



AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION AT 34 QUEEN STREET, SCARBOROUGH



Extract from the earliest known view of Scarborough, circa 1538, with the possible position of the Dominican Friary outlined in red

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION AT QUEEN STREET, SCARBOROUGH

By
Christopher Hall

Contents

Summary
List of text drawings and photographs
1.0 Introduction
2.0 Aims and objectives
3.0 Historical and archaeological background
4.0 Methodology of the excavation
5.0 The excavations
6.0 Architectural masonry fragment, glazed floor tiles etc
7.0 Interpretation and conclusions
8.0 Acknowledgements
9.0 References
Annex 1 – Finds database
Annex 2 – Architectural fragments
Annex 3 – Glazed floor tiles and lead small finds

Scarborough Archaeological and Historical Society
Report 41

First published January 2013 by the Scarborough Archaeological and Historical Society
c/o Allatt House, 5 West Parade Road, Scarborough YO12 5ED

www.scarborough-heritage.org

Copyright © 2013

SITE: LAND AT REAR OF 34 QUEEN STREET, SCARBOROUGH

NATIONAL GRID REF
SAHS SITE CODE

TA 04326 88826
FW11

Summary

This excavation was carried out during March and April 2011 on land at the rear of 34 Queen Street on the eastern side of Queen Street. Although the surroundings are heavily built up, this seems to have been open land until the mid 18th century. It was hoped the excavation would provide information on the Dominican friary since the site lies within its precinct towards the assumed northern end.

The two trenches revealed only circumstantial evidence of the friary in residual fragments of architectural masonry, glazed floor tiles and other small finds. The excavation did reveal further evidence of 18th century clay quarrying for brick and tile making.

List of text drawings and photographs

- 1 Location of the site showing the locations of the trenches
- 2 Extract from the map in *The Archaeology of Medieval Scarborough* showing the location of the various friaries
- 3 Extract from the 1538 view of Scarborough showing the possible location of the Dominican Friary
- 4 The site in 1896
- 5 North facing section of Trench 1
- 6 North facing section of Trench 2
- 7 Photographs of the excavation trenches
- 8 Photograph of one of the fragments of tracery
- 9 Photograph of one of the fragments of colonette

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 Over the period 25 -28 March and 1-4 April 2011 Scarborough Archaeological & Historical Society carried out a research excavation on a piece of land forming the rear cartilage of 34 Queen Street, Scarborough. The site is shown outlined in red on Figure 1 which also shows the trench locations in blue. The work was carried out in advance of a planning application for possible development on the site.

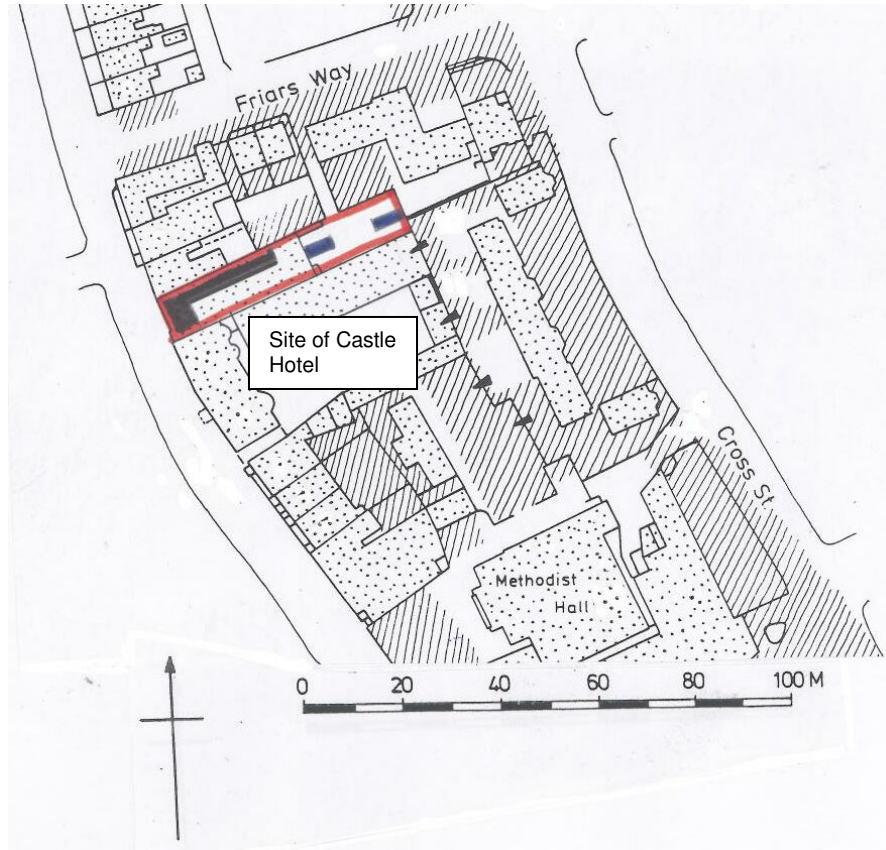


Figure 1: Location of the site outlined red showing the positions of the trenches in blue

- 1.2 The site lies on the east side of Queen Street and number 34 is a late 18th century building, about half way along. The building occupies a long narrow plot running back from Queen Street to a stone wall which forms the east boundary of the site with properties in Friargate. Although the site now occupies a long narrow plot it is known that in the medieval period it was within a much larger area of land forming the precinct of the Dominican friary. Scarborough had three friaries; the Franciscans were where Friarage school now is; the Carmelites were on the east side of Queen Street about where Boyes' store now is; and the Dominicans were also on the east side of Queen Street immediately north of the Carmelites. Whilst the general locations are known, the exact boundaries of the friary precincts are unknown at present. Figure 2 shows the locations of Scarborough's various friaries.

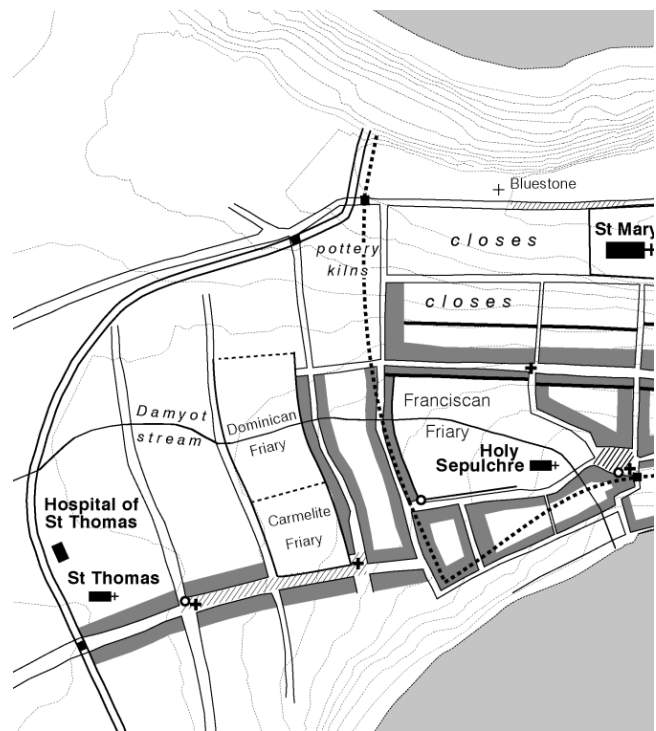


Figure 2: Extract from the map in *The Archaeology of Medieval Scarborough* showing the location of the friaries in Scarborough

- 1.3 The underlying geology consists of boulder clay. The accompanying soil association was not known since the site lies in a built-up area that has not been surveyed by the Soil Survey of England and Wales (Mackney *et al.* 1983).

2.0 Aims and Objectives of the investigation

- 2.1 The overall objective of the archaeological research was to ascertain whether there is any physical evidence of the Dominican Friary especially any evidence of structures which might have formed part of the friary and the nature of their construction and use.

3.0 Historical and Archaeological Background

- 3.1 Queen Street dates back to the second half of the 12th century when a borough was founded at Scarborough by Henry II about 1163. The first part of this planned town to be established lay to the east of the present site, toward Castle hill, and was known in the middle ages as the Old Borough. Such was the success of the new town that later in his reign Henry II sanctioned an extension to the west of the Old Borough. This expanded area of the town became known as New Borough and Queen Street was one of the streets added to the town at this time. Although the New Borough, as with the Old Borough, was laid out as grid, this was not on the same alignment as the first town moreover the streets curve slightly possibly reflecting the earlier field boundaries. This curving alignment is clearly apparent in Queen Street.
- 3.2 Number 34 Queen Street and its curtilage occupies part of the site of the medieval Dominican Friary established on land between Queen Street and Cross Street in 1252. The evidence for the Dominicans and the location of their site in Scarborough has already been examined in depth by Jack Binns in the SAHS Transactions and it is not proposed to rehearse that evidence here (Binns 2007).



Figure 3: Extract from the earliest known view of Scarborough; the supposed Dominican Friary outlined in red

- 3.3 In terms of the physical evidence, the layout and design of the friary is largely unknown. Only one representation of the buildings survives and we must be sceptical of that as a source. The View of Scarborough of 1538 (Figure 3), which was drawn just before the closure of Scarborough's three friaries in March 1539, shows two parallel long, low buildings with a double pitched roof and bell tower. Presumably this represents a nave and aisle or a double nave. The View was drawn by a military engineer and must have been surveyed from a distance. There are internal inconsistencies with the layout of the town as we know it today, for example the positioning of the main road running into town from the Newborough Bar so we cannot be sure that the representation of the structure, its size, design or even location are anything more than a sketch representation.
- 3.4 Following the disappearance of the friary, the ground probably remained undeveloped until the 18th century when Queen Street became one of the most fashionable streets in the town with the construction of many new buildings. John Cossin's map of 1725, shows the site as open land and is referenced Mr Allatsons. On Vincent's map of 1745, whilst Queen Street has clearly become more highly developed during the intervening 20 years the site now occupied by the present number 34 still seems to be open land. The map which accompanies Hinderwell's 1798 history of Scarborough shows Queen Street pretty well built up all along its length between Friars Entry (represented by modern Friars Way) and Newborough.
- 3.5 The first Ordnance Survey map of 1852 at the scale of 1:1,560 shows what appears from the footprint of the building a conventional town house. This is the part of the building shown in solid black in Figure 1. Land at the rear, subject to the investigation was laid out as a garden with footpaths in a lozenge shaped plan form. However by the 1890s this garden was occupied by two large green houses which were probably extant until the middle of the 20th century.
- 3.6 34 Queen Street belongs to the period of construction of buildings in Queen Street during the mid to late 18th century. The current building is said to date from circa 1860 but it is clear from old maps and some internal detail that the core of this building is much older than 1860. It had however been very substantially extended in 1961 when a large flat roofed extension was built – this may have caused some disturbance in the area under investigation.
- 3.7 Only one previous archaeological investigation has been carried out in the vicinity. In 1997, the cellars of the former Castle Hotel (see Figure 1) were examined during redevelopment of the site. The cellars had destroyed all archaeological remains, but one fragment of window tracery was found. This is likely to be a remnant of the Dominican friary. (Ferguson 1997, Pearson 2005).

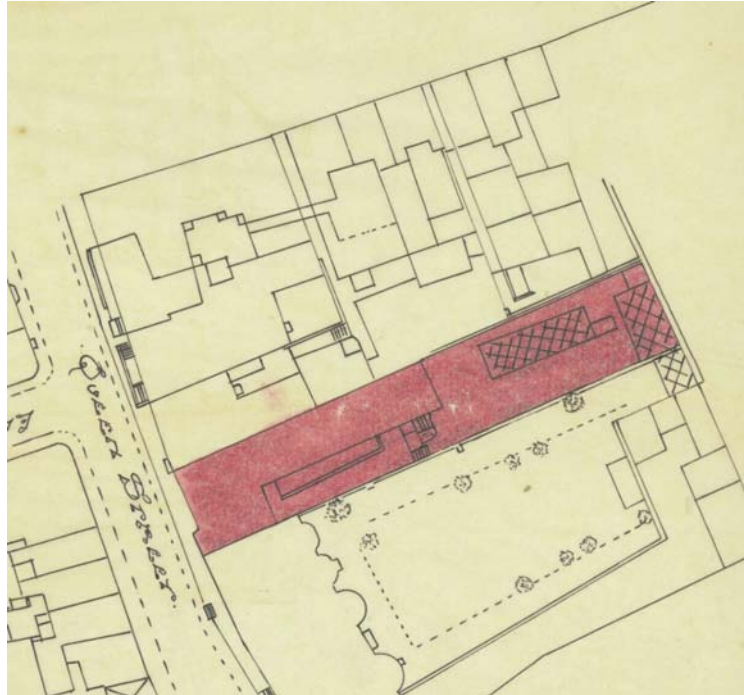


Figure 4: The site in 1896 – an extract from the Building Byelaw Plan.
The cross hatching represents greenhouses
(reproduced by permission of Scarborough Borough Council)

4.0 Methodology of the excavation

- 4.1 This archaeological research project was carried out in accordance with a Written Statement of Investigation prepared in accordance with guidelines laid down by the County Heritage Unit.
- 4.2 All archaeological deposits were recorded according to correct principles of stratigraphic excavation on SAHS's pro forma context sheets.
- 4.3 Drawings - conventionally-scaled plans and sections (1:20 scale) on drawing film were carried out for each trench area to show the horizontal and vertical distribution of contexts. Due to a substantial similarity of stratification across each trench only two sides of each trench were recorded in section.
- 4.4 Photographic record - The photographic record comprises digital photographs some of which have been colour printed to record all archaeological features encountered.
- 4.5 All small finds which provided dating and archaeological evidence such as pottery, bone and other finds were collected, recorded contextually, marked and subject to preliminary analysis by SAHS's own team and entered on a database in the site archive. The database is set out at Annex 1.
- 4.6 Environmental Sampling – because of the nature of the deposits, no environmental samples were taken.
- 4.7 Context numbers. The Society's system of context numbering consists of two letters representing the site name, in this case FW representing Friars Way from where access to the site is gained (to avoid confusion with other sites with QS codes), followed by two digits representing the year followed by a three digit number (preceded by F for a feature). For simplicity in this report FW11 is omitted. Each trench has its own series of context numbers; thus Trench 1 with context numbers beginning at 100; Trench 2 with context numbers beginning at 200.

5.0 The excavations

- 5.1 Two trenches were excavated the locations of which are shown in Figure 1.
- 5.2 Trench 1 was sited abutting, and perpendicular to, the eastern boundary wall. It measured 5 metres by 2 metres though due to the presence of a buried concrete path it was subsequently widened by 500mm to avoid having to lift this path. Excavation at the east end towards the boundary wall was also restricted by the presence of a brick structure thought to be a cistern or water tank associated with the greenhouses which had stood on the site.
- 5.3 Figure 5 is the north facing section of Trench 1. It will be seen that natural clay was encountered at a depth of 2.4 metres (31.36 metres a.o.d.) although at the west end of the trench the clay and what had been 1.3 metres of fill above it had been cut to accommodate a large sewer pipe probably in the mid to late 19th century. Contexts 116 and 117 were re-deposited fill material containing medieval, post medieval and modern (post 1700) pottery resulting from the backfilling of the sewer trench.

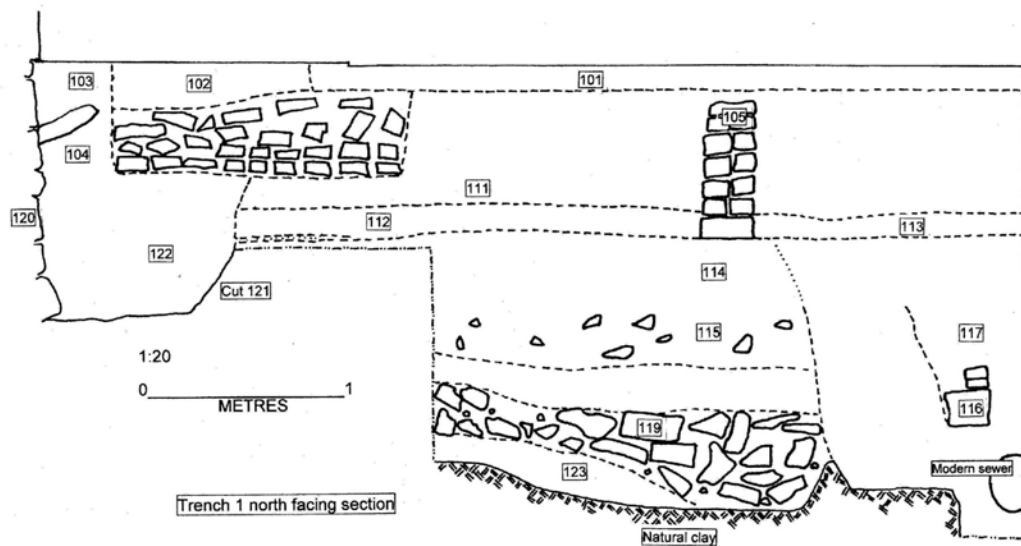


Figure 5: North facing section of Trench 1

- 5.4 It was clear that the natural clay had been dug into as it took a slightly bowl shaped form with a smooth interface with the material above. Moreover towards the west end of the trench the clay rose to a narrow 'fin' which extended across the trench. Natural clay was topped to a depth of about 1.4 metres by tipped fill in four distinct but associated layers. Context 123 was a mixed layer of clay and mortar; 119 was a mixed fill containing loose rubble with clay and mortar patches and containing fragments of worked stone; 114 and 115 were mixed brown

loams with some stone, becoming more stony in 115. These contexts were characterised by having substantial quantities of medieval, post medieval and modern pottery. They also contained medieval floor tile, roof tile and clay pipe fragments. These contexts and the character of the natural were interpreted as the original overburden having been removed (including any medieval layers and structures) during a period when the site was open land, down to the natural clay which was then quarried away before the overburden was re-instated resulting in a mix of medieval, post medieval and modern (ie post 1700) material.

- 5.5 Both the re-deposited overburden and the fill for the sewer trench were topped and sealed by series of loamy deposits (111, 112 and 113) and shallow founded brick walls such as F105 which were interpreted as being the foundations and associated soils for the greenhouses which occupied the site from the late 19th century.
- 5.6 At the east end, layers 111 and 112 were cut by a foundation cut 121 for the stone boundary wall which was given the number F120. The foundation cut was filled by a dark brown loam with some stone, in which the pottery was almost exclusively post 1700. Fragments of clay pipe were also present. This indicates that, whilst the stone in the boundary wall appears to be old working, the wall itself is a relatively modern build and has re-used old worked stone.
- 5.7 Trench 2 was sited close to the 1961 extension to the main building and was 4.1 metres long by 1.6 metres wide. At a depth of 1.0 metres at its western end the trench was shortened by 0.8 metres in order to obviate the need to remove a brick wall running across the trench.
- 5.8 Figure 6 is the north facing section of Trench 2. In this trench, natural clay was encountered at a depth of 1.80 metres (31.67 metres a.o.d) dropping a further 500mm at the west end of the trench. This drop was due to the natural clay having been cut into. As in Trench 1, natural clay was topped to a depth of about 1.4 metres by fill in distinct but associated layers. Contexts 213, 210, 209 208, 207, 206 205 and 204 were mixed brown loams with some stone . These contexts were characterised by having substantial quantities of medieval, post medieval and modern pottery. They also contained medieval floor tile, roof tile and clay pipe fragments. Context 212 bore similarities to 119 in Trench 1 but in this case appeared to have been cut into the two lower layers of loamy fill 213 and 210. Again, as with Trench 1, these contexts and the character of the natural clay were interpreted as the overburden having been removed (including any medieval layers and structures) during the period when the site was open land, down to the natural clay which was then quarried away before the overburden as re-instated resulting in a mix of medieval, post medieval and modern (ie post 1700) material.

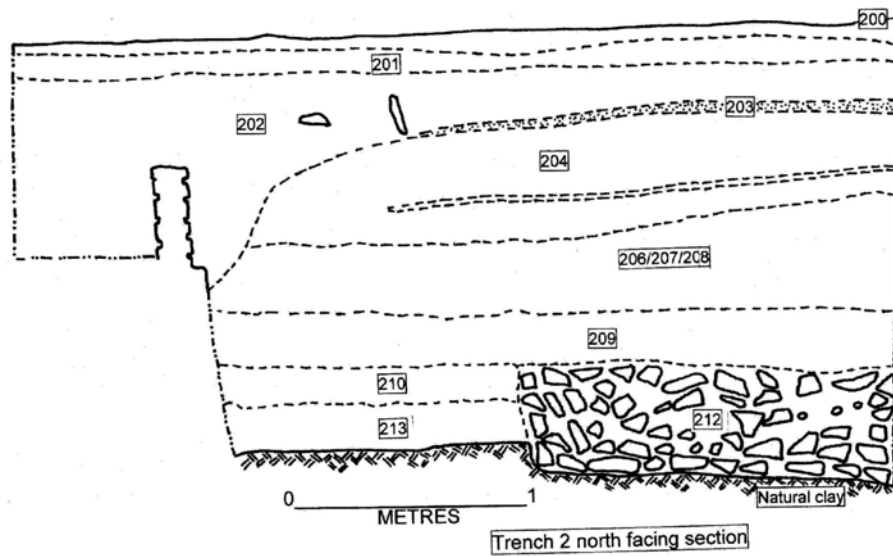


Figure 6: North facing section of Trench 2



Figure 7A: Trench 1, context 106 foundations for greenhouses



Figure 7B: Trench 1, context 119 showing some of the architectural fragments in the fill. Cut for the drain to the right



Figure 7C: Trench 1, natural clay with the fill of the drain cut and the drain behind



Figure 7D: Trench 1, the base of the boundary wall on the right with the fill below it and natural clay to the left



Figure 7E; Trench 2, context 212 with loamy fill above it and natural clay below

6.0 Architectural masonry fragments, glazed floor tiles

- 6.1 Several contexts provided circumstantial evidence of religious buildings on the site although the layers they were in were clearly the result of the re-deposit of over burden following the extraction of clay. Examples of architectural masonry fragments, glazed floor tiles and small finds of such features as lead window kames were found in particular concentrations in contexts 114, 115, 117 and 119 and 203 and 212 though were found elsewhere as well.
- 6.2 All the architectural masonry fragments found are illustrated in Annex 2; They fall into three categories, stone roof tiles, tracery or other worked stone and cylindrical stone elements. The stone roof tiles are made from the local oolitic limestone the likely source of which is the Forge Valley quarries about 6 km inland of the site. There is one example of a 'wrestler' tile which was a type used to form a roof ridge. During the medieval and post medieval period many buildings in Scarborough would be roofed in heather or straw thatch – indeed one such building survived on Whitehead Hill until the mid 19th century – stone tile being reserved for higher status buildings. The relatively large amounts of stone tile are circumstantial evidence for a high status building close by.
- 6.3 Tracery and other worked stone comprises the local fine grained sandstone such as were worked at the Cloughton and Hayburn Wyke quarries to the north of the town. The fragments found are relatively small so cannot be ascribed to a particular type or design of building nevertheless they also represent relatively high quality work.



Figure 8: Photograph of one of the fragments of tracery

- 6.4 The cylindrical stone fragments in varying degrees of preservation are thought to be fragments of colonnettes ie small, relatively thin columns, often used for decoration or to support an arcade for example around a cloister. The stone used for the colonnettes is a pisolitic limestone; a sedimentary rock made of pisoids which are concretionary grains, from the densely packed shells of snails. These would have given the

polished surface of the colonnettes an interesting appearance. This stone does not occur locally; it is in fact a Purbeck 'marble' (not a true marble) from the quarries in Dorset (Stuart Swann pers comm). This stone was used quite widely in religious buildings so is a further indicator of the presence of a religious building on or near the site.



Fragment of colonette

- 6.5 The glazed medieval floor tiles were found in several contexts those from 110, 115 and 212 being illustrated in Annex 3. Such floor tiles are only likely to have been used in high status houses or religious buildings and again provide circumstantial evidence for a friary building on or close to the current site.
- 6.6 Finally, lead window kames are strips of lead, I-shaped in section used for holding the glass or 'grounds' of a leaded light window in place. Examples were found in contexts 108, 204 and 206 and again these are illustrated in Annex 3.

7.0 Interpretation and conclusion

- 7.1 Under relatively modern overburden, the excavation of each trench found that the site had been 'quarried' into the natural clay thus destroying any earlier archaeology. This quarrying took place in the modern period ie post 1700, possibly not long before the site was developed by building in the mid to late 18th century. This finding is consistent with findings on other sites which were vacant in the post medieval period, the ground had been stripped and the clay quarried away, possibly for brick making. Archaeological investigations have found similar 'quarries' at Paradise, Tollergate and Auborough Street though in those cases the 'quarries' took the form of long narrow trenches separated by narrow clay baulks (Hall 2010, Pearson 2005). These 'quarries' are interpreted as the systematic digging of clay, probably for brick or tile making, each 'quarry' being big enough to produce enough material for the firing of one kiln. After excavation of the clay the 'quarry' was rapidly backfilled and it is thought another strip was excavated leaving the baulk between avoid contamination of the clay.
- 7.2 No upstanding remains or foundations of the Dominican buildings were found however there was some circumstantial evidence for the presence of the Dominican Friary on or near current the site in the form of architectural fragments in the re-deposited fill. These fragments included glazed floor tiles, stone roof tiles, window tracery and worked cylindrical stone fragments such as might be found in a cloister such as that referred to by Binns (Binns 2001, 28).
- 7.3 The discovery of a further series of clay quarries on yet another site is interesting. They represent valuable evidence of an economic activity which was taking place in the town which has now been found in a number of locations. This clay quarrying is activity which merits further research both documentary and archaeological.

8.0 Acknowledgements

- 7.1 The Society extends its thanks to the owner Tom Welman for allowing access to this site for this research excavation and for making provision for the storage of equipment.
- 8.2 Roger Maughan of Maughan Associates provided advice on the structural stability of the boundary wall.
- 8.3 The excavation was directed by the author and carried out by SAHS members Frank Beeley, Steve Bence, Craig Bridgewood, Chris Evans, John Hinchliffe, Siriol Hinchliffe, Gill Hodgson, Vanessa Milner, Sue Ogilvy, Mick Panton, Jane Peutrell, Brian Rahn, Stephen Rawlings, Emma Temlett and Simon Temlett

9.0 References

AUTHOR	DATE	TITLE
Binns, J	2001	The history of Scarborough from Earliest times to the Year 2000. Pickering: Blackthorn Press
Binns, J	2007	Where were Scarborough's Dominicans? <i>Transactions of Scarborough Archaeological & Historical Society</i> number 40 15-21
Crouch, D & Pearson, T (eds)	2001	Medieval Scarborough, studies in Trade & Civic Life YAS/SAHS Occasional Paper No1
Ferguson, D	1997	An Archaeological Watching Brief at the Castle Hotel, Queen Street, Scarborough SAHS Interim Report 27
Hall, C	2010	An Archaeological Excavation at Auborough Street, Scarborough SAHS Interim Report 39
Mackney, D (Ed)	1983	Soils of England and Wales
Pearson, T	1987 (reprinted 1996)	An Archaeological Survey of Scarborough
Pearson, T	2005	The Archaeology of Medieval Scarborough; Excavation & Research 1987-2004. Scarborough Archaeological & Historical Society Research Report 12

Maps & Plans Consulted

1538	View of Scarborough	
1725	A new and exact plan of Scarborough	J Cossins
1747	A plan of Scarborough	W Vincent
1770	A plan of Scarborough	published in Jeffries
1798	A plan of Scarborough	published in Hinderwell,
1811	A plan of Scarborough	published in Hinderwell,
1828	A plan of the Town and Environs of Scarborough	J Wood
1842	A plan of Scarborough from an actual survey	A G Tyson
1850	Plan of Scarborough	J Petch
1852	Ordnance Survey plan of Scarborough at a scale of 1:1056	
1892	Ordnance Survey plan of Scarborough at a scale of 1:500	
1912	Ordnance Survey plan of Scarborough at a scale of 1:2500	
1929	Ordnance Survey plan of Scarborough at a scale of 1:2500	
1939	Ordnance Survey plan of Scarborough at a scale of 1:2500	
1965	Ordnance Survey plan of Scarborough at a scale of 1:1250	

ANNEX 1 FINDS DATABASE

SITE NAME		Rear 34 Queen Street, Scarborough						SITE CODE		FW11					
Museum Accession no.								Box no.							
Mus. Acc. No.	Context	Bag Weight	Scarboro Ware		Staxton		Stoneware		Other Medieval		Post Medieval		Modern (post 1700)		
			No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
	102	34											6	34	
	103	229											9	229	
	104	1205	1	38			3	63	5	53			65	1007	
	104	1058	1	44					8	198			59	779	
	104	671									9	143	34	528	
	105	25											4	25	
	108	218							4	147			19	71	
	110	25											21	250	
	110	75							5	49			7	26	
	111	2932							7	167	2	120	97	2234	
	111	567					1	20	2	8	3	24	43	507	
	112	1590					1	4	4	57	7	283	97	1246	
	113	570					1	23	1	28	3	30	10	489	
	114	319							5	82	13	203	5	27	
	115	353							3	25	10	209	9	119	
	117	67							8	32	1	1	4	18	
	119	46							1	5	2	30	2	11	
	122	177							1	20			2	42	
	201	207											15	131	
	202	605					2	118	10	361			15	126	

	203	24							1	24				
	203	307							3**	67	13	179	18	61
	204	730							9	102	6	401	18	227
	205	911					1	13	3	25	7	152	48	721
	206	139					2	38	10	94			1	7
	207	224	1	3					8	37	22	155	9	29
	207	296	1	49	1	33			5	136	3	51	7	47
	208	365	1	4			2	65	3	47	7	245	2	4
	212	41											1	41
	213	12											1	12

SITE NAME		rear 34 Queen street, Scarborough						SITE CODE		FW11	
Museum Accession no.								Box no.			
Context	Photo number	Bag Weight	Floor tile		Roof Tile		Brick		Stone roof tile		Notes
			No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
104		853	2	115	2	592	2	146			
108		168					13	168			
110		292	3	292							2 glazed retained
111???		130			2	130					
111		102	1	42			3	60			
113		23			1	23					
114		747	1	193	5	384	2	170	1	201	Floor tile medieval glazed retained
115		379	2	183	2	196					Floor tile medieval retained
117		620	3	69	3	201	13	350			
119		3820	7	1040	9	1507	5	1273			
119		290	1	143	2	34	11	113			
122		38			1	38					
202		324			1	324					
203		355	4	122	3	211	4	22			Stone roof tile
204		423	2	88	3	326	1	9			
205		217							1	217	Stone roof tile
207		442				2	161	7	281		
207		207			20	20					

208		1273	10	430	111684	54	578					Lime mortar 2 42gm
212		2266	2	658	16	1307	1	301	4	671		Floor tile medieval retained
213		935	2	94	25	841						

SITE NAME		Rear 34 Queen Street, Scarborough			SITE CODE		FW11
Museum Accession no.					Box no		
Context	Photo number	No. of items	Ref	Stone type	Description/Interpretation		M
108	001 & 002	1	AF1	Sandstone	150mm by 130mm by 100mm carved fragment possibly window head		
119	003, 004 & 005	1	AF2	Pisolite	205mm long, cylindrical 50mm radius. One end tooled with lathe point. Fragment of decorative column		
119	006 & 007	1	AF3	Pisolite	290 long, cylindrical 50mm radius. One end tooled. Fragment of decorative column		
119	008 & 009	1	AF4	Pisolite	195 long. Highly eroded cylindrical form. Fragment of decorative column		Dis
119	N/A	1	AF5	Pisolite	140 long. Tooled end. Highly eroded fragment of decorative column		Taken
119	010	1	AF6	Pisolite	85mm x 80mm. Highly eroded small fragment of decorative column		Dis
119	011 & 012	1	AF7	Sandstone	185mm x 170mm (max) x 66mm thick. Fragment of tracery		
119	013 & 014	1	AF8	Sandstone	140mm x 80mm (max) x 68mm thick. Fragment of tracery. Similar style to above		Dis
119	016 & 017	1	AF9	Sandstone	160mm x 100mm (max) x 58mm thick. Carved fragment		Dis
119	018	1	AF10	Sandstone	160mm x 90mm (max) x 130mm thick (max). Chamfered. Fragment of tracery		Dis
119	019 & 020	1	AF11	Lime mortar	'Moulding' reflects moulding to carved tracery		Dis
203	021 & 022	1	AF12	Oolitic limestone	215mm x 152mm roof tile. Wrestler tile		
205	023 & 024	1	AF13	Oolitic limestone	225mm x 140mm roof tile. Peg hole and chamfered 'shoulders'		
203	025 & 026	1	AF14	Oolitic limestone	210mm x 150mm roof tile. Peg hole. Larger tile re-used		Dis
203	027	1	AF15	Oolitic limestone	145mm x 120mm roof tile. Fragment.No peg hole		Dis
212	028, 029 & 030	1	AF16	Sandstone	180mm by 80mm by 80mm bullnose fragment possibly window cill		Dis

SITE NAME		Rear 34 Queen Street, Scarborough	SITE CODE		FW11
Museum Accession no.			Box no		
Context	Photo number	No. of items	Description	Description/Interpretation	
104		11	Pipe stem fragments	Probably 19th century -discarded	
108		4	Pipe stem fragments	Probably 19th century -discarded	
110		6	Pipe stem fragments	Probably 19th century -discarded	
110		1	Fragment of pipe bowl & stem	Plain bowl fragment with spur - ?late C19th	
111		7	Pipe stem fragments	Probably 19th century -discarded	
112		1	Fragment of pipe bowl & stem	Decorated with leaping fox and hope vine motifs. Initials TH = Thomas Hopwood, Scarborough 1823-1840	
112		8	Pipe stem fragments	Probably 19th century -discarded	
114		1	Fragment of pipe bowl & stem	Large plain bowl with spur - ?late C19th	
114		2	Pipe stem fragments	Motif on each with letters ??HOLMon one & AK on other	
114		1	Pipe stem fragment	Stamped inscription AK	
115		9	Pipe stem fragments	Probably 19th century -discarded	
117		3	Pipe stem fragments	Probably 19th century -discarded	
119		1	Pipe bowl	Small bowl with incision around part of top - possibly late C17th	
119		4	Pipe stem fragments	Probably 19th century -discarded	
122		1	Pipe stem fragments	Probably 19th century -discarded	
202		5	Pipe stem fragments	Probably 19th century -discarded	
203		1	Pipe stem fragments	Probably 19th century -discarded	
204		4	Pipe stem fragments	Probably 19th century -discarded	
205		1	Fragment of pipe bowl & stem	Highly decorated bowl with masonic motif - mid C19th	

205		1	Fragment of pipe bowl & stem	Heel bowl with milled rim possibly late C17th or early C18th
205		1	Pipe stem end - glazed	greenglaze crudely applied to end
205		3	Pipe stem fragments	Probably 19th century -discarded
207		4	Pipe stem fragments	Probably 19th century -discarded
208		4	Pipe stem fragments	Probably 19th century -discarded
212		9	Pipe stem fragments	Probably 19th century -discarded

SITE NAME	Rear 34 Queen Street, Scarborough	SITE CODE	FW11
Museum Accession no.		Box no	

Mus. Acc. No.	Context	Bag Weight	Animal Bone		Fish Bone		Oyster Shell		Other Shell		Horn		Notes
			No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
	104	211	12	76	1	3	7	123	4	9			Discarded
	104	162	25	2	1	2	6	89	4	9			Discarded
	104	2	1	2									Discarded
	108	133	15	132			1	1					Discarded
	110	13	1	2			1	12					Discarded
	110	336	34	270			10	66					Discarded
	111	177	12	145			4	31	1	1			Discarded
	111	146	9	123			2	23					Discarded
	112	129	6	93			1	36					Discarded
	113	465	20	437			2	28	1	2			Discarded
	114	435	35	427			1	5	1	3			Discarded
	114	2132	33	2095			1	37					Discarded
	115	391	19	345			2	46					Discarded
	117	104	14	91			1	13					Discarded
	119	49	7	49									Discarded
	202	93	3	34			1	59					Discarded
	203	434	26	434									Discarded
	205	46	5	46									Discarded
	207	555	4	494			1	61					Discarded
	207	247	66	223			2	19	2	5			Discarded



	208	305	24	193			3	112				
	212	126	8	119					4(snail)	7		Discarded
	213	246	21	242					2	4		Discarded

SITE NAME			SITE CODE		
Museum Accession no.			Box no		
Context	Photo number	No. of items	Material	Description/Interpretation	Notes
103		1	Iron	screw or bolt	Discarded
103		1	Brass	Hinge	Discarded
104		1	Mastic?	Floor tile	Discarded
104		4	Glass	Bottle glass fragments	Discarded
104		3	Glass	Window glass fragments	Discarded
104		1	Bronze	T-shaped turnkey	Discarded
104		30	Glass	Window glass	Discarded
104		3	Iron	1 nail 1 spike	Discarded
104		9	Glass	Bottle glass	Discarded
104		1	Stone	Architectural fragment	Discarded
104		2	Glass	C19th bottle glass	Discarded
104		7	Lime mortar or plaster	Fragments of wall plaster	1 sample retained
105		1	Glass	Window glass fragments	Discarded
108		5	Glass	Bottle glass fragments	Discarded
108		3	Iron	Fragments of nail	Discarded
108		2	Lead	Fragments of window kame	
110		5	glass	19th century bottle glass	Discarded
111		2	Glass	Window glass fragments	Discarded
111		38	Glass	C19th century bottle & window glass	Discarded
111		1	Iron	knife blade	Discarded











111		15	Bottle glass		Discarded
112		8	Glass	Bottle glass fragments	Discarded
113		2	glass	Window glass	Discarded
113		5	glass	Bottle glass	Discarded
114		2	Glass	Window glass	Discarded
114		1	Metal	Buckle	Discarded
114		1	Bone	C19th knife handle	Discarded
114		1	Glass		Discarded
117		2	Iron	Heavily corroded iron nails	Discarded
117		2	Glass	Window glass fragments	Discarded
117		1	Glass	Window glass fragments	Discarded
117		1	Flint	???	Discarded
119		1	Lead	Lead off cut	
119		1	Glass	Windwo glass fragments	Discarded
119		1	Glass	Bottle glass fragments	Discarded
201		1	Iron	Spike	Discarded
201		4	Glass	Window glass fragments	Discarded
203		5	Coloured glass		Discarded
203		1	Clinker		Discarded
204		2	Coloured glass		Discarded
204		1	Flint	recrangle of worked flint use unknown	
204		4	Glass	Window glass	Discarded
204		1	Lead	Fragmment of window kame	
205		2	Iron	Unknown objects	Discarded
205		11	Glass	Bottle glass frgaments	Discarded
205		10	Glass	Window glass fragments	Discarded
206		2	Lead	Fragmments of window kame	
206		1	Metal	Coin -penny possibly Victorian. Very worn	
206		1	Sandstone	Bullnose form -posisblt whet stone	
206		1	Iron	Rivet	Discarded

206		1	Glass	Bottle glass frgment	Discarded
206		5	Iron	Heavily corroded fragments	Discarded
206		1	Metal	Washer	Discarded
207		2	Glass	C19th window glass	Discarded
207		10	Glass	C19th bottle glass	Discarded
207		2		C19th window glass	Discarded
207		1	Leather	???	Discarded
208		1	Glass	Coloured glass	Discarded
208		3	Glass	Window glass fragments	Discarded
208		1	Mortar		Discarded
212		2	Iron	Concetion of rust	Discarded
212		1	Stone (oolitic limestone)	Wrestler tile fragment	Discarded
212		1	Stone	Floor tile?	Discarded
212		1	?Brass	Woven cable	
213		6	Iron	Assorted fragments	Discarded
213		1	iron	Nail	Discarded

ANNEX 2 – ARCHITECTURAL FRAGMENTS









ARCHITECTURAL FRAGMENTS – TRENCH 1			
			
Context 108 AF1	Context 108 AF1	Context 119 AF2 Fragment of colonette	Context 119 AF2 Fragment of colonette end view
			
Context 119 AF2 Fragment of colonette showing erosion	Context 119 AF3 Fragment of colonette	Context 119 AF3 Fragment of colonette showing erosion	Context 119 AF4 Fragment of highly eroded colonette
			
Context 119 AF6 Fragment of highly eroded colonette	Context 119 AF7 Fragment of tracery	Context 119 AF7 Fragment of tracery	Context 119 AF8 Fragment of tracery
			
Context 119 AF8 Fragment of tracery	Context 119 AF9 Fragment of worked stone	Context 119 AF9 Fragment of worked stone	Context 119 AF10 Fragment of worked stone
			
Context 119 AF10 Fragment of worked stone			











ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES – TRENCH 2

			
Context 203 AF12 Oolitic limestone wrestler tile - complete	Context 203 AF12 Oolitic limestone wrestler tile - complete	Context 203 AF13 Oolitic limestone tile - complete	Context 203 AF13 Oolitic limestone tile - complete
			
Context 203 AF14 Fragment of oolitic tile	Context 203 AF14 Fragment of oolitic tile	Context 203 AF15 Fragment of oolitic tile	Context 203 AF16 Fragment of worked stone – possibly a cill
			
Context 203 AF16 Fragment of worked stone – possibly a cill	Context 203 AF16 Fragment of worked stone – possibly a cill		

ANNEX 3 –SMALL FINDS INCLUDING GLAZED FLOOR TILES

SMALL FINDS & FLOOR TILES

			
Context 108 Lead window came. View 1	Context 108 Lead window came. View 2	Context 110. Glazed floor tile. View 1	Context 110. Glazed floor tile. View 2
			
Context 115. Glazed floor tile. View 1	Context 115. Glazed floor tile. View 2	Context 119 Lead offcut. View 1	Context 119 Lead offcut. View 2

			
Context 204 Flint View 1	Context 204 Flint. View 2	Context 204 Lead window kame. View 1	Context 204 Lead window kame. View 2
			
Context 206. Lead window kame. View 1	Context 206. Lead window kame View 2	Context 212. Floor tile. View 1	Context 212. Floor tile view 2
			
Context 212. Woven brass cable. View 1	Context 212. Woven brass cable. View 2		

ECENT FIELD WORK REPORTS

Interim 32	An archaeological excavation at the Newcastle Packet, Sandside	2000
Interim 33	A watching brief at the former convent school, Queen Street	2000
Interim 34	An earthwork survey of Seamer Manor House	2002
Interim 35	An archaeological excavation and watching brief at 58 Quay Street	2003
Interim36	An archaeological excavation at the former Pentecostal Church	Forthcoming
Interim 37	An archaeological evaluation at the lounge site, Harcourt Place	2004
Interim 38	An archaeological evaluation excavation at the site of the former 23 Quay Street.	2006
Interim 39	An archaeological excavation at Auborough Street, Scarborough	2010
Report 40	Investigation of a pre-historic square enclosure at Racecourse Road, Seamer Moor	2013
Report 41	An archaeological excavation at 34 Queen St, Scarborough	2013