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BLENHEIM STREET, SCARBOROUGH.

REPORT ON AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
OSA REPORT No: OSA06EV05

APRIL 2006



OSA

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Rec 22-5-6

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OSA06EV05 – Blenheim Street, Scarborough

Report on an Archaeological Evaluation

Report Summary.

REPORT NO: OSA06EV05

SITE NAME: Blenheim Street, Scarborough

COUNTY: North Yorkshire

NATIONAL GRID REFERENCE: TA 04401 89068

PLANNING APPLICATION No: Pre-application consultation

ON BEHALF OF: Urban Conversions Ltd
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GRAPHICS: Marie-Claire Ferguson
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TIMING: Fieldwork
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Post excavation & report preparation
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PERIODS REPRESENTED: Medieval, Post Medieval

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1.0 Abstract.

On-Site Archaeology carried an archaeological evaluation at the corner of Castle Road and Blenheim Street, Scarborough. This was to take place prior to application for planning consent to develop the site. On-Site Archaeology were appointed to conduct the necessary works as outlined in a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by North Yorkshire County Council Heritage Unit.

The evaluation involved the excavation of two 3m x 3m trenches within the existing car park area to assess the nature and extent of any archaeological features and deposits that may be present. One of these trenches revealed a medieval ditch, running parallel to Castle Road and an early modern floor surface, whilst in the other there was evidence for either terracing of the natural slope or possibly a defensive ditch associated with the medieval town defences.



Figure 1. Site Location (NGR TA 04401 89068).

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2.0 Site Location, Geology, Topography and Land Use.

The site comprises of a flat car park area at the end of a row of late 19th century houses close to the sea front on the outskirts of Scarborough old town. The site itself exists upon the steep hill connecting the old town at the base to the promontory castle at the top. It is bounded by residential development to the north and west, by Blenheim Street to the east and Castle Road to the south. The site is centred at National Grid Reference TA 04401 89068 and the modern surface lies at approximately 48.30 to 48.60m AOD. The Drift geology is Boulder Clay.

3.0 Archaeological Background.

The area of proposed development lies within the Oldborough of the medieval town of Scarborough.

Archaeological investigations on a site to the west, east of Marlborough Street and north of Castle Road in 1966, revealed evidence for 4th century AD Romano-British pottery, a medieval industrial complex with evidence for pottery manufacture, lime burning and/or iron smelting and a section of the medieval town defences. Other evidence for medieval pottery manufacture has come from areas to the south side of Castle Road, close to the area of proposed development, including observations made in 1854 at 95 and 97 Castle Road, and excavations at St Peter's Church in 1967. An investigation carried out in 1993 to the rear of 101 Castle Road revealed medieval features including a possible timber structure. (The above information is drawn from the Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Trial Trenching prepared by NYCC Heritage Section and from the Scarborough Archaeological & Historical Society: Catalogue of Excavations.)

Examination of the 1st Edition of the Ordnance Survey (1853) shows that although Blenheim Street itself has not yet been constructed there is a building, that probably occupies the site of the current development, immediately to the east of the northeast end of the Wilson's Mariner's Homes.

4.0 Methodology.

The overburden was removed by a 360° tracked excavator fitted with a toothless bucket down to the level of the first visible archaeological horizon. The exposed surfaces were then cleaned by hand in order to detect any archaeological features revealed through textural or colour changes in the deposits. Once this had been completed, sections were hand excavated through the archaeological features that had been identified.

Standard *On-Site Archaeology* techniques were followed throughout the excavation. This involved the completion of a context sheet for each deposit or cut encountered, along with plans and/or sections drawn to scale. Heights above Ordnance Datum (AOD) were calculated by taking levels from a Temporary Benchmark (TBM), which was then tied in with an existing Ordnance Survey benchmark (48.34m AOD on the north wall of St Peter's Church). A photographic record of the deposits and features was also maintained.

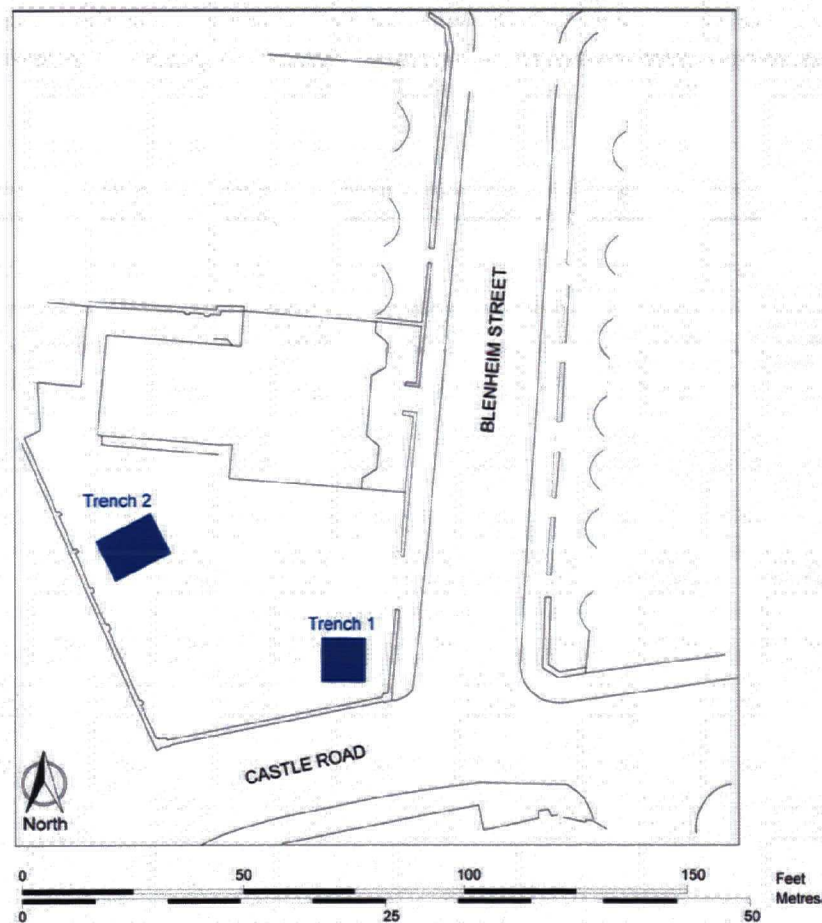


Figure 2. Trench location plan.

5.0 Results.

5.1 Trench 1, (see Figs. 3,4 & 5).

The material present at the base of the excavation in this trench was the natural clay (104). This firm heavy pale reddish brown clay was encountered at depth of 1m below the current ground surface at a height of some 47.62m AOD.

Cutting this deposit along the southern limit of the trench was linear cut [106]. The feature did not run parallel to the trench edge but ran further to the south at the east end, mirroring the line of Castle Road. The whole profile of this feature was not present within the limits of the trench and it would seem likely that the overall depth is greater than that witnessed in this investigation. It was filled by (105) a pale brown weakly cemented sandy clay with occasional flecks of charcoal. The cut may represent terracing of the natural slope but is more likely to be a roadside ditch associated with Castle Road. Such ditches are common on medieval roads to prevent encroaching development; pottery recovered from the deposit provides a late 12th century date for the in filling of the feature. This fill also contained a rare sherd of Anglo-Saxon pottery dated from between the 5th and 9th centuries.

The feature and natural into which it was cut were sealed by deposit (103). This consisted of firm pale greenish grey brown gritty sand. This material represented the make up deposit for a floor (102) present at a depth of 0.69m below ground or 47.76m AOD. The floor was present throughout the entire trench area. With a depth of almost 0.10m it was comprised of 99% stiff compacted mortar and 1% pale cream sand. A single small sherd of pottery recovered from this surface provided a date of mid 19th century, whilst an assemblage collected from the make-up was mixed including medieval material, together with sherds dated to the mid 18th century and later.

The floor was buried beneath 0.30m of mid reddish brown clay (101) with frequent brick and tile. This deposit probably represents a phase of clearance and levelling of the site.

Sealing this deposit was a band of firmish brown clay sand (109). An average of 0.10m of this material was present, mainly visible within the north facing section. This was itself sealed by up to 0.30m of loose black humid sandy loam (100) topsoil.

This upper deposit was cut by [108] the most modern feature within the trench. This steep sided cut ran along the east side of the trench at a slight angle to it, so it was visible in the southern section, but not the north. This was filled by (107) sticky brownish green grey clayey silty sand with frequent charcoal. This feature would either appear to be a modern service trench, or the construction trench for the recent wall forming the boundary of the car park. The top of the trench sat at a height of 48.45m AOD to the west and 48.48m to the east.

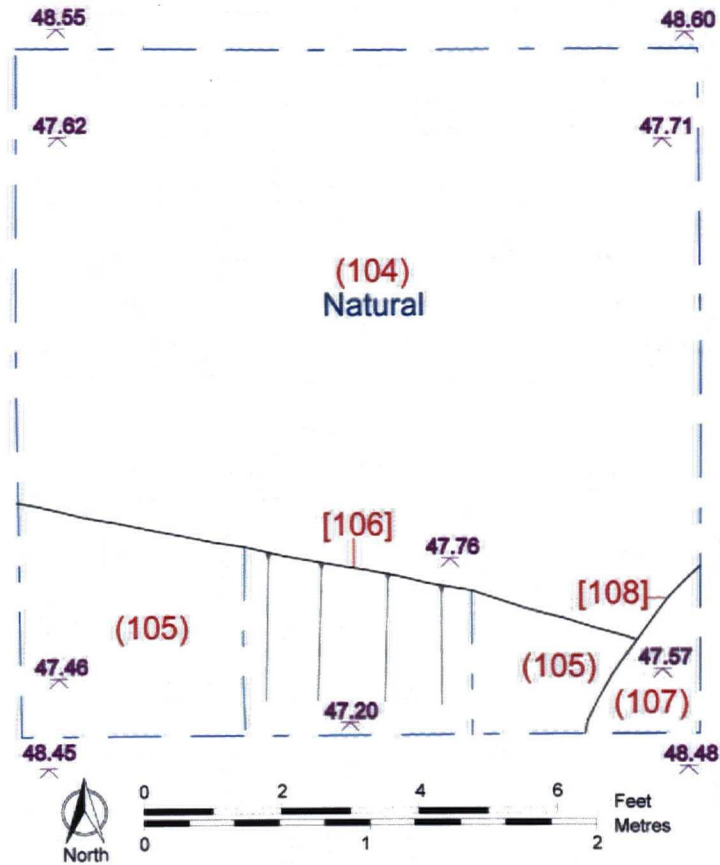


Figure 3. Plan of trench 1.

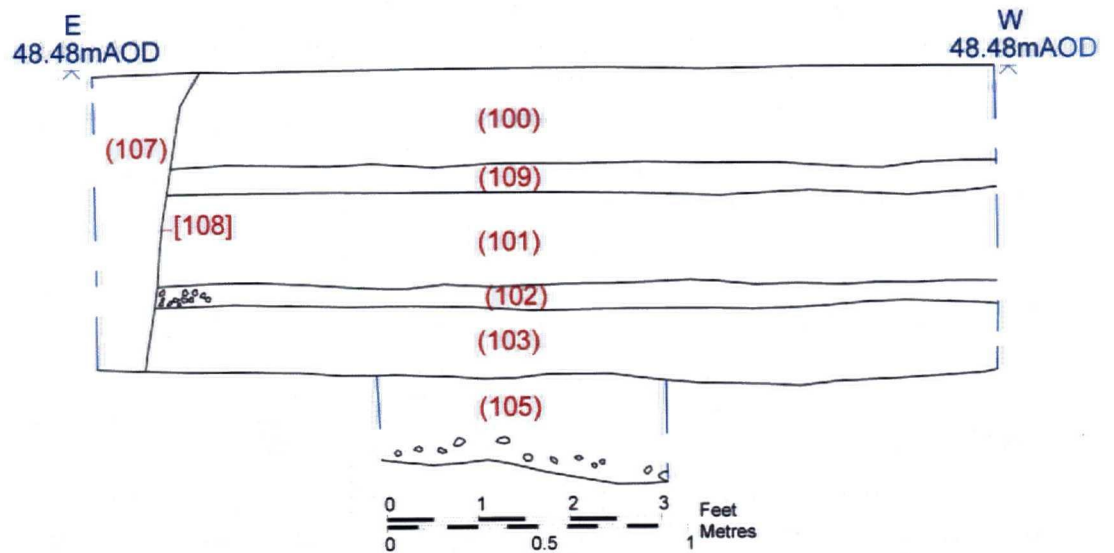


Figure 4. North facing section of trench 1.

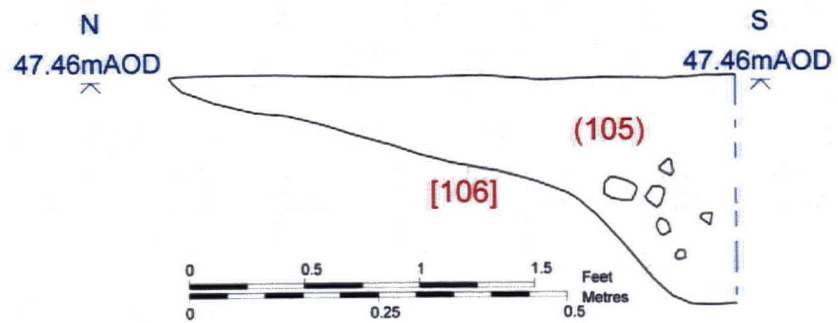


Figure 5. West facing section of linear [106].

5.2 Trench 2, (see Figs.6 & 7).

Trench 2 was substantially deeper than Trench 1, with an overall depth of 2.24m. The base of the trench was at a height of 46.14m AOD. This was achieved by stepping the sides of the trench in twice so that at the base it measured just 0.40m x 0.40m. The lowest deposit present (204) was not the natural clay. It comprised stiff reddish yellow brown sandy clay with moderate charcoal flecking, with an overall depth of 0.50m. Pottery dated the deposition of this deposit to the mid 14th century or later.

The earliest deposit was sealed by a very similar deposit (203), which was made up of stiff reddish brown sandy clay with very occasional brick and tile. The absence of natural deposits would suggest large-scale earth working on this down-slope (western end) of site. Either the area has been terraced to provide a level area to develop or a large feature has been cut. This could very easily be the location of a defensive earthwork cut into the natural slope to provide extra defences to the castle approach. These lower deposits resemble a dirtier version of the natural and may represent the erosion of an associated bank, followed by the deliberate levelling of such an earthwork.

These two earliest deposits were sealed at a depth of 1.10m below ground level (47.28 AOD) by (202), a 0.40m thick layer of pale greenish grey brown stiff silty sandy clay with occasional mortar and charcoal. Pottery dated to the mid 19th century and later was recovered from this deposit.

Above this dump was (201), a band 0.30m thick of pale green grey silty sandy clay with frequent mortar and charcoal and mortar. This material could be representative of a phase of localised demolition or dumping of demolition material.

It was cut to the west by [206] a modern feature with a fill of mixed red brown sand with frequent brick, tile, and charcoal (205). This cut as far down as the first stepping in of the trench and is likely to extend to a substantially greater depth given its profile. As in Trench 1 this cut may represent a service trench or the construction cut for the site boundary wall.

Finally the uppermost deposit consisted of up-to 0.40m of loose mixed lenses of black gravel and sand (200) with frequent brick and tile. The top of the trench was at a height of 48.36m AOD to the west and 48.38m AOD to the east.

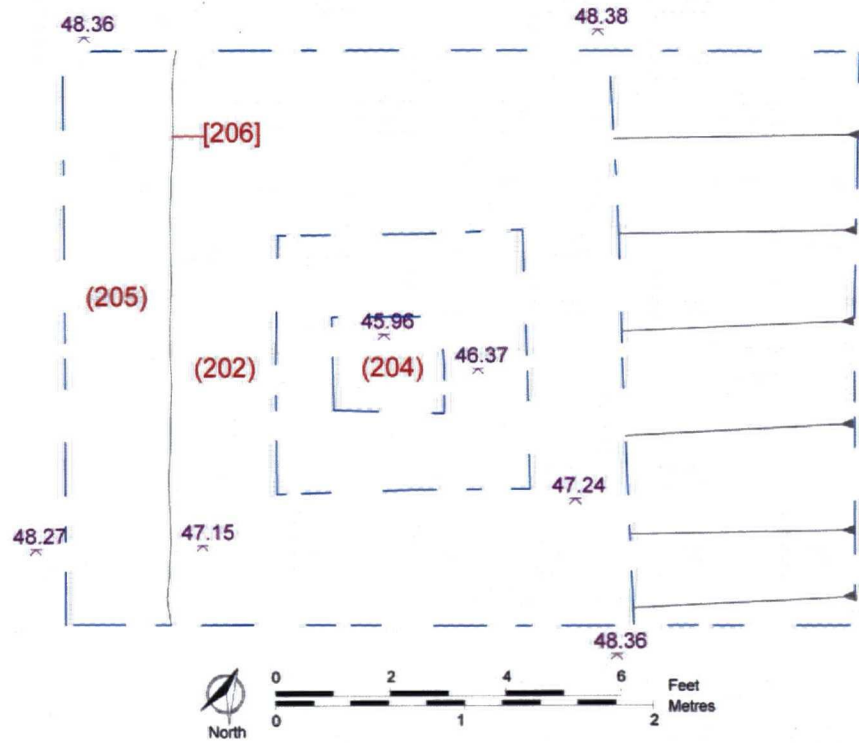


Figure 6. Plan of trench 2.

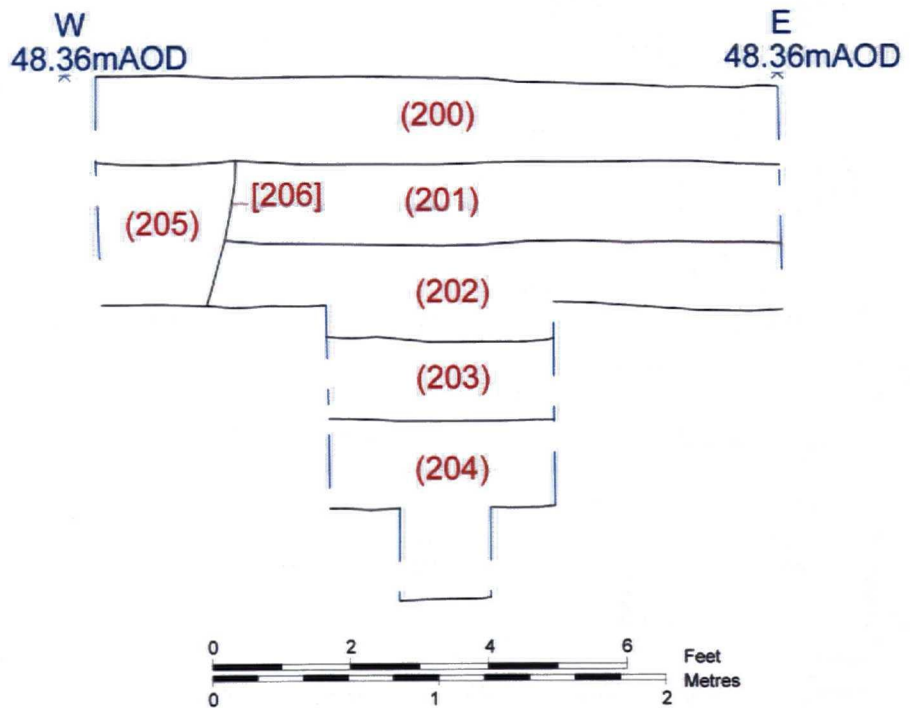


Figure 7. South facing section of trench 2.

6.0 Discussion and Conclusions.

Both of the trenches revealed some evidence for medieval archaeology. In Trench 1 this is likely to represent the roadside ditch, which formed the northern boundary of Castle Road. The relatively early medieval date for the infilling of the ditch may indicate that during the later medieval period the area immediately adjacent to the road was occupied by buildings. The potential medieval archaeology in Trench 2 is less easy to interpret, partly due to the limited exposure available to investigate. It is clear that Trench 2 contains evidence for a major intrusion or intrusions. It may be that this represents terracing of the site to form a level occupation platform. Alternatively the depth of deposits may indicate the backfill of a defensive ditch (Sue Wood *pers. comm.*).

Although the site does contain evidence for medieval activity this is sealed within both trenches, by a significant depth of recent overburden. Within Trench 1 the surface of the natural, top of the ditch and any contemporary medieval deposits have been truncated by the construction of the building represented by the mortar floor. In this part of the site therefore it is expected that between 0.80m and 1.00m of early modern and later deposits and features are present. Within Trench 2, approximately 1.10m of modern dump deposits are present overlying the potential medieval ditch backfill. The Anglo-Saxon sherd recovered from the medieval ditch excavated in Trench 1 is an important addition to knowledge of early activity in the town. However, as it is clearly residual within the context from which it was recovered, it does not necessarily indicate the presence of Anglo-Saxon activity on the site itself.

The proposed development of the site is to involve the construction of buildings on the eastern part, close to Blenheim Street, with car parking behind. Preliminary discussions with the project consulting engineer, Derek Oliver of ARP Geotechnical Ltd, indicate that the buildings are likely to be constructed with traditional strip footings founded on the boulder clay. Such foundations may reveal further truncated medieval features. The construction of the car park on the western part of the site should be possible entirely within the depth of the modern made ground and would therefore not impact upon any archaeological remains. An appropriate level of mitigation would therefore appear to be to undertake a watching brief during groundworks associated with construction of the buildings and possibly during excavation for services, although no information regarding their potential impact is currently available. Any such decision must, however, lie with the North Yorkshire County Council Heritage Unit and the local planning authority.

7.0 Bibliography.

NYCC Heritage Section (2006). Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Trial Trenching. 1-4 Blenheim Street, Scarborough, North Yorkshire

8.0 Appendix 1 ~ List of Contexts.

Context	Description	Depth	Extent
<i>Tr.1</i>			
100	Loose black humic sandy loam (capped with scrappy tarmac) - topsoil		Tr.
101	Mid reddish brown clay with frequent brick and tile, occasional charcoal - dumping		Tr.
102	Stiff compacted mortar (99%) and sand (1%) - floor		Tr.
103	Pale greenish grey brown gritty firm silty sand - make-up for (102)		Tr.
104	Pale reddish brown clay - natural	N/A	Tr.
105	Pale weakly cemented sandy clay with occasional flecks of charcoal - fill of [106]		
106	Cut of roadside ditch		
107	Sticky brownish green grey clayey silty sand with charcoal mottle - fill of [106]		
108	Cut of modern feature		
<i>Tr.2</i>			
200	Loose mixed lenses of black gravelly sand with frequent brick and tile	0.40	Tr.
201	Pale green grey silty sandy clay with frequent charcoal and mortar mottle	0.30	Tr.
202	Pale greenish grey brown stiff silty sandy clay with occasional charcoal and mortar mottle	0.35	Tr.
203	Stiff reddish brown sandy clay with occasional brick and tile	0.45	Tr.
204	Stiff reddish yellow brown sandy clay with moderate charcoal flecking	0.50	Tr.
205	Mixed red brown clayey sand with frequent brick and tile - fill of [206]	0.60	0.60 x 3

9.0 Appendix 2 ~ Archive Index.

9.1 Drawing Register.

Dwg No	Description	Scale	Date	Initials
1	Tr. 1 plan	1:20	22/03/06	GJB
2	Tr. 2 plan	1:20	22/03/06	GJB
3	Tr. 1 north facing section	1:10	22/03/06	TPR
4	Tr. 1 [106] west facing section	1:10	22/03/06	TPR
5	Tr. 2 south facing section	1:20	22/03/06	TPR

9.2 Photographic Register.

Frame	Description	Scale	Date	Initials
<i>234/230306/1005</i>				
1	ID Shot	1	23/03/06	GJB
2	Tr.1 Post ex	1	23/03/06	GJB
3	Tr.1 Post ex	1	23/03/06	GJB
4	Tr.1 Post ex	1, 2 x 0.5	23/03/06	GJB
5	Tr.2 Post ex	1, 2 x 0.5	23/03/06	GJB
6	Tr.2 Post ex	1, 2 x 0.5	23/03/06	GJB
7	Tr.2 Post ex	1, 2 x 0.5	23/03/06	GJB
<i>180/230306/1000</i>				
1	ID Shot	1	23/03/06	GJB
2	Tr.1 Post ex	1	23/03/06	GJB
3	Tr.1 Post ex	1	23/03/06	GJB
4	Tr.1 Post ex	1, 2 x 0.5	23/03/06	GJB
5	Tr.2 Post ex	1, 2 x 0.5	23/03/06	GJB
6	Tr.2 Post ex	1, 2 x 0.5	23/03/06	GJB
7	Tr.2 Post ex	1, 2 x 0.5	23/03/06	GJB

10.0 Appendix 3 ~ Finds Assessment Report.

Alan Vince¹.

10.1 Summary.

A small assemblage of finds was recovered from an archaeological evaluation at Blenheim Street, Scarborough, carried out by *On-Site Archaeology Ltd* (Site Code: OSA06 EV05).

The finds range in date from the earlier prehistoric period to the mid 19th century or later and include a sherd of Anglo-Saxon pottery, datable between the mid 5th and the mid 9th centuries. The earliest medieval pottery from the site is probably of early 13th century date.

10.2 Description.

Forty-eight fragments were submitted for identification and assessment. They were recorded by sherd count (Nosh), the maximum number of vessels/objects represented (NoV) and weight in grams (Table 1).

Table 1.

class	Sum of Nosh	Sum of NoV	Sum of Weight
ANBN	3	3	80
CBM	4	4	31
POTTERY	38	32	589
STONE	3	3	45
Grand Total	48	42	745

10.2.1 Animal Bone.

Three fragments of animal bone were present. None show any sign of working and are probably debris from food preparation.

10.2.2 Ceramic Building Material.

Four fragments of ceramic building material were present. Two were unidentifiable scraps and two were fragments of flat roof tiles with fabrics similar to that of Scarborough ware. They are therefore likely to be of similar, medieval date, perhaps later 12th to mid 14th century.

10.2.3 Pottery.

Anglo-Saxon.

A single fragment of early to mid Anglo-Saxon pottery was present. The fragment shows no great sign of abrasion and retains a black burnt food deposit on the interior. The fabric contains large angular fragments of flint, polished, rounded quartz grains and shiny rounded black iron-rich grains. These characteristics indicate that the vessel was not locally made but comes from an area where the superficial sands contain mainly material derived from lower

¹ 25 West Parade, Lincoln, LN1 1NW

and upper Cretaceous rocks. Similar fabrics have been found at four sites in Yorkshire: Heworth, Hornsea, Melton, Sancton and Swine and the vessel was therefore probably made somewhere in the East Yorkshire claylands. Thin section and chemical analysis would allow the source of the vessel to be determined with more accuracy.

Medieval.

Twenty-seven sherds of medieval pottery were recorded (Table 2). They consist mainly of Scarborough ware (SCAR) together with eight sherds of Staxton-type ware (STAXT) and a single fragment of Low Countries Red Earthenware (DUTR).

Scarborough ware was produced from the late 12th to the mid 14th century and the collection includes part of a tubular-spouted jug, a type which was produced in the late 12th to early 13th centuries. The sherd consists of a strut which supported the spout and part of a panel with filled the space between the strut, the spout and the body. This panel was pierced with circular holes. Some of the sherds might be wasters or seconds, but there is no certain example of either. However, an unidentified form, consisting of a flat disk with a sanded base and rounded, knife-trimmed top, might be a piece of kiln furniture. Staxton-type ware was produced at a number of centres in Yorkshire but these sherds are probably from the Vale of Pickering, where this type was produced at Staxton and Potter Brompton between the mid 12th and the 14th (or even 15th) centuries. Low Countries Red Earthenware was produced at various sites in the Low Countries and occurs on east coast sites from the mid 14th to the 16th centuries.

Table 2.

Form	Description	DUTR	SCAR	STAXT	Grand Total
BOWL				1	1
CAUL		1			1
JAR				7	7
JUG			5		5
	EXT CUGL		1		1
	EXT PLAIN GL		5		5
	GROUPED THUMBING (4 IMPRESSIONS);CUGL		1		1
	NECK WITH SUPPORT STRUT FOR TUBULAR SPOUT;CUGL; VERTICAL PANEL WITH PIERCED CIRCULAR HOLES		1		1
	ROD HANDLE WITH OLIVE GL		2		2
JUG?	CUGL		1		1
OBJECT	UNGLAZED CIRCULAR DISK WITH FLAT SANDED BASE AND ROUNDED UPPER SURFACE		2		2
Grand Total		1	18	8	27

Post-Medieval and Early Modern.

Ten sherds of post-medieval and later 18th-century or later date were recorded. Post-medieval pottery is represented by a single fragment of glazed red earthenware (GRE). This type was produced at a number of centres from the late 16th century onwards. Late 18th-century and later pottery consisted of buff ware (NCBW), Transfer-printed ware (TPW) and miscellaneous refined whiteware (WHITE). Of these, NCBW and WHITE date to the mid

19th century and later whilst TPW has a wider date range, occurring from the later 18th century through to the 20th century.

form	description	gre	ncbw	tpw	white	grand total
-	brown mottling ext possibly sponged dec				1	1
bowl		1	2			3
cup				1		1
jug				1		1
oval dish				1		1
plate				3		3
grand total		1	2	6	1	10

10.3 Assessment.

10.3.1 Trench 1.

Four contexts in Trench 1 produced finds. The latest finds from context 105 are of medieval date, possibly as early as the late 12th century. The other contexts, 101, 102 and 103, produced a mixture of medieval and early modern finds. The medieval finds included the Scarborough ware possible kiln furniture whilst one of the Scarborough ware flat roof tiles had been fired after breakage, a feature of wasters and seconds.

10.3.2 Trench 2.

Finds were recovered from two contexts in Trench 2. The latest type from context 204 is the fragment of Low Countries Redware, probably dating deposition to the mid 14th century or later although the context also produced the tubular-spouted Scarborough ware jug. The finds from context 202 are of mid 19th-century or later date.

10.4 Further Work.

The Anglo-Saxon potsherd is important evidence for the early history of Scarborough. It is not the first such sherd from the town but the previous discovery could not be found in Scarborough Museum and this sherd therefore provides the only evidence for the fabric of 5th to 9th-century pottery in the town. It should be studied using thin section and chemical analysis and compared with finds from elsewhere in York. At 2006/7 rates, a thin section, chemical analysis and report would cost £48.00 plus VAT.

None of the other finds require further work at this stage but the possibility that medieval pottery production took place in the area should be noted.

10.5 Retention.

All the finds come from stratified deposits and should be retained for potential future re-examination.

10.6 Appendix A.

Context	class	Action	Trench	Description	Cname	Subfabric	Form	Use	Condition	Part	Nosh	NoV	Weight
101	COMMENT		TR1	L18+	ZDATE					BS	1	1	0
101	POTTERY		TR1		TPW		JUG			BS	1	1	15
101	POTTERY		TR1	GROUPED THUMBING (4 IMPRESSIONS); CUGL	SCAR		JUG			B	1	1	65
101	POTTERY		TR1	UNGLAZED CIRCULAR DISK WITH FLAT SANDED BASE AND ROUNDED UPPER SURFACE	SCAR		OBJECT		SPALLED	BS	2	1	74
101	STONE		TR1	BATTERED PEBBLE WITH REENTRANT FILLED WITH BOULDER CLAY	STONE	FLINT	GEO			BS	1	1	40
101	STONE		TR1	BATTERED PEBBLE	STONE	FLINT	GEO			BS	1	1	4
102	POTTERY		TR1	BROWN MOTTLED EXT POSSIBLY SPONGED DEC	WHITE		-			BS	1	1	1
102	COMMENT		TR1	M19+	ZDATE					BS	1	1	0

Context	class	Action	Trench	Description	Cname	Subfabric	Form	Use	Condition	Part	Nosh	NoV	Weight
103	POTTERY		TR1		TPW		PLATE			B	1	1	1
103	POTTERY		TR1		GRE		BOWL			BS	1	1	3
103	POTTERY		TR1		STAXT		JAR			BS	3	3	11
103	CBM		TR1		MTIL	SCAR?	FLAT		OXID OVER BREAK	BS	1	1	17
103	POTTERY		TR1	ROD HANDLE WITH OLIVE GL	SCAR		JUG			H	2	1	69
103	POTTERY		TR1		SCAR		JUG			BS	4	4	42
103	POTTERY		TR1	CUGL	SCAR		JUG?		UNDERFIRE D?	BS	1	1	13
103	COMMENT		TR1	L18+	ZDATE					BS	1	1	0
105	ANBN		TR1		ANBN					BS	1	1	18
105	COMMENT		TR1	L12+	ZDATE					BS	1	1	0
105	POTTERY	TS;IC PS	TR1		ESGS	FLINT;G SQ;R BLACK FE	JAR	BLACK DEPOSIT		B	1	1	16
105	POTTERY		TR1	EXT CUGL	SCAR		JUG			BS	1	1	32
105	POTTERY		TR1	EXT PLAIN GL	SCAR		JUG			BS	5	1	26
105	POTTERY		TR1		STAXT		JAR	SOOT DEXT		BS	3	3	11
105	POTTERY		TR1		STAXT		BOWL			R	1	1	64
202	COMMENT		TR2	M19TH+	ZDATE					BS	1	1	0
202	POT		TR2		NCBW		BOWL			BS	2	2	16

Context	class	Action	Trench	Description	Cname	Subfabric	Form	Use	Condition	Part	Nosh	NoV	Weight
	TER Y												
202	POT TER Y		TR2		TPW		CUP			R	1	1	8
202	POT TER Y		TR2		TPW		OVAL DISH			R	1	1	11
202	POT TER Y		TR2		TPW		PLAT E			R	1	1	11
202	POT TER Y		TR2		TPW		PLAT E			BS	1	1	11
204	ANB N		TR2		ANBN					BS	2	2	62
204	CBM		TR2		MTIL					BS	2	2	7
204	POT TER Y		TR2		STAX T		JAR		VAB R	BS	1	1	3
204	POT TER Y		TR2		DUTR		CAUL	S O O T E D E X T		BS	1	1	12
204	POT TER Y		TR2		SCAR		JUG			BS	1	1	7
204	POT TER Y		TR2	NECK WITH SUPP ORT STRU T FOR TUBU LAR SPOU T;CU GL; VERTI CAL PANE L WITH PIERC ED CIRC ULAR HOLE S	SCAR		JUG			BS	1	1	67
204	CBM		TR2		MTIL	SCAR	FLAT			BS	1	1	7
204	COM MEN T		TR2	L14+	ZDAT E					BS	1	1	0
204	STO NE				STON E	FLINT	BLAD E			BS	1	1	1

11.0 Appendix 4 ~ The Plates.



Plate 1. Trench 1 looking southwest. (Scale of 1m).

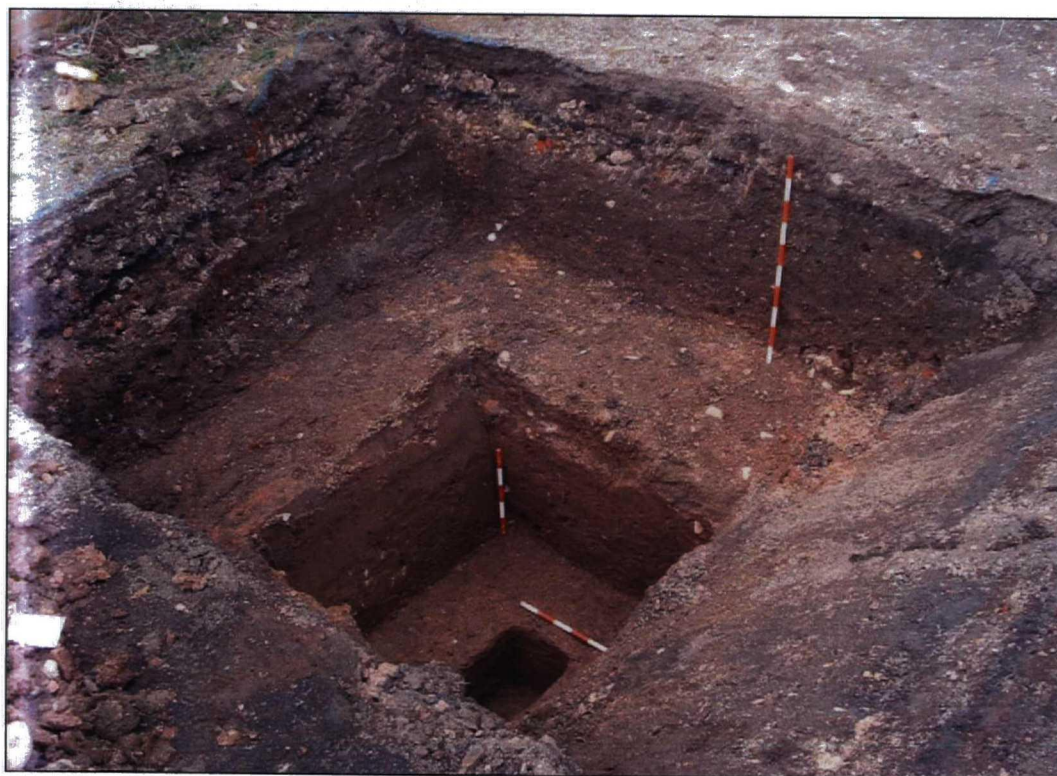


Plate 2. Trench 2 looking northwest. (Scale of 1x1m & 2x 0.5m).