

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING: LAND TO THE REAR OF 111 HIGH STREET, YARM, STOCKTON-ON-TEES, CLEVELAND



On behalf of Mr P Farrage

CS Archaeology
December 2013

On behalf of: Mr P Farrage
111 High Street
Yarm
Stockton-on-Tees
Cleveland
TS15 9BB

The Site's National Grid Reference (NGR): NZ 418 129

Project Number: 120

Oasis Reference Code: csarchae1-166334

Pottery Assessment: Dr C G Cumberpatch

Faunal Bone Assessment: Mr J Buglass

Planning Reference: 12/2564/COU, Cond 5

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Timing: Fieldwork July 2013
Report December 2013

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Frontispiece: view of the rear of 111 High Street, Yarm

CONTENTS

1	SUMMARY.....	2
2	INTRODUCTION.....	3
3	AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	3
4	METHODOLOGY.....	3
5	RESULTS	4
6	CONCLUSION	5
7	FUTURE ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION	6
8	REFERENCES.....	6
9	ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	6

FIGURES

- 1 Location Map
- 2 Site Location
- 3 Site Plan
- 4 Sections Drawings
- 5 Worked Round Stone (Small Find 2)

APPENDICES

- 1 Written Scheme of Investigation
- 2 Archive Inventory
- 3 Pottery Assessment
- 4 Bone Assessment

PLATES

- 1, 55: view of the High Street
- 2 57: view of the rear elevation of 111 High Street
- 3, 27: general view (TR1) removal of overburden [100]
- 4 28: view of exposed brick wall [105]
- 5 16: post excavation view of the stone spread [102]
- 6 20: detailed view of the stone spread [102] with integral medieval pottery (handle)
- 7 11: detail of the in situ worked round stone (SF2)
- 8 51: general view of the site after the excavation of the initial foundations
- 9 39: view of trench 1 after complete removal
- 10, 35: detail of in situ pottery (SF3: [116])
- 11, 4: detail of the walling (with re-used masonry) beneath the southern boundary wall [103 & 104]
- 12, 33: post excavation view of the northern facing section showing the underlying plough soil with the modern disturbance above
- 13, 43: view of the top of the worked round stone, top (SF2)
- 14: 45: view of the underside (grinding surface) of the worked round stone(SF2)

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 This report assesses the archaeological potential of a site to the rear of 111 High Street, Yarm. This report is designed to satisfy a condition on planning consent applied by Stockton-on-Tees Borough Council (Ref. No. 12/2564/COU, condition 5). This condition seeks to gain more archaeological information on how Yarm developed as an urban settlement in the medieval period.
- 1.2 The monitoring involved the site reduction and strip foundation trenches for a single storey extension to the rear of 111 High Street, Yarm.
- 1.3 Archaeology was revealed in the form of a linear stone spread amid a substantial deposit of deep plough/garden soil which had accumulated throughout the medieval period. The pottery has been assessed and has been dated to the medieval and early post medieval periods. A worked round stone was also revealed in the stone spread and dates to at least the later medieval period (late C13th to C15th).
- 1.4 No further work is recommended.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This report has been commissioned by Mr. P Farrage to record any potential archaeological deposits according to the Written Scheme of Investigation (Appendix 1: Planning Ref. 12/2564/COU, Cond 5) which was been approved in advance of the site work, and took place between 21 and 23 August 2013.
- 2.2
- 2.3 Yarm is situated on the inside of a northern meander of the River Tees. The High Street effectively bisects the inside of the meander on a roughly north south alignment. 111 High Street is (was) a small one bed roomed, C18th century town house, which is positioned on the west side and northern end of the High Street (Figures 1 & 2: Plate 1, 55).
- 2.4 Yarm was a principal sea port during the early post medieval period. The port's hinterland would have consisted of warehouses and storage yards for the redistribution of imported and exported produce.
- 2.5 The Ordnance Survey maps of 1856 and 1894, depict the site as part of a thin, east west aligned, garden or toft to the rear of 111 High Street.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 The objectives of archaeological monitoring are to inform Stockton-on-Tees Borough Council of the significance of any potential heritage assets within the PDA.
- 3.2 The monitoring will, if archaeology is present, gather sufficient information to establish the form, function and date of any archaeological deposits within Yarm's medieval settlement.

4 METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 This has been carried out according to an approved Written Scheme of Investigation (Appendix 1).
- 4.2 Pottery and bone assessments of the recovered artefacts were undertaken for classification and dating.
- 4.3 No environmental sampling was undertaken due to the absence of archaeological features. Spoil heaps and exposed surfaces were surveyed for metalwork with negative results.

5 RESULTS

- 5.1 The proposed development area (PDA) consisted of the eastern end of a domestic garden.
- 5.2 The excavation consisted of an overall site reduction by approximate 0.5m. The site reduction revealed an unstratified architectural fragment (SF1). This fragment was decorated ashlar sandstone, and probably derived from a high status roof. Offset from the rear elevation of 111 High Street (Plate 3, 57) was a well defined double thickness brick wall [105] (Plate 4, 28), which was consistent with an offshoot from the main house wall with a probable opening at its southern end.
- 5.3 The overburden [100] was gradually removed and a range of 19th/c20th artefacts including transfer decorated pottery, brick and tile fragments were identified but these were not retained. This consisted of a largely disturbed overlying deposit which had been affected by the cutting of drains that extended along the rear elevation of the house (111 High St.). To the west of this disturbance, archaeological deposits were revealed. These were in the form of buried soils ([106 & 101] with frequent charcoal and medieval pottery, and were divided by a linear stone spread [102] (Plate 5, 16), situated along the southern side of the PDA. Intermixed with the rounded boulders of the stone spread was a series of medieval pottery sherds (Plate 6, 20), and towards the northern end of the stone spread (Figures 3 & 5) a worked round stone (SF2) was revealed (Plate 7, 11) which appeared to have been reused as part of the stone spread [102]. NB the stone spread appeared to extend to the west beyond the western limit of the PDA (Figure 3), but at a reduced and lower concentration.
- 5.4 Once formation level had been reached (approximately 0.5m below the surface (5.6m AOD)), foundation trenches were cut (Plate 8, 51) which were generally about 1.3m below the original ground surface (c.4.85m AOD). No significant change was detected in the archaeological contexts but the lower levels of the principal contexts [101, 102 & 106] were signified by separate context numbers for each separate foundation section [107, 108 & 109]. As the excavation progressed the separate foundation trenches were amalgamated and widened, but all the recovered artefacts were able to be context associated. Further larger boulders were encountered but no evidence of any structurally related deposits were revealed in any of the foundation trenches, at the depths reached (Plate 9, 39; Figure 4). At the northern end of the site, adjacent to the communal footpath, evidence for a probable ditch [116] was partially revealed and an in situ broken medieval pot was excavated and recorded (SF3: Plate 10, 35; Figure 5), but after the pot was removed the deposit [116] remained in situ beneath the subsequent foundation.
- 5.5 Along the southern side of the PDA was the extant boundary wall. This wall consists of 2 phases [103 & 104]. These phases were defined by a foundation cut [117], a coursed sandstone lower wall [103] and an upper brick [104]. The stone coursing featured re-used masonry (Plate 11, 4; Figure 4). Excavation failed to locate any dating evidence but the similarities in brick and lime mortar suggest a very similar date to 111 High Street i.e. the C18th/C19th centuries. The 2 wall phases may have run concurrently or the lower sandstone [104] wall may represent an earlier wall or building. Furthermore the absence of any apparent openings suggests that it probably served as a back wall to housing/warehousing, which is no longer extant.

Whether or not the wall [104] represents two distinct phases is unknown. Potentially it could represent a single phase with a particularly deep foundation.

- 5.6 The PDA's stratigraphy has been characterised by section 2 (Figures 3 & 4: Plate 12) which demonstrates the level of disturbance of the PDA close to the house. Underlying the disturbance is the buried soil [107] which extended across the PDA.

6 DISCUSSION

- 6.1 The archaeological monitoring has enabled a small 'island' of archaeology to be recorded in Yarm. Although its upper layers were probably truncated the archaeological monitoring bears testament the PDA land use since the early medieval period.

- 6.2 The worked round stone (SF2) was initially thought to be a quern stone for grinding corn. However subsequent assessment has put its function into doubt. It has a small diameter (0.27m) for a grinding stone. There is no handle hole and the central conical depression which was initially thought to be a grain hopper is in the wrong position. The 'hopper' together with the principal smoothed surface features worn sides as if a pivot had been rotated. No immediate parallels for this object have been found but it is not thought to have been a quern stone and it is probably an architectural construction, held together with a central retaining bar (pers. Comm. Mr. J. Cruse).

- 6.3 The pottery assessment (Appendix 3) has provided a wealth of information of domestic and imported examples. It has also been able to provide a firm medieval date range for the principal archaeological contexts. The assessment has also confirmed the truncation of the archaeological deposits, which probably occurred after the early post medieval period, presumably when Yarm's High Street was developed into its current configuration.

- 6.4 The faunal assessment (Appendix 4) suggests a typical domestic assemblage with a predominance of cattle bones. There is also a suggestion of small scale animal processing as evidenced by the cattle horns. The small quantities of bone recovered prevented making any conclusive statements.

7 CONCLUSION

- 7.1 The monitoring has established that, at the excavated depths, archaeology was present just beneath the current ground surface. The archaeology consisted of deep buried soils and a linear spread of stones which dated to the medieval period.

- 7.2 The PDA's archaeological resource evidences intensive agricultural/horticultural cultivation through out the medieval and early post medieval periods. The stone spread [102] was also significant. The function of the stone spread is unknown. It was clearly constructed and could have represented a stone footing of a building. However there was no evidence for any form of superstructure (masonry or adhering mortar). This negative evidence could suggest a timber sill beam was employed. Alternatively the stone spread may have been constructed as an alley/pathway. The re-use of the worked round stone (SF2) in this feature is interesting as its rounded upper surface was deliberately selected. The stone spread [102] dates to the late

13th/14th centuries and represents a potentially significant piece of evidence to Yarm's medieval urban development.

- 7.3 A small section of the natural substrate [113] was revealed during the excavation. The buried soils identified remain largely in situ and will remain of archaeological potential.

7 FUTURE ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION

- 7.1 No further work is recommended.

8 REFERENCES

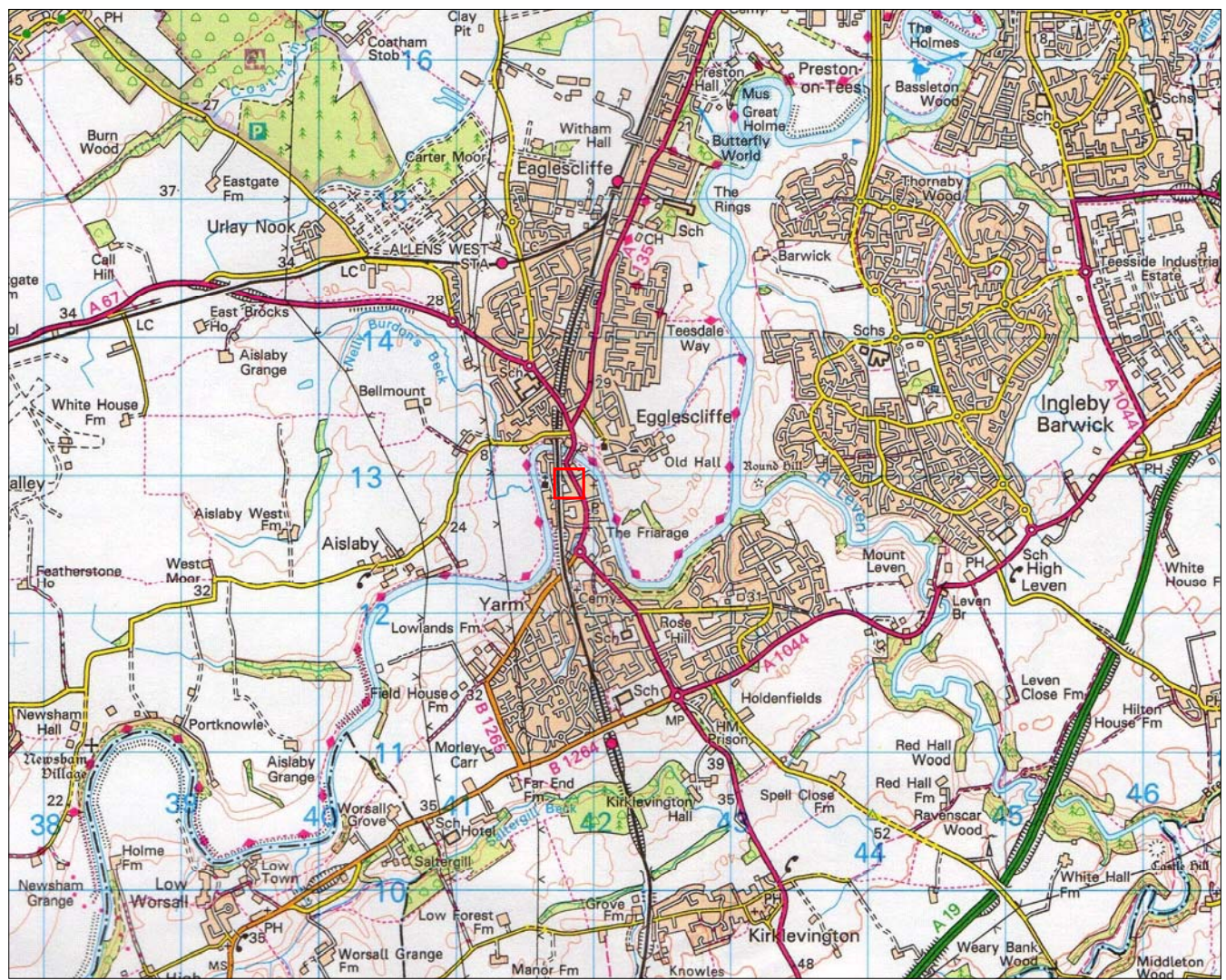
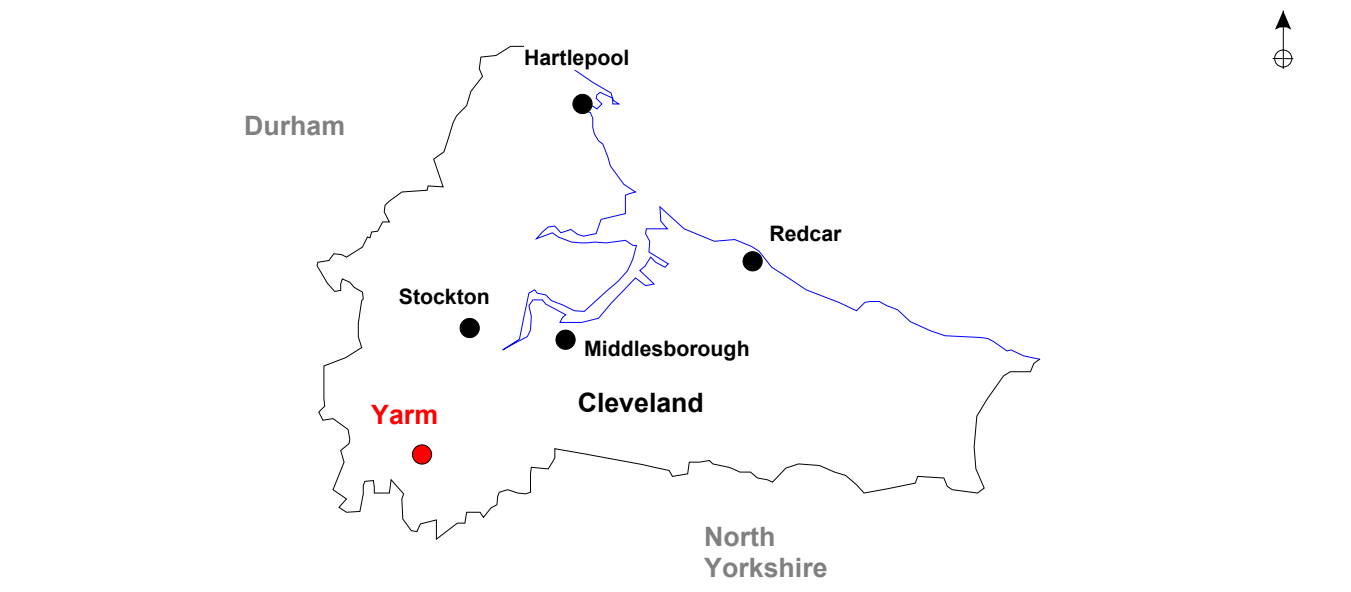
1856, 6 inch Ordnance Survey map (www.oldmaps.com)

1894, 25 inch Ordnance Survey map (www.oldmaps.com)

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Thank you to Mr P Farrage for commissioning this report, and to Mr P Rowe for his advice and approval of the WSI. Further thanks to Dr Cumberpatch, Mr J Buglass and Mr J Cruse for their assessments and comments on the recovered artefacts.

FIGURES





 see Figure 2

Archaeological Monitoring:
Land to the Rear of
111 High Street, Yarm,
Cleveland

Figure 1: Location Map
scale 1:50000

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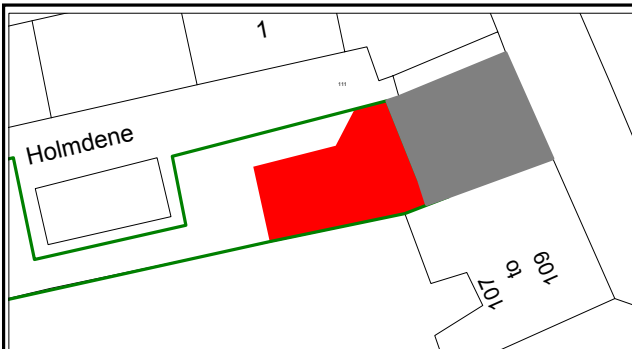
-  Garden Boundary
-  The Proposed Development Area (PDA)

Archaeological Monitoring:
Land to the Rear of
111 High Street, Yarm,
Cleveland

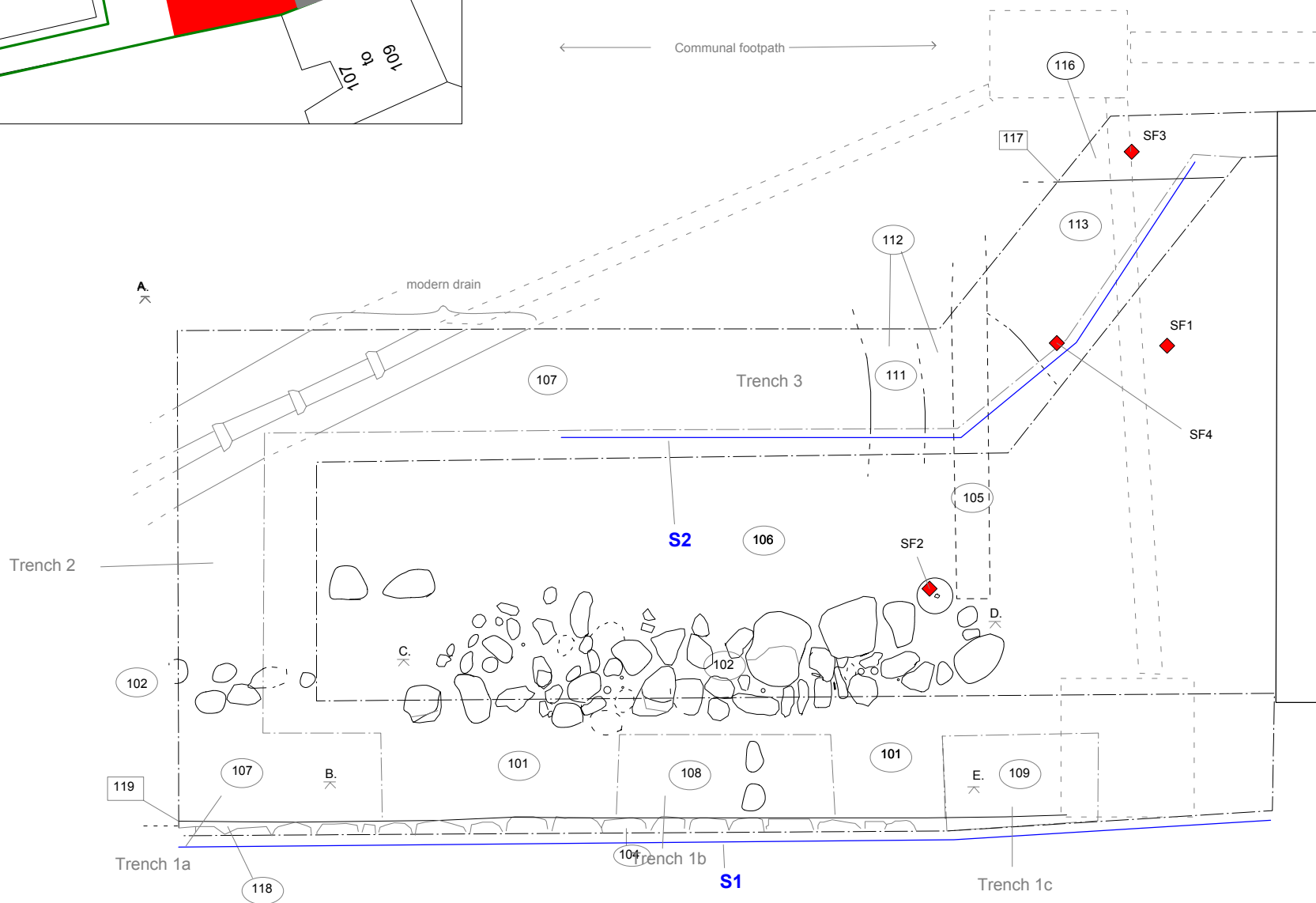
Figure 2: Site Plan

scale 1:1250

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Archaeological Monitoring: Land to the Rear of 111 High Street, Yarm, Cleveland



key

- context boundary change
- - - limit of excavation
- - - limit of excavation (initial)
- ◆ small finds (SF)
- - - modern disturbance (drains)
- context number
- cut number
- section line (see fig 4)

Levels in metres (AOD)

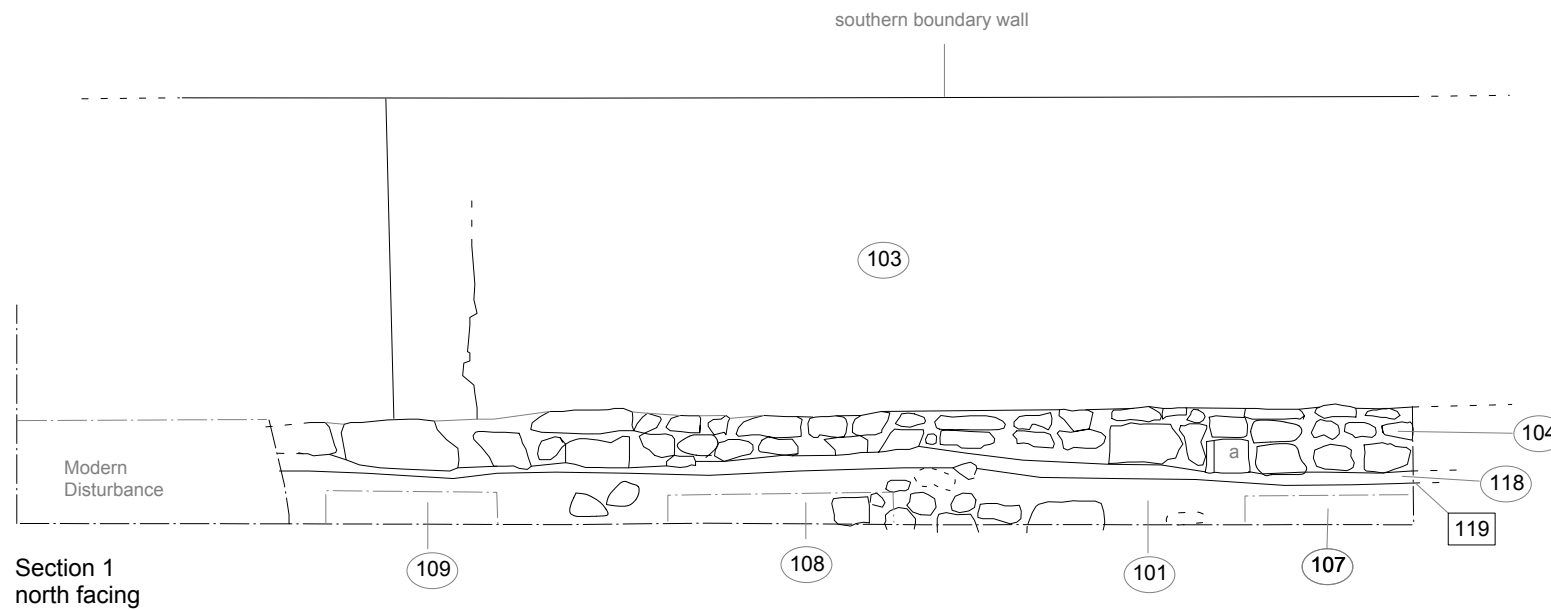
- A. 6.23
- B. 4.91
- C. 5.62
- D. 5.67
- E. 4.85

Figure 3: Site Plan

scale 1:50

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December 2013

Archaeological Monitoring:
Land to the Rear of
111 High Street, Yarm,
Cleveland



key

- context boundary change
- limit of excavation
- limit of excavation (initial)
- ◆ small find (SF)
- a reused masonry

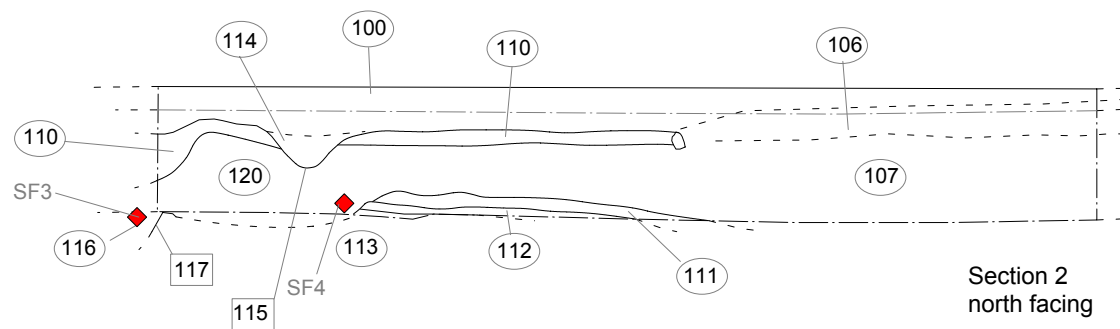
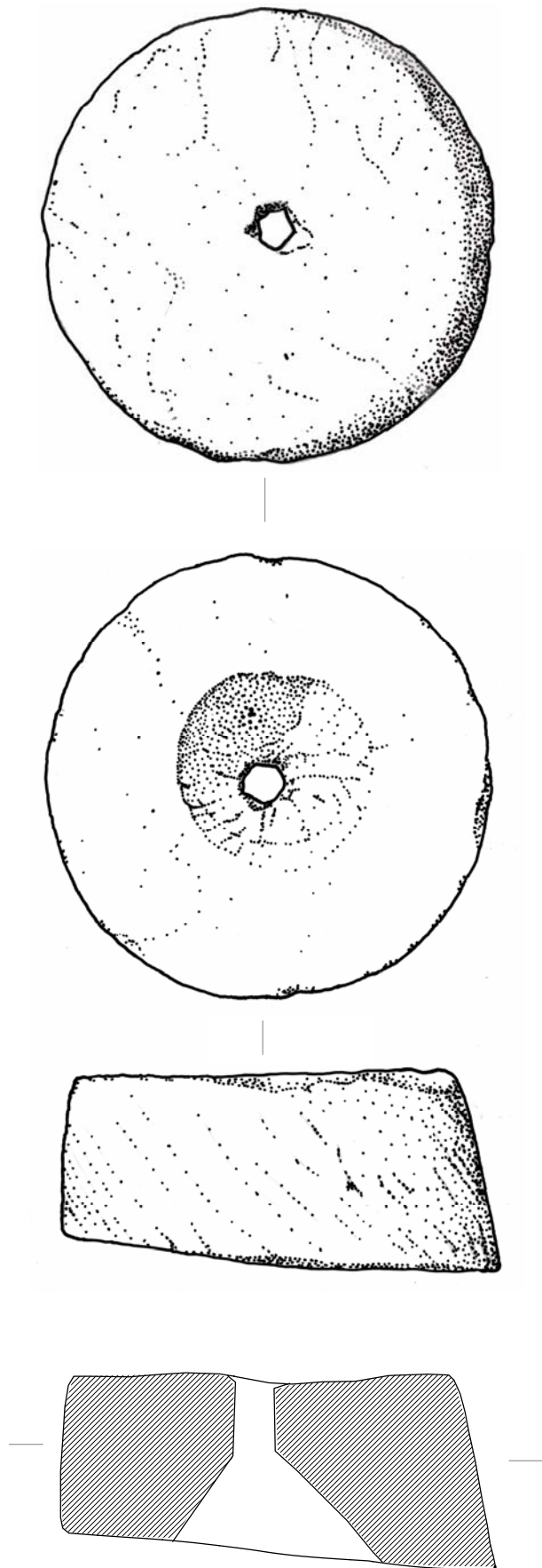


Figure 4: Section Drawings

scale 1:50

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December 2013



PLATES



Plate 1, 55: View of the High Street, from the northeast



Plate 2 57: view of the rear elevation of 111 High Street, from the west



Plate 3, 27: General view (TR1) removal of overburden [100], from the east



Plate 4 28: View of exposed brick wall [105], from the south



Plate 5 16: Post excavation view of the stone spread [102], from the north with the worked round stone SF2



Plate 6 20: Detailed view of the stone spread [102] with integral medieval pottery (handle), from the north east



Plate 7 11: Detail of the in situ worked round stone (SF2), from the north



Plate 8 57: General view of the site after the excavation of the initial foundations, from the northwest



Plate 9 39: View of trench 1 after complete removal, from the east



Plate 10, 35: Detail of in situ pottery (SF3: [116]), from the north
NB straight cut [117] of probable ditch to the top of the picture, from the north



Plate 11, 4: Detail of the walling (with re-used masonry) beneath the southern boundary wall [103 & 104], from the north



Plate 12, 33: Post excavation view of the northern facing section showing the underlying plough soil with the modern disturbance above, from the west



Plate 13, 43: view of the top of the worked round stone (SF2)



Plate 14: 45: View of the underside (grinding surface) of the worked round stone (SF2)

APPENDICES

**A WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AT
111 HIGH STREET, YARM,
STOCKTON-ON-TEES,
CLEVELAND**

CS Archaeology

June 2013

0 SUMMARY

- 0.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) is in response to a condition placed on Planning consent (App. No. 12/2564/COU, Cond 5) by Stockton Borough Council. This condition seeks to gain more archaeological information on how Yarm developed as an urban settlement in the medieval period.
- 0.2 This condition has been imposed because the Proposed Development Area (PDA) lies close to areas of known archaeological potential, principally from the Medieval period. The proposed excavation could impact upon areas of unknown archaeology.
- 0.3 This WSI proposes that an archaeological monitoring is undertaken. This will ascertain the nature and possible extent of the site's potential archaeological resource.
- 0.4 The results from the archaeological monitoring will allow for the recording and potential sampling of any archaeological deposits within the PDA and will inform present and future management decisions.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Details

- 1.1.1 *Site Name:* 111 High Street, Yarm, Stockton-on-Tees TS15 9BB
- 1.1.2 *Location:* Yarm, Stockton-on-Tees
- 1.1.3 *Status:* Unknown
- 1.1.4 *Grid reference:* NZ418129
- 1.1.5 *Area of site:* 2 Ha
- 1.1.6 *Purpose of the work:* to record the sites potential archaeological resource and this will establish the presence/absence, character, extent, state of preservation and date of any archaeological deposits within the site highlighted in **Figures 1& 2**.

1.2 Archaeological Background

- 1.2.1 In 1206 Yarm was described as the second largest seaport in the North of England. Ships up to 60 tonnes burden could reach it from the sea with the assistance of four tides and a favourable wind.
- 1.2.2 For centuries Yarm was the site of the lowest bridge over the Tees. This was in existence in the early 13th century and was rebuilt by Bishop Skirlaw of Durham in 1400 AD. The upstream half of the two southernmost arches of the present bridge date from that time.
- 1.2.3 The main trade of the port was the export of corn, cheese, butter, salt, wool, hides and lead to London and the Continent. Imports included wine. Shipbuilding and sail making production also took place.
- 1.2.4 The demise of Yarm as a significant port was signalled in 1771 when a bridge was built at Stockton (c.11 kms downstream) severely restricting the size of vessels which could pass upstream to Yarm.

1.3 Planning Background

- 1.3.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for archaeological monitoring is in response to a condition of planning consent by Tees Archaeology, on behalf of Stockton-on-Tees Borough Council (Application No. 12/2564/COU, Cond. 5).
- 1.3.2 This WSI represents a summary of the broad archaeological requirements for archaeological monitoring and will inform future archaeological management decisions about the site and potential archaeological assets contained therein. This is in accordance with Local Planning Policies and the NPPF para 128.
- 1.3.3 This WSI is designed to provide a baseline of information on which will form future planning decisions. This will allow for the proper recording and study of any deposits of archaeological/historical importance.

2 OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 The objectives of archaeological monitoring will be to inform Stockton-on-Tees Borough Council of the significance of any potential heritage assets within the PDA.
- 2.2 The monitoring will if archaeology is present, gather sufficient information to establish the form, function and date of any archaeological deposits within Yarm's medieval settlement.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Monitoring (Watching Brief)

- 3.1.1 This project will be undertaken in a manner consistent with the guidance in MAP2 (English Heritage 1991) and professional standards and guidance (IFA, 2010).
- 3.1.2 CS Archaeology will ensure that services are located prior to excavation by means of site plans.
- 3.1.3 Mechanical excavation, ideally using a toothless ditching bucket will be monitored under constant archaeological supervision down to the required construction depth.
- 3.1.4 The removed material will be scanned using a metal detector by the site archaeologist ensuring that all metal finds are located, identified, and conserved. All metal detection will be carried out following the Code of Practice in the Treasure Act of 1996.
- 3.1.5 Should any human remains be revealed these will be initially left *in situ*. The Coroner's Office will be informed only if the remains appear to have been buried for less than 100 years. If the remains prove to be archaeological and have to be removed, a licence will be obtained from the Ministry of Justice and relevant regulations.
- 3.1.6 All deposits will be fully recorded on standard context sheets, photographs and conventionally-scaled plans and sections. All features will be planned at 1:20, with individual features being planned at 1:10 where additional detail is required. All feature sections sampled will be drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 depending on the size of the feature. The elevation of the underlying natural where encountered will also be recorded. Even if no archaeology is recorded the stratigraphy will still be recorded. The limits of excavation will be shown in all plans and sections, including where these limits are coterminous with context boundaries.
- 3.1.7 Archaeological features to be affected will be investigated – discrete features will initially be half-sectioned; linear features will be excavated to 20% of their extent, not less than 1m in extent. Archaeological contexts at junctions or interruptions in linear features will be sufficiently excavated for the relationship between components to be established.
- 3.1.8 All finds that are 'treasure' will be reported to the coroner in accordance with the Treasure Act Code of Practice (1997).
- 3.1.9 Attention will be paid to artefact retrieval and conservation, ancient technology, dating of deposits and the assessment of potential for the scientific analysis of soil, sediments, biological remains, ceramics and stone.
- 3.1.10 All artefacts and ecofacts visible during the excavations will be collected and processed, unless variations to this are agreed by the archaeological monitor (Tees Archaeology). In some cases sampling may be most appropriate.
- 3.1.11 Finds will be appropriately packaged and stored under optimum conditions, as detailed in First Aid for finds (Watkins and Neal, 1998). In accordance with the procedures of MAP2 (English Heritage 1991), all iron objects, a selection of non-ferrous artefacts (including all coins) and a

sample of any industrial debris relating to metallurgy should be X-radiographed before assessment. Where there is evidence for industrial activity, large technological residues should be collated by hand, with separate samples collected for micro-slugs. In these instances, the guidance of Bayley *et al* (2001) will be followed.

3.2 Sampling Strategy

3.2.1 If the archaeological deposits are of sufficient interest Environmental sampling may be recommended in consultation with Tees Archaeology. Different sampling strategies will be employed according to established research targets and the perceived importance of the deposits under investigation. CS Archaeology conventionally recovers three main categories of sample:

- i) Routine Soil Samples; a representative 500g sample from every excavated soil context on site. This sample is used in the characterisation of the sediment, potentially through pollen analysis, particle size analysis, pH analysis, phosphate analysis and loss-on-ignition;
- ii) Standard Bulk Samples; a representative 60-70 litre sample from every excavated soil context on site, in accordance with English Heritage Guidelines (2011). This sample is used, through floatation sieving, to recover a sub-sample of charred macroplant material, faunal remains and artefacts;
- iii) Purposive or Special Samples; a sample from a sediment which is determined, in field, to either have the potential for dating (wood charcoal for radiocarbon dating or in situ hearths for magnetic susceptibility dating) or for the recovery of enhanced palaeo-environmental information (waterlogged sediments, peat columns, etc).

3.2.2 Samples will be taken for scientific dating, principally radiocarbon (C14) and archaeomagnetic dating, where dating of artefacts is insecure and where dating is a significant issue for the development of subsequent mitigation strategies.

3.2.3 Environmental samples will be collected from primary and secondary contexts, where applicable, from a range of representative features, including pit and ditch fills, postholes, floor deposits, ring gullies and other negative features. Positive features should also be sampled. Sampling will also be considered for those features where dating by other methods (e.g. pottery and artefacts) is uncertain. Animal bones will be hand collected, and from bulk samples collected from contexts containing a high density of bones.

3.2.4 Standard Bulk Samples of 60 litres or more will be recovered from every archaeologically significant deposit as part of a comprehensive environmental sampling strategy.

3.2.5 Within each significant archaeological horizon a minimum number of features required to meet the aims of the project will be hand excavated. Pits and postholes normally will be sampled by half-sectioning although some features may require complete excavation. Linear features will be sectioned as appropriate. No deposits will be entirely removed unless this is unavoidable. However, the full depth of archaeological deposits across the entire site will be assessed. Even in the case where no remains have been located the stratigraphy will be recorded.

3.2.6 Any excavation, whether by machine or by hand, will be undertaken with a view to avoiding damage to any archaeological features or deposits which appear to be demonstrably worthy of preservation in situ.

3.3 Photography

- 3.3.1 A general and detailed photographic record of the monitoring will be made using a 35mm camera. All photographs will be in black and white using an appropriate silver based film (Ilford Delta Plus), this will form the primary photographic record.
- 3.3.2 Digital photographs will supplement the primary photographic record and use a SLR with above 10Mp resolution. All photographs will contain an appropriate graduated photographic scale. Digital photographs will also be taken to illustrate the report and to supplement the archive, copies will be included in the digital archive which will be supplied both to Tees Archaeology.

3.4 Site Monitoring

- 3.4.1 Tees Archaeology will be notified at least one week in advance of the monitoring works, so that arrangements for monitoring the work can be made.
- 3.4.2 Monitoring will be arranged so that all excavated areas can be inspected in a clean and fully exposed condition.

3.5 Health and Safety

- 3.5.1 CS Archaeology will operate with due regard to health and safety according to the Health and Safety Act and its subsequent amendments. CS Archaeology's Health and Safety Policy is available upon request.

3.6 Post -Recording Work and Report Preparation

- 3.6.1 Once the field recording work has been completed, a full report of the results of the monitoring will be completed. The post-excavation assessment of material will be undertaken in accordance with the guidance of MAP2 (English Heritage, 1991). The report will include: background information, methods, detailed results, grid references, conclusion and discussion.
- 3.6.2 The monitoring will include a phased interpretation of the site, if possible.
- 3.6.3 The monitoring report will also contain a detailed context index to the archive.
- 3.6.4 If required the results of the palaeo-environmental assessment will outline the potential of the samples and will be included in the monitoring report.
- 3.6.5 The report will provide an interpretation of the results, placing them in local and regional context.
- 3.6.6 A copy of this WSI will be included as an appendix to the final report.

3.7 The Archive

- 3.7.1 All original site records, post-excavation material (paper based, photographic and digital), photography together with finds and sample residues will be transferred to Tees Archaeology.

3.8 Report Submission

- 3.8.1 Copies of the completed report will be submitted in both hard and digital formats to:
- The Client, Mr Farrage;
 - Mr P Rowe (Tees Archaeology).

3.9 Submission and Deposition of the Archive

- 3.9.1 The archive, including a copy of the report, will be compiled, indexed and then offered for deposition with Tees Archaeology.

3.10 Publicity

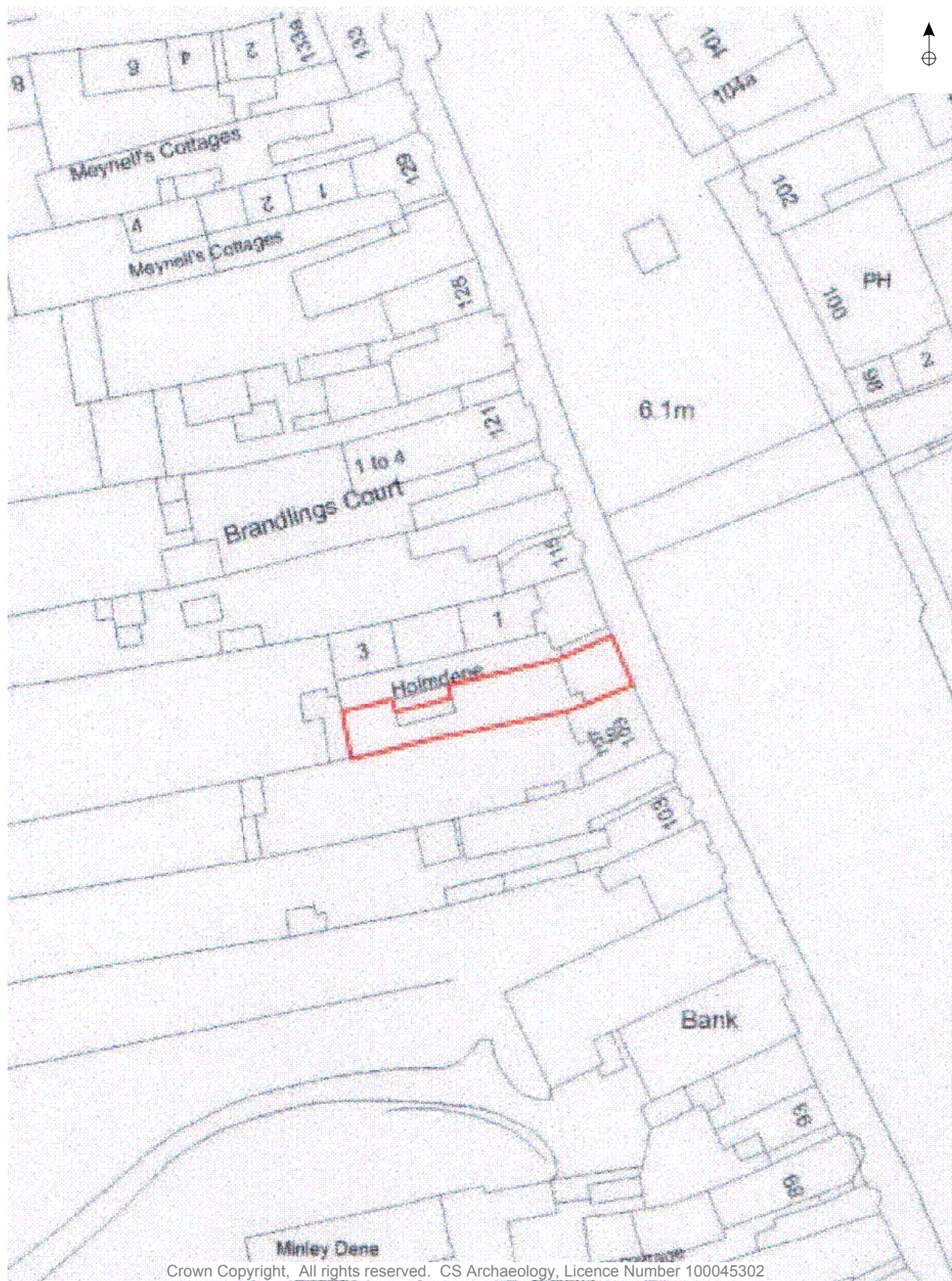
- 3.10.1 Provision will be made for publicising the results of the work locally, and an OASIS form will be completed for the project.

3.9 References

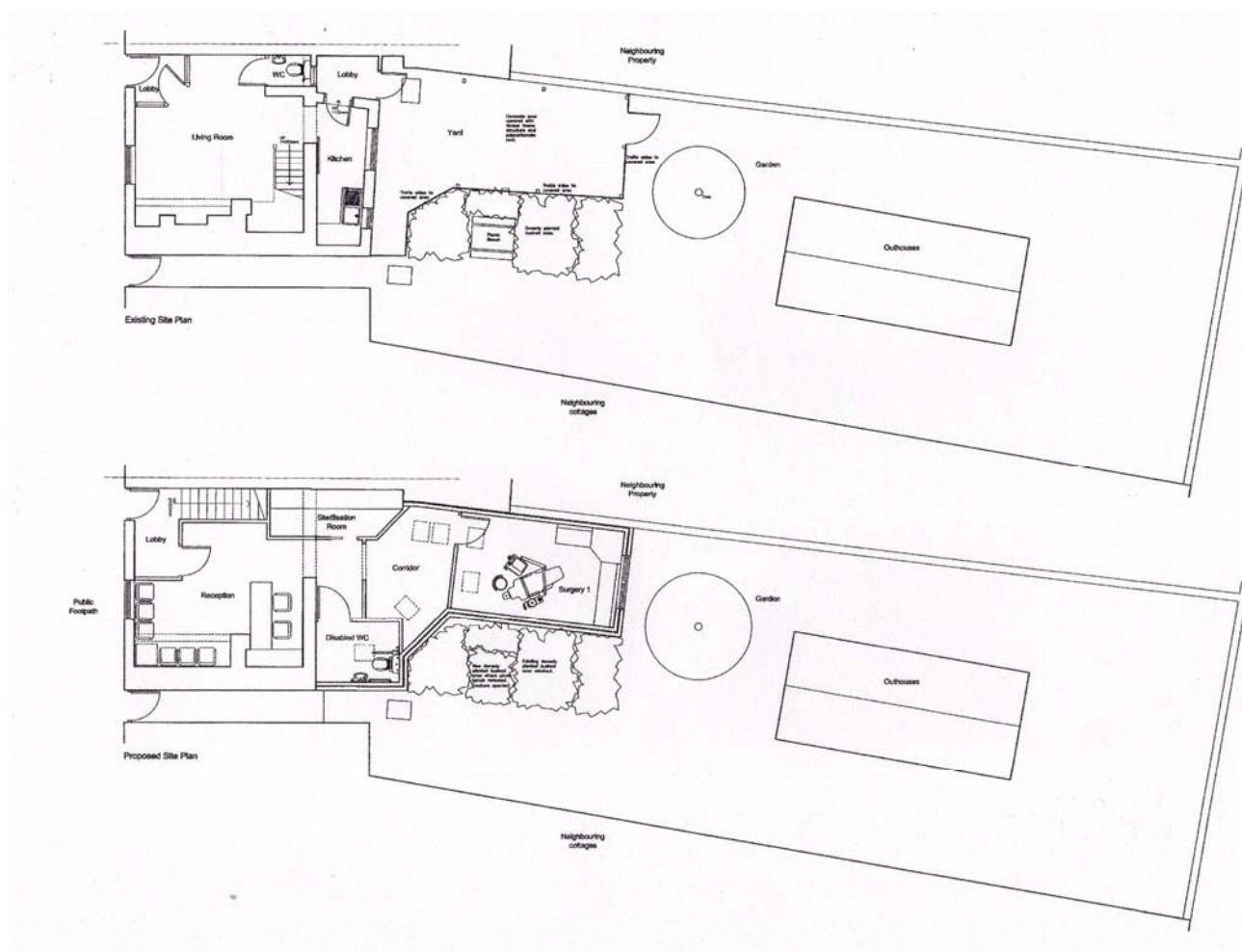
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 The Proposed Development Area (PDA)



APPENDIX 2: THE ARCHIVE

1. PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER @ 12 Mega-pixels/Ilford Professional 400

Position No.	Plate	Film/Frame	Description	From
1		1/1-2	Architectural Fragment (SF1)	-
2		1/3	Architectural Fragment (SF1)	-
3		1/4	Section of the brick wall	S
4	11	1/5	Detail of the walling (with re-used masonry) beneath the southern boundary wall [103 & 104]	N
5		1/6	Oblique detail of the walling beneath the southern boundary wall	NW
6		1/7	Detail of the walling beneath the southern boundary wall	N
7		1/8	Detail of the walling beneath the southern boundary wall	N
8		1/9	Excavation view linking TR2 with TR1	W
9		1/10	Detail of TR2 (S end)	N
10		1/11	Detail of TR2 (S end)	N
11	7	1/12	Detail of the in situ worked round stone (fig. 5)	N
12		1/13	Post excavation view of the stone spread [102]	W
13		1/14	Post excavation view of the stone spread [102]	W
14		1/15	Post excavation view of the stone spread [102]	W
15		1/16	Post excavation view of the stone spread [102]	W
16	5	1/17	Post excavation view of the stone spread [102]	N
17		1/18	General excavation view with protection to the stone spread	E
18		1/19	General excavation view	SE
19		1/20	Excavation view (TR2) with the residual traces of the stone spread	E
20	6	1/21	Detailed view of the stone spread with integral medieval pottery (ribbed handle)	NE
21		1/22	Detailed View of the stone spread	E
22		1/23	Oblique view of the stone spread	NW
23		1/24	Detailed View of the stone spread	E
24		1/25	View of the stone spread	W
25		1/26	View of the stone spread	E
26		1/27	View of the site with the brick wall	W
27	3	1/28	General view (TR1) removal of overburden [100]	E
28	4	1/29	View of exposed brick wall [105]	S
29		1/30	Initial strip revealing a brick wall [105]	NE
30		1/31	Pre-excavation view of the site	W
31		1/32	Pre-excavation view of the site	N
32		2/8	Post excavation view of the corner between trenches 2 & 3	NE
33	12	2/9	Post excavation view of the corner between trenches 2 & 3	NE
34		2/10	Post excavation view of the pottery impression (SF3: [116])	E
35	10	2/11	Detail of in situ pottery (SF3: [116]) NB straight cut [117] of probable ditch to the top of the picture.	E
36		2/12	Detail of in situ pottery (SF3: [116])	E
37		2/13	Detail of in situ pottery (SF3: [116])	N
38		2/14	Detail of in situ pottery (SF3: [116])	N
39	9	2/15	View of trench 1 after complete removal	E
40		2/16	Post Excavation view of detailing (quoins) in the lower wall [104]	N
41		2/17	Post Excavation view of TR1	E
42		2/18	Post Excavation view of TR1	W
43	14	2/19	View of the underside of the worked round stone (SF2:[102])	-
44		2/20	View of the underside of the worked round stone (SF2: [102])	-
45	13	2/21	View of the underside of the worked round stone, top (SF2)	-
46		2/22	General view of Trenches 1A-C	E
47		2/23	General view of the site	SE
48		2/24	General view of the site	E
49		2/25	Detail of the stratigraphy, west facing section (TR3)	S

50		2/26	Detail of the stratigraphy, west facing section (TR2)	E
51	8	2/27	General view of the site after the excavation of the initial foundation (later to be amalgamated and widened)	NW
52		2/28	General view (TR3)	W
53		2/29	General view TR3	SW
54		2/30	View of the High Street	N
55	1	2/31	View of the High Street	NE
56		2/32	View of the High Street	NE
57	2	2/33	View of the rear elevation of 111 High Street	W
58		2/34	View of the rear elevation of 111 High Street	W
2		2/35	View of unstratified architectural fragment (SF1)	-
1		2/36	View of unstratified architectural fragment (SF1)	-

2. CONTEXT REGISTER

Context No.	Description
100	<i>Deposit:</i> mixed, loamy gravel. Up to 1.5m deep and encompassing modern drainage and garden features. Above all. <i>Artefacts:</i> modern transfer decorated pottery, 3 clay pipe stems and an architectural roof fragment <i>Interpretation:</i> re-deposited back fill and levelling deposits
101	<i>Deposit:</i> Dark brown silty loam with frequent (3%) charcoal. Below [100], above [107-9], abuts [102] <i>Artefacts:</i> medieval pottery and faunal remains (Appendix 4) <i>Interpretation:</i> deposit to the south of stone spread [102]. Truncated medieval deposit representing either a historic plough soil or garden/toft soil.
102	<i>Deposit:</i> linear stone spread (3.5 x 0.7m), consisting of medium sized rounded river boulders (probably glacially derived). The depth of the deposit is approximately 0.25m but boulders continue to be revealed 0.1m below foundation/formation level. Below, [100] abuts [101 & 106]. <i>Artefacts:</i> Medieval pottery recovered together with worked animal bone. <i>Interpretation:</i> unknown, no evidence as a foundation, possible footpath
103	<i>Structure:</i> brick wall, featuring hand made red bricks that features spatula marks to the underside (0.24 x 0.056 x 0.12m). Above [104]. <i>Artefacts:</i> none <i>Interpretation:</i> extant wall, marking the properties southern boundary, originally probably associated with an extension to 109 High Street.
104	<i>Structure:</i> the lower southern boundary wall. Up to 0.53m high and extends beyond the PDA. Roughly faced walling up to 3 courses. Its associated foundation cut was visible since it was filled with high % of crushed red sandstone. Above cut [119]. <i>Artefacts:</i> none <i>Interpretation:</i> the first phase or possible foundation wall of the brick wall [103] above.
105	<i>Structure:</i> brick wall with a double skin featuring red bricks similar to [103] (0.24 x 0.056 x 0.12m) bounded in lime mortar. Aligned north-south and parallel to the east elevation of the house (111 High St). Examination of the wall shows that the east side still has lime wash adhering, and this is absent to the western side. Cuts (later than) [106]. <i>Artefacts:</i> none <i>Interpretation:</i> part of the original domestic building, probably defining a privy or integral outhouse. It is also possibly that the wall represents a double storey as evidenced by an opening to the houses west elevation
106	<i>Deposit:</i> dark brown silty clay with sandstone fragments (2%) and frequent charcoal (3%). <i>Artefacts:</i> pottery and animal bone including horn cores still attached to skull. Below [100], above [107], abuts [102] <i>Interpretation:</i> deposit to the north of stone spread [102].
107, 108, 109 & 120	<i>Deposit:</i> dark brown silty clay, similar to [101] but situated >0.5m below [101 & 102]. <i>Artefacts:</i> medieval pottery similar to finds from [101] and a range of animal bones inc. horn cores, mainly cow with sheep/goat. <i>Interpretation:</i> lower plough/toft soil. NB toft soils were more intensely cultivated and improved. <i>NB the context was initially differentiated based on location but ultimately is considered to be</i>

	very similar with no obvious differentiation.
110	<i>Deposit:</i> fine grained buff coloured sand. <i>Artefacts:</i> none <i>Interpretation:</i> probable construction associated deposit
111	<i>Deposit:</i> buff silt clay. Above [112] <i>Artefacts:</i> none <i>Interpretation:</i> unknown
112	<i>Deposit:</i> burnt clay, above natural clay [113]. Below [111 & 107] above [112]. <i>Artefacts:</i> none <i>Interpretation:</i> possible evidence of industrial activity
113	<i>Deposit:</i> brown clay. Below all. <i>Artefacts:</i> none <i>Interpretation:</i> probable natural substrate (NB not excavated so probable natural)
114	<i>Deposit:</i> mixed silty clay. Above [115]. <i>Artefacts:</i> modern metalwork (strap) <i>Interpretation:</i> relatively modern trench/gulley?
115	<i>Cut:</i> 'U' shaped cut probably cut [101] but this deposit had been removed as part of the site strip. Above [100]. <i>Artefacts:</i> none <i>Interpretation:</i> relatively modern trench/ditch?
116	<i>Deposit:</i> dark brown silty clay defined by a cut straight cut line [117] possibly from a ditch. Above [117] and very similar to [107]. <i>Artefacts:</i> medieval pottery (SF3) <i>Interpretation:</i> probable ditch, remains in situ beneath the modern foundation (unexcavated)
117	<i>Cut:</i> straight sided on an east-west alignment. Below [107 & 110]. <i>Artefacts:</i> none (contains [106]) <i>Interpretation:</i> probable ditch with archae-environmental potential
118	<i>Deposit:</i> brown silty clay with a high proportion of crushed red sandstone. Above [119] below 104 <i>Artefacts:</i> none <i>Interpretation:</i> back filled foundation trench for the extant wall [103 & 104]
119	<i>Cut:</i> the northern edge of a foundation cut for wall [103 & 104]. Below [104] above [118 & 104]. <i>Artefacts:</i> none <i>Interpretation:</i> foundation cut for wall

3. Pottery Register

Context	Sherd No.	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
101	3	Cistercian ware	1	96	1	Base	Cup/tyg	Black glaze int & ext	c.1450 – c.1600	Typical rough base
101	10	Cistercian ware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Dark glaze ext	c.1450 – c.1600	
101	4	Green Glazed Sandy ware	1	58	1	BS	Dish/bowl	Pale green glaze int only	M/LC15th – C16th	Pale orange to pale grey sandy fabric w/ abundant fine quartz sand
101	5	Green Glazed Sandy ware	1	20	1	Rim	Dish	Pale green pitted glaze int; round rim defined by internal groove	M/LC15th – C16th	Fine buff to pale grey fabric w/ abundant quartz sand & occasional red grit
101	41	Oxidised Sandy ware	1	14	1	BS	Hollow ware	Green glaze int & patches ext	C13th – C14th	Dull pale orange sandy fabric w/ abundant fine rounded quartz sand up to 0.2mm
101	1	Reduced Greenware	1	50	1	Base	Hollow ware	Patchy green glaze ext	LC13th – C15th	
101	2	Reduced Greenware	1	181	1	Base	Hollow ware	Dark green glaze ext	LC13th – C15th	
101	6	Reduced Greenware	1	39	1	Base	Hollow ware	Green glaze ext	LC13th – C15th	Whitish deposit int
101	7	Reduced Greenware	1	16	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin pale green glaze ext	LC13th – C15th	
101	8	Reduced Greenware	1	21	1	BS	Hollow ware	Green glaze ext; app & imp strip decoration ext	LC13th – C15th	
101	42	Reduced Greenware	1	11	1	BS	Hollow ware	Green glaze ext	LC13th – C15th	
101	9	Splash Glazed Sandy ware type	1	10	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC11th – LC12th	cf Cxt 107; 108, 110, Cxt 102;25 for a similar fabric
101	40	Tees Valley ware A	1	21	1	BS	Hollow ware	Small spots of clear glaze int; slight rilling ext	E/MC13th – EC14th	
101	13	Tees Valley ware B	1	58	1	Bifid rim	Jar	Buff/white slip ext on ridged bifid rim	MC13th – E/MC14th	
101	14	Tees Valley ware B	1	47	1	Bifid rim	Jar	Buff/white slip ext on ridged bifid rim	MC13th – E/MC14th	Some marbling w/ white and red clay in walls
101	39	Tees Valley ware B	1	91	1	Base	Jar	Pinched feet & patchy green glaze on underside	MC13th – E/MC14th	Stacking scar on underside of base
102	30	Oxidised Sandy ware	1	21	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	Medieval	Dull orange fabric w/ abundant quartz & red grit up to 1mm; limited sooting ext
102	31	Reduced	1	7	1	BS	Hollow	Flaky green glaze ext	LC13th –	

Archaeological Monitoring: Land to the Rear of 111 High Street, Yarm, Stockton-On-Tees, Cleveland

		Greenware					ware		C15th	
102	43	Reduced Greenware	1	19	1	BS	Hollow ware	Flaky green glaze ext	LC13th – C15th	
102	44	Reduced Greenware	1	15	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C15th	Black deposit ext
102	45	Reduced Greenware	1	33	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C15th	Whitish lime deposit int
102	46	Reduced Greenware	1	47	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C15th	Sandy fabric
102	47	Reduced Greenware	1	44	1	Base	Jug/jar	Green glaze ext	LC13th – C15th	
102	48	Reduced Greenware	1	50	1	Base	Hollow ware	Patchy green glaze ext	LC13th – C15th	Sooted ext
102	49	Reduced Greenware	1	47	1	Base	Jug/jar	Green glaze ext	LC13th – C15th	Sooted ext
102	51	Reduced Greenware	1	37	1	BS	Hollow ware	Patchy green glaze ext	LC13th – C15th	
102	52	Reduced Greenware	1	18	1	BS	Hollow ware	Green glaze ext	LC13th – C15th	
102	54	Reduced Greenware	2	11	2	BS	Hollow ware	Green glaze ext	LC13th – C15th	
102	55	Reduced Greenware	4	44	4	BS	Hollow ware	Greenish glaze ext	LC13th – C15th	Sandy fabric
102	56	Reduced Greenware	3	25	3	BS	Hollow ware	Green glaze ext	LC13th – C15th	
102	57	Reduced Greenware	1	41	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin green glaze ext	LC13th – C15th	
102	58	Reduced Greenware	1	56	1	BS	Hollow ware	Patchy green glaze ext	LC13th – C15th	
102	59	Reduced Greenware	1	20	1	BS	Hollow ware	Pale green glaze ext	LC13th – C15th	
102	61	Reduced Greenware	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	Blistered pale green glaze ext & ridge	LC13th – C15th	
102	62	Reduced Greenware	1	11	1	BS	Hollow ware	Spots of glaze ext	LC13th – C15th	Fresh breaks
102	63	Reduced Greenware	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – C15th	
102	64	Reduced Greenware	1	106	1	Strap handle	Jug	Ridges & grooves on top of handle	LC13th – C15th	Wide strap handle
102	70	Reduced Greenware	1	93	1	BS & handle	Jug	Green glaze ext	LC13th – C15th	Green glaze ext; triple thumbed lower handle stump; short combed lines ext
102	98	Reduced Greenware	1	210	1	Base	Jug/jar	Thin green glaze on underside	LC13th – C15th	Spalled underside
102	99	Reduced Greenware	1	120	1	BS	Hollow ware	Green glaze ext	LC13th – C15th	
102	60&53	Reduced Greenware	2	156	1	Base	Jug/jar	Patchy green gaze ext	LC13th – C15th	Spalled underside
102	25	Splash Glazed	1	36	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/ID; abraded ext, spalled int	LC11th – LC12th	cf Cxt 107; 108, 110, Cxt 101; 9 for a similar fabric

Archaeological Monitoring: Land to the Rear of 111 High Street, Yarm, Stockton-On-Tees, Cleveland

		Sandy ware type								
102	27	Tees Valley ware A type	1	32	1	Rim	Jug/jar	Light buff slip ext on a buff body	E/MC13th - EC14th	Buff rather than a red body under the white slip; funnel rim w/ pointed lip
102	26	Tees Valley ware B	1	12	1	BS	Hollow ware	Partial thin white slip ext & clear glaze ext	MC13th - E/MC14th	
102	28	Tees Valley ware B	1	11	1	Rim	Jug	Buff /white slip ext	MC13th - E/MC14th	Slightly intumed rim w/ pointed lip
102	29	Tees Valley ware B	1	60	1	Rod handle	Jug	Thin, patchy clear glaze ext	MC13th - E/MC14th	Handle springs from the rim, not the neck
102	32	Tees Valley ware B	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Clear glaze over white slip w/ app scales & green glaze stripes	MC13th - E/MC14th	
102	33	Tees Valley ware B	1	53	1	Base	Jug/jar	Spots of clear glaze ext; pinched feet ext	MC13th - E/MC14th	
102	34	Tees Valley ware B	1	9	1	BS	Hollow ware	Partial clear glaze ext	MC13th - E/MC14th	
102	50	Tees Valley ware B	1	127	1	Rod handle	Jug	Patchy clear glaze on top of handle	MC13th - E/MC14th	Thin rod handle
106	36	Reduced Greenware	1	29	1	BS	Hollow ware	Green glaze ext	LC13th - C15th	
106	89	Reduced Greenware	1	69	1	Handle	Pipkin	Patchy green glaze at base of handle	LC13th - C15th	Short, round-ended handle
106	90	Reduced Greenware	1	27	1	BS	Hollow ware	Mottled green glaze ext, parallel impressed lines w/ an app & imp frag	LC13th - C15th	
106	93	Reduced Greenware	1	34	1	BS	Hollow ware	Patchy green glaze ext	LC13th - C15th	
106	94	Reduced Greenware	1	9	1	BS	Hollow ware	Dark green glaze & app & imp strip ext	LC13th - C15th	
106	95	Reduced Greenware	1	17	1	BS	Hollow ware	Green glaze ext	LC13th - C15th	
106	96	Reduced Greenware	1	9	1	Rim	Jug	Green glaze ext	LC13th - C15th	
106	100	Reduced Greenware	1	9	1	BS	Hollow ware	Green glaze ext	LC13th - C15th	
106	35&92	Reduced Greenware	2	294	1	Base	Jug/jar	Patchy green glaze ext	LC13th - C15th	
106	37	Reduced Greenware type	1	56	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th - C15th	Oxidised ext margin, reduced int
106	37	Tees Valley ware A	1	49	1	Base	Jug/jar	Pinched 'feet' ext; spots of green glaze ext	E/MC13th - EC14th	Possible 'splashed' glaze ext
107	80	Brandsby type ware	1	12	1	BS	Hollow ware	Streaky green glaze ext	LC13th - EC14th	
107	123	Brandsby type ware?	1	40	1	BS	Hollow ware	Rilled body w/ red-brown to green glaze ext	LC13th - EC14th?	A fine, even pale grey fabric w/ abundant, well-sorted rounded quartz c.0.1mm & sparse larger black grit
107	82	Brandsby-	1	58	1	Strap	Jug	Patchy clear to pale	LC13th -	Hard, fine buff to pale grey sandy fabric w/

Archaeological Monitoring: Land to the Rear of 111 High Street, Yarm, Stockton-On-Tees, Cleveland

		type ware				handle		green glaze on top of rim; ?splashed	EC14th	abundant well-sorted quartz sand up to 0.2mm, occ larger; anomalous glaze
107	148	Buff- Whiteware	1	21	1	Rim	Jar/CP	U/Dec	LC11th - C12th	Square-sectioned rim
107	115	Early Sandy ware type	1	81	1	BS	Hollow ware	Sparse clear splash glaze ext	LC11th - C12th?	A hard, dense pale orange fabric w/ a grey core; hand-made vessel with splash glaze ext
107	118	Late Med Sandy ware	1	106	1	BS	Dish/bowl	Patchy misfired green glaze int only; knife trimmed ext	Late Medieval	Light sooting ext; pale orange/buff fabric w/ moderate, well-sorted sub-rounded quartz up to 1mm, mainly finer
107	117	North Yorkshire Whiteware	1	63	1	Base	Hollow ware	Patchy thin yellow-green glaze ext	MC13th - MC14th?	Probably local/regional but not Tees Valley ware A; ?Brandsby type
107	81	Oxidised Sandy ware	1	16	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C13th - C14th	Fine dull orange sandy fabric w/ moderate quartz w/ red & white rock frags up to 0.2mm; thick black deposit ext
107	112	Oxidised Sandy ware	1	75	1	Base	Hollow ware	Small spots of dark glaze int & ext	Medieval	Moderate, well-sorted fine quartz sand up to 0.2mm; thick black burnt deposit ext
107	149	Oxidised Sandy ware	1	10	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Mottled green glaze ext	Medieval	Thin-walled vessel w/ small clubbed rim; Pale buff to orange fabric w/ abundant sub-ang quartz up to 0.5mm occ up to 1mm
107	74	Reduced Greenware	1	117	1	BS	Hollow ware	Sparse green glaze ext	LC13th - C15th	
107	107	Reduced Greenware	1	12	1	BS	Hollow ware	Green glaze ext; parallel impressed lines ext	LC13th - C15th	
107	119	Reduced Greenware	1	32	1	BS	Hollow ware	Mottled green glaze ext	LC13th - C15th	
107	120	Reduced Greenware	1	13	1	Rim	Jug	Green glaze ext	LC13th - C15th	Small lid-seated rim
107	121	Reduced Greenware	1	47	1	Base	Drinking jug	Thin green glaze & glaze fuming ext	LC13th - C15th	Narrow diameter flat base
107	122	Reduced Greenware	2	26	2	BS	Hollow ware	Green glaze ext	LC13th - C15th	
107	144	Reduced Greenware	1	31	1	BS	Hollow ware	Green glaze ext	LC13th - C15th	
107	146	Reduced Greenware	1	54	1	Strap handle	Jug	Green glaze on top of rim	LC13th - C15th	
107	147	Reduced Greenware	1	26	1	BS	Hollow ware	Pale green glaze ext	LC13th - C15th	
107	150	Reduced Greenware	1	11	1	BS	Hollow ware	Green glaze ext & impressed lines ext	LC13th - C15th	
107	65	Redware	1	54	1	BS	Hollow ware	Clear glaze; partial int, patchy ext	MC14th - C15th?	Thick black deposit ext; Hard, red fabric w/ quartz up to 0.5mm & rare white rock frags; cf LCRW but harder than is typical
107	69	Redware	1	72	1	BS	Dish/bowl	Clear glaze int only	MC14th - C15th?	Thick black deposit ext; could be LCRW but with a slightly sandier texture
107	79	Redware	1	43	1	BS	Dish/bowl	Clear glaze int; small spots ext	MC14th - C15th?	Orange oxidised fabric w/ moderate, well-sorted quartz up to 0.6mm; ?cf. LCRW but harder than is typical
107	85	Redware	1	43	1	Base	Hollow	Mottled brown glaze int;	LC15th -	Hard red sandy fabric w/ sub-angular quartz sand

Archaeological Monitoring: Land to the Rear of 111 High Street, Yarm, Stockton-On-Tees, Cleveland

							ware	patchy brown glaze on underside of base	C16th?	up to 0.5mm
107	72	Redware type	1	29	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC14th - C15th?	Hard red sandy fabric w/ abundant sub-rounded quartz up to 0.2mm, occ 0.5mm, sparse red grit up to 1mm
107	108	Splash Glazed Sandy ware	1	48	1	BS	Hollow ware	Patchy green to clear pitted splashed glaze ext	LC11th - LC12th	A fine pale grey to greyish-buff fabric possibly local but finer than TV wares
107	110	Splash Glazed Sandy ware	1	19	1	BS	Hollow ware	Patchy green to clear pitted splashed glaze ext	LC11th - LC12th	A fine pale grey to greyish-buff fabric possibly local but finer than TV wares
107	75	Tees Valley ware A	1	71	1	Rim	Jar	Odd intumed rim w/ ext ridge	E/MC13th - EC14th	Unusual form; light sooting ext
107	78	Tees Valley ware A	1	41	1	BS	Hollow ware	Spots of overfired glaze int; slight rilling ext	E/MC13th - EC14th	Light sooting ext
107	84	Tees Valley ware A	1	20	1	Rim	Jar	Thin-walled vessel w/ bifid rim	E/MC13th - EC14th	Finely finished
107	97	Tees Valley ware A	1	26	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/MC13th - EC14th	Sooted & burnt ext
107	109	Tees Valley ware A	1	24	1	BS	Hollow ware	Very small spots of glaze ext	E/MC13th - EC14th	
107	126	Tees Valley ware A	1	20	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/MC13th - EC14th	Sooted ext
107	66	Tees Valley ware B	1	120	1	Rod handle	Jug	Thick, dark green glaze ext; ridges on top of handle	MC13th - E/MC14th	Chipped & flaked glaze ext, chipped int surface
107	67	Tees Valley ware B	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin white slip ext; clear glaze w/ green mottling ext	MC13th - E/MC14th	
107	83	Tees Valley ware B	1	44	1	Rim	Jar	White slip ext; patchy clear glaze int & ext	MC13th - E/MC14th	Unusual vertical rim w/ intumed lip
107	86	Tees Valley ware B	1	49	1	BS	Jug/jar	Pinched 'feet' ext; knife-trimmed ext	MC13th - E/MC14th	
107	87	Tees Valley ware B	1	55	1	BS	Hollow ware	Part of pinched foot ext	MC13th - E/MC14th	
107	103	Tees Valley ware B	1	139	1	Rod handle	Jug	Patchy clear glaze on top of handle	MC13th - E/MC14th	Single lower thumbing
107	105	Tees Valley ware B	1	56	1	Bifid rim	Jar	Bifid rim w/ thumb-imp upper ridge; buff slip ext	MC13th - E/MC14th	
107	106	Tees Valley ware B	1	60	1	Bifid rim	Jar	Patchy yellow-green glaze on white slip on rim; thumb-imp ridge below rim	MC13th - E/MC14th	Distinctive variant on the bifid rim theme
107	107	Tees Valley ware B	1	45	1	BS	Jug	Applied scales highlighted w/ green glaze against clear glazed body	MC13th - E/MC14th	cf sherd no. 142
107	108	Tees Valley ware B	1	39	1	Rod handle	Hollow ware	U/Dec	MC13th - E/MC14th	Small rod handle

Archaeological Monitoring: Land to the Rear of 111 High Street, Yarm, Stockton-On-Tees, Cleveland

107	111	Tees Valley ware B	1	43	1	BS	Hollow ware	Very small spots of glaze ext	MC13th - E/MC14th	Slightly sandier than some examples
107	114	Tees Valley ware B	1	117	1	Rod handle	Jug	Patchy green to clear glaze on top of handle	MC13th - E/MC14th	Handle springs from the rim, not the neck
107	124	Tees Valley ware B	1	76	1	Bifid rim	Jar	Thick, thumb-imp ridge below rim	MC13th - E/MC14th	Distinctive variant on the bifid rim theme
107	125	Tees Valley ware B	1	20	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	MC13th - E/MC14th	
107	127	Tees Valley ware B	1	22	1	BS	Jug	Clear glaze ext	MC13th - E/MC14th	Handle detached from body
107	142	Tees Valley ware B	4	44	4	BS	Jug	Applied scales highlighted w/ green glaze against clear glazed body	MC13th - E/MC14th	cf. sherd no. 107
107	143	Tees Valley ware B	1	24	1	BS/handle stump	Jug	Clear glaze ext	MC13th - E/MC14th	Handle detached from body
107	68&71	Tees Valley ware B	2	32	1	Rim & spout	Jug	Pulled spout w/ slight ridge below; thin white slip ext	MC13th - E/MC14th	
107	76&77	Tees Valley ware B	2	61	1	Base	Hollow ware	Clear glaze on underside	MC13th - E/MC14th	
107	104	Tees Valley ware B type	1	43	1	Base	Hollow ware	Patchy (splashed?) green glaze int only	MC13th - E/MC14th	
107	113	Tees Valley ware B type	1	64	1	Strap handle	Jug	U/Dec	MC13th - E/MC14th	Narrow strap handle
107	145	Tees Valley ware B type	1	10	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thick white slip int & ext w/ red slip blobs ext	Medieval?	Odd sherd; fabric resembles Tees Valley ware B but the slip patterns look much later
107	116	Tees Valley ware type	1	82	1	Pipkin handle	Pipkin	Patchy overfired glaze ext	EC13th - MC14th?	Hooked handle; very heavily overfired; type not identifiable
108	133	Brandsby type ware	1	13	1	Base	Hollow ware	Thin pale green glaze ext; surface covered by small angular frags of fired clay	LC13th - EC14th	A fine sandy fabric w/ abundant sub-angle quartz sand temper
108	17	Local Buff Sandy ware	1	15	1	Shoulder	Jug/jar	Patchy pale yellow-green glaze on body	C12th - EC13th?	A fine dull orange to pale grey fabric w/ abundant fine quartz & sparse quartz & red grit up to 1mm
108	142	Oxidised Sandy ware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Dark green glaze int & ext; impressed grooves ext	Medieval	Dull orange sandy fabric w/ very fine quartz sand
108	15	Reduced Greenware	1	36	1	BS	Hollow ware	Green glaze ext	LC13th - C15th	
108	22	Reduced Greenware	1	21	1	BS	Hollow ware	Pale green glaze ext	LC13th - C15th	
108	23	Reduced Greenware	1	104	1	Rim & strap handle	Jug	Patchy pitted green glaze ext	LC13th - C15th	Glaze resembles splashed glaze but the fabric is a RG one
108	134	Reduced Greenware	1	108	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin streaky glaze ext	LC13th - C15th	
108	140	Reduced	2	29	2	BS	Hollow	Green glaze ext	LC13th -	

Archaeological Monitoring: Land to the Rear of 111 High Street, Yarm, Stockton-On-Tees, Cleveland

		Greenware					ware		C15th	
108	138	Reduced Sandy ware	1	30	1	BS	Hollow ware	Patchy green glaze ext	C13th - C14th?	Hard, dense reduced sandy fabric w/ common sub-angular quartz up to 0.4mm
108	21	Splash Glazed Sandy ware	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	Yellow-green splashed glaze ext	LC11th - E/MC13th	A fine fabric w/ moderate, well-sorted sub-rounded quartz up to 0.2mm
108	141	Splash Glazed Sandy ware	1	28	1	BS	Hollow ware	Sparse clear/yellow splashed glaze ext	C12th - E/MC13th	Off-white to pale grey sandy fabric w/ abundant round quartz up to 0.5mm; black deposit ext; odd deposit int
108	13	Tees Valley ware A	1	112	1	Rim	Jar	Bifid rim w/ finger impressions	E/MC13th - EC14th	Sooted ext
108	101	Tees Valley ware A	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/MC13th - EC14th	Light sooting ext
108	132	Tees Valley ware A	1	55	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	E/MC13th - EC14th	Very typical bifid rim
108	128	Tees Valley ware A type	1	23	1	Rim	Jar	Bifid rim w/ finger impressions on upper ext ridge	E/MC13th - EC14th	Buff-white fabric rather than the buff that is typical of Tees Valley ware A
108	135	Tees Valley ware A type	1	30	1	BS	Hollow ware	Odd blob of clear glaze ext	E/MC13th - EC14th	Light buff-white fabric
108	11	Tees Valley ware B	1	105	1	Base	Jug/jar	Pinched feet ext	MC13th - E/MC14th	
108	16	Tees Valley ware B	1	13	1	BS	Hollow ware	Partial clear glaze ext	MC13th - E/MC14th	
108	18	Tees Valley ware B	1	41	1	BS	Hollow ware	Light buff slip ext; filled body	MC13th - E/MC14th	
108	19	Tees Valley ware B	1	23	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin white slip ext	MC13th - E/MC14th	
108	20	Tees Valley ware B	1	15	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	MC13th - E/MC14th	
108	129	Tees Valley ware B	1	35	1	Base	Hollow ware	Pinched feet ext; small spots of glaze	MC13th - E/MC14th	
108	130	Tees Valley ware B	1	19	1	Rim	Jar	Thin white slip on tall clubbed rim	MC13th - E/MC14th	
108	131	Tees Valley ware B	1	130	1	Rim	Large jar	Bifid rim w/ thumb impressed upper ridge & thin white slip ext	MC13th - E/MC14th	
108	136	Tees Valley ware B	1	36	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	MC13th - E/MC14th	
108	137	Tees Valley ware B	2	19	2	BS	Hollow ware	Small spots of clear glaze int only	MC13th - E/MC14th	Heavily sooted ext
108	139	Tees Valley ware B	1	37	3	Bifid rim	Jar	Thumb impressed upper ridge ext	MC13th - E/MC14th	Light sooting ext
110	154	Late Med Sandy ware	1	66	1	BS	Dish/bowl	Patchy misfired green glaze int only	Late Medieval	Light sooting ext; pale orange/buff fabric w/ moderate, well-sorted sub-rounded quartz up to 1mm, mainly finer
120	156	Late Med Sandy ware	1	42	1	Strap handle	Jug	Patchy brown glaze on top of handle	LC14th - C15th	Hard red sandy fabric w/ abundant sub-rounded quartz up to 0.5mm; wide thin strap handle

Archaeological Monitoring: Land to the Rear of 111 High Street, Yarm, Stockton-On-Tees, Cleveland

120	158	Oxidised Sandy ware	1	25	1	BS	Hollow ware	Flaky green-brown glaze ext	Late Medieval	Dull orange sandy fabric w/ abundant quartz & red grit up to 0.6mm
120	151	Reduced Greenware	1	104	1	Base	Hollow ware	Green glaze ext	LC13th - C15th	Very irregular on underside of base
120	155	Splash Glazed Sandy ware	1	22	1	Base	Hollow ware	Spots & partial pale yellow-green glaze	C12th - E/MC13th	Abundant fine quartz w/ red & white rock frags up to 0.5mm, occ up to 1mm
120	153	Tees Valley ware A type	1	90	1	Rim	Jar	Bifid rim; spots of clear glaze ext	E/MC13th - EC14th	Light sooting ext
120	152	Tees Valley ware B	1	69	1	Base	Hollow ware	Small spots of glaze ext	MC13th - E/MC14th	slightly sagging base; heavily burnt and sooted
120	157	Tees Valley ware B	1	29	1	BS	Hollow ware	Clear glaze & applied scales ext	MC13th - E/MC14th	
120	159	Tees Valley ware B	1	14	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	MC13th - E/MC14th	
101&108	24	Tees Valley ware B	2	158	1	Rod handle	Jug	Patchy clear glaze on top of handle & int	MC13th - E/MC14th	Handle springs from the rim, not the neck
116	SF3	Reduced Greenware	23	1214	1	Base & BS	Jug	Patchy green glaze ext	LC13th - C15th	Handle stumps
120	SF4	Tees Valley ware B	1	277	1	Base	Jug/jar	Patchy clear glaze on underside; pinched feet	MC13th - E/MC14th	Thick black deposit int & ext
			195	8739	170					

APPENDIX 3: Pottery Assessment

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Introduction

The pottery assemblage from 111 High Street, Yarm (CSA120) was examined by the author on the 7th, 8th and 9th November 2013. It consisted of 195 sherds of pottery weighing 8739 grams representing a maximum of 170 vessels. The data are summarised in Table 1.

The pottery

The range of pottery from the site was relatively limited and consisted of local and regional wares and a small group of Redwares in an unfamiliar fabric which might be of northern European origin. The material has been classified using the established local type series as set out by Wrathmell (1987, 1990) and revised by Didsbury (2010). The date ranges attributed to the various types follow Didsbury's comprehensive discussion together with information from other sources as cited below.

The earliest sherds identified in the assemblage include the splash glazed wares, the rim of a jar in the Buff-Whiteware fabric (context 107, sherd number (SN) 148) and a possible sherd of Early Sandy ware type (context 107, SN 115). The Buff-Whiteware category has been widely recognised in the area and forms part of a much wider regional tradition of pale buff and white wares with elaborate square or rectangular rims which indicate high degree of technical competence amongst the potters responsible for their manufacture (Hudson, pers. comm.). The incidence of splash glazing has, as Didsbury has noted (2010: 224) not been recorded on a systematic basis in the area and more information is required on this technique before its date range (which varies considerably in other regions) can be properly assessed. For the purposes of this report the technique has been taken as current from the mid/late 11th century to the early/mid 13th century with the *caveat* that future work might lead to this range being refined and made more precise. The fabrics of the splash glazed vessels show some degree of variation (as set out in the data table) but fall within the local tradition of fine sandy textured, light-firing fabrics containing fine quartz and smaller quantities of non-crystalline rock fragments.

Tees Valley wares formed a significant proportion of the assemblage and, as noted above, the classification follows Didsbury's discussion of these wares (2010: 224-233) in which he establishes the case for a bipartite division (Tees Valley ware A and Tees Valley ware B) with Wrathmell's third type (Tees Valley ware C), distinguished by the use of a buff/white slip on a red body, seen as a technological distinction with little chronological significance. This technique, which may owe something to European practice (Didsbury 2010:224-5), would seem also to represent a desire on the part of the potters to produce buff/white bodied vessels rather than red bodied vessels and as such requires further investigation into the social and symbolic role of colour in determining technological practice, as discussed elsewhere for areas further south (Cumberpatch 1997). The incidence of buff/white slip is noted in Table 1.

Tees Valley ware B was the commonest type with type A forming a smaller proportion of the total. The range of vessel forms included examples of the typical bifid rims, some of them decorated with finger or thumb impressions, as noted in the data tables. Pinched feet at the angle of the base and body were also common. The vessel types positively identified included jugs (rod handles were predominant but strap handles were also represented), jars and at least one pipkin (context 107, SN 116) although the latter was so heavily overfired that it was impossible to determine the exact type.

Other identifiable types dating to the earlier medieval period were limited to a small number of sherds of Brandsby ware and Brandsby-type ware (contexts 107 and 108; see Watkins (1987) and Mainman and Jenner (2013) for a description and discussion of the type) and a number of unidentifiable sherds which have been assigned generic names (North Yorkshire Whiteware,

Oxidised Sandy ware, Local Buff Sandy ware and Reduced Sandy ware) and are briefly described in Table 1.

Later medieval pottery was represented almost exclusively by Reduced Greenwares, a type that appears in the late 13th and early 14th centuries and rapidly comes to dominate local and regional assemblages, continuing into the 15th century before declining in the face of the extensive changes which mark the emergence of the post-medieval pottery tradition (Cumberpatch 2003). The fabrics show the normal range of minor variation in the texture and composition of the fabric but as yet it is unclear as to whether these variations represent chronological changes or the products of different potteries (cf. Cumberpatch 2001). The range of vessel types resembled that seen in the earlier Tees Valley ware group with jugs, jars and a pipkin all represented. With the exception of a small number of sherds with applied and impressed strip decoration, decoration was limited to the presence of green glaze externally.

Unidentified late medieval wares were limited to three sherds of Late Medieval Sandy ware from contexts 107 and 110 (SN 118, 154 and 157), two of which had very similar fabrics.

Late medieval and early post-medieval wares were represented by two sherds of Cistercian ware (context 101, SN 3 and 10), two sherds of Green Glazed Sandy ware (context 101 SN 4 and 5) and by a small group of Redware type sherds from context 107.

The Cistercian ware sherds included the base of a cup or tyg (SN 3) and a small body sherd which was not identifiable to any specific form. The Green Glazed Sandy ware sherds, both in typical fine, even light coloured fabrics both came from dishes or bowls and were glazed internally, a typical early post-medieval trait.

The Redware and Redware type sherds (context 107 SN 65, 69, 79, 85 and 72) were unusual examples of the type and it is possible that some at least were of northern European origin although the fabrics were somewhat harder and sandier in texture than is normal for Low Countries Redware (LCRW). Nor were they typical of English Redwares which are usually of a somewhat later date (17th to early 18th century) than these sherds appeared to be. In view of this, and the fact that later post-medieval and early modern wares were generally absent from the assemblage, some caution must be exercised regarding the dating of these sherds.

Discussion

Context 101 produced a small, mixed group of sherds which spanned the apparent date range of the site with Splash Glazed ware, Tees Valley wares, Reduced Greenware, Green Glazed Sandy ware and Cistercian ware all represented in the context. Context 102 also showed some evidence of mixing with a substantial group of Reduced Greenware sherds associated with Tees Valley wares and a single sherd of Splash Glazed ware. How far the manufacture and use of Tees Valley ware and Reduced Greenware overlapped is unclear at present and it is impossible to determine, from the information available at the time of writing whether the co-occurrence of the two types represents residuality, intrusion or contemporaneity of use although on general principles the first of these would seem to be the most likely.

The assemblage from context 106 was, in contrast to those from contexts 101 and 102, much more homogeneous in character with all but one sherd (Tees Valley ware A) being of Reduced Greenware type.

Like the assemblages from contexts 101 and 102, context 107 produced a mixed group of material spanning the entire period represented by the pottery assemblage. In addition to the Tees Valley wares and Reduced Greenwares it included a wide range of other types including the earliest sherds from the site (Buff-Whiteware and Early Sandy ware type) and the latest (Redware and Redware type). The significance of these observations cannot be evaluated without a closer understanding of the nature of the site and the specific contexts involved.

Contexts 108 and 110 also produced mixed assemblages although the quantity of pottery and the range of types were smaller than in the case of context 107. A cross-context join (the rod handle of a Tees valley B ware jug) linked contexts 101 and 108, the only such link identified in the assemblage.

One sherd and one group of sherds were identified by Small Find (SF) numbers; and SF 4. SF 3 from context 116, consisted of twenty-three sherds from a Reduced Greenware jug or jar while SF 4 consisted of a large base sherd from a Tees Valley B ware jug or jar.

Overall the pottery assemblage indicates activity on the site which spans the medieval and early post-medieval periods but from which later post-medieval, early modern and recent wares were absent, presumably reflecting either significant truncation of the site or a major change of use which did not involve the discard of domestic refuse.

Archiving and curation

Many issues still surround the production, distribution and consumption of Tees Valley ware and Reduced Greenware in the north-east of England. As yet no production sites for the Tees Valley wares are known and few have been identified for the Reduced Greenwares. Yarm has seen a number of archaeological excavations which have yet to be drawn together into a comprehensive account of the town's archaeology. In view of both of these factors, there should be no question of destroying, dispersing or otherwise breaking up this assemblage and it should be deposited in the appropriate local or regional museum or archive storage facility where it will be available for further research in the future.

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APPENDIX 4 Bone Assessment

By Mr J Buglass

Introduction

An archaeological watching brief was carried out by CS Archaeology at 111 High Street Yarm, Yarm on in July 2013. The watching brief was carried out on the various ground disturbance works for a single storey extension for dental consulting rooms. The watching brief encountered and recorded a number of archaeological finds and features and these are detailed elsewhere in this report. In addition to the artefactual material a small amount of animal bone was also recovered. The majority of the assemblage was recovered during machine monitoring though a small amount was recovered from stratified, datable contexts during controlled excavations. All of the material was recovered as a result of hand-collection, no soil processing was undertaken. The assemblage was examined and identified using standard reference guides (e.g. Serjeantson & Cohen, 1996 and Schmid, 1972) and an assessment of the bone and discussion of the results is given below. The overall size of the assemblage was relatively small, with a total weight of 1266g. The assemblage was entirely composed of what can be regarded as domestic species.

Methodologies

Collection

During the watching brief all animal bone encountered during ground disturbance works and any subsequent excavation, was collected, a process variously known as 'hand-collection' or 'hand-picking'. This method is used extensively in rescue archaeology and is widely considered to be a suitable method for the recovery of large animal bones as well as marine shell (Westman, 1994). There were no bones recovered from smaller mammal species, amphibia or birds. It is normally considered that wet (and sometimes dry) sieving of soil samples is the preferred method for the recovery of small animal bones. Soil sampling followed by wet sieving allows for a better and more systematic recovery of small animal bones due to their generally small size and fragility. The assemblage was not washed but was allowed to air dry and was then bagged by context number.

Identification

The faunal remains were examined and identified using standard reference guides (e.g. Bass, 1995, Serjeantson & Cohen, 1996 and Schmid, 1972). The bones were identified to species and body part wherever possible. In some cases full identification was not possible due to the fragmentary nature of the bone. In the case of fragmentary remains they were catalogued as to the approximate size of the animal, i.e. sheep sized or cow sized. As differentiation between sheep and goat is only possible on specific bones so the term sheep or *Ovis* sp. is used to refer to all bones that could be sheep or goat.

Apart from bone identifications evidence for butchery (in the form of cut, chop or saw marks), gnawing and pathological changes was looked for and the presence of any of these conditions was noted.

The biological age of the remains was noted only when the individual bone was obviously from an mature or immature animal, as noted by unfused or partially fused epiphysial ends or partially erupted dentition.

Results

See Table 1 below for the detailed results of the animal bone identification. Numbers in [] refer to context or RF numbers.

The overall condition of the assemblage was fair though several of the bones were showing signs of splitting and surface flaking due to drying out, this may have affected the possibility of identifying such things as cut marks or pathological changes. Most of the bones were of a deep brown colour due to soil staining and a small number of bones had mild post depositional root damage which prevented a detail examination of the surface.

Overall the assemblage is too small to be able to draw any firm conclusions and can be described as being fairly typical of what would be expected from an urban site. This said there are number of features of the assemblage that are worth drawing notice to. The first of these is the dominance of cattle remains (64%) – 20 fragments compared to 10 fragments of sheep and one of pig. Secondly; within the collection of both the cattle and sheep bones the majority are from the head or lower limbs and as such is not typical of the bones seen to be associated with meat consumption. Finally there was only a single example of pig bone and none of any other species associated with domestic consumption such as chicken.

Almost all of the bones exhibited the usual fragmentation associated with simple butchery techniques such as knife cuts, chop marks or spiral fractures associated with splitting for marrow extraction.

Conclusion

Overall the assemblage initially appears to be a typical domestic collection. However, the predominance of cattle bones and those of the less select parts of the animal, particularly the horn cores, would seem to suggest that the material may have come from a different source. One possibility is that this may represent part of the waste from small scale animal processing – particularly the presence of the horn cores with the cuts to remove the horn sheath for use in craft industries. However, as already stated above the overall assemblage is too small to make any conclusive statements.

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Table 1. Animal Bone Identification

Context Number	Species	Comments
102 Wt. 83g	<i>Ovis</i> sp.	Acetabulum from pelvis of adult animal, possible cut marks.
	<i>Ovis</i> sp.	Central section of metapodial.
	Sheep sized	Three fragments of long bone, probably femur, two with cut marks.
	Cow sized	Fragment of long bone
106	<i>Bos</i> sp.	Two horn cores, one with part of skull and cut marks

Wt. 647g	<p><i>Bos</i> sp. <i>Bos</i> sp. <i>Bos</i> sp. <i>Bos</i> sp. <i>Bos</i> sp. <i>Bos</i> sp. Cow sized</p>	<p>around base form removal of horn sheath. LHS mandible, cut marks in inner face, teeth unworn. LHS, distal end of tibia, mature animal, chopped. LHS, distal end of tibia, mature animal, chopped, vertically. Proximal end of RHS metacarpus, mature animal, ?dog gnawed. Phalange LHS mandible, possible cut marks. Distal end of femur.</p>
107 (Bag 1) Wt. 63g	<p><i>Bos</i> sp. <i>Bos</i> sp. <i>Ovis</i> sp. Sheep sized</p>	<p>Phalange. Fragment of centrum of vertebra, juvenile, longitudinally split Metatarsus, distal end broken off. Fragment of mandibular hinge.</p>
107 (Bag 2) Wt. 338g	<p><i>Bos</i> sp. Cow sized <i>Bos</i> sp. <i>Bos</i> sp. <i>Bos</i> sp. Cow sized Sheep sized</p>	<p>Four fragments of horn core, one with possible cut marks around base, probably all same core. Skull fragment, mandible fragment and part of Mandibular hinge, probably same as horn core frags. Molar. Phalange. Distal end of metacarpus, mature animal, cut marks Long bone fragment. Long bone and metapodial fragments, long bone root damaged.</p>
108 Wt. 135g	<p><i>Sus</i> sp. <i>Bos</i> sp. <i>Bos</i> sp. <i>Ovis</i> sp. <i>Ovis</i> sp. Sheep sized Cow sized</p>	<p>Fragment of maxilla, teeth worn. Phalange. Fragment of maxilla with one molar. Metatarsus, distal end broken off, mature animal. Metacarpus, partly broken either end, mature animal. Fragment long bone, probably femur. Fragment long bone.</p>