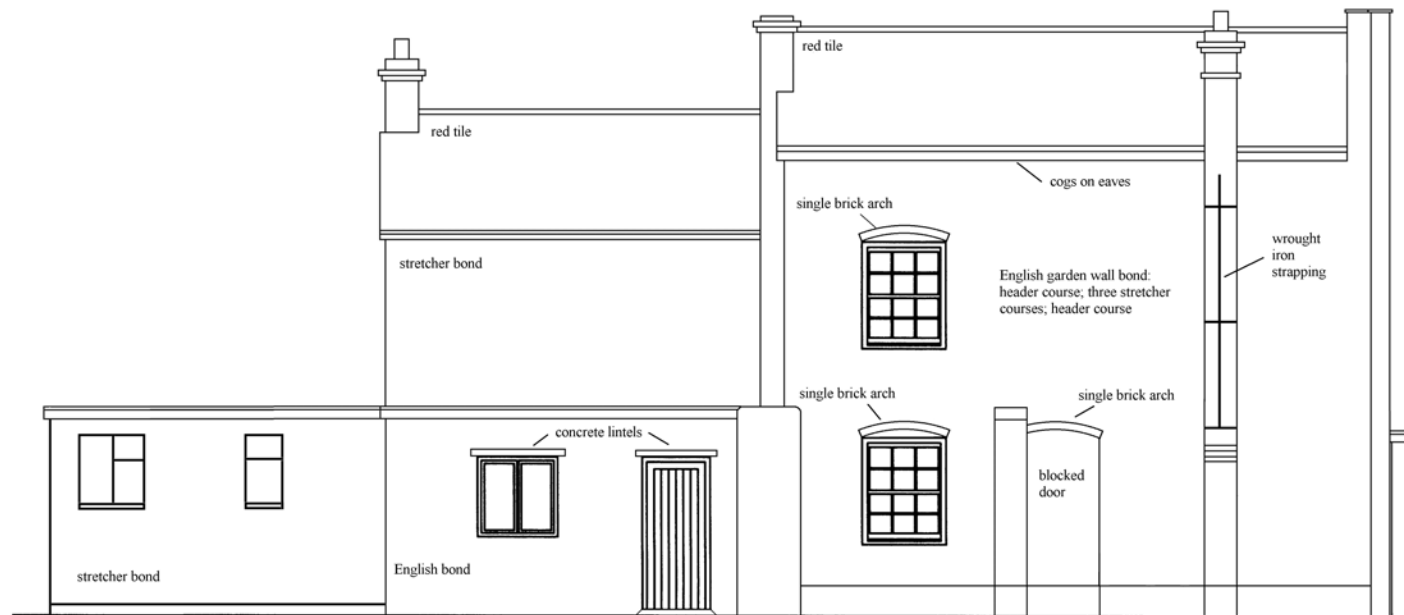


Fig 3.8: East elevation



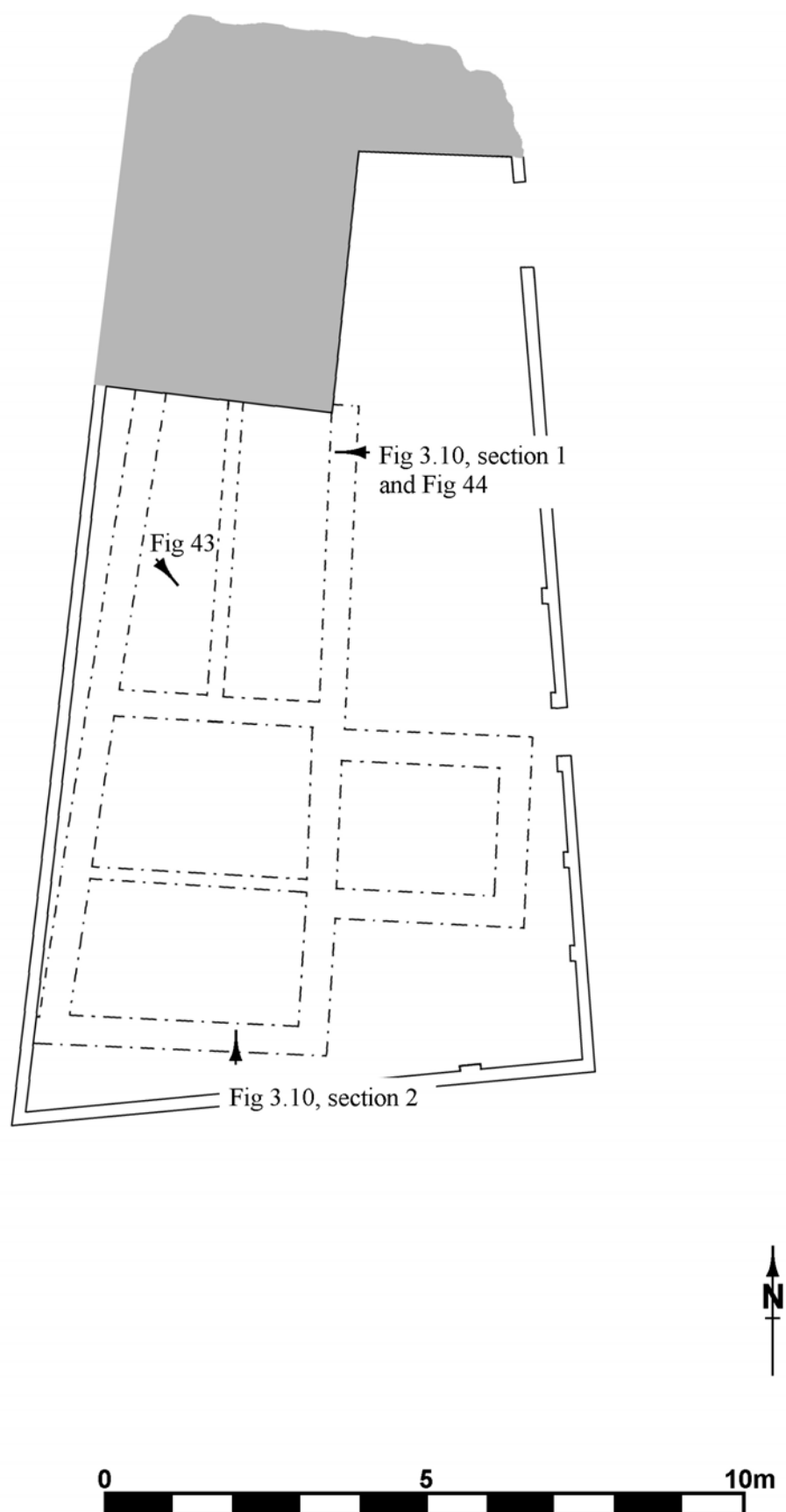
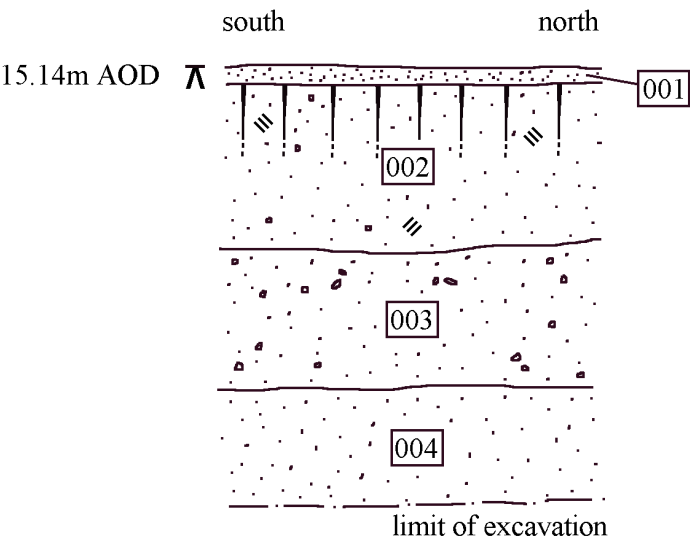


Fig 3.9: Location of trenches

Section 1



Section 2

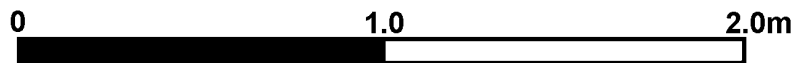
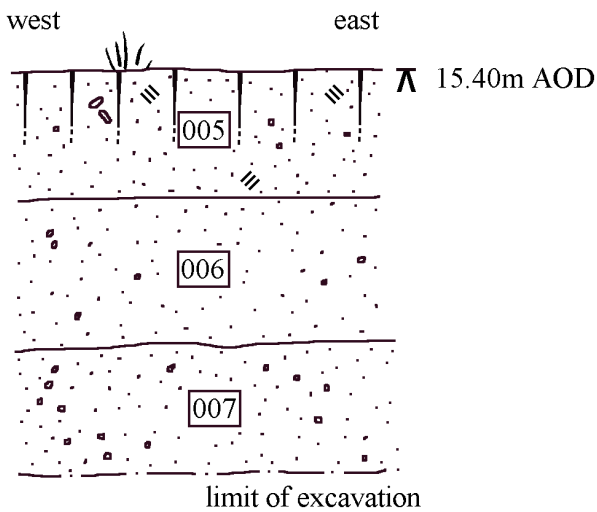


Fig 3.10: Sections











	loam and/or topsoil
	stones
	sand/gravel
	clay
	bricks
	ash and charcoal
	limit of excavation
	height above Ordnance Datum

Fig 3.11: Key to sections



Fig 4: West elevation, south end



Fig 5: Support for hanging public house sign





Fig 6: West elevation, northern end



Fig 7: North elevation





Fig 8: East elevation



Fig 9: East elevation, detail of blocked door



Fig 10: East elevation and part of south elevation





Fig 11: South elevation



Fig 12: South elevation, detail of re-used chimney





Fig 13: South elevation



Fig 14: Lean-to structures at south end of property



Fig 15: Ground floor; phase 1 timber frame re-used in phase 2 structure





Fig 16: Ground floor; phase 2 structure with phase 1 timber frame



Fig 17: Ground floor; phase 1 timber post on cill beam



Fig 18: Ground floor; phase 2 hall, modified in phase 4



Fig 19: Ground floor; phase 2 doorway, blocked in phase 4





Fig 20: Ground floor; phase 2 structure, showing phase 5 inserted doorway



Fig 21: Ground floor; phase 5 structure



Fig 22: Ground floor; phase 6 corridor

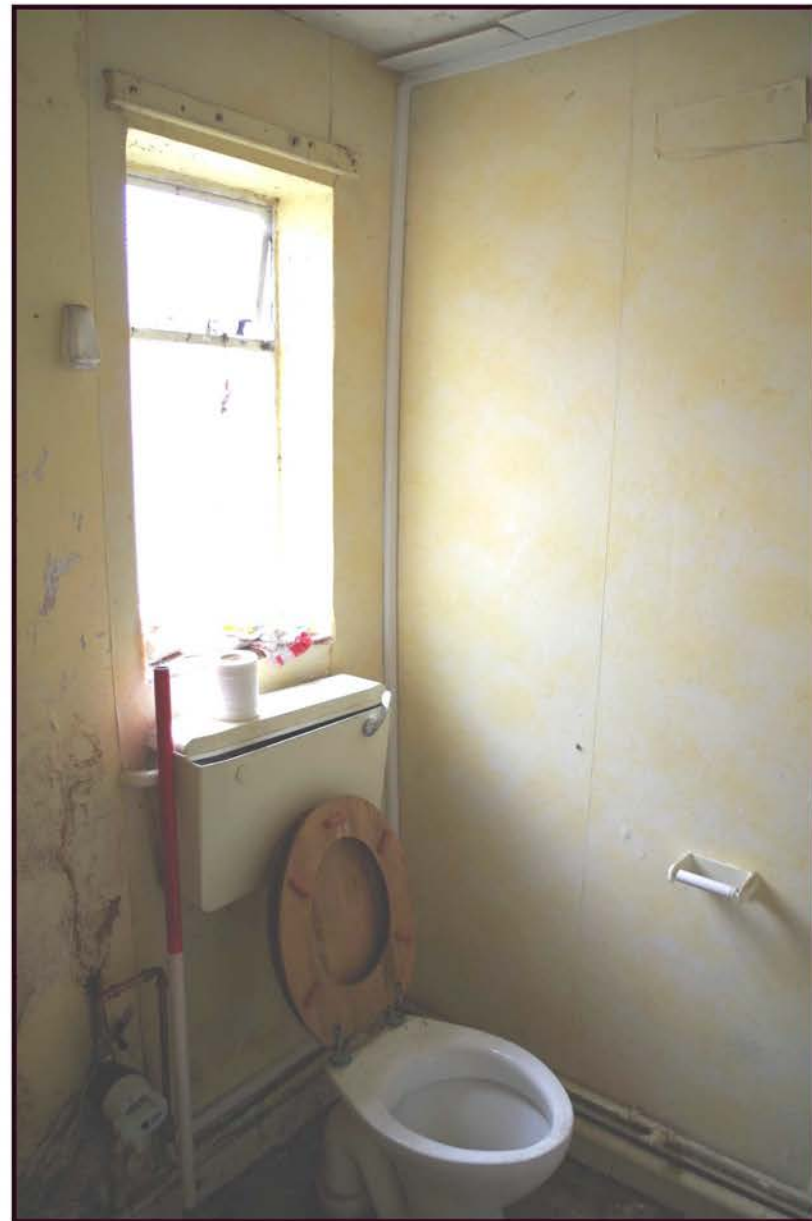


Fig 23: Ground floor; phase 6 structure





Fig 24: Ground floor; phase 6 structure



Fig 25: Ground; phase 3 structure



Fig 26: Ground floor; phase 2 stair



Fig 27: First floor; phase 2 structure with phase 4 fireplace





Fig 28: First floor; phase 2 roof line



Fig 29: First floor; phase 1 wall plate





Fig 30: First floor; phase 1 roof truss



Fig 31: First floor; phase 1 roof truss



Fig 32: First floor, phase 1 floor beam



Fig 33: First floor; phase 5 structure





Fig 34: First floor; phase 3 structure



Fig 35: First floor; phase 1 timber post





Fig 36: Second floor; phase 2 structure



Fig 37: Second floor; phase 3 structure



Fig 38: Second floor; phase 2 structure



Fig 39: Second floor; phase 3 structure





Fig 40: Cellar; barrel ramp associated with construction of phase 5 structure

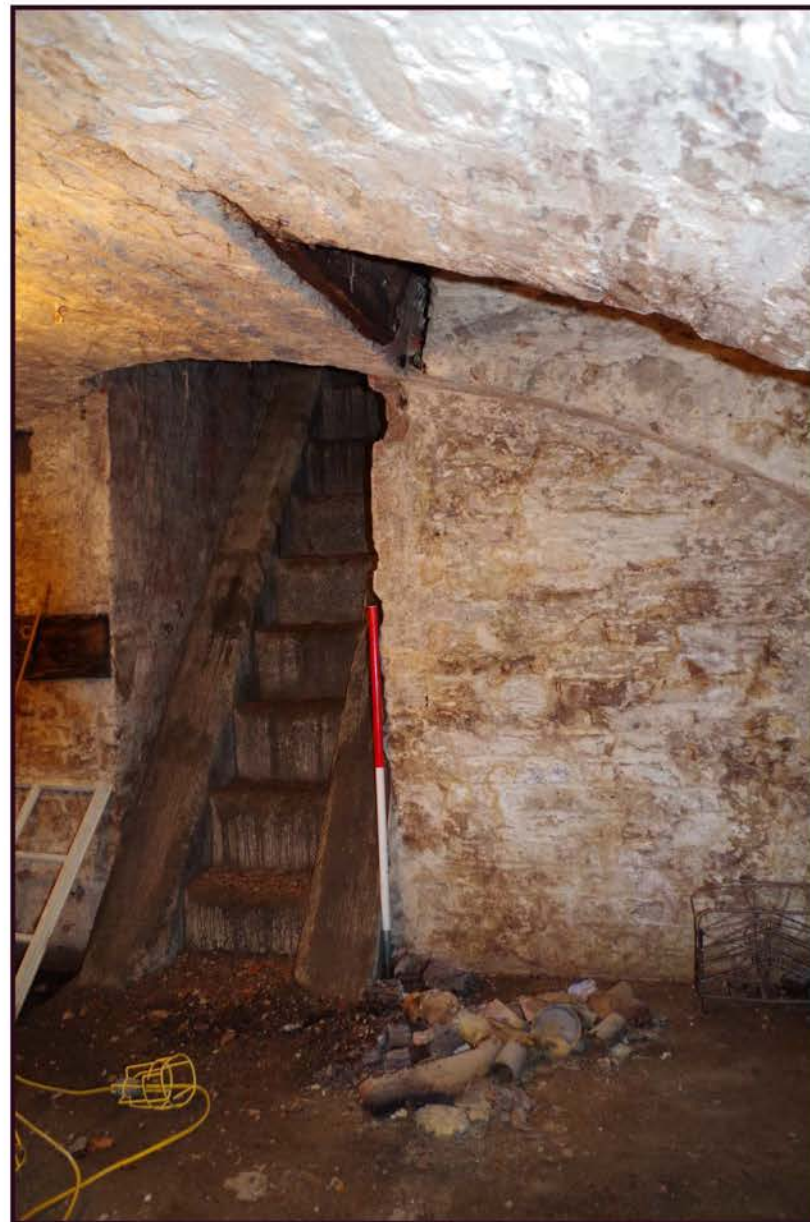


Fig 41: Cellar; blocked barrel ramp associated with phase 2 structure



Fig 42: Cellar; coal chute associated with phase 3 structure





Fig 43: General view of excavation of footings



Fig 44: Section 1



## Appendix 1: List of the contexts

Context number	Description	Interpretation
001	Light yellow buff mortar	Spread of building material
002	Dark grey-brown slightly clayey loam	Topsoil
003	Light grey brown sand with abundant small angular stones	Subsoil
004	Light grey brown sand	Natural subsoil
005	Dark grey-brown slightly clayey loam with occasional small fragments of brick/tile	Disturbed topsoil
006	Light grey-brown sand with occasional to common small angular stones	Disturbed subsoil
007	Light grey brown sand with common small angular stones	Disturbed lower subsoil