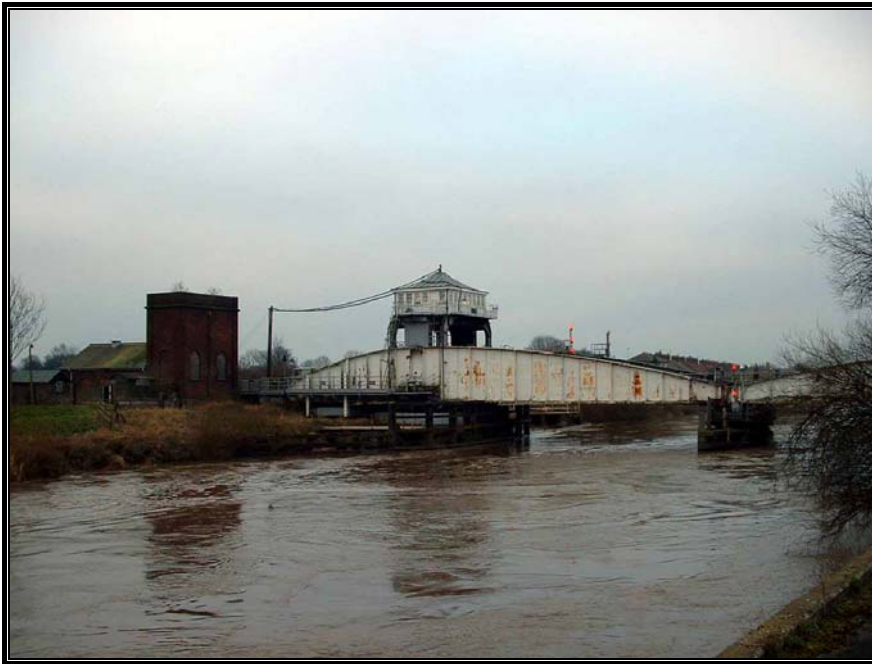

BRIDGE WHARF, OUSEGATE, SELBY.

REPORT ON AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION.
OSA REPORT No: OSA06EV01.

MARCH 2006



OSA

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Front Cover ~ Railway bridge over the Ouse.

Report Summary.

OSA REPORT No: OSA06EV01

PLANNING APPLICATION No: 8/19/435D/PA (2005/0681/FUL)

NATIONAL GRID REFERENCE: SE 6170 3250

ON BEHALF OF: Wrigley Property Developments
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TIMING: Excavation
23rd – 31st January 2006
Post excavation & report preparation
6th March – 9th March 2006

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PERIODS REPRESENTED: Post-Medieval and Early Modern.

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1.0 Introduction.

In light of a decision to develop land at Bridge Wharf Ousegate, Selby North Yorkshire (Planning Reference 2005/0681/FUL) *On Site Archaeology* were commissioned on behalf of Wrigley Property Developments to undertake an archaeological evaluation within the application area (Site Code OSA06EV01). The evaluation was undertaken from the 23rd January to the 1st February 2006. The application area comprised a former wharf located on the southern bank of the River Ouse (SE 6170 3250). Due to the sites location within the historic core of Selby it was anticipated that pre Roman, Roman, medieval and post-medieval archaeological deposits might be encountered during the evaluation.

Three trenches were excavated within the application area. The results of the evaluation identified archaeological evidence for post-medieval and early modern activity in Trench 1. The remaining two trenches produced a sequence of recent backfill deposits associated with the construction of the river front wharfage. In that respect it is likely that any surviving archaeological deposits dating to before the post-medieval period have been on the whole removed by early modern building activity and during the construction of the present wharf in the 1970s.

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Figure 1. Site Location (NGR SE 6170 3250).

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2.0 Site Location, Geology, Topography and Land Use.

The site lies within the town of Selby, North Yorkshire, approximately 0.5km to the northeast of the modern town centre and comprises a parcel of land approximately 0.2 ha in area. The site was recently in use as a wharf for commercial purposes. The site is bounded by Ousegate and associated buildings to the southwest, the Toll bridge to the northwest, the River Ouse to the northeast and the Selby to Hull railway line to the southwest (Fig. 1).

The geology of the area comprises alluvial deposits associated with the former flood plain of the River Ouse. The application area is situated within a heavily built up area, which is given over to business premises and housing

3.0 Summary of Archaeological Background.

The site lies within the historic core of Selby, which according to documentary sources grew up following the foundation of Selby Abbey in AD 1069. There is, however, some evidence for activity prior to the Norman Conquest. This includes a group of Anglo-Saxon burials on Church Hill, and several of the town's street names are suggestive of pre-Norman occupation (e.g. Finkle Street and Micklegate).

Roman deposits and features have also been identified during archaeological fieldwork in the town. An investigation undertaken in 1998 to the south of Ousegate revealed up to 2m of archaeological deposits, including evidence for Roman activity, and from the medieval period to the present day (YAT 1998).

A more recent evaluation, undertaken in 2003, at the southeastern end of Ousegate, found evidence for possible Iron Age activity, in the form of a linear feature, at a depth of 1m below the modern surface. Abraded Roman pottery was also recovered, together with ditches dated to the medieval period and a sequence of post-holes, pits and ditches of post-medieval date. The majority of these features lay at a depth of approximately 1m (YAT 2003).

An engineering test pit was excavated and archaeologically monitored in the Toll bridge Garden immediately to the northwest of the proposed development site. This revealed a depth of 19th century rubble, over wet river silts, indicating the presence of an early modern building (FAS 2003).

The above information is drawn principally from Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Trial Trenching prepared by NYCC Heritage Section.

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 or natural deposits. The exposed surfaces were then cleaned by hand in order to detect any archaeological features revealed through textural or colour changes in the deposits. The investigation of archaeological horizons was done by hand, with cleaning, inspection and recording both in plan and section. A 20% sample excavation of linear features and a 50% sample of pits/postholes were followed during the investigation of the features. In several cases natural features were identified in the trench and these were subjected to box sections in order to define their form and extent and to prove their interpretation as natural features.

As excavation proceeded written descriptions of all features, comprising both factual data and interpretive elements were recorded on standardised context sheets and a register of all contexts was compiled producing a full and proper written record. Where stratified deposits were encountered, a ‘Harris’ type matrix was compiled as excavation progressed. A full and proper drawn record of archaeological deposits was made: plans of excavated features were drawn at a scale of 1:20. Sections of excavated features showing layers, deposits, cuts and any relationships were drawn at 1:10 and all sections were accurately related to Ordnance Datum. 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. Registers of sections, plans and levels were kept on standardised sheets.

A full black and white and colour (35mm transparency) photographic record was maintained and was supplemented by digital photographs. This illustrated the principal features and finds both in detail and in a general context. Photographs of features were taken before and after excavation, using appropriate scales. The photographic record also included working shots to represent more generally the nature of the work. A register of all photographs was kept on standardised sheets.

All recording was undertaken in accordance with the standards and requirements of the *Archaeological Field Manual* (Museum of London Archaeology service 3rd edition 1994).

All identified finds and artefacts were collected and retained for study. No finds were discarded without the prior approval of the archaeological representative of the local authority and the receiving museum. Finds were placed into bags labelled with the project code and the context number. When necessary finds of metal working, worked bone, worked stone and others deemed worthy of detailed recording were registered as recorded finds onto a finds register. All other artefacts were collected as context groups. Also the presence of finds from a context was recorded onto the relevant context sheets. Consideration for finds of exceptional nature was made and if deemed necessary provision was made to seek professional help from a finds specialist and or conservator.

All finds were then washed, dried, marked, re-bagged and boxed according to material. Finds were then sent to the appropriate specialists for assessment reports to be prepared.

For palaeoenvironmental research, different sampling strategies were employed according to the perceived importance of the strata under investigation. For carbonised remains, bulk samples of a minimum of 10 litres (but usually 30 litres) were collected. Bulk samples of 10 to 30 litres were taken from waterlogged deposits for analysis of macroscopic plant remains and cultural artefacts. Samples of up to 30 litres were taken of any deposit thought to contain useful environmental or dating evidence such as charcoal or molluscs. Samples were sent to the *Palaeoecology Research Services* (Unit 8, Dabble Duck Industrial Estate, Shildon, County Durham) for analysis. For each environmental sample recovered a sample record sheet was issued and then the sample number and context information was entered onto an environmental sample register.

All finds and samples were treated in a proper manner and to standards agreed in advance with the recipient museum. Finds were exposed, lifted, cleaned, stabilised, and or conserved when necessary, marked, bagged and boxed in accordance with the guidelines set out in United Kingdom Institute for Conservation's *Conservation Guidelines No. 2*.

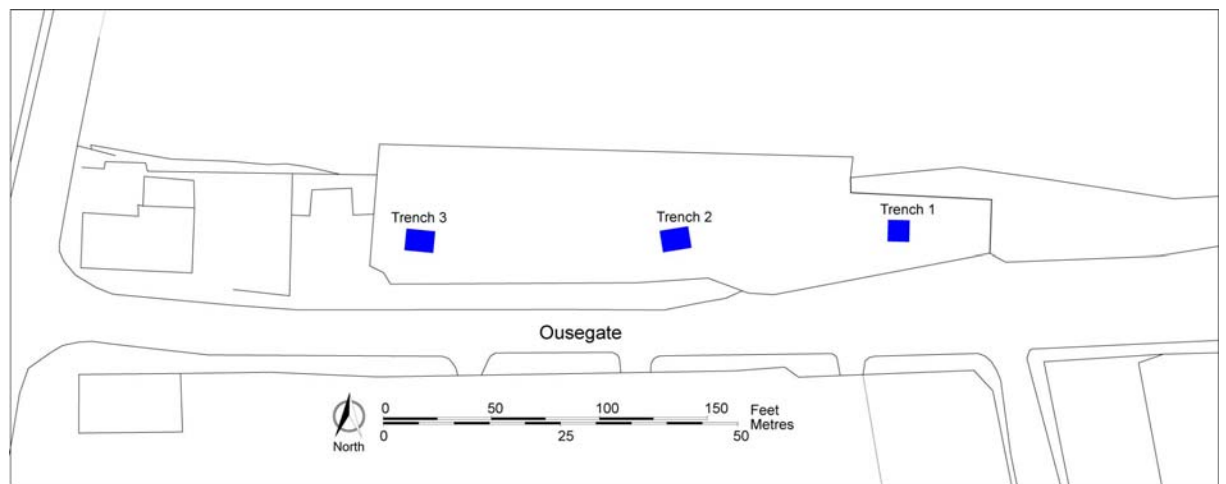


Figure 2. Plan showing location of trenches.

5.0 Results.

5.1 Introduction.

Three trenches were opened in the application area. Trenches 2 and 3 measured 4m northwest/southeast by 3m northeast/southwest. An extra metre was allowed on the trenches northwest/southeast axis to allow for the favourable location of a 1m x 1m deep stepped excavation between the 20th century cross ties associated with the sheet piled river frontage. Trench 1 was 3m x 3m in plan and located in the southeastern end of the application area (Fig. 2). Trench 2 was located in the centre of the site and Trench 3 a further 35m to the northwest (Fig. 2). All the trenches were excavated to approximately 2m below the existing ground surface. This depth was achieved by machine in Trench 3. In Trench 2 machine excavation was halted as soon as natural deposits were identified at c. 3.23m below existing ground level. In Trench 1 the first metre of modern deposits were removed by machine with the final metre excavated by hand.

5.2 Trench 1.

The earliest deposits identified in Trench 1, context (141), comprised a firm mid brownish yellow clay sand with rare small rounded pebbles. The material also contained occasional lumps of whitish grey clay. The top of the deposit was recorded at c. 3.07m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD) (Fig. 3). This material was interpreted as natural deposits, however, it is also possible that the material represented an alluvial deposit and could be masking earlier archaeological deposits. The deposit was cut by a posthole or more likely a wooden pile, context [140] (Fig. 4; Plate 1). This feature was recorded in plan and left unexcavated. The post was contained in cut [140], which was sub-rectangular in plan and had a possible length of 0.35m. The western edge of this feature extended under the southeast facing section of the central 1m² sondage (Fig. 4). The cut contained context (139), which comprised a plastic brownish grey sandy clay. This material surrounded a square cut post/pile. A fragment of pantile was recovered from the fill of the feature, which might potentially date to the 16th century, but is more likely of a late 17th century or later date (See Appendix 3).

Stratigraphically above the posthole/pile was deposit (138). This material was very similar in composition to context (141), however, it was slightly browner in colour and contained finds of pot, bone and clay tobacco pipe. The finds dated to the late 16th early 17th century (See Appendix 3). The deposit comprised a soft mid brownish yellow clay sand with rare small rounded pebbles. Occasional patches of dark greyish brown material and charcoal flecks were identified in the material. The deposit was interpreted as a layer of alluvium.

The alluvial deposit was cut by a possible structural slot: context [137] (Fig. 5; Plate 2). The feature was identified in the northeastern part of the sondage and was aligned northwest/southwest. The linear cut had steep concave sides and a concave base. The feature was up to 0.13m deep and continued under the southwestern, southeastern and the northwestern facing sections of the sondage. The possible structural slot contained a badly preserved horizontal timber, which lay against the southwestern edge of the cut. This timber

had partially rotted in-situ, which had caused a collapse in the overlying strata (Fig. 6). The timber might have represented a sill beam, however, there was no evidence for any slots that could have contained timber uprights. The structural slot was backfilled with context (136), which comprised a friable mid greyish brown sandy clay with coarse sand towards the base of the cut. The deposit contained early modern finds including clay tobacco pipe and pottery sherds (See Appendix 3). Overlying the fill of the possible structural slot was a thin layer of cultural material, context (135), which comprised a light brownish grey sandy clay with rare small rounded pebbles, moderate charcoal flecks, occasional lenses of coal, early modern pot sherds and ceramic building material (CBM) (See Appendix 3). The layer was up to 0.05m thick.

Overlying context (135) was a 0.20m thick layer of sandy silty clay, context (130). The layer was interpreted as an alluvial deposit, however, it might also have represented a layer of made up ground. The deposit was light yellowish brown in colour, had a plastic compaction and contained occasional small rounded pebbles. Sherds of early modern pottery (See Appendix 3) were recovered during the sample excavation of the deposit and an irregular linear area of disturbed ground aligned northwest/southwest was identified. This area of disturbed ground corresponded with the location of linear slot [137], which contained a decaying horizontal timber. Context (130) was cut by a linear slot, which was located approximately 0.85m north of the northwest facing section of the trench (Fig. 6; Plate 3). The feature, context [118] was aligned northwest/southeast, had a width of 0.34m and was 0.12m deep. The slot continued under the northwestern and southeastern edge of the 3m x 1m sondage cut into the base of the trench (Fig. 6). Context [118] had vertical straight sides on its northwestern edge and steep stepped sides on its southeastern edge. Both edges fell to a flat base. The feature was interpreted as a probable structural slot. The slot contained a single fill, context (117), which comprised a friable dark brownish black silty clay with occasional small sub angular stones. The deposit also contained frequent fragments of decayed wood. The presence of the latter, which was in the main located along the southeastern edge of the feature, suggested that the cut had once held a horizontal timber. In that respect the feature was interpreted as a possible beam slot.

Overlying the structural slot was a series of layers representing dumping/levelling activity (Plate 4). The stratigraphically earliest of these layers was context (134) (Fig. 3), which comprised a loose dark greyish brown sandy gravel with occasional small sub-angular stones, frequent small fragments of slag/clinker and sherds of early modern pottery (See Appendix 3). The layer had a maximum thickness of 0.05m. Stratigraphically later than context (134) was a 0.05m thick layer of clay (Fig. 3). The clay, context (133), was mid brown in colour and had a friable compaction. A sherd of early modern pottery was recovered from the deposit (See Appendix 3).

Context (127) overlay the lens of clay (Fig 6). The context comprised a friable dark greyish brown silty clay with rare small sub-angular stones, occasional flecks of lime mortar and occasional charcoal flecks. The deposit had a maximum thickness of 0.11m.

The next deposit in the sequence was context (106) (Fig. 3), which was a friable light greyish/brownish white chalk rubble with small sub-angular stones, sherds of early modern pottery and glass (See Appendix 3). The deposit also contained lenses of brown clay and dark greyish brown silty sand. The deposit was up to 0.43m thick.

Overlying the dump of chalk rubble was a 0.13m thick layer of sandy silt, context (105) (Fig. 6). The deposit was dark greenish brown in colour and had a friable compaction. The deposit was fairly mixed with flecks of light greenish brown silty sand and patches of brown clay, however, the deposit probably represented a single dumping episode.

Context (132) overlay the sandy silt deposit described above. Context (132) was a 0.11m thick layer of friable dark greyish brown sandy gravel with occasional small sub-angular stones, fragments of slag and frequent charcoal flecks.

The next deposit in the sequence was context (104) (Fig. 7), which was up to 0.21m thick. This deposit was fairly mixed comprising dark green and dark greyish brown silts with lenses of chalk fragments, however, it was likely to represent the same dumping/levelling activity. Sherds of early modern pottery and glass were recovered from the material (See Appendix 3). Context (126) was stratigraphically later than context (104).

Context (126) was located in the northeast corner of the trench and comprised a c. 0.20m thick layer of friable mid greyish brown sandy clay with occasional chalk rubble, occasional charcoal flecks and early modern pottery sherds (See Appendix 3). Overlying context (126) was a c. 0.40m thick layer of friable dark brownish green sandy silt with lenses of lime mortar and occasional charcoal flecks: context (129). Again this deposit was comprised of lenses of silts and lime mortar, but probably represented the same episode of activity.

Next in the stratigraphic sequence was context (103) (Fig. 7), a plastic mid yellowish brown sandy clay with occasional small sub-angular stones. The deposit was up to 0.28m thick and also contained many finds, which included early modern CBM and pottery (See Appendix 3, charcoal flecks and occasional small to medium sub-angular building stone (sandstone). Interestingly several fragments of pottery wasters and or fragments of seconds were recovered from this deposit.

Overlying context (103) was a friable dark greyish brown silty sand with occasional small sub-angular stones and occasional charcoal flecks. This deposit, context (102) also contained lenses of lime mortar and was up to 0.26m thick (Fig. 7). The deposit also contained a shard of early modern glass (See Appendix 3)

Three contexts overlying (102) represented recent activity (Fig. 7). The earliest, context (131) represented a hardcore deposit comprising a matrix of a friable dark greyish brown silty clay with stone and frequent CBM fragments, which was up to 0.32m thick. This deposit was sealed by a concrete surface, context (101), which was up to 0.17m thick. The concrete surface was in turn overlain by a modern tarmac surface, context (100), which was up to 0.13m thick.

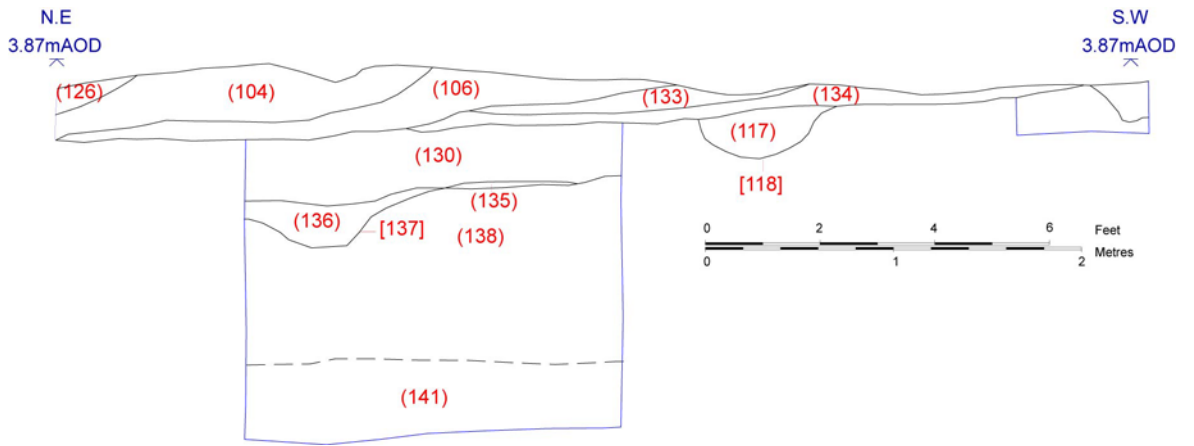


Figure 3. Northwest facing section of trench 1 showing hand dug box section through possible alluvial deposits: contexts (130), (138) & (141).

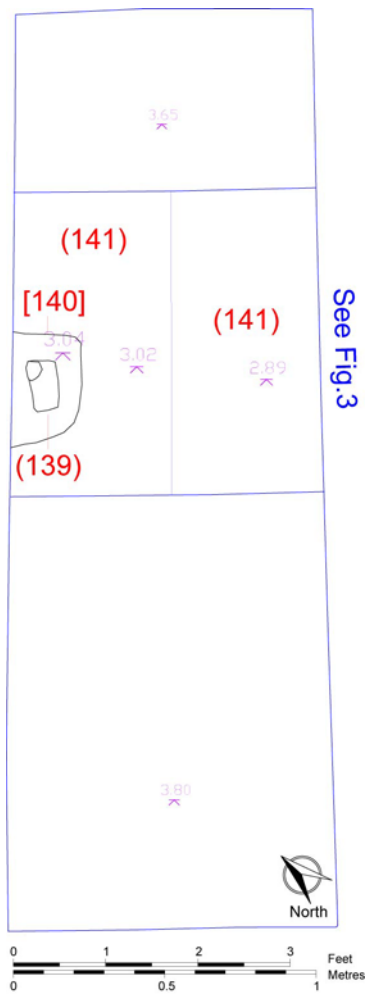


Figure 4. Plan of excavated box section in base of trench 1 showing posthole/pile [140].

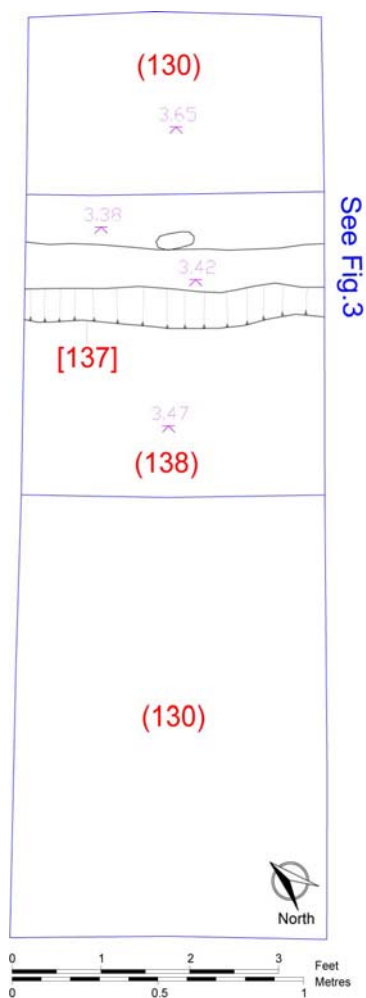


Figure 5. Plan showing possible structural slot [137].

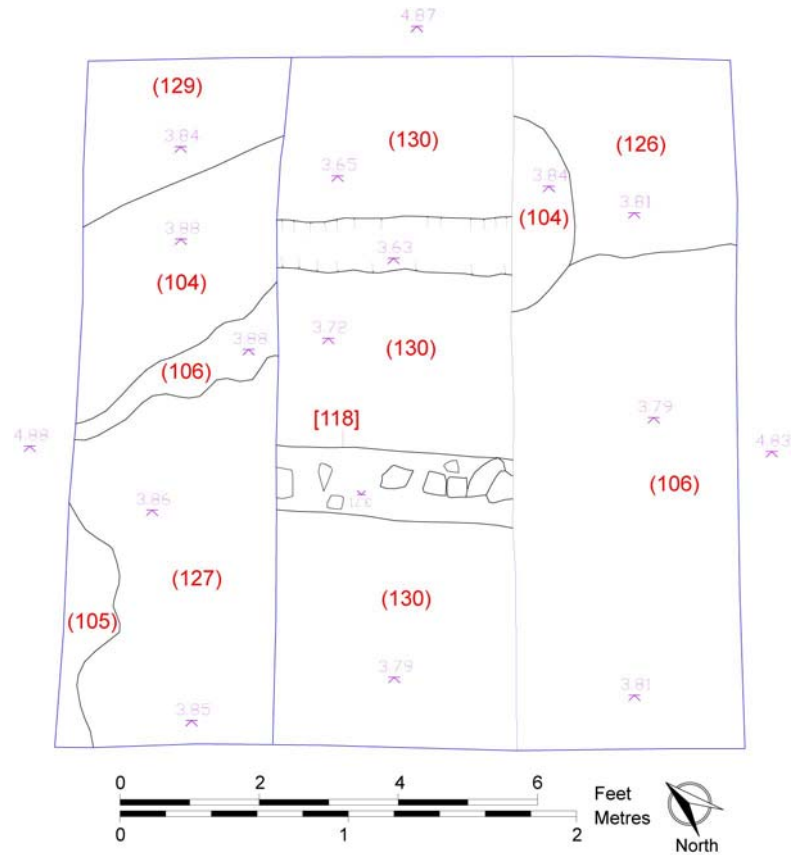


Figure 6. Plan of trench 1 showing lower sequence of dump deposits and hand dug sondage containing structural slot [118]. The collapsed area from underlying structural slot [137] is in northwestern area of sondage.

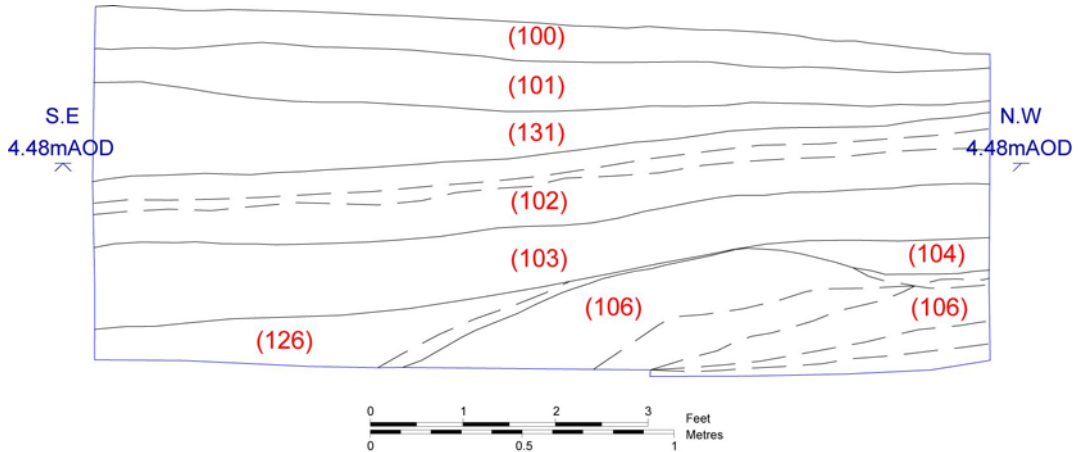


Figure 7. Northeast facing section of trench 1.

5.3 Trench 2.

A probable alluvial deposit, context (125), was identified in the base of the 1m² sondage at 3.08m AOD (Fig. 8; Plate 5). The deposit comprised a hard mid yellowish orange sandy silt. The deposit was 0.08m thick. A second alluvial deposit was recorded as overlaying context (125). This deposit, context (124) was a greyish yellow mixed sand and clay and was 0.24m thick.

Next in the stratigraphic sequence were the 20th century crossties associated with the sheet piled river frontage (Fig. 8). The cross ties were overlain by a backfill comprising contexts (123) and (121) (Fig. 8; Plate 5). Both contexts were similar in composition and comprised a 1.72m thick deposit of hard to firm dark blackish brown silty clay matrix with abundant small to large lumps of modern brick, concrete and general building rubble.

Overlying the backfill deposits was context (120), a 0.12m thick layer of modern hardcore, which was in turn overlain by a 0.15m thick modern tarmac surface, context (119) (Fig. 8).

Several fragments of unstratified CBM and pottery sherds, the latter including wasters and or seconds were recovered from the trench. This material dated to the late 16th or 17th centuries (See Appendix 3)

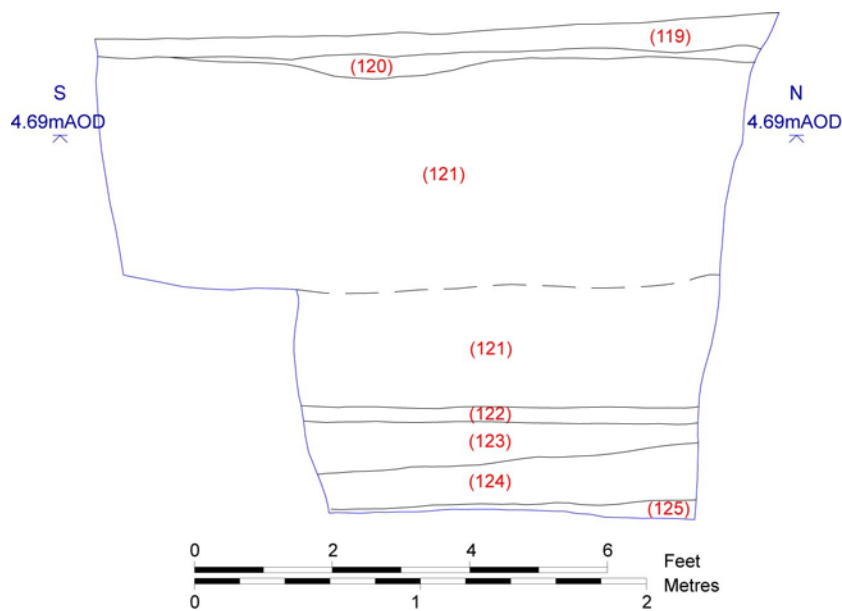


Figure 8. East facing section of trench 2.

5.4 Trench 3.

No alluvial deposits were recorded in Trench 3. Here backfill deposits comprising layers of early modern and modern general building rubble were recorded to the vertical limit of excavation at a depth of 3.06m AOD (Fig. 9; Plate 6). The general building rubble comprised dumps of sandy gravel rich deposits, contexts (116) and (115), dark grey sands, context (114) and deposits containing frequent CBM fragments, concrete fragments and sandy gravels, contexts (113) through to (109) (Fig. 9). At this end of the site the modern backfill was much more gravel laden than in the other trenches.

The recent backfill deposits were overlain by a 0.20m thick layer of hardcore, context (108), which in turn was overlain by a 0.06m thick layer of modern tarmac, context (107) (Fig. 9).

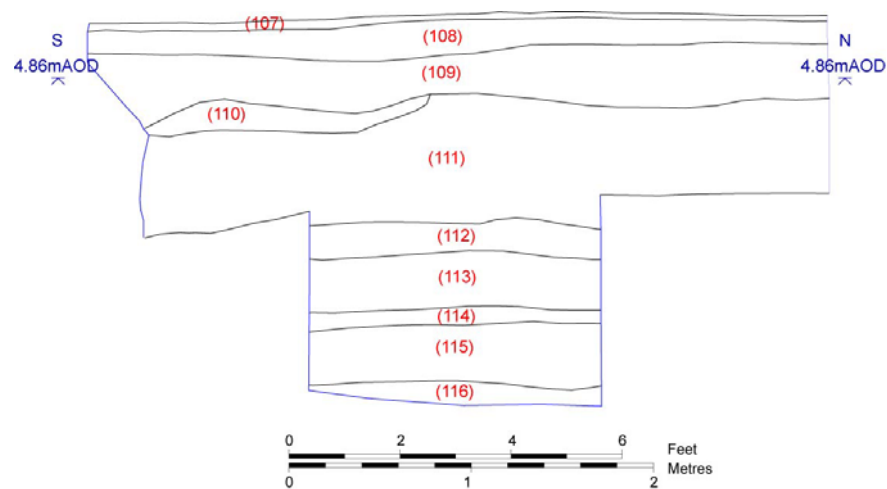


Figure 9. East facing section of trench 3.

6.0 Discussion.

No archaeological deposits earlier than the 16th century but more likely the 17th century were identified in any of the trenches within the application area. The only stratified deposits were recorded in Trench 1. Here a possible post hole or pile, context [140], dated to the 16th/17th century on the basis of a fragment of CBM recovered from the top of the backfill was the earliest stratified feature. However, due to the artefacts location at the top of the deposit the possibility that the CBM was residual should not be ruled out.

The feature was overlain by a probable layer of alluvial deposits or made up ground dated to the 16th/17th century, context (138), which was in turn cut by a structural slot, context [137], containing a poorly preserved horizontal timber. It is possible that this feature might have represented a beam slot associated with a domestic or commercial structure, however, no evidence for any joint cuts that could have contained timber uprights was identified in the beam. The probable structural slot was dated to early modern period on the basis of pottery sherds recovered from the backfill.

The slot was sealed by another possible layer of alluvium or made up ground, context (130). This deposit was cut by a second possible structural slot, context [118], approximately 1.00m to the southwest of the earlier feature. It is highly likely that this slot also contained a horizontal timber evidenced by the frequent fragments of wood recovered from the fill of the feature. In that respect a same function as that postulated for the earlier slot has been suggested.

Overlying the latter slot was a 1.20m deep sequence of deposits dated to the post-medieval/modern periods. Given the similarity in the date of the finds recovered from these deposits it is possible that they represented the same episode of dumping/levelling activity. The deposits were sealed by recent concrete and tarmac surfaces.

Trench 2 contained recent backfill deposits, which overlaid possible alluvial layers. Similarly Trench 3 contained recent backfill. It is clear from these results that the northwestern area of the site has been subjected to recent deep excavations in order to construct the modern piled sheeting retaining the northeastern riverside frontage of the side. It appears that this construction work has removed earlier archaeological deposits.

Several sherds of pottery wasters and a fragment of CBM utilised in the production of lead glazed pottery were recovered from Trenches 1 and 2. Their presence has been taken to represent the local production of ceramics. In order to analyse whether the pottery and CBM is indeed made from local raw materials it has been suggested that thin section and chemical analysis is undertaken on a selection of sherds (See Appendix 3).

The top of assumed alluvial deposits were identified at 3.07m AOD in Trench I, context (130) and 3.08m AOD in Trench 2, context (124). However, it is likely that these deposits had been truncated in Trench 1 and had definitely suffered truncation in Trench 2. The deposits have been interpreted as alluvium due to their clean sandy composition, although the possibility

that they also represented made up ground should not be discounted. In Trench 1 the latest possible alluvial deposits sealed two episodes of archaeological activity and the top of assumed natural deposits, context (141), were recorded at 2.87m AOD. However, it is also possible that context (141) sealed further earlier archaeological strata. That is to say that characteristics such as the presence of gleyed clay lumps and the fact that no artefacts were recovered from (141) prompted the interpretation of this deposit as natural.

7.0 Conclusions.

To conclude, due to truncation and or the limit to the depth of excavation the pre-Roman topography and evidence relating to settlement of a late prehistoric date or earlier has not been identified within the excavated trenches. Similarly no evidence for pre Norman activity has been recorded from any of the trenches. The earliest evidence for settlement activity relates to the presence of a posthole or pile, which dated to the post-medieval period. Two linear slots, which dated to the early modern period, were probably associated with separate phases of domestic or commercial structures that once stood on the site. The latest of these features was sealed by dumping and or made up ground in Trench 1 while Trenches 2 and 3 contained evidence for recent construction activity only.

8.0 Bibliography.

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- YAT 1998. Ousegate, Selby, N Yorks. Unpublished Report on an Archaeological Watching Brief.
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9.0 Appendix 1 ~ List of Contexts.

Context	Description	Extent	Depth
100	Layer: modern tarmac surface	N/A	0.13 m
101	Layer: modern concrete surface	N/A	0.17 m
102	Deposit: friable dark greyish brown silty sand	N/A	0.26 m
103	Deposit: plastic mid yellowish brown sandy clay	N/A	0.28 m
104	Deposit: dark green and dark greyish brown silts with lenses of chalk fragments	N/A	0.21 m
105	Layer: friable dark greenish brown sandy silt	N/A	0.13 m
106	Deposit: friable light greyish/brownish white chalk rubble	N/A	0.43 m
107	Layer: modern tarmac surface	N/A	0.06 m
108	Layer: modern hardcore	N/A	0.20 m
109	Layer: pale grey brown clay silt	N/A	0.25 m
110	Layer: loose: pale red sand	N/A	0.20 m
111	Layer: loose pale grey clay silt	N/A	0.45 m
112	Layer: loose yellow pale sand	N/A	0.20 m
113	Layer: brick	N/A	0.30 m
114	Layer: loose dark grey sand	N/A	0.08 m
115	Layer: loose dark grey sand	N/A	0.40 m
116	Layer: loose mid grey sandy silt	N/A	N/A
117	Deposit: friable dark brownish black silty clay fill of 118	N/A	0.12 m
118	Cut with vertical straight sides, stepped sides and a flat base filled by 117	N/A	0.12 m
119	Layer: modern tarmac surface	N/A	0.15 m
120	Layer: modern hardcore	N/A	0.12 m
121	Layer: firm dark blackish brown silty clay and brick rubble	N/A	1.55 m
122	Structure: modern tie for river front wharf	N/A	0.80 m
123	Layer: hard dark black brown silt clay with brick rubble	N/A	0.20 m
124	Layer: firm greyish yellow sandy clay	N/A	0.24 m
125	Layer: Hard mid yellowish orange alluvium	N/A	N/A
126	Deposit: friable mid greyish brown sandy clay	N/A	0.20 m
127	Deposit: a friable dark greyish brown silty clay	N/A	0.11 m
128	Void	N/A	N/A
129	Deposit: friable dark brownish green sandy silt	N/A	0.40 m
130	Layer: sandy silty clay alluvium/made up ground	N/A	0.20m
131	Layer: modern hardcore	N/A	0.32 m
132	Deposit: friable dark greyish brown sandy gravel	N/A	0.11 m
133	Layer: friable mid brown clay	N/A	0.05 m
134	Layer: loose dark greyish brown sandy gravel	N/A	0.05 m
135	Layer: light brownish grey sandy clay	N/A	0.05 m
136	Deposit: friable mid greyish brown sandy clay, fill of 137	N/A	0.13 m
137	Cut with steep concave sides and a concave base, filled by 136	N/A	0.13 m
138	Layer: soft mid brownish yellow clay sand, possible alluvium	N/A	c. 0.40 m
139	Deposit: a plastic brownish grey sandy clay, fill of 140	N/A	N/A
140	Cut of unexcavated posthole/pile sub-rectangular in plan	N/A	N/A
141	Deposit: firm mid brownish yellow clay sand alluvium	N/A	N/A

10.0 Appendix 2 ~ Archive Index.

10.1 Drawing Register.

Dwg No	Description	Scale	Date	Initials
1	Northeast facing section in Trench 3	1:20	27-01-06	TR
2	Northeast facing section in Trench 2	1:10	27-01-06	IM
3	Post-excavation plan of Trench 3	1:20	27-01-06	TR
4	Post-excavation plan of Trench 2	1:20	27-01-06	IM
5	Post-excavation plan of Trench 1	1:20	30-01-06	AD
6	South facing section in Trench 1	1:10	30-01-06	IM
7	West facing section in Trench 1	1:10	30-01-06	IM
8	Plan of [118] in Trench 1	1:20	30-01-06	AD
9	Plan of [137] in Trench 1	1:20	31-01-06	AD
10	Post-excavation plan of Trench 1	1:20	31-01-06	AD
11	Plan of [140] in Trench 1	1:20	31-01-06	AD
12	North west facing section of sondage in Trench 1	1:10	31-01-06	IM

10.2 Photographic Register.

Frame	Description	Scale	Date	Initials
<i>Film 113 26/01/06 09:00 Black and White</i>				
1	ID Shot	N/A	27/01/06	IM
2	NE facing section in Trench 1	2 x 1m	27/01/06	AD
3	NE facing section in Trench 1	2 x 1m	27/01/06	AD
4	NE facing section in Trench 1	2 x 1m	27/01/06	AD
5	NW facing section in Trench 1	2 x 1m	27/01/06	AD
6	NW facing section in Trench 1	2 x 1m	27/01/06	AD
7	NW facing section in Trench 1	2 x 1m	27/01/06	AD
8	Cut [118], Trench 1	1 x 1m	27/01/06	AD
9	Cut [118], Trench 1	1 x 1m	27/01/06	AD
10	Cut [118], Trench 1	1 x 1m	27/01/06	AD
11	Post-ex of Trench 3	2 x 1m	27/01/06	TR
12	Post-ex of Trench 3	2 x 1m	27/01/06	TR
13	Post-ex of Trench 3	2 x 1m	27/01/06	TR
14	ID Shot	N/A	27/01/06	TR
15	Post-ex of Trench 2	2 x 1m	27/01/06	IM
16	Post-ex of Trench 2	2 x 1m	27/01/06	IM
17	Post-ex of Trench 2	2 x 1m	27/01/06	IM
18	Cut [118], Trench 1	1 x 1m	27/01/06	AD
19	Cut [118], Trench 1	1 x 1m	27/01/06	AD
20	Cut [118], Trench 1	1 x 1m	27/01/06	AD
21	Void			
22	Void			
23	SE facing section of [118] in Trench 1	1 x 0.5m	30/01/06	IM
24	SE facing section of [118] in Trench 1	1 x 0.5m	30/01/06	IM
25	SE facing section of [118] in Trench 1	1 x 0.5m	30/01/06	IM
26	Cut [137], Trench 1	1 x 0.5m	30/01/06	IM
27	Cut [137], Trench 1	1 x 0.5m	30/01/06	IM
28	Cut [137], Trench 1	1 x 0.5m	30/01/06	IM
29	Cut [137], Trench 1	1 x 0.5m	31/01/06	AD
30	Cut [137], Trench 1	1 x 0.5m	31/01/06	AD

31	Cut [137], Trench 1	1 x 0.5m	31/01/06	AD
32	Cut [137], Trench 1	1 x 0.5m	31/01/06	IM
33	Cut [137], Trench 1	1 x 0.5m	31/01/06	IM
34	Cut [137], Trench 1	1 x 0.5m	31/01/06	IM
35	Post-ex shot, Trench 1	2 x 1m	31/01/06	AD
36	Post-ex shot, Trench 1	2 x 1m	31/01/06	AD
<i>Film 113 31/01/06 12:20 Black and White</i>				
1	ID Shot	N/A	31/01/06	AD
2	SW facing section in Trench 1	2 x 1m	31/01/06	AD
3	SW facing section in Trench 1	2 x 1m	31/01/06	AD
4	SW facing section in Trench 1	2 x 1m	31/01/06	AD
5	Cut [140], Trench 1	1 x 0.5m	31/01/06	AD
6	Cut [140], Trench 1	1 x 0.5m	31/01/06	AD
7	Cut [140], Trench 1	1 x 0.5m	31/01/06	AD
<i>Film No. 666 26/01/06 09:05 Colour Slide</i>				
1	ID Shot	N/A	26/01/06	IM
2	NE facing section in Trench 1	2 x 1m	27/01/06	AD
3	NE facing section in Trench 1	2 x 1m	27/01/06	AD
4	NE facing section in Trench 1	2 x 1m	27/01/06	AD
5	NW facing section in Trench 1	2 x 1m	27/01/06	AD
6	NW facing section in Trench 1	2 x 1m	27/01/06	AD
7	NW facing section in Trench 1	2 x 1m	27/01/06	AD
8	Cut [118], Trench 1	1 x 1m	27/01/06	AD
9	Cut [118], Trench 1	1 x 1m	27/01/06	AD
10	Cut [118], Trench 1	1 x 1m	27/01/06	AD
11	ID Shot	N/A	27/01/06	TR
12	Post-ex of Trench 3	2 x 1m	27/01/06	TR
13	Post-ex of Trench 3	2 x 1m	27/01/06	TR
14	Post-ex of Trench 3	2 x 1m	27/01/06	TR
15	Post-ex of Trench 2	2 x 1m	27/01/06	IM
16	Post-ex of Trench 2	2 x 1m	27/01/06	IM
17	Post-ex of Trench 2	2 x 1m	27/01/06	IM
18	Cut [118], Trench 1	1 x 1m	27/01/06	AD
19	Cut [118], Trench 1	1 x 1m	27/01/06	AD
20	Cut [118], Trench 1	1 x 1m	27/01/06	AD
21	SE facing section of [118] in Trench 1	1 x 0.5m	30/01/06	IM
22	SE facing section of [118] in Trench 1	1 x 0.5m	30/01/06	IM
23	SE facing section of [118] in Trench 1	1 x 0.5m	30/01/06	IM
24	Cut [137], Trench 1	1 x 0.5m	30/01/06	IM
25	Cut [137], Trench 1	1 x 0.5m	30/01/06	IM
26	Cut [137], Trench 1	1 x 0.5m	30/01/06	IM
27	Cut [137], Trench 1	1 x 0.5m	31/01/06	AD
28	Cut [137], Trench 1	1 x 0.5m	31/01/06	AD
29	Cut [137], Trench 1	1 x 0.5m	31/01/06	AD
30	Cut [137], Trench 1	1 x 0.5m	31/01/06	IM
31	Cut [137], Trench 1	1 x 0.5m	31/01/06	IM
32	Cut [137], Trench 1	1 x 0.5m	31/01/06	IM
33	Post-ex shot, Trench 1	2 x 1m	31/01/06	AD
34	Post-ex shot, Trench 1	2 x 1m	31/01/06	AD
35	Post-ex shot, Trench 1	2 x 1m	31/01/06	AD
<i>Film No. 666 31/01/06 12:20 Colour Slide</i>				
1	ID Shot	N/A	31/01/06	AD
2	SW facing section in Trench 1	2 x 1m	31/01/06	AD

3	SW facing section in Trench 1	2 x 1m	31/01/06	AD
4	SW facing section in Trench 1	2 x 1m	31/01/06	AD
5	Cut [140], Trench 1	1 x 0.5m	31/01/06	AD
6	Cut [140], Trench 1	1 x 0.5m	31/01/06	AD
7	Cut [140], Trench 1	1 x 0.5m	31/01/06	AD
<i>Film No. Digital</i>				
1	ID Shot	N/A	26/01/06	IM
2	NE facing section in Trench 1	2 x 1m	27/01/06	AD
3	NW facing section in Trench 1	2 x 1m	27/01/06	AD
4	SW facing section in Trench 1	2 x 1m	27/01/06	AD
5	SE facing section in Trench 1	2 x 1m	27/01/06	AD
6	Cut [118], Trench 1	1 x 1m	27/01/06	AD
7	ID Shot	N/A	27/01/06	TR
8	Post-ex of Trench 3	2 x 1m	27/01/06	TR
9	Post-ex of Trench 2	2 x 1m	27/01/06	IM
10	Post-ex of Trench 2	2 x 1m	27/01/06	IM
11	Post-ex of Trench 2	2 x 1m	27/01/06	IM
12	Post-ex of Trench 2	2 x 1m	27/01/06	IM
13	Cut [118], Trench 1	1 x 1m	27/01/06	AD
14	Sondage in Trench 1	1 x 1m	27/01/06	AD
15	Sondage in Trench 1	1 x 1m	27/01/06	AD
16	Cut [118], Trench 1	1 x 1m	30/01/06	IM
17	Cut [118], Trench 1	1 x 1m	30/01/06	IM
18	Cut [137], Trench 1	1 x 0.5m	30/01/06	IM
19	Cut [137], Trench 1	1 x 0.5m	30/01/06	IM
20	Working shot	N/A	30/01/06	AD
21	Working shot	N/A	30/01/06	AD
22	Working shot	N/A	30/01/06	AD
23	Working shot	N/A	30/01/06	AD
24	Cut [137], Trench 1	1 x 0.5m	31/01/06	AD
25	Cut [137], Trench 1	1 x 0.5m	31/01/06	IM
26	Cut [137], Trench 1	1 x 0.5m	31/01/06	IM
27	SW facing section in Trench 1	2 x 1m	31/01/06	AD
28	Cut [140], Trench 1	1 x 0.5m	31/01/06	AD
29	Cut [140], Trench 1	1 x 0.5m	31/01/06	AD

10.3 Bulk Finds Catalogue.

Context	Description	Date range
102	Glass	19 th century AD or later
103	Pottery and ceramic building material	19 th century AD or later
104	Glass and pottery	19 th century AD or later
106	Glass and pottery	19 th century AD or later
126	Pottery	19 th century AD or later
130	Pottery	19 th century AD or later
133	Pottery	19 th century AD or later
134	Pottery	19 th century AD or later
135	Ceramic building material and pottery	19 th century AD or later
136	Clay tobacco pipe and pottery	19 th century AD or later
138	Clay tobacco pipe and pottery	16 th /17 th century AD
139	Ceramic building material	16 th /17 th century AD
U/S	Ceramic building material and pottery	16 th /17 th century AD

11.0 Appendix 3 ~ Finds Assessment Report.

Alan Vince.

11.1 Summary.

A small collection of pottery, glass and clay tobacco pipes was recovered from an archaeological evaluation carried out at Bridge Street, Selby, North Yorkshire, by *On-Site Archaeology Ltd* (Site Code: OSA06 EV1). The finds are mostly of mid 19th-century or later date and come from a series of dumped deposits (which from the finds could well be part of a single event) in Trench 1. Earlier finds consist of a single sherd of post-medieval pottery associated with a wooden pile or post hole and a collection of unstratified post-medieval pottery from Trench 2. The post-medieval pottery includes a number of sherds that are either wasters or, at best, seconds. They are therefore evidence for local pottery production.

11.2 Description.

The finds include ceramic building material (CBM), clay tobacco pipe (CTP), glass (GLAS) and pottery (Table 1). All were identified and recorded by weight, fragment count and the maximum number of objects present (Appendix A).

Table 1.

class	Sum of Nosh	Sum of NoV	Sum of Weight
CBM	4	4	233
CTP	2	2	5
GLAS	10	10	175
POTTERY	66	65	2642
Grand Total	82	81	3055

11.2.1 Ceramic Building Material.

Only four fragments of ceramic building material were retained although a large amount of modern brick was also present. They consist of two fragments of flat roof tile and two fragments of pantile. One of the flat roof tiles has glaze on both surface that runs over cracks. This suggests that it has been used as a kiln spacer in the production of lead-glazed pottery. Its fabric is similar to that of much of the lead-glazed earthenware from the site (see below).

Pantiles were introduced to England from the Low Countries and the earliest English examples are of 16th century date. However, they become much more common in the later 17th century and in some parts of the country only appear in the later 18th or 19th centuries.

11.2.2 Clay tobacco Pipes.

Three fragments of clay tobacco pipe were recovered, all stems. One had a bore diameter typical of later 17th and 18th-century pipes and the other two have narrower bores, typical of the later 18th and 19th centuries. One of the latter has a brown glaze at one end of the fragment, indicating that it was close to the mouthpiece of the pipe.

11.2.3 Glass.

Ten fragments of glass were recovered. They vary in colour, from clear to light blue, darker blue and light green. All appear to be of mid 19th century or later date. One fragment comes from a bottle with a raised inscription “SEL.”, presumably from a local brewery. No examples of dark green bottle glass were present.

11.2.4 Pottery.

Sixty-six fragments of pottery were recovered. A small number of these are of lead-glazed earthenwares, which have been classified according to firing conditions and glaze as Glazed Red Earthenware (mainly oxidized), Humberware/Late Humberware (reduced) or late post-medieval local earthenware (LPMLOC, unglazed). All have a similar, sandy fabric with abundant quartz sand, mostly less than 0.3mm across with sparse inclusions of fine-grained sandstone up to 3.0mm and some possible white mudstone fragments up to 3.0mm across. These characteristics are consistent with the use of a local boulder clay. The range of forms present are shown in Table 2. Four of these sherds show sign of use but a handful have glaze over the edges and have firing patterns which suggest that they were cracked in the kiln. These are probably either wasters or seconds. They include one jug/jar body sherd, one bead rim from a jar and one large bowl rim.

Table 2

Cname	Form	Sum of Nosh	Sum of NoV	Sum of Weight
GRE	BOWL	19	18	513
	JAR	5	5	393
	JUG/JAR	4	4	130
	JUGJAR	2	2	59
	PANC	1	1	321
HUM	JUGJAR	3	3	41
LPMLOC	FLP	3	3	86
Grand Total		37	36	1543

The remaining pottery is all likely to be of mid 19th century to 20th-century date (Table 3). Most of the sherds come from mass-produced types that are impossible to source visually from small sherds, but a fragment of Sunderland coarseware and several fragments of Nottingham stoneware were present.

Table 3

cname	Form	Sum of Nosh	Sum of NoV	Sum of Weight
BL	BOWL	1	1	38
	CHP/JAR	1	1	11
BL Total		2	2	49
CONP	CUP	1	1	7
CONP Total		1	1	7
DERBS	SJ	1	1	608
DERBS Total		1	1	608
ENGS	BOT	2	2	241
ENGS Total		2	2	241
NCBW	BOWL	2	2	5
	JUG/JAR	1	1	2
NCBW Total		3	3	7

NOTS	BOT	3	3	68
	JAR	1	1	3
NOTS Total		4	4	71
PEAR	-	1	1	1
	PLATE	1	1	2
PEAR Total		2	2	3
SUND	BOWL	1	1	3
SUND Total		1	1	3
TPW	BOWL	1	1	5
	PLATE	1	1	1
TPW Total		2	2	6
WHITE	BOWL	7	7	72
	BOWL/CHP	1	1	6
	CUP	2	2	18
WHITE Total		10	10	96
Grand Total		28	28	1091

11.3 Assessment.

The earliest stratified find comes from the fill of the construction cut for a wooden post, 140 and is a fragment of pantile. This is potentially late 16th century but is much more likely to be of later 17th or later date. It is overlain by an alluvial clay dump, 103, which produced mostly sherds of lead-glazed earthenwares, including examples with glaze over the cracks. A single small sherd of Sunderland coarseware, of late 18th or 19th-century date was present but is probably intrusive in a later 16th or 17th-century deposit.

Similar material was recovered from Trench 2, although it was all unstratified.

The remaining finds come from a series of dumps, which from the evidence of the finds themselves could all be very late and contemporary. They are certainly no earlier than the mid 19th century.

11.4 Recommendations.

The evidence for pottery production is important. There is no mention in Peter Brears' *The English Country Pottery* (1971) of any pottery production at or near Selby and the fabric is consistent with a local origin.

It is recommended that samples of the waste tile and pottery are analysed, to confirm that they could be of local origin, and that the rims are drawn.

11.5 Costing.

Thin section analysis costs £23.50 plus VAT per sample and chemical analysis, using Inductively-Coupled Plasma Spectroscopy, is also £23.50 plus VAT per sample.

Illustration is £15.00 plus VAT per drawing.

Table 4

Action	Number	Cost inc VAT
TS;ICPS	1	£55.22
TS;ICPS;DR	2	£110.45
TS;ICSP	1	£55.23
Grand Total	4	£220.90

11.6 Reference List.

Brears, P (1971) The English Country Pottery: its History and Techniques. Newton Abbot, David & Charles.

11.7 Appendix A.

Context	Action	Trench	class	cname	subfabric	Form	pot catalogues.description	Part	Nosh	NoV	Weight	Use
102			GLASS	PMGL	CLEAR	BOT		BS	1	1	2	
102			GLASS	PMGL	CLEAR	BOT		BS	1	1	2	
102			GLASS	PMGL	CLEAR	BOT	MOULDED WITH RAISED LETTERING "SEL.."	B	1	1	23	
102			GLASS	PMGL	CLEAR	BOT		BS	1	1	9	
102			GLASS	PMGL	BLUE	BOT		BS	1	1	10	
102			GLASS	PMGL	CLEAR	BOT/TUMBLER		BS	1	1	4	
102			GLASS	PMGL	CLEAR	-		BS	1	1	1	
102			GLASS	PMGL	CLEAR	-		BS	1	1	2	
103			POTTERY	GRE	FINE SANDY RED	JUGJAR	EXT PLAIN GL	BS	1	1	11	
103			POTTERY	GRE	FINE SANDY RED	JUGJAR	PLAIN STRAP HANDLE	H	1	1	48	
103			POTTERY	HUM	FINE SANDY GREY	JUGJAR	EXT PLAIN GL	BS	2	2	26	
103	TS;ICPS		POTTERY	HUM	FINE SANDY GREY	JUGJAR	INT AND EXT PLAIN GL	BS	1	1	15	GLAZE BURNT
103			POTTERY	GRE	FINE SANDY RED	BOWL	INT PLAIN GL	R	5	5	63	
103			POTTERY	GRE	FINE SANDY RED	BOWL	INT PLAIN GL	B	1	1	37	
103			POTTERY	GRE	FINE SANDY RED	BOWL	INT PLAIN GL	BS	2	2	63	

Context	Action	Trench	class	cname	subfabric	Form	pot catalogues.description	Part	Nosh	N o V	Weight	Use
103			POTTERY	GRE	FINE SANDY RED	JAR	DEVELOPED COLLAR	BS	1	1	23	
103	TS;ICP S		CBM	PMTIL	SANDY RED WITH SPARSE OFFWHITE PELLETS	FLAT	PLAIN GL OVER BOTH FACES AND CRACKED EDGES	BS	1	1	53	WASTE
103			POTTERY	GRE	FINE SANDY GREY	BOWL	INT PLAIN GL	BS	2	1	16	SPALLE D
103			POTTERY	GRE	FINE SANDY RED	JUG/JAR	UNGLAZED	B	1	1	34	WHITE DEPOSIT
103			POTTERY	SUND		BOWL	INT WHSL;INT PLAIN GL	BS	1	1	3	
103			POTTERY	GRE	FINE SANDY RED	JAR	FOOT RING BASE;INT PLAIN GL;CRUMBS OF CLAY INCORPORATED INTO GLAZE	B	1	1	62	SLIGHT WEAR IN T
103			POTTERY	GRE	FINE SANDY RED	BOWL	INT PLAIN GL	B	1	1	36	
103			POTTERY	GRE	FINE SANDY RED	BOWL	INT PLAIN GL	B	2	2	39	
103			POTTERY	GRE	FINE SANDY GREY;OXID EXT	BOWL	INT PLAIN GL	BS	2	2	0	
104			GLASS	PMGL	LTBL	INKWELL	MOULDED OCTAGONAL	PROF	1	1	75	
104			POTTERY	WHITE		BOWL	MOULDED DECINT	R	1	1	10	
104			POTTERY	WHITE		BOWL		BS	1	1	11	WHITE DEPOSIT
104			POTTERY	WHITE		CUP		B	1	1	12	
104			POTTERY	BL	SANDY RED	BOWL		R	1	1	38	

Context	Action	Trench	class	cname	subfabric	Form	pot catalogues.description	Part	Nosh	No V	Weight	Use
			Y		WITH SPARSE OFFWHITE PELLETS							
104			POTTERY	DERBS		SJ	BROWN SALT GLAZED EXT;SALT GLAZED INT	B	1	1	608	
106			GLASS	PMGL	LTGR	BOT	MOULDED	B	1	1	47	
106			POTTERY	GRE	CM BUFF	BOWL	PLAIN INT GL	BS	1	1	31	
106			POTTERY	WHITE		CUP	EXT LTBL BAND	R	1	1	6	
106			POTTERY	LPML OC		FLP		BS	1	1	39	
126			POTTERY	TPW		BOWL		R	1	1	5	
126			POTTERY	WHITE		BOWL		BS	1	1	4	
126			POTTERY	CONP		CUP	OG ENAMELS;FLUTED	BS	1	1	7	
126			POTTERY	NOTS		BOT		BS	1	1	34	
126			POTTERY	WHITE		BOWL	SPONGED DEC	R	1	1	30	
130			POTTERY	NOTS		BOT		BS	1	1	29	
133			POTTERY	TPW		PLATE		BS	1	1	1	
134			POTTERY	NCBW		JUG/JAR	WHITE SLIP HORIZ LINES	BS	1	1	2	
134			POTTERY	WHITE		BOWL	SPONGED DEC	BS	1	1	5	
134			POTTERY	WHITE		BOWL	SPONGED DEC	R	1	1	5	
134			POTTERY	ENGS		BOT	FELDSPATHIC GL	BS	1	1	12	
135			CBM	PMTIL		FLAT		BS	1	1	1	
135			POTTERY	BL	CMR	CHP/JAR		BS	1	1	11	
135			POTTER	NOTS		JAR		BS	1	1	3	

Context	Action	Trench	class	cname	subfabric	Form	pot catalogues.description	Part	Nosh	No V	Weight	Use
			Y									
135			POTTERY	NCBW		BOWL		BS	1	1	4	
135			POTTERY	WHITE		BOWL/CHP		BS	1	1	6	
135			POTTERY	PIPECLAY		PIPE	L17TH+BORE	STEM	1	1	8	
136			CTP	PIPECLAY		PIPE	L18TH/19TH BORE	STEM	1	1	3	
136			POTTERY	LPML OC		FLP		BS	1	1	27	
136			POTTERY	NOTS		BOT		BS	1	1	5	
136			POTTERY	ENGS		BOT	CF BLACKLEADING BOTTLE	B	1	1	229	THICK WHITE POINT
138			CTP	PIPECLAY		PIPE	BROWN GLAZED MOUTH PIECE;L 18TH/19TH	STEM	1	1	2	
138			POTTERY	PEAR		-	INDECIPHERABLE STAMP	BS	1	1	1	
138			POTTERY	PEAR		PLATE	BLUE FEATHER RED	R	1	1	2	
138			POTTERY	WHITE		BOWL		BS	1	1	7	
138			POTTERY	NCBW		BOWL		BS	1	1	1	
138			POTTERY	GRE		PANC		R	1	1	321	
138			POTTERY	LPML OC		FLP		BS	1	1	20	
139			CBM	PMTIL		PANT		BS	1	1	53	
US	TS;ICP S;DR	TR2	POTTERY	GRE	FINE SANDY RED	JAR	BEAD RIM;INT GL	R	1	1	52	GLAZE OVER CRACK
US		TR2	CBM	PMTIL	FINE SANDY;S	PANT		BS	1	1	126	

Context	Action	Trench	class	cname	subfabric	Form	pot catalogues.description	Part	Nosh	N o V	Weight	Use
					PARSE MARL <3.0MM;S PARSE SST <1.0MM							
US		TR2	POTTERY	GRE	FINE SANDY RED	JAR	BEAD RIM;INT AND EXT GL	BS	1	1	126	
US	TS;ICP S;DR	TR2	POTTERY	GRE	FINE SANDY RED	BOWL	LARGE VESSEL; INT PLAIN GL	BS	1	1	98	GLAZE OVER CRACKS
US		TR2	POTTERY	GRE	FINE SANDY GREY	BOWL	BEAD RIM;INT AND EXT PLAIN GL	R	1	1	98	
US		TR2	POTTERY	GRE	FINE SANDY GREY	JUG/JAR	INT AND EXT PLAIN GL	BS	1	1	23	
US		TR2	POTTERY	GRE	FINE SANDY RED	JAR	PLAIN STRAP HANDLE ;BEAD RIM;PLAIN GL INT AND EXT	R;H	1	1	130	
US		TR2	POTTERY	GRE	FINE SANDY GREY	JUG/JAR	INT AND EXT PLAIN GL	BS	1	1	16	
US		TR2	POTTERY	GRE	FINE SANDY RED	BOWL	BEAD RIM	BS	1	1	32	
US	TS;ICP	TR2	POTTERY	GRE	FINE SANDY GREY	JUG/JAR	EXT PLAIN GL	BS	1	1	57	GLAZE OVER CRACKS

12.0 Appendix 4 ~ The Plates.



Plate 1. Posthole/pile [140] in trench 1. (Scale of 0.2m).



Plate 2. Possible structural slot [137] in trench 1 and in-situ horizontal timber. (Scale of 0.5m).



Plate 3. Possible structural slot [118] in trench 1. (Scale of 0.5m).



Plate 4. Northwest section showing dumps/levelling deposits in trench 1. (Scale of 2x 1m).



Plate 5. Northeast facing section in trench 2. (Scale of 2x1m).



Plate 6. East facing section of trench 3. (Scale of 2x 1m).