

Rec 31/1/16

NYCC HER	
SNY	12037
ENY	220
CNY	1716
Parish	2152
Rec'd	31/1/06

Yard
Royal Oak Hotel
Market Place
Thirsk
North Yorkshire

Archaeological Evaluation
& WB.

1/2/16 Requested map to show where the footings are,
as described in the WB report at the end of this report.

Received 22/2/16, added to end of report. - see Figure 10

MAP 08-05-00
July 2000

ROYAL OAK HOTEL
MARKET PLACE
THIRSK
NORTH YORKSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AND WATCHING BRIEF

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**ROYAL OAK HOTEL
MARKET PLACE
THIRSK
NORTH YORKSHIRE**

Archaeological Evaluation

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 During July, 2000 two trenches were excavated by MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd to assess the presence/absence of archaeological deposits on the site and their nature and date prior to development. In addition this was followed in August by a Watching Brief on the excavation of the strip footings for the proposed development which is to consist of a new building to comprise of three self contained flats with associated parking facilities.
- 1.2 All work was undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Works (MAP 2000) prepared for Downs Illingsworth & Partners on behalf of their Client, Aspect Building and agreed with the Heritage Unit of North Yorkshire County Council.

2. SITE DESCRIPTION

- 2.1 The site is located in the market town of Thirsk, on land behind properties 1-13 Market Place (NGR SE 4285 8204 : Fig. 1).
- 2.2 The site is bounded by 1-13 Market Place to the south-east, Castle Terrace to the south-west, Barnett's Yard to the north-west and 13 Market Place to the north-east. The site is level ground at approximately 37m AOD, and is presently derelict land.
- 2.3 The site is situated 55m to the east of Castle Garth (Thirsk Castle - SAM 20454) and would have been within the castle's bailey.

3 GEOLOGY

- 3.1 The underlying geology on the site is deep well drained sandy and coarse loams of the Newport 1 Soil Association over Glaciofluvial drift.

4 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 Historical Background

- 4.1.1 In the Tenth century Thirsk possessed a fortified house, the foundations of which were laid in the reign of Edgar (King Edgar reigned from 959-97).
- 4.1.2 By 1086, Domesday records that Thirsk (Tresc/Tresche) belonged to the King who had granted it to Hugh Fitzbaldric. William I gave the Manor of Thirsk to Geoffrey, Bishop of Constance, who died at the end of William's reign and all his titles and

possessions were transferred in 1086 to Robert de Stuteville (later Robert de Mowbray). It is suggested that the castle at Thirsk was constructed in about 1092 when Robert de Mowbray was Governor of Northern England

- 4.1.3 In 1138 Thursten, Archbishop of York and a group of nobles gathered at Thirsk to meet the threat from David king of Scotland, at the Battle of the Standard.
- 4.1.4 In 1173 Roger de Mowbray was implicated in a plot against Henry II. Henry II ordered Roger to surrender the castle and it was destroyed in 1176.
- 4.1.5 Built up areas to the east of the motte obscure the eastern extent of the castle but, by comparison with other mottes and baileys, it is estimated that Thirsk Castle originally lay within the area bounded by Westgate, Castlegate, Kirkgate and Masonic Lane.
- 4.1.6 Excavation of a drainage trench in the Castle Garth in the mid Nineteenth century located a 'brooch or toga pin' (Grainge 1856).
- 4.1.7 Drainage work in 1856 in Kirkgate cut through the rampart ditch illustrating that water logged deposits of excellent preservation (ibid).
- 4.1.8 The 1796 map of Thirsk an "Enlarged Sketch of Thirsk" (NYCRO) shows the site to be an area of garden or waste land numbered as plot 217.
- 4.1.9 In 1803 a "Plan of Thirsk" (NYCRO) shows the same plot as an empty space. There seems to have been little or no change in the land distribution during the period between 1796 and 1803.
- 4.1.10 The 1843 Tithe map (NYCRO) shows the plot once again empty of any buildings or structures, however, since 1803 the area has been split into two separate plots numbered 58 and 59.
- 4.1.11 The 1856 First Edition Ordnance survey map shows the plot as an area of garden or waste land. It is interesting to note that during this period buildings are constructed around the periphery of the site.
- 4.1.12 The 1912, 1913 and 1914 Ordnance survey maps all show once again that no structures have been built on the site.
- 4.1.13 By 1976 a single structure is shown on the site. This square shaped building in plan probably relates to the building foundation recorded in the Evaluation trenches and during the Watching Brief.

4.2 Archaeological Background

- 4.2.1 In 1963 a small scale excavation was undertaken in the Castle Garth which recorded section through the inner rampart bank and noted an earlier cobbled surface beneath it (Aberg unpublished).

- 4.2.2 A Watching Brief at 11 Kirkgate in 1981 showed that the rampart bank make up was of more than one phase and that it sealed earlier activity (Hatch unpublished).
- 4.2.3 A Geophysical Survey of the Garth by AML was conducted in the late 1980's in response to the building of a new telephone exchange off Masonic Lane. The survey was limited in size and results due to the area of redevelopment. The line of the ditch was noted but no other features which related to medieval or earlier activity at the site were recorded.
- 4.2.4 A Watching Brief outside of the Garth in 1994 on adjacent land at Calvert's Carpets provided information on the rampart bank (Clarke 1995).
- 4.2.5 A Watching Brief on the extension to a car park along Masonic Lane in 1995 showed that the rampart bank was constructed of sands and gravels and a small clay capping layer (ibid). The section clearly showed various phases of construction and below the bank make up were a series of earlier features.
- 4.2.6 Excavation in Castle Garth in 1995 provided information on the land use of the site prior to the construction of the Castle. Excavation located a small Anglian cemetery of Sixth century date. In addition evidence on the construction of the rampart banks was recorded. The periods after the destruction of the Castle were illustrated by deposits of garden soil. No later structural activity was recorded until the late Nineteenth century when a tank trap and the ATS building were constructed. The excavations also showed that disturbance to archaeological deposits had occurred in the Nineteenth and Twentieth centuries due to the installation of services.
- 4.2.7 Trial Trenching on the land to the rear of 33 Market Place (MAPi 2000) located Anglian pottery from ploughsoils, horticultural features very similar to those recorded at the 1995 excavations in Castle Garth, medieval structures and pits and later post medieval and modern structures.

5. METHODS

- 5.1 The on-site evaluation consisted of the excavation of two evaluation trenches situated within the footprint of the new build (Fig. 8). Both trenches were 4m x 2m and excavated down to the top of natural deposits where possible. Archaeological deposits continued in both trenches below the permitted safety limits without shoring. Even so the nature and character of the deposits were defined.
- 5.2 All overburden was removed using a Koboto mechanical excavator under archaeological supervision, down to the top of the archaeological features. Thereafter all excavation was by hand.

6. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 6.1 The Archaeological Evaluation aimed to determine:-
- the presence/absence of Prehistoric activity

- the presence/absence of Anglian activity
- the character of the medieval occupation with particular reference to Thirsk Castle and its relationship to the development of settlement along the western side of the Market Place
- the character of the Post-medieval activity

7. RESULTS

7.1 This section of the report details the results of the excavation of two Evaluation Trenches in July 2000 and the results of the Watching Brief undertaken in August, 2000.

7.2 Evaluation Trenches 1 & 2

Trench 1

7.2.1. Trench 1 measured 4m x 2m and was excavated to a depth of 1.65m. Located along the eastern boundary of the proposed new building, this trench was able to illustrate further the nature of the deposits recorded on the site.

7.2.2 Natural deposits, fine yellow brown sands, were recorded in the northern and central areas of Trench 1. Due to health and safety considerations excavation ceased in Trench 1 before these deposits were reached in the south of the trench.

7.2.3 Above natural were two deposits (contexts 1004 and 1022). Both Deposits 1004 and 1022 were dark brown silty sands. These horizons are interpreted as pre-rampart deposits.

7.2.4 Deposit 1005/6 which sealed both these earlier deposits were brown clays with cobble inclusions. The deposit measured in excess of 0.45m in depth and had a marked slope from the north to the south. This layer is interpreted as part of the Castle's rampart.

7.2.5 Sealing the clay rampart was a deposit of yellow brown sand (context 1003). Above this layer was a deposit of brown clay with cobbles (context 1021). No finds were recovered to permit dating.

7.2.6 Above Deposits 1005/6, 1003 and 1021 was a thick deposit of material associated with relatively recent use of the site. Deposits 1002 (a dark brown loam with modern rubble), 1025 (a yellow brown sand), and 1024 (modern mortar and rubble) all showed evidence of disturbance from modern features such as pits (cuts 1011, 1013, 1015, 1020 and 1027) and modern drains (cuts 1017 and 1018).

7.2.7 The archaeological sequence was completed by the hard core and concrete slab associated with the demolished building which had previously stood on the site.

7.3. Trench 2

- 7.3.1 Trench 1 was located along the western boundary of the site, adjacent to the alley way leading to Castle Terrace. It measured 4m by 2m and was excavated to a depth in the southern half of the trench of 1.5m. No natural deposits were located in this part of the trench but natural sands and gravels were exposed in the northern half of the trench.
- 7.3.3 Excavation recorded a series of deposits representing the Anglo-Scandinavian period through to modern day.
- 7.3.4 Natural deposits were exposed in the northern half of Trench 1. These consisted of yellow brown sands and gravels. The natural deposits were sealed by a relatively thick layer (up to 0.2m) of brown sandy silt (context 2019). A thin layer of brown sandy silt (context 2022) which due to its humic nature suggested a possible old land surface/topsoil.
- 7.3.5 In the extreme north of the trench a small island of material was recorded composed of a number of small thin layers of yellow brown sandy silt and brown sandy silt (context 2015).
- 7.3.6 Sealing Deposits 2015 and 2019 was a thick deposit of dark yellowish brown silty sand with gravel, clay patches and cobbles. Measuring over 0.45m in depth the full extent of this deposit was not reached due to health and safety considerations. The general nature of context 2012 suggested that it represented dumping. Finds from layer 2012 were restricted to a single sherd of pottery assigned to the Anglo-Scandinavian period.
- 7.3.7 Sealing part of deposit 2012 was a further deposit of brown silty sand with the occasional cobble (context 2010) which was interpreted as an old topsoil. To the south of this layer was a deposit of brown silty sand and gravel (context 2011) which was interpreted as a standstill horizon.
- 7.3.8 Sealing the old turf line was a layer of brown silty sand (context 2007) interpreted as pre-rampart dumping. A single sherd of pottery was recovered of Twelfth century date.
- 7.3.9 Deposit 2006 was a yellow brown sand with inclusions of red clay and occasional stone. It was a substantial deposit (up to 0.55m in thickness) and seen to be present over much of the trench, except for where it was cut away by Feature 2014 in the south of Trench 1. Finds from context 2006 consisted of eleven sherds of pottery, ranging in date from the Twelfth to the first half of the Fourteenth century.
- 7.3.10 The full extent of Cut 2014 was not observed in Trench 1. It was 'U' shaped in profile and filled by four distinct fills (contexts 2013, 2009, 2008) all brown silty sand with varying inclusions of limestone fragments. Measuring 0.5m deep, finds

were restricted to a single sherd of pottery from fill 2008 and 2009. Both sherds were of Twelfth-Thirteenth century date.

- 7.3.11 Sealing Feature 2014 was a deposit of grey brown clay (context 2018).
- 7.3.12 Deposit 2017, a dark grey brown gritty clay directly overlay deposit 2006.
- 7.3.13 Deposit 2016, a very dark grey sandy gritty clay was only seen in the south of Trench 2.
- 7.3.14 The archaeological sequence was completed by deposit 2003 a dark brown sandy loam with charcoal and brick inclusions and the hard core and concrete associated with the building which once stood on the site.

7.4 Watching Brief

- 7.4.1 The Watching Brief consisted of the observation of six strip footings excavated by a mini excavator (KX41 Kobota) during August, 2000.

7.4.2 Footing A

- 7.4.2.1 Footing A measured 8m in length by 0.60m in width and was excavated to a depth of 3m. Located immediately adjacent to 3 Castlegate (currently a Bingo Hall) this footing was the deepest excavation undertaken on the site. The footing confirmed earlier interpretation of the stratigraphy in this area of the site, in that construction of the building in c. 1856 has resulted in a wide foundation trench which extended into the Royal Oak site. Only a considerable depth of backfill was observed in section and natural deposits were not reached.

7.4.3 Footing B

- 7.4.3.1 Located immediately adjacent to the southern gable end of Castle Terrace this footing was very shallow in depth (0.50m). Removal of the existing concrete standing and rubble hardcore exposed a shallow deposit of sand., which had been laid during the construction of Castle Terrace as a foundation deposit. This deposit lay directly on top of the clay layer which was recorded in Trenches 1 and 2 of the Evaluation Excavations.

7.4.4 Footing C

- 7.4.4.1 Footing C partially cut through Trench 1. Observations recorded the presence of the clay deposit recorded in the excavations in both Trenches 1 and 2. Sealing this deposit was a series of clay loams containing brick/tile, modern pottery and fragments of plastic. A section of wall was recorded very close to the surface constructed of brick and cobbles. which relates to building activity on the site in the early Twentieth century.

7.4.5 Footing D

- 7.4.5.1 This footing ran parallel to Footing A and was cut into the backfilled foundation trench for the Bingo Hall.

7.4.6 Footing E

7.4.6.1 This footing was located along the line of Evaluation Trench 2 and formed the western wall of the new building. Unlike all the above described footings this stretch of foundation was composed of a single narrow trench with specific wider areas. This method of construction allowed a much greater area of the excavation to be observed and integrated in to the evaluation data.

7.4.6.2 The northern end of the foundation trench illustrated the same stratigraphy seen in Footing B. The following 6m of the foundation trench mirrored those deposits recorded in Evaluation Trench 2, that is to say below the upper layers of dark silty loams with brick rubble was a layer of silty sand with a high percentage of clay inclusions. This sealed a thick deposit of sold sandy clay which had been previously interpreted as the clay rampart bank associated with Thirsk Castle. In the south of the footing the clay deposit was seen to drop away below the base of the footing (c. 1.2m below the existing ground level). Material recorded above the clay deposit were a series of sands and gravels with varying percentages of limestone inclusions. These deposits were very similar to those recorded within Cut 2014. No corresponding side to the cut recorded in Evaluation Trench 2 was observed in Footing E. The very loose, uncompacted nature of the sand and gravel deposits and their very clean appearance suggested that these had been deliberately brought to and dumped on the site in an attempt to make up and level the ground surface in this area of Thirsk. As mentioned above no finds were recovered from Footing E. Sealing the above was a number of dark sandy loams and rubble hardcore for the concrete surface recorded in Evaluation Trench 2.

7.4.7 Footing F

7.4.7.1 Measuring 9m in length this footing formed an internal wall within the main building and ran parallel to Footings A and D. It was only excavated to 0.6m in depth and in the main was cut through spoil re-deposited in the interior of the building to raise the floor level. The lower deposits exposed in the footing were the same modern deposits seen and recorded over the rest of the site.

7.5 Summary

7.5.1 The depth of the footings was dictated by their position on site and adjacent structures. Only Footing E was cut to a greater depth into in situ deposits and therefore was able to provide additional information on the original make-up of the site. Footings A and B were excavated in to the previously backfilled foundation trench associated with the Bingo Hall. Footings C and D only reached the top of the clay bank, whereas Footing E provided the most useful information. Footing F was only into modern deposits.

8. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

8.1 The Evaluation Trenches both clearly illustrated the original topography of the site. There is a marked slope on a north south alignment. The fall recorded is 36.3m AOD in the north of the site adjacent to Castle Villas to below 35.3m in the south. No natural deposits were observed either at the base of the Bingo Hall foundation trench nor at the southern end of Footing E. This trend is also

illustrated by the alley which provides access from to Castle Villas. Here the slope is mirrored. The levels of the development site being 0.5m higher, again suggesting that the site had been artificially raised in the recent past. The map regression for the site illustrates that the site was open ground in the Seventeenth, Eighteenth and Nineteenth centuries. It is only in the Twentieth century, after the Second World War that the site becomes utilised with the construction of a single unit. The excavation on the site have shown that this construction was very flimsy and associated with the concrete hard standing. Very few finds were recovered during the excavations and none during the Watching Brief . Those that were recovered came from the period during the early medieval settlement of Thirsk when the site was on the periphery of Castle activity.

8.2

It is suggested that the natural topography in this area of Thirsk was utilised by the Castle builders and enhanced by the deposition of large quantities of clay (probably derived from the ditches recorded as earthworks in the immediate vicinity of the site (Fig. 8). Similar clay deposits were observed and recorded in the 1995 excavations of Castle Garth (MAP 1996). The natural topography and the artificial enhancement probably meant that this area of land could not be readily used. It is only in the late Nineteenth/early Twentieth century that the pressure on land was much greater and the artificial raising and levelling of the site made it possible to construct the building seen on maps after the Second World War.

APPENDIX 1

Trench 1

Context	Description
1000	Machine cut trench
1001	Concrete slab
1002	Deposit. Dark brown loam with high percentage of modern rubble.
1003	Deposit. Yellow brown sand.
1004	Deposit. Dark brown silty sand.
1005	Deposit. Brown clay.
1006	Deposit. Brown gravelly clay with cobbles.
1007	Deposit. Yellow brown gritty sand with cobbles.
1008	Deposit. Grey brown clay with cobbles and pebbles.
1009	?Cut. Line of bank.
1010	Deposit. Brown clay with rubble. Fill of modern pit 1011.
1011	Cut. Modern pit.
1012	Deposit. Brown clay and rubble. Fill of modern pit 1013.
1013	Cut. Modern pit.
1014	Deposit. Dark brown sand with rubble. Fill of modern pit 1015.
1015	Cut. Modern pit.
1016	Deposit. Dark brown loam with modern rubble. Fill of drain cut 1017.
1017	Cut. Modern drain.
1018	Cut. Drain cut.
1019	Deposit. Dark brown loam with cbm fragments. Fill of pit 1020.
1020	Cut. Modern pit.
1021	Deposit. Dark brown clay with waterborne cobbles.
1022	Deposit. Dark brown silty sand.
1023	Deposit. Modern mortar and brick rubble.
1024	Deposit. Modern mortar and brick rubble.
1025	Deposit. Yellow brown gravelly sand with small pebbles.
1026	Deposit. Dark brown loam with brick rubble.
1027	Cut. Modern pit.

Trench 2

Context	Description
2000	Machine cut trench
2001	Deposit. Concrete slab
2002	Deposit. Modern hardcore
2003	Deposit. Dark brown sandy loam with occasional charcoal and brick fragments.
2004	Cut. Modern pit
2005	Deposit. Very dark brown silty sand with occasional charcoal. Fill of modern pit 2004..
2006	Deposit. Yellow brown sand with inclusions of weak red clay and occasional stone. Rampart.
2007	Deposit. Brown silty fine sand. Pre-rampart dumping.
2008	Deposit. Dark brown silty sand. Upper fill of Ditch 2014.
2009	Deposit. Brown fine silty sand with occasional subangular gravel. Fill of Ditch 2014.
2010	Deposit. Brown silty sand with occasional gravel. Humic deposit. Old topsoil?
2011	Deposit. Dark brown silty sand with occasional cobble. ?Standstill horizon.
2012	Deposit. Dark yellowish brown silty sand with gravel, clay patches and cobbles.

	Dumping deposit.
2013	Deposit. Dark brown silty sand with occasional gravel. Fill of Ditch 2014.
2014	Cut. Ditch.
2015	Deposit. Brown silty sand with occasional gravel. Humic deposit. Old topsoil?
2016	Deposit. Very dark grey sandy gritty clay.
2017	Deposit. Dark grey brown gritty clay.
2018	Deposit. Grey brown clay.
2019	Deposit. Brown sandy silt.
2020	Deposit. Light grey - reddish brown sandy clay.
2021	?Cut.

APPENDIX 2

Pottery Catalogue

Context No.	Description	Date
1004	Pottery discounted as could be intrusive	
2006	4 Gritty ware (inc. 1 base) 7 Beverley Type 7 ware (inc. 1 rim)	13th/14th century
2007	1 Gritty ware body sherd	12th century
2008	1 Beverley Type 7 ware	13th/14th century
2009	1 Beverley Type 7 ware	13th/14th century
2012	1 Torksey-Type	10th/11th century

APPENDIX 3

Archive Listing

Plan No.	Scale	Description
1	1/20	Plan of deposit 1003
2	1/20	Plan of deposit 1004/5/6
3	1/20	Plan of deposit 1004/7/8
4	1/20	Plan of deposit 1004/7/8
5	1/10	Plan of cut 1009
6	1/20	Section of Trench 1, West facing
7	1/20	Plan of features in Trench 2
8	1/20	Plan of Trench 2 after excavation

9	1/20	Trench 2 2019
10	1/20	2020/2021
11	1/10	Section of Trench 1, north facing
12	1/20	Plan of cut 2014

APPENDIX 4

Photographic Listing

Colour Print

No.	Context No.	Scale	Facing	Description
24	Section	1m	S	Trench 1 section
25	Section	1m	S	Trench 1 section
26	1004/5/6	1m	W	Trench 1 Pre - excavation
27	1004/5/6	1m	W	Trench 1 Pre - excavation
28	Section	1m	S	Trench 2 section
29	Section	1m	S	Trench 2 section
30	Pre -excavation	1m	S	Trench 2 Pre - excavation
31	Pre -excavation	1m	S	Trench 2 Pre - excavation
32	1004	2x1m	E	Trench 1 after removal of 1005/6
33	1004	2x1m	E	Trench 1 after removal of 1005/6
34	1007/8+NAT	2x1m	E	Trench 1 after removal of 1004
35	1007/8	2x1m	E	Trench 1 after removal of 1004
36	1009	2x1m	E	Trench 1 cut of bank/ditch below 1004
37	1009	2x1m	E	Trench 1 cut of bank/ditch below 1004 (natural)

Black and White

1				I.D Shot
2	Section	1m	S	Trench 1 section
3	Section	1m	S	Trench 1 section
4	1005/6/7	1m	W	Trench 1 Pre - excavation

5	1005/6/7	1m	W	Trench 1 Pre - excavation
6	Section	1m	S	Trench section
7	Section	1m	S	Trench section
8	Pre - excavation	1m	S	Trench 2 Pre - excavation
9	Pre - excavation	1m	S	Trench 2 Pre - excavation
10	1004	2x1m	E	Trench 1 after removal of 1005/6
11	1004	2x1m	E	Trench 1 after removal of 1005/6
12	1007/1008+NAT	2x1m	E	Trench 1 after removal of 1004
13	1007/1008	2x1m	E	Trench 1 after removal of 1004
14	1009	2x1m	E	Trench 1 cut of bank/ditch below 1004
15	1009	2x1m	E	Trench 1 cut of bank/ditch below 1004 (natural)
16	Trench 2	1m & 2m	SE	Trench 2 partially excavated
17	Trench 2	1m & 2m	SE	Trench 2 partially excavated
18	Trench 1	2m+1m	NE	Trench 1 section final
19	Trench 1	2m+1m	NE	Trench 1 section final
20	Trench 1 1009	2m+1m	SE	Trench 1 1009 and final shot
21	Trench 1 1009	2m+1m	SE	Trench 1 1009 and final shot
22	Trench 2 1019	1m	W	Deposit 1019
23	Trench 2 1019	1m	W	Deposit 1019
24	Trench 2 1020	1m	NE	Deposit 1020 cut 1021
25	Trench 2	2m	NE	Trench 2 south-west facing section
26	Trench 2	2m	NE	Trench 2 south-west facing section
27	Trench 2	2m	NE	Trench 2 south-west facing section

Colour Print

1				
2	1009	2x1m	E	Trench 1 cut of ditch/bank below 1004
3	1009	2x1m	E	Trench 1 cut of ditch/bank below 1004 (natural)
4	Trench 2	1m+2m	SW	Trench 2 partially excavated
5	Trench 2	1m+2m	SW	Trench 2 partially excavated

6	Trench 2	2m+1m	NE	Trench 1 section final
7	Trench 2	2m+1m	NE	Trench 1 section final
8	Trench 1	2m+1m	SE	Trench 1 1009 final shot
9	Trench 1	2m+1m	SE	Trench 1 1009 final shot
10	Trench 2	1m	NW	Trench 2 deposit 2019
11	Trench 2	1m	NW	Trench 2 deposit 2019
12	Trench 2	1m	NE	Deposit 2020 cut 2021
13	Trench 2	1m	NE	Deposit 2020 cut 2021
14	Trench 2	2m	NE	Trench 2 section facing south-west
15	Trench 2	2m	NE	Trench 2 section facing south-west
16	Trench 2	1m	NE	Trench 2 section facing south-west

Colour Slide

1				I.D Shot
2	Section	1m	S	Trench 1 section
3	Section	1m	S	Trench 1 section
4	1004/5/6	1m	W	Trench 1 Pre - excavation
5	1004/5/6	1m	W	Trench 1 Pre - excavation
6	Section	1m	S	Trench 2 section
7	Section	1m	S	Trench 2 section
8	Pre - excavation	1m	S	Trench 2 Pre - excavation
9	Pre - excavation	1m	S	Trench 2 Pre - excavation
10	1004	2x1m	E	Trench 1 after removal of 1005/6
11	1004	2x1m	E	Trench 1 after removal of 1005/6
12	1007/8+NAT	2x1m	E	Trench 1 after removal of 1004
13	1007/8	2x1m	E	Trench 1 after removal of 1004
14	1009	2+1m	E	Trench 2 cut of bank/ditch below 1004
15	1009	2+1m	E	Trench 2 cut of bank/ditch below 1004 (natural)
16	Trench 2	1m/2m	SW	Trench 2 partially excavated

17	Trench 2	1m/2m	SW	Trench 2 partially excavated
22	Trench 1	2m+1m	NE	Trench 1 section final
23	Trench 1	2m+1m	NE	Trench 1 section final
24	Trench 1 1009	2m+1m	SE	Trench 1 1009 final shot
25	Trench 1 1009	2m+1m	SE	Trench 1 1009 final shot