



YORK ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST



**LAND OFF MITFORD STREET, FILEY
NORTH YORKSHIRE**

EXCAVATION REPORT

by B. Antoni

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YORK ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

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Abbreviations

YAT York Archaeological Trust

AOD Above Ordnance Datum

BGL Below Ground Level

CBM Ceramic Building Materials

SUMMARY

The excavations showed that occupation of the site, although only attested to by residual finds of worked Neolithic flints, Bronze Age flints and Iron Age pottery, has Prehistoric origins. A Late Roman presence was attested to by the presence of a large boundary ditch and a possible square defensive enclosure. In the medieval period, from the late 12th century onwards, the area was subdivided into properties and pit digging ensued. By the 17th century, the area was paved with a rough metalled surface which may have been associated with a public house, *The Old Pack Horse Inn*, latterly replaced by the *Crown Hotel* in the 19th Century. The *Crown Hotel* and a range of outbuildings survived until they were cleared in advance of the current re-development of the site.

1. INTRODUCTION

Between 4th July and 1st September 2011, York Archaeological Trust undertook an archaeological excavation on a plot off Mitford Street, Filey, North Yorkshire (NGR TA 1183 8083, Figure 1).



Figure 1...Site location

The site was subjected to a desk-based assessment in May 2009 (Evans, YAT Desk-based Assessment Report. 2009/46) which reasoned that the area was suspected to contain remains ranging from the prehistoric period through to modern times, although there was no certain evidence from the site itself. The lack of evidence prompted the commissioning of YAT to undertake an archaeological evaluation of the site over November / December 2009

(Evans and Milsted, YAT Evaluation Report 2009/85), which showed that the features and deposits encountered had an archaeological potential of local (or possibly regional) significance regarding the origins and development of Filey. The results of these works prompted the commissioning of the archaeological excavations which form the basis of this report.

2. METHODOLOGY

Road east and west areas (Figure 2) were subjected to a policy of Strip, Map and Record to conduct the archaeological excavation of site, a method better suited to large, open area rural sites with little in the way of horizontal stratigraphy. It involves machine stripping the overburden to expose the top of the archaeological remains before they are cleaned, photographed, mapped and recorded. It became apparent that this policy was inadequate to gain an understanding of the complex and deeply stratified nature of the deposits encountered below ground. It was fortuitous that the formation level of the new access road was coincidental with the horizon at which the vast majority of the archaeological features were observed. Even then, relatively little of the confusion of features could be hand excavated, by half section, to try and understand the morphology of the site. Full excavation was only undertaken in instances where half sectioning could not be used to resolve the chronology of high density intercutting features.

The areas covered by Building blocks A, B and C were subjected to a watching brief. In this instance the foundation trenches of the new build were machine excavated down to finished level, when access could be gained to clean and record selected sections before the concrete strip foundations were poured.

All the ground-works were undertaken by the use of a tracked 360° excavator, fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, under archaeological supervision.

The archaeological works were undertaken at the behest of Accent Group Ltd, Shipley, West Yorkshire, in compliance with an archaeological condition imposed on planning application Ref. No. 11/00389/FUL. The condition was set on the advice of North Yorkshire County Councils Heritage Section.

Deposits and features were recorded as drawn plans, at a scale of 1:20, sections at 1:10 and described using pro-forma context recording sheets, following the procedures laid down in the Trust's fieldwork manual (YAT 2005). A series of colour digital photographs were taken throughout.

All artefacts and site records are currently stored with the York Archaeological Trust under project number 5240, in concordance with Scarborough Museum accession code SCARB:2009.876, to where they will eventually be sent.

3. LOCATION, GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

The area of the development is located at around 33m AOD on a headland within Old Filey. The north edge of the headland is defined by a steep sided gorge known as Church Ravine, with a sea cliff overlooking Filey Bay on its eastern side. The site has an irregular outline and is bounded by Queen Street to the north and Reynolds Street to the West (Figure 2). The plot was formerly occupied by an assortment of buildings, both modern and historic, which were cleared and levelled to c.32.5m AOD.in advance of development taking place. Some of these buildings were worthy of recording in advance of their destruction (Pritchard, YAT Building 3 Recording Report 2010/113 and Johnson, YAT Buildings 6 and 9 Recording Report 2011/43). Part of the demolition works constituted the clearance of a former public house, The Crown Hotel, which was located at the juncture of Queen Street and Reynolds street, joined to the west side of Filey Town Councils offices (1898).

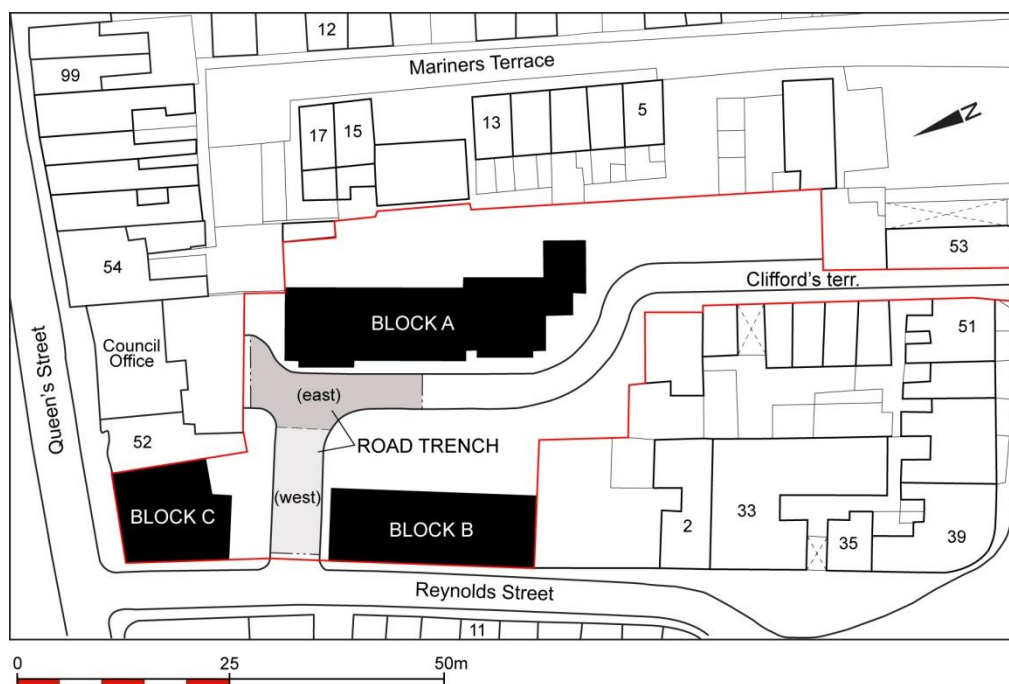


Figure 2 Location of Development and Trench Identifiers

The geology of this part of the Yorkshire coast is variable but in the location of the site is thought to be Devensian - Diamicton Till drift deposits, overlying a solid geology of mudstone

comprised undifferentiated Ampthill and Kimmeridge clays. (British Geological Survey, <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html>, Accessed 30/10/12).

4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The archaeological and historical background has been extensively covered in the previous desk-top study, building recording and evaluation works mentioned above. A brief summary of those findings is presented below.

The first record of the settlement of Filey is in the Domesday Survey of 1086 where it is called Fiuclac / Fiuclace and is recorded as belonging to the manor of Falsgrave. Little is known about its early history but ecclesiastical documents indicate that fishing was an important occupation in the village. It probably remained a small fishing and farming village, centred on Queen Street, for many centuries. A Friday market was granted from as early as 1221, suggesting the settlement had a degree of local importance. The earliest map to show Filey in significant detail is the 1788 Enclosure Map which shows the village on the south side of the ravine with development concentrated along either side of Queen Street, having elongated tenements stretching to the rear. This is a typical arrangement for medieval settlements in England from 12th century onwards, showing that Filey had remained virtually unchanged for some 600 years.

By the 18th century Filey had become popular with visitors and this increased with the coming of the railways in the 1840s. In the early to mid 20th century the Fishing industry gave way to leisure as the primary economic activity. The establishment of a Butlins holiday camp in the 1950s marked the heyday of the town before a decline was brought about by the advent of cheap foreign holidays in the latter part of the century.

The 18th century enclosure map shows the site belonged to one H. Osbaldeston Esq. and that the street frontages to the north and west were occupied by linear buildings of, most likely, single or low storeyed construction. The site of the Crown Hotel was occupied by the Old Pack Horse Inn which, in the 19th century, shows to be thatched two storey building. Surviving examples of other 18th century buildings can be found on Reynolds Street and the building(s) housing Filey Museum on Queen Street.

The first edition Ordnance Survey of 1854 shows the site as containing a number of small or medium sized buildings grouped around yards. By 1911 the present configuration of the site

boundary was established. Previous to the recent demolition works the site was occupied by a mixed assortment of structures including garages, lock ups, redundant and empty buildings.

5. RESULTS

5.1 BLOCK A

Block A was located against the eastern site boundary (Figure 2), was up to 38m long and 13m wide (Figure 3). The excavations comprised 0.60m wide, up to 1m deep strip foundation trenches for a north-east / south-west aligned unit of 7 dwellings.

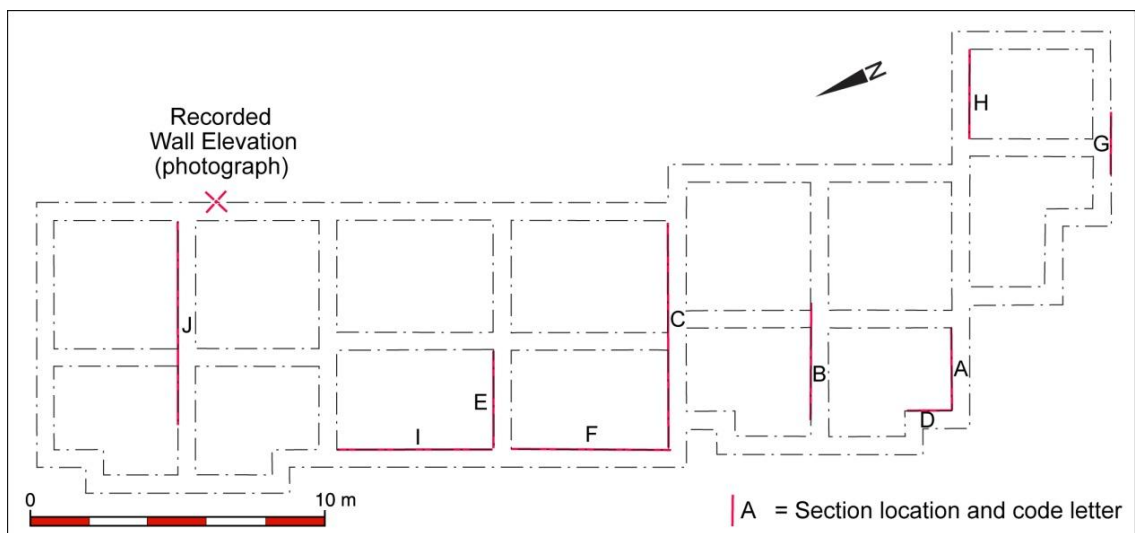


Figure 3 Block A layout and section locations

Features and deposits observed in several of the exposed sections were recorded and the results shown on an overall plan (Figure 4)

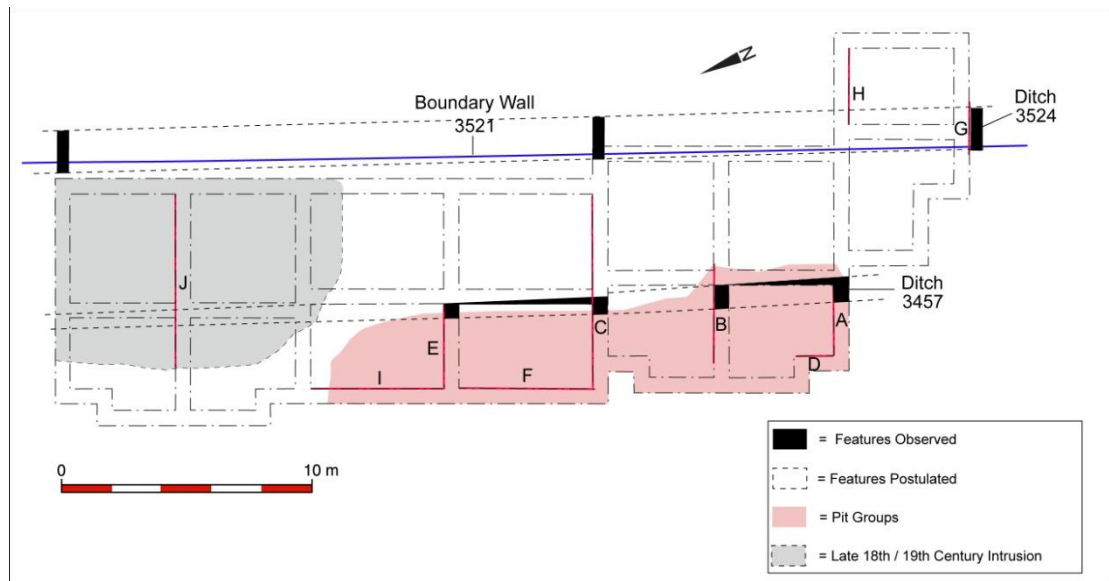


Figure 4 Plan of Block A showing major features

Sections A, B, E and G (Figures 5 - 8) have been selected to show the general sequence of events within this Block.

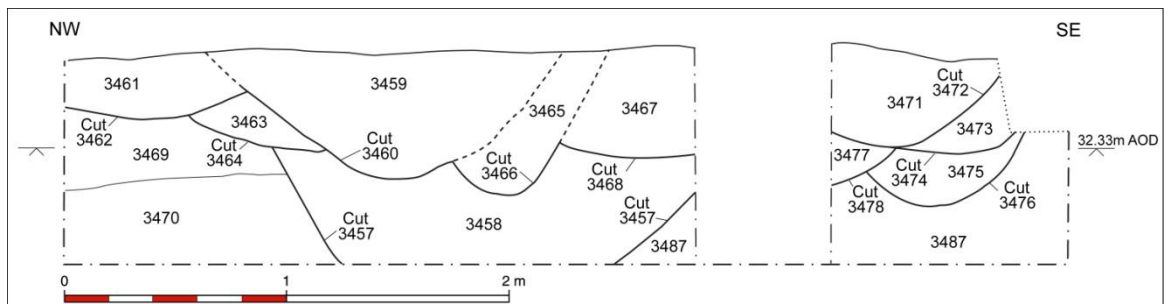


Figure 5 Block A Section A

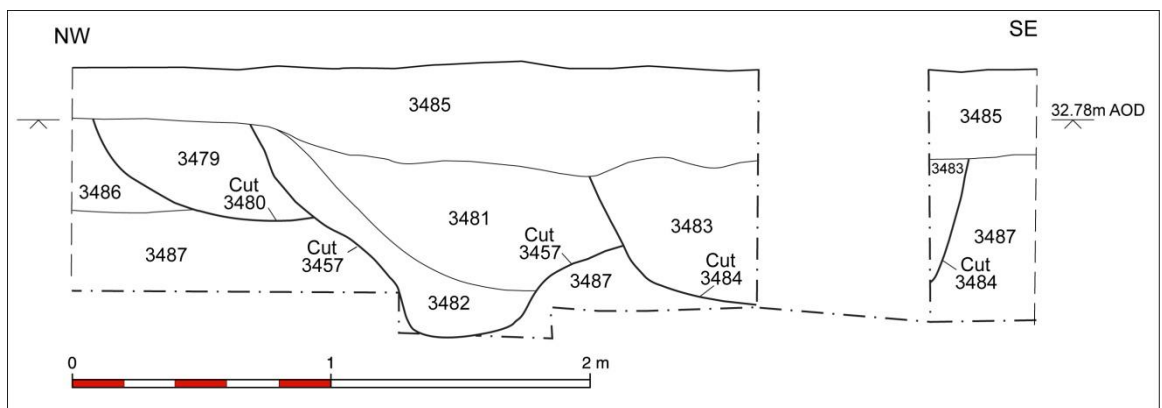


Figure 6 Block A Section B

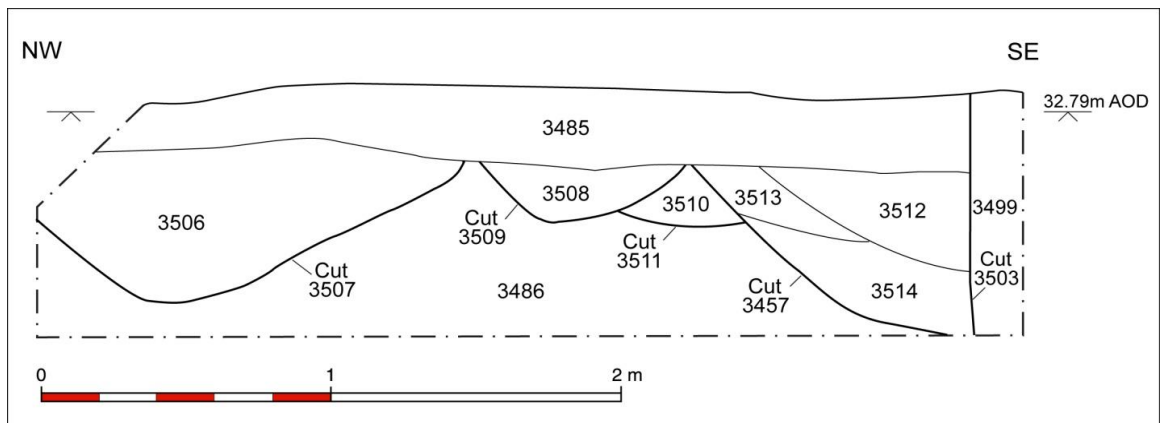


Figure 7 Block A Section E

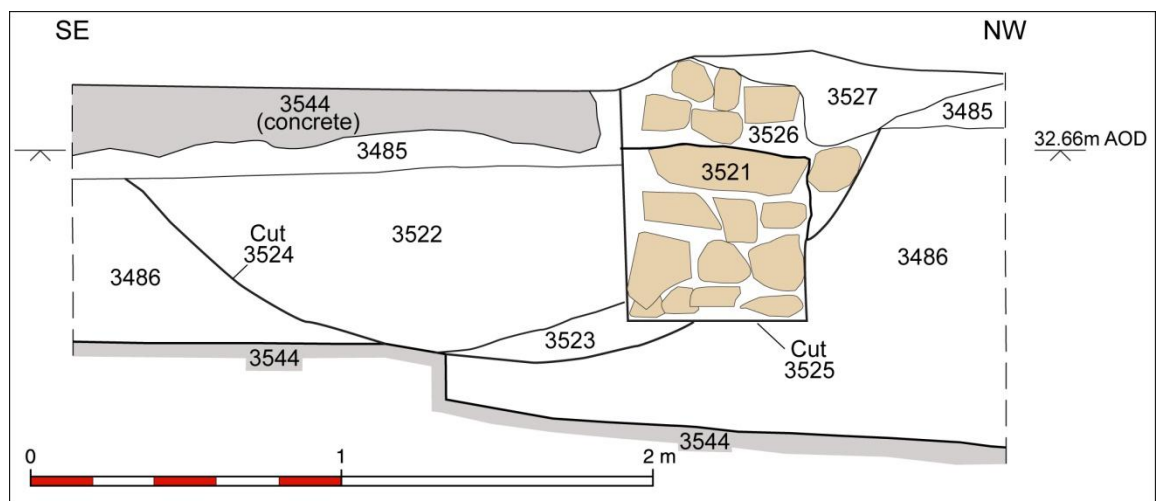


Figure 8 Block A, Section G

The natural sands, gravels and clays (3486 / 3487; Figures 5 – 8), were sealed beneath an orange brown sand clay sub-soil (Figure 6, 3469; Section A), containing charcoal and mortar flecks, which had built- up on the natural geology. This was not presented elsewhere in the Block A as it had been removed / eroded by later activities. Pits 3480 and 3511 (Figures 6 and 7) cut into the top of natural, were most likely cut through the top of Deposit 3469 but this could not be proven as the ground had been reduced in antiquity, absencing it from these locations. This was thought to have been the case as parts of 3480 and 3511 had been cut away by the imposition of Boundary ditch 3457 (Plate 1)



Plate 1 Section C, Ditch 3457 (bottom right) looks north-east. 0.50m scale divisions

This feature was north-east / south-west aligned, c.1m deep, 0.80m wide and could not be traced beyond the location of Section C, due to later truncation, but it would seem highly likely that it had continued across the 38m length of Block A (Figure 4). As the profile was varied, it would appear that the ditch had been maintained, cleaned and scoured out at various times during its use, inferring that it had been a relatively long lived feature in the landscape. The dating of this feature is somewhat ambiguous as it only one of its fills (3458; Section A) contained dating evidence in the form of a single sherd of abraded, 3rd-4th century Roman pottery (Appendix 1: Pottery report).

After Ditch 3457 was backfilled, the upper fills (3481, 3512 and 3458) of it were truncated by a mass of rubbish pits (Figures 5, 6 and 7). The date range of these features fits comfortably between the 13th – 14th centuries, although it must be said that this was only based on the few scraps of pottery recovered from several of the fills within individual pits (Contexts 3488, 3496, 3500, 3506, 3516, 3520 and 3531).

Boundary ditch 3524 may have been excavated at this time (Figure 8) but this cannot be proven as dating evidence was lacking. Ditch 3524 was on a slightly different alignment to Ditch 3457 and, at 2.10m wide and 0.60m deep continued across the full length of Block A (Figure 4). Whatever the date of this ditch, it appeared to have been a fixed boundary for some time as it was later replaced by a substantial 0.60m wide rough worked limestone and sandstone ashlar boundary wall (3521, Figure 8; Plate 2). It was founded along the western edge of Ditch 3524 and was dated to before the late 18th / 19th century by artefacts recovered from a substantial quarry / rubbish pit (3562, Figure 4(J), cut against its western

face, after it was demolished to ground level. The quarry pit was sealed beneath surfaces and deposits relating to the 20th century usage of the site.



Plate 2 South-west facing elevation of Ditch 3524 showing profile of Wall 3521. Looks north-east. 0.10 and 0.50m scale divisions

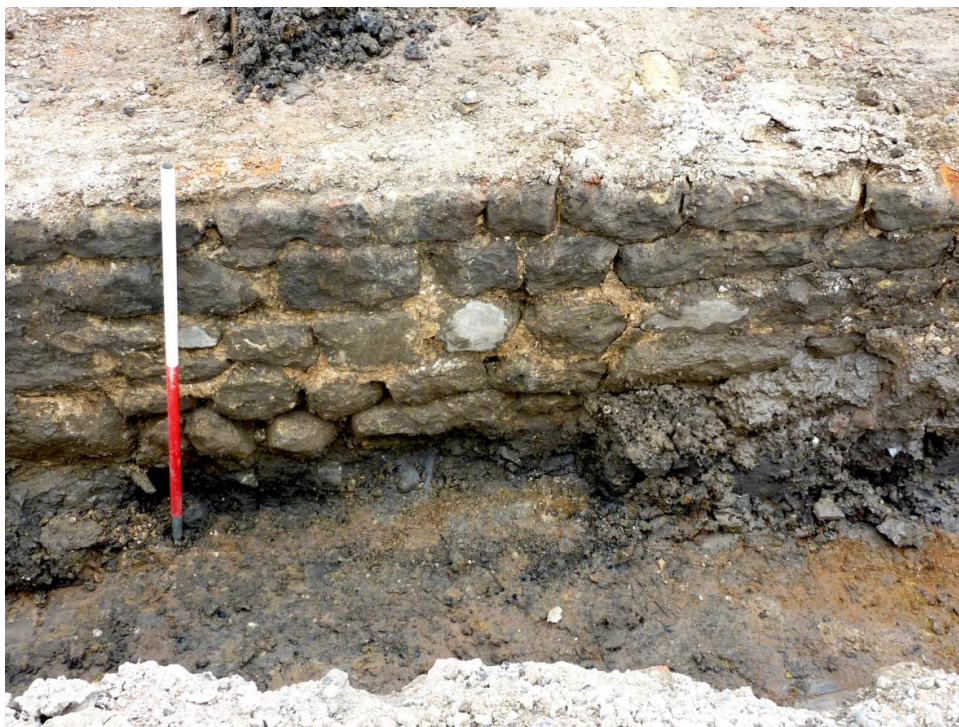


Plate 3 South-west facing elevation of Wall 3521. Looks north-east. 0.50m scale divisions

5.2 BLOCK B

Block B was located hard against the western site boundary, along the easternmost side of Milton Street (Figure 2). It was north-east / south-west aligned, c.27m long, 14m wide and the ground-works comprised 1m wide, up to 1.50m deep strip foundation trenches for a unit of 4 dwellings (Figure 9).

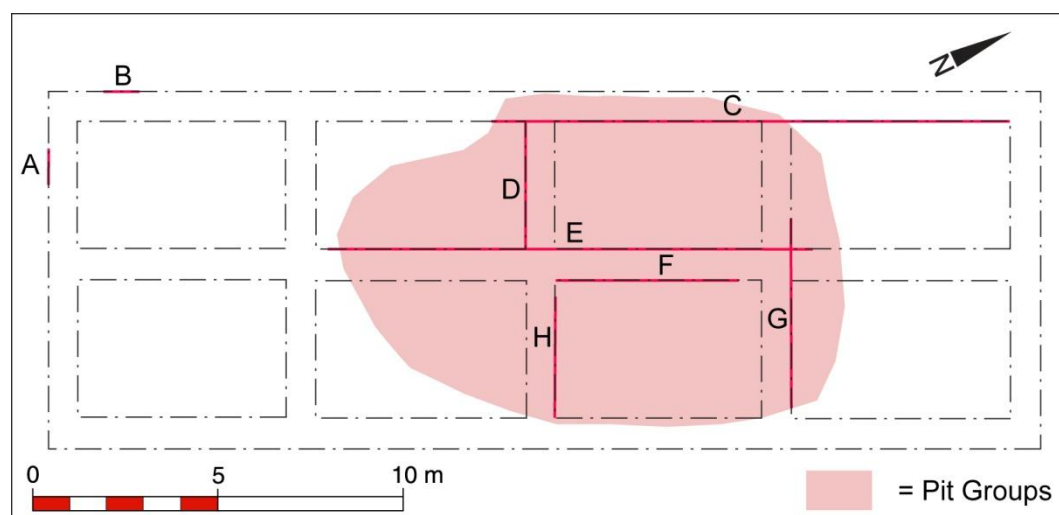


Figure 9 Block B layout showing section locations and major features

Features and deposits observed in several of the exposed sections were recorded and the results shown on an overall plan (Figure 9)

Features in this block were all in the form of deeply stratified intercutting pits (Figures 10 and 11) which may have had more of an industrial usage. The date range of these features is based on a few scraps of pottery, recovered from fills 3451, 3448, 3442, 3425 and 3406, which suggested that they had been in use between the 12th – 15th centuries and were broadly contemporaneous with those observed in Block A (above). One of the latest in the sequence, Pit 3423 (Figure 10), was rectilinear in plan, north-west / south-east aligned, 6m long, 1.6m wide and 0.70m deep and had been partially backfilled (3432) before it appeared to have been utilised as a possible industrial workplace. This was attested to by the presence of a hearth deposit of burnt clay rich sand (3455), sealed by trampled floor/spread deposit of dark grey - black, grey ash and charcoal rich silt clay (Plate 4). When this had occurred is unknown as dating evidence was lacking.

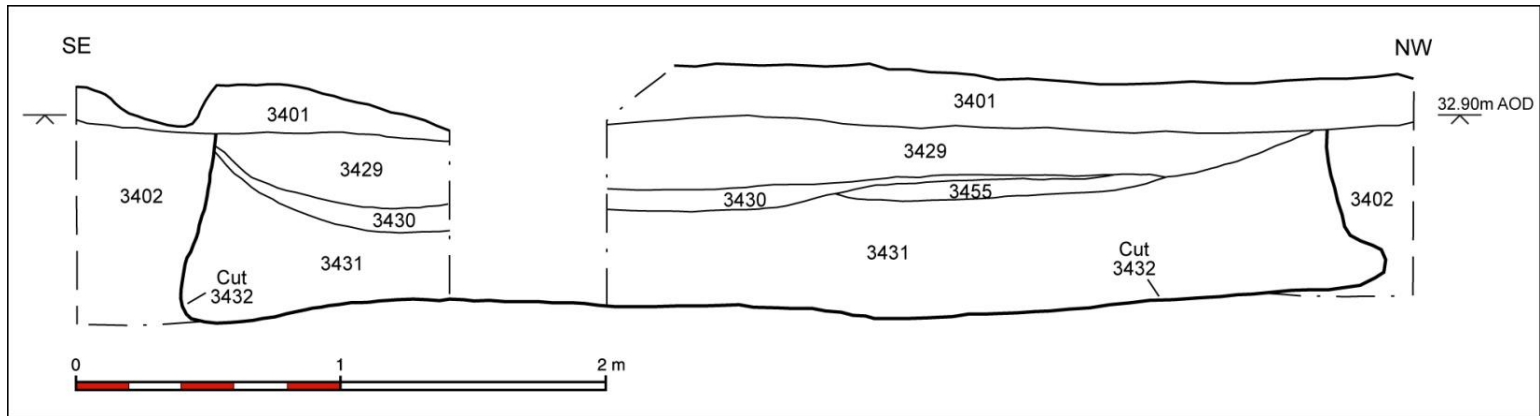


Figure 10 Plot B, Section G

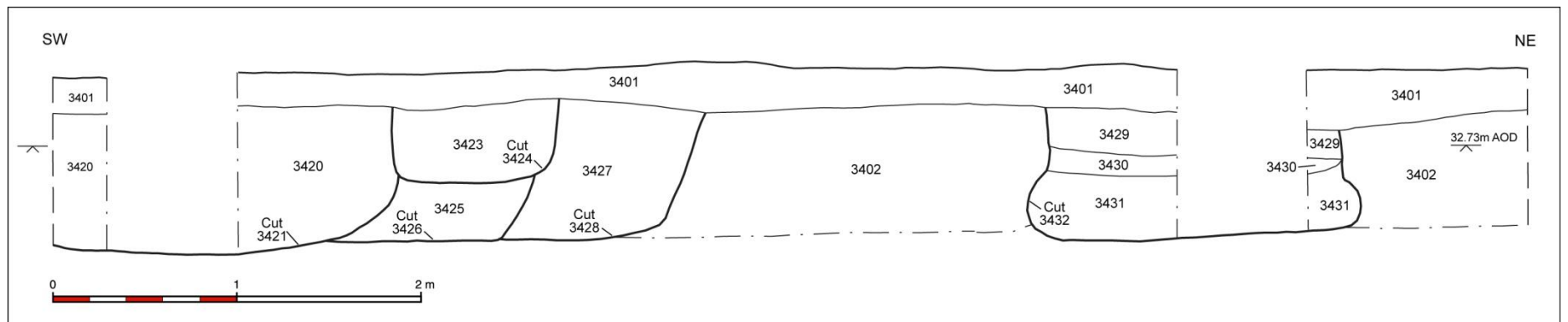


Figure 11 Plot B, Section E

Any features later than the 15th century in the location of Block B had been removed by 20th century activities.



Plate 4 North-west end of Pit 3423 showing burnt clay hearth 3445 (right of scale) with charcoal rich work surface 3430 above. Looks north. 0.10m scale units.

5.3 BLOCK C

Block C was located in the northern corner of the site at the juncture of Queen Street and Milton Street and it located over the area recently occupied by the Crown Hotel (Figure 2). In this instance the building plot had a c.16m long, 11m wide north-north-east / south-south-west, irregular trapezoidal plan shape and the strip foundations for the three dwellings proposed were up to 0.90m wide and 1.10m deep (Figure 12)

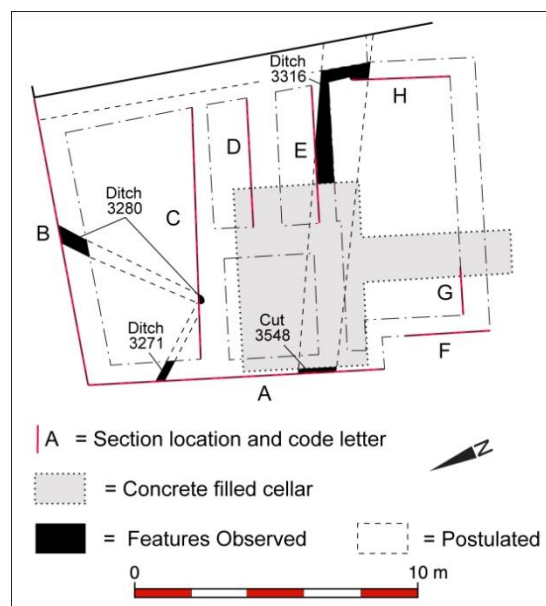


Figure 12 Plan of Block C showing locations of sections and major features

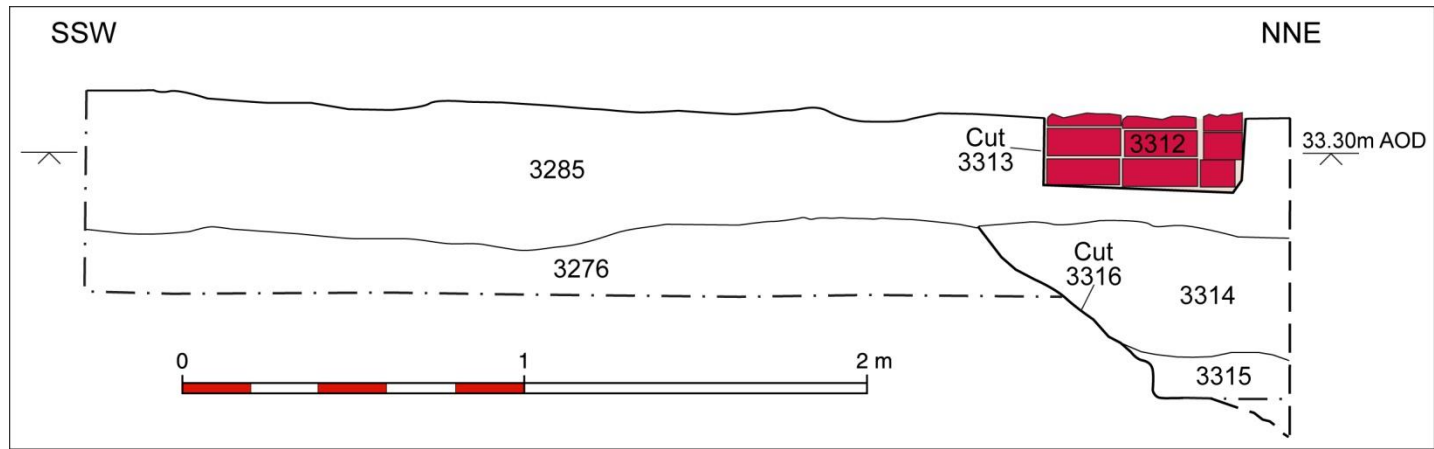


Figure 13 Plot C, Section H

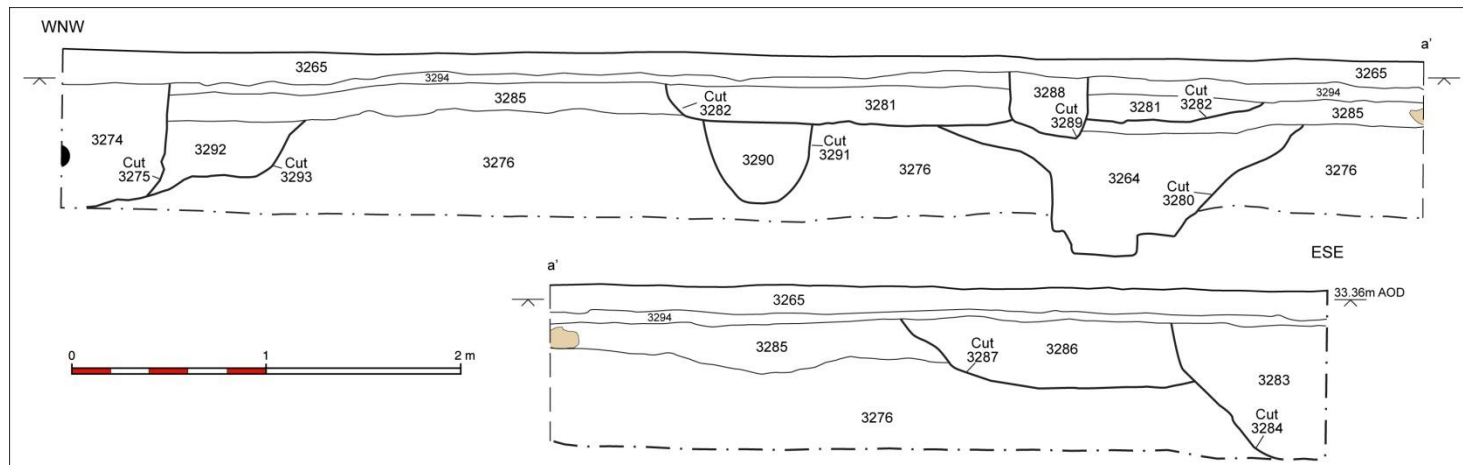


Figure 14 Plot C, Section B

In this building plot, the top of the clay sand natural was truncated by Ditches 3316 and 3280 (Figures 12–14). Ditch 3280 (Plate 5) emerged from the base of the northernmost edge of Plot C and it was north-east / south-west aligned, up to 1.90m wide, 0.64m deep and 5.40m long. At its south-western end it appeared to turn through 90° and continued in a north-easterly direction before it met and ran beyond the westernmost trench edge. The remnants of the ditch were so scant at this point (due to modern truncation) that it could not be said with any great degree of certainty (apart from having similar fills) that it was the same feature hence was given a separate identifier (Ditch 3271). Pottery recovered from the backfill (3264) of ditch segment 3280 provided a date of the 4th century. The layout of the ditches and profile of Cut 3280 (Figure 14), suggest that this was the south-west corner of a defensive square enclosure. Although undated, a pair of small pits (3291 / 3293; Figure 14) may have been features associated with its occupation.



Plate 5 South-west facing profile of part excavated Ditch 3280 (Section B). Looks north-east. 0.10m scale units

Ditch 3316/3548 was thought to have been contemporary with Ditch 3280 / 3271 as a build-up of sandy silts (3315) lining the base of it produced 2 fragments of late 3rd–early 4th century Roman pottery. This Ditch was located some 3.5m south-west of 3280 / 3271 and was traced by plotting several disparate elements exposed in the sides and base of the strip foundations (Plate 6 and 7).



Plate 6 Ditch 3316 / 3548 showing in base of new foundation trench. Yellow natural showing top left of scale. Looks east. 0.10m scale units.

The recorded segments showed that it was north-west / south-east aligned, up to 2m wide, 0.50m deep and (at over 11m long) ran beyond the eastern and western trench edges.



Plate 7 South-west facing profile of part excavated Ditch 3316 (Section H). Looks west-south-west. 0.10m scale units

The next phase of activity in this area was represented by a scant spread of small pits. These were dated to around the 14th/15th century by sherds of pottery recovered from the fill (3281) of one of the largest, Pit 3282 (Figure 14). The contents of this horizontally truncated shallow pit included a large amount of burnt materials, including limpet shells, which suggested it may have been utilised in some form of industrial process. The construction of The Crown Hotel (Figures 12 (cellar) and 13 (3312) which involved clearing and levelling the site in advance of its construction, clearing away any features related to between the 15th and 19th centuries. The hotel was cleared in advance of the current development of the site.

5.4 ROAD AREA EAST AND WEST

This area was located in the line of new service road at its western access with Reynolds street (Figure 2). It was a 'T' shaped area of 5 to 6.5m width which extended 22m towards the south-east off Reynolds Street before it turned towards the north-east, to meet with the backyard of the Council Offices some 5m distant. On the south-west side (south-east end) it continued for a further c.15.5m before meeting with the previously excavated road bed joining with Cliffords Terrace in the south-west.

The ground level was reduced to c.32.53m AOD, the formation level of the access road, involving the removal of overburden and archaeology to a depth of between 0.30 – 0.55m BGL. When the area was cleaned it presented a vast array of deeply stratified intercut features of which a limited number were fully excavated.

The earliest features in this part of the site were probably Roman in date and comprised a trampled, buried sub soil (3240; not shown) which produced 20 sherds of late 4th – early 5th century pottery. A small pit / post-hole (3255, Figures 16 and 17) may have been broadly contemporary. Although later than 3240, its fill (3244) went on to produce a single residual sherd of abraded, finger nail decorated Iron Age pottery.

The next event appears to have been represented by the division of the land by the imposition of 'T' shaped boundary /drainage ditches 3328 /3399 (Figure 15) in the late 12th century (Figure 17), the date provided by sherds of pottery recovered from the the backfill (3327) of Ditch 3328, which also produced worked flint (SF16 and 64; Appendix 2), iron nails (SF67) and animal bone. An environmental sample (02) taken from fill 3327 was processed, showing that the material used as backfill comprised mainly domestic refuse, with a small amount of metalworking waste present (Appendix 4).

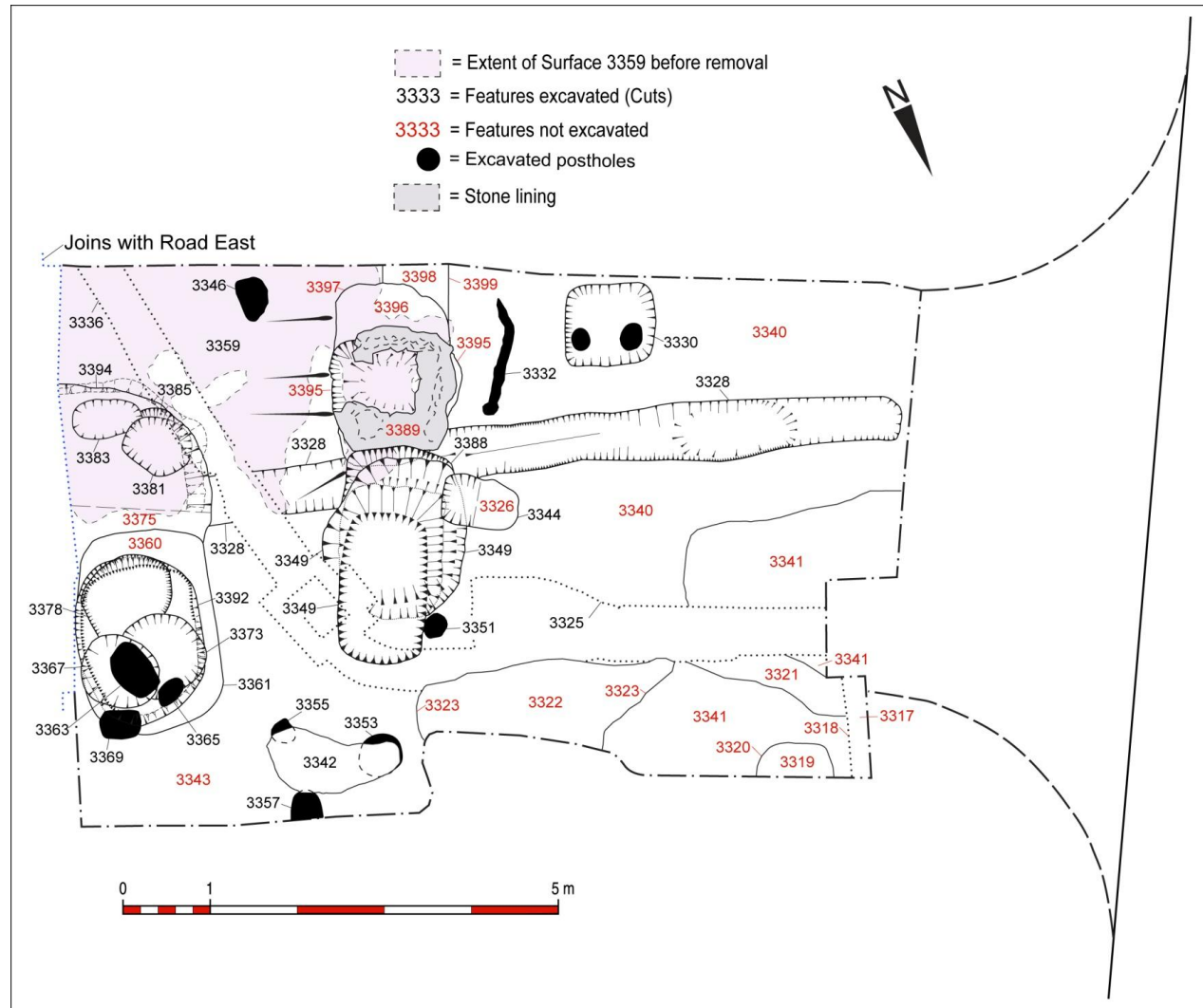


Figure 15 Road west area features.

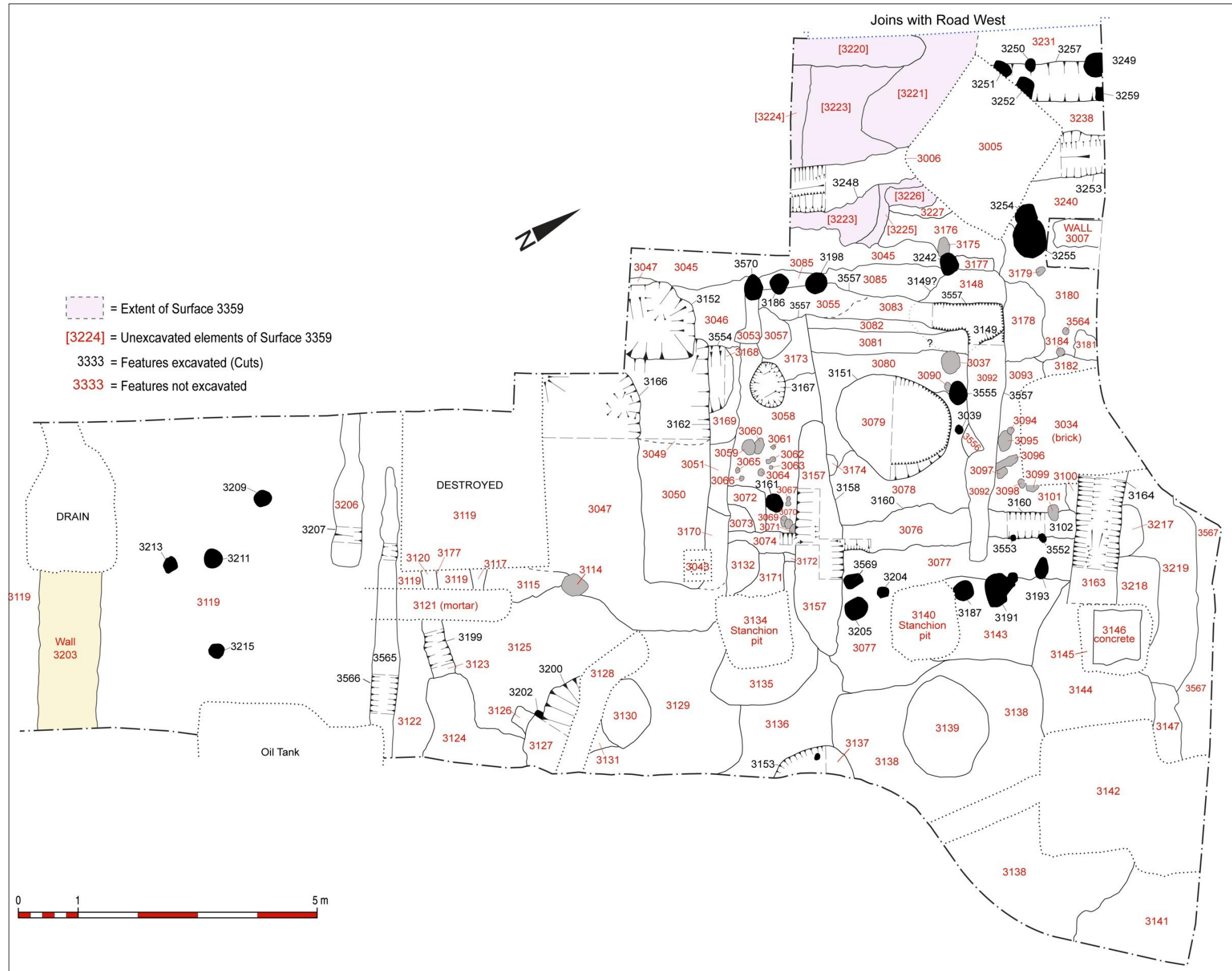


Figure 16 Road east area features

A small rectangular pit (3330; Figures 16 and 17) containing paired post-holes was thought to have been contemporary with Ditches 3328 /3399. What this represented is unsure as it was an isolated feature, although it may have formed part of a dwelling or a pair of posts at one end of a net / fish drying rack. Its fill, 3329, produced pottery continuously used between the 12th-15th century.

In the later 13th – 14th century the plot is subdivided by the imposition of an north-north-east / south-south-west aligned boundary ditch (3257; Figures 15 and 17) which appeared to have divided the plot into two distinct areas, possibly representing separate tenures, Road east and Road west (Figures 15 and 16).

It appeared that the Road west area had been set aside for the digging of refuse pits and continued to be used so from the late 13th to late 14th century. One of them, Cut 3395; Figures 16 and 17) was stone lined (3389; Plate 8) and it is thought to have a singular function as a latrine or cess pit. A sample of its fill (3370) was submitted for environmental assessment (Sample 06) and proved that this was the case. The other finds recovered, 14th century pottery, animal bone, shell, iron nails (SF42), a fragment of iron sheet (SF53), slag (SF43), a flint flake (SF13) and CBM fragments (Appendix 3) showed that it was subsequently used for the disposal of domestic and, in lesser amounts, industrial waste when it was backfilled.



Plate 8 Stone Latrine / Cess pit lining 3389. Looks north-west. 0.10m scale units



Figure 17...Road east and west areas combined to show broad phasing of features

The latest in the group of pits associated with cess / latrine pit 3389 was a large, 2m long, 1.3m wide, 0.57m deep rectilinear pit (3349; Figure 15), cut down into to the northern-most end of it. A sample (01) of its basal fill 3385 was submitted for for analysis and it showed that this feature was used for the disposal of domestic and butchery waste with a much lesser amount of metal working waste, coal and cinder present. Basal fill 3385 also went on to produce a fairly large amount of 13th / 14th century pottery, 2 residual sherds of Roman Samian ware, animal bone, an iron nail (SF65) and a flint scraper (SF63). It would appear to have gone out of use by the 14th century as the upper fill and/or levelling deposit (3347) produced a few sherds of pottery of that date.

A second group of Pits, located 1.50m to the west, may have their origins as quarry pits utilised for rubbish disposal when they were depleted. The earliest of them, Cut 3394 (Figure 16 and 17), was only quarter sectioned yet it was enough to show that, at 0.83m deep, it had originally been c.3.20m Ø and was deliberately placed over one of the few pockets of natural clay present in the excavated areas. Its basal fill,3393, was environmentally sampled (09) and when analysed showed that domestic waste was a large constituent of its backfill, attested to by the presence of domesticated and gathered wild food plant seeds. The presence of earth worm egg capsules and snail shell (Appendix 4; Table 8) showed that it had remained open for some time, rather than being rapidly in-filled and levelled once it had gone out of use. 13th century pottery, animal bone and a serrated flint blade (SF8) were also recovered.



Plate 9 South-south-west facing section of Pit 3394. 0.10m scale units.

The northern edge of Pit 3394 was cut away by Pit 3361 (Figure 16; Plate 10), which may or may not have represented a later return to quarry the band of clay. Its basal fill (3400) was capped by a deposit of homogenous brown clay sand when it went out of use. The date this occurred could not be narrowed by the dating evidence gained from the sherds of pottery (which remained in use between the 12th to 15th century) recovered from basal fill 3400. The stratigraphy does, however, suggest that a late 13th / early 14th century date would be more likely. Deposit 3400 also went on to produce animal bone, a flint core (SF5) and flake (SF15)



Plate 10 Pit 3361. Looks east-north-east 0.10m scale units.

The softer fills of both these features proved to have been the favoured for the excavation of groups of smaller, densely intercut pits, Cuts 3385, 3383, 3381, 3392, 3367, 3363, 3365 and 3369 (Figure 16). The pottery and CBM retrieved from the fills (respectively, 3386, 3384, 3382, 3391, 3366, 3362 and 3364) suggested that this activity continued up until the late 14th / early 15th century. The fill (3366) of Pit 3367 was sampled (03) and submitted for environmental analysis which suggested that it had been filled with materials from various sources or rapid deposition domestic events within the same household.

Two Pits included in the group, 3378 and 3373, contained basal use deposits (3377 and 3372). They had been levelled with deposits 3376 and 3371 (respective) when they went out of use. Both fills of Pit 3373 were, due to their dark colouration and silty nature, submitted for environmental analysis. Both samples 05 (3372) and 04 (3371, upper fill) showed that the pit had been used for the disposal of domestic fire waste, along with grains of oat, barley and

bread wheat. Further finds, including an iron hook (3384; SF56), iron fragments (3371; SF37) and nails (3371; SF50) were also recovered.

The only structural features evident was a group of three Post-holes (3353, 3355 and 3357) set close to the northern trench edge (Figures 16 and 17). What these represent is unclear but it can be said that they were probably removed by the later 13th century, attested by the pottery recovered from a levelling deposit (3342) which sealed the top of them.

The land plot to the east of Boundary ditch 3257 (Figure 16) showed a more complex sequence of events which is only partially understood. With the exception of sampling a few pits and ditches, much of the area remained unexcavated and it appeared that the majority of the earliest features plotted were related to probable build-up and / or dump deposits truncated by intercut pit sequences (Figure 17; undated but probably medieval), which are probably dated to the 13th century or earlier. The southern end of the Road West area appeared to have been delineated by a series of close set, north-west / south-east aligned boundary ditches (3199, 3207 and 3566 Figure 16) which, although investigated, failed to produce any dating evidence. As they seemed to define the southern edge of the property, it would not be unreasonable to suggest that they had their origins in the earlier 13th century and were probably excavated at, or around, the same time as Ditch 3257, backfilled in the 13th – 14th century.

A sample of the Pits excavated includes three isolated Pits (3167, 3151 and 3149), along with an inter-cut group comprised, sequentially, Cuts 3554, 3162, 3152 and 3166.



Plate 11 North-east facing section of Pit 3151. 0.10m scale units.

These Pits produced pottery showing that they were backfilled in the Late 14th – 15th century. Fragments of stoneware recovered from deposit 3048, a fill of Pit 3152, infers that Filey had already established cross - channel trade with Germany by this time. A fill (3148) of Pit 3149 also contained a fragment of residual, 4th century +, Roman pottery. The fill (3054) of Pit 3167 produced a flint flake (SF29) and a fragment of worked sandstone (AF1; Appendix 3) came from the fill (3158) of Pit 3149.

Pit 3151 appeared to have been infilled before a 4m² post built structure was erected (Figure 16 and 17; Medieval post – built structure). The dating evidence recovered from Pit 3151 suggested that it was founded in the latter half of the 14th century. The building comprised three walls with an open side to the West. It was east/west aligned, entirely post-built and had been re-built on at least two occasions. What this represented is currently unclear but it may have been associated with fish processing or storage. This may have been replaced by trench based structure in the 15th century. It is represented by slot / gully cuts 3557, 3158 3053 and 3160. This would appear to also show that the building was moved slightly towards the west and a north-west / south – east alignment adopted, but in this instance the open end of the building was in the south-east. The relocation of it was probably brought about by a change in the layout of the tenement. This involved the excavation of a north-east/south-west aligned drainage boundary ditch (3164; Figure 16) just to the north-east of it. This is, however, open to speculation as only a small segment of the ditch was observed. It may have been around this time that Ditch 3257 was infilled and a double row of post-holes inserted along it (Cuts 3249 – 3252 and 3259 (Figure 16) to re-instate the boundary.

This arrangement appeared to have remained in place up until the Late 17th century when a rough cobble surface was laid (3359; Figure 16). This spread out to cover the double post alignment replacing boundary ditch 3257, as well as the intercut pits in the road west area. The surface remained in use up until the latter half of the 18th century when the top of it was cut through by a rubble filled trench (Cuts 3248 = 3253; Figure 16) which was thought to have functioned as a french drain. By the late 18th /19th century the layout of the property boundaries was altered once more. This was evinced by the construction of a new north-east / south-west aligned boundary wall (3007) some 2m east of the location of the double post-row boundary. At the same time the square structure was rebuilt and incorporated with the boundary wall, on its eastern side (Structure 3558; Figure 18, Plate 12). In its ultimate version, the building is now a stone construction with a possible open side to the south-east, latterly blocked in with brick work. It may have started out as a single celled building yet it was apparent that it was subsequently divided by the insertion of a light stone partition wall to form a smaller room space in the south-east side. The brick blocking and partition wall were probably contemporary. The use this building was put to is currently unknown although

the internal, coarse cobble floor surface of the western internal space suggested that it was probably industrial in nature.

A much more substantial limestone and sandstone rubble boundary wall (3203; Figure 16) was also built to fix the southern boundary of the plot. Both it and the other 19th century features were truncated by modern services and / or the stanchion pits of the 20th century steel framed garage demolished before the excavations commenced.

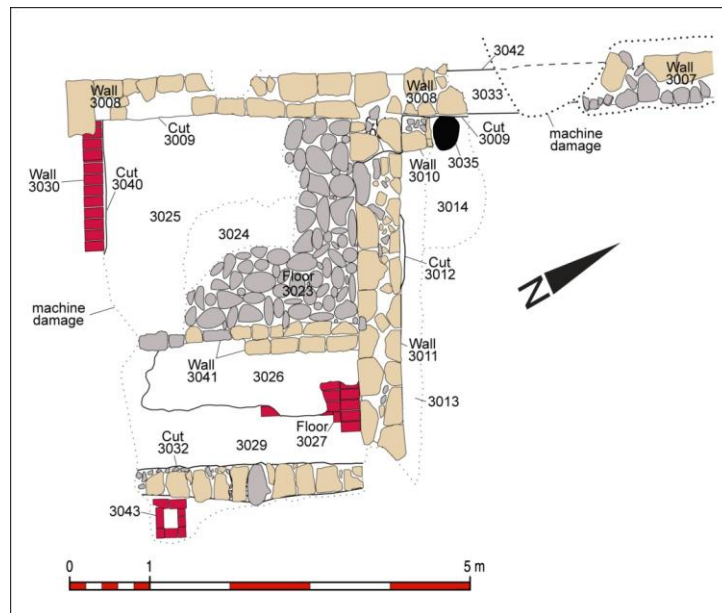


Figure 18 Structure 3558



Plate 12 Structure 3558. Boundary wall stub (3007) at top left of shot. Looks north-east.
0.20m scale units

5.5 DISCUSSION

The history of the site is somewhat complex. The prehistoric periods were represented by the relatively large amounts of flint implements found across a broad spectrum of much later features. The flints were in a good, fresh unabraded condition which infers that they were located not too distant from their point of origin. This alone would suggest that Neolithic and Bronze Age occupation was sited close by the development area. The Iron Age was represented by a single sherd of residual pottery observed in a later feature, although scant, it does suggest that there was continuity of occupation from the Late Neolithic (currently thought to be c.3000 - 2000 BC) onwards, showing that the history of the area on which Filey is founded stretches back to a much earlier time than originally thought.

The residual sherds of Samian pottery recovered from the fill (3348) of a rubbish pit (3349) suggested, tenuously, that there may have been Romano British occupation on the site prior to the mid 3rd century AD. The first major earthworks associated with the occupation of the site were represented by the ditch of the Late Roman enclosure and the large boundary ditch observed in Block C (Figure 12). A Ditch (Cut 3457) observed in Block A (Figure 4) may also be contemporary but, as this was only based on a single sherd of 4th century pottery, it is a questionable association. It could be postulated that these features were in some way representative of a presence being maintained to overlook, guard and control one of the few routes leading up from Filey beach and foreshore. The major of these routes, Church Ravine, is located some 60m to the north of the site. Whatever these features represent, their positioning on top of the sea cliff would have provided a panoramic view across the 16Km between Filey Brigg in the north and Flamborough Head in the south-west. This would have given the advantage of being able to overlook any vessel(s) passing between the headlands or approaching the bay.

The site appeared to have been unoccupied between the Early 5th and Late 12th century, up until the area fronting Reynolds Street was enclosed by the imposition of a 'T' shaped boundary ditch (3328 / 3329; Figures 15 and 17) and structures erected within it. By the 13th Century the layout was changed by the excavation of a new north-east / south-west aligned boundary ditch (3257; Figure 16 and 17) which effectively splits the site into two lots parallel with Reynolds Street. A further similarly aligned boundary ditch was observed in Block A (3524; Figures 4 and 8). This, although undated, was probably cut at the same time to establish the eastern plot boundary. The plot on the west side of boundary ditch 3257, fronting Reynolds street, appeared to have been favoured for the digging of rubbish / cess pits up until the later 14th century. Building plots A and B (Figures 4 and 9) both seemed to have located over areas chosen solely for the excavation of rubbish pits (there was a distinct lack of occupation related features or structures present). In both areas, these Pits were

placed in dense, deeply stratified clusters and their dating can be only be narrowed down to the 13th-14th century.

On the east side of boundary ditch this also appeared to have been the case, except that an open sided, square post built structure was erected (Figure 17; medieval post-built structure), possibly as early as the mid- late 13th century. What function this building served is not clear yet it seemed to have been long lasting as it was rebuilt on several occasions, the final version probably represented by the foundations of the stone building (Structure 3558; Figure 18) constructed in the 18th century. The layout of the site appeared to have remained unchanged (except for the re-establishment of Boundary Ditch 3257 by a double post-row (Figure 16; Cuts 3249-52 and 3259, Figure 17) in the Late 16th century. The double post row appeared to have been in existence for a short while only as they were removed and replaced by stone boundary wall (3007; Figures 16 and 18, Plate 12) incorporating the latest 18th century stone version (3358) of the medieval, square post built structure on its eastern side. The boundary ditch along the eastern side of the site was probably filled in and replaced by a substantial stone boundary wall (3521; Figures 4 and 8, Plates 2 and 3) at this time.

Also, after the double post row was removed, a rough external cobble surface was laid over it (3359; Figures 15 and 16). This may have extended as far as the west face of boundary wall 3007 but as any connection between them was removed by later activity, this could not be proven. It was quite possible that Surface 3359 represented the flooring of a yard to the rear of the Old Pack Horse Inn which, as its name suggests, would have contained stabling and other associated service buildings.

The next change comes with the construction of The Crown Hotel in the 19th century. Presumably the Old Pack Horse Inn and Structure 3358 were demolished, the ground cleared and levelled for its construction. Part of this work involved the dumping of levelling deposits which were used to bury Surface 3359 and level out irregularities of the surrounds. The large Pit excavated in the east corner of Block A (Figure 4 (J)) contained a large amount of rubble and may have been cut for disposal of unwanted building materials generated by the demolition of the Old Pack Horse Inn. The fact that the Pit had been cut through the north – east end of Boundary wall 3521 suggested that this was when it was demolished to ground level and the current site boundaries set. The layout appeared to have remained unchanged until the construction of the steel framed Garage in the 20th century. The stanchion pit foundations (Cuts 3134, 3140 and 3145; Figures 16 and 17) cut through the 19th century levelling deposit. The Garage, outbuildings and Crown Hotel were all swept away in advance of the current development of the site.

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APPENDIX 1: THE POTTERY

By Anne Jenner

Ninety-eight contexts, excluding the unstratified material, produced over one thousand sherds. The assemblage consists almost entirely of domestic pottery. The dateable material ranges from one sherd of possible Iron Age date, a small amount of Roman pottery (see separate report) to wares of medieval and later date, including those datable to the late 18th/19th centuries.

The medieval period; late 12th to mid 15th century, is the most highly represented period. Wares include Scarborough types, now thought to be of late 13th/early 14th century in date, Staxton type cooking wares (12th to mid 15th century) and Humber type wares (13th to 15th century). Smaller quantities of splashed wares also occur.

As might be expected in this area the cooking wares consist almost entirely of jars and bowls which most probably emanate from the Staxton or Potter Brompton kilns (Brewster 1958, 445-6). It is not possible to distinguish between the products from these two areas, neither is it possible to determine a tighter date for the various bowl and jar forms.

The table wares are mostly represented by Scarborough jugs, including the oxidised reddish pink Scarborough I type and the white Scarborough II type jugs. A variety of decorative styles include a tubular bridge spout with green glaze, yellow glazed sherds decorated with brown pellets or the more common lustrous dark green glaze. These wares are now dated to the late 13th/early 14th centuries, as they occur together alongside imported wares of this date at a number of sea ports including London, Southampton and Hull (Watkins, J. G., 1982, 94-6).

Humber wares, including 13th and 14th century jugs and jars are produced to the south and may have emanated from known kiln sites in East Yorkshire and Humberside. Possible sources may have been the excavated kiln sites at West Cowick or Holme-on-Spalding moor, for example. However, with many of these ware types, there may be other kiln sites producing the same types of pottery which have not yet been discovered or excavated.

Sherds of German stoneware and a possible Spanish olive jar suggest contact with these areas, perhaps arriving by sea. The fabrics with a provenance in the Newcastle area may be the product of individual sea-farers travelling up and down the North-east coast.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER WORK

Further research, including thin section and fabric analysis, may prove helpful in order to determine the source of the possible Iron Age sherd.

There may be some value in re-evaluating the Staxton type material in terms of the progression of types over time. A further look at which rim types and which fabric sub-groups occur with more dateable material may give some pointers towards a fabric/form series.

| Context | Count | Date | Details |
|---------|-------|--------------------------------|---|
| 3000 | 26 | 19th CENTURY | 2 Humber type medieval green glazed ware with oxidised surface and external margin lightly reduced core and internal margin slip under glaze small and medium. 1 marbled slip ware bowl small. 1 gold lustre ware fine oxidised earthenware with white glaze internally and gold lustred external surface small. Early 19th century 1 creamware plate with raised moulded wheat ear decoration small. 1 transfer printed ware with collared hooked rim black on white small. 1 transfer printed?part of shield blue and white small. 3 high fired white earthenware small 1 banded slip ware plain scrap. 1 English stoneware bottle rim small. 1 hand painted white earthenware plate with green? leaf small .1 English stoneware brown glaze small. 1 English stoneware white salt glaze small.1 Osmotherley type lightly reduced apple green glazed open form. 1 moderately gritted oxidised emerald green glazed small. 1 light green glazed fine oxidised ware small. 2 lightly reduced sandy green glazed Humber type small. 1 fine oxidised highly fired earthenware with lustrous green brown glaze small. 1 stoneware drain.1 brown glazed buff earthenware teapot small. 1 lightly oxidised buff-ware with manganese streaked brown glaze inside small. 1 early coarsely gritted hand-made with wheel turned incised horizontal line, small, abraded. 1 medieval gritty ware small. |
| 3001 | 26 | 15thCENTURY 3rd-4th CENTURY | 5 late Humber type including bifid rim of flanged dish 1 late Humber jar with horizontal applied thumbed decoration at neck/shoulder 2 Brandsby type jug small 1 Scarborough type II jug or aquamanile with applied scale decoration small to medium 1 Hambleton jar with applied thumbed decoration small 2 Scarborough type I jug with yellow glaze and applied green brown strips with raised thumb pinched chain effect small 4 Staxton type gritty bowl with thumbed rim and jar with collared square rim small to large sherds 1 fine oxidised green brown glazed ware small 2 Humber small 1 fine sandy red earthenware sooted small 4 Staxton type small. 1 Roman (18g) residual handmade sherd, 3rd-4th century. |
| 3003 | 1 | 19th CENTURY | 1 transfer printed bowl blue white medium sized sherd. |
| 3004 | 7 | 19th CENTURY | 1 transfer printed blue white floral ?Brosely pattern burnt small. 1 transfer printed black and white floral with illegible ?legend. 2 transfer printed light blue and white flanged bowl scraps .1 ?sponged blue white smudged scrap. 1 brown glazed fine oxidised earthenware with lustrous glaze. 1 cream ware with hand-painted blue and yellow motif ?Don pottery small. |
| 3013 | 24 | L13/14th CENTURY | 2 splash glazed Humber type small. 4 reduced Humber /Newcastle green glazed type 4 small. 1 moderately gritted white ware with splash glaze small. 1 fine reduced splash glazed small .1 coarsely gritted oxidised ware with reduced core small slightly abraded. 1 moderately gritted splashed small. 5 Humber small. 1 fine sandy oxidised ware with light green glaze small. 1 Scarborough type scrap. 1 Humber type mottle green glazed jug with vertical combed line decoration small. 2 Staxton type. |
| 3014 | 4 | 15th CENTURY | 1 Scarborough I jug rim. 1 Hambleton small. 2 Humber small and medium. |

| | | | |
|------|----|--|---|
| 3017 | 2 | 12th–M15th CENTURY | 2 Staxton type bowl small. |
| 3020 | 4 | 12th – M15th CENTURY | 4 Staxton type small. |
| 3021 | 4 | L15th CENTURY | 1 Brandsby jug with mottled green glaze small. 1 yellow glazed Brandsby type jug with sandy buff fabric small. 1 lightly oxidised ware with apple green glaze small. Osmotherley? 1 reduced sandy ware rod handle with purple glaze. |
| 3029 | 10 | L15th CENTURY | 1 German stoneware. 1 Humber. 1 coarsely gritted Scarborough I type. 4 Humber. 1 fine oxidised earthenware with internal mottled green brown glaze. 1 burnt. 1 Staxton type. All small sherds. |
| 3044 | 57 | 15th CENTURY+ | 1 Scarborough II type small. 2 Scarborough I type small. 16 Humber mainly strap handled jugs small to large sherds abraded. 1 high fired reduced earthenware jug rim with purple glaze medium. 2 yellow glazed buff ware small. 1 moderately gritted reduced ware with green flaked glaze with purplish brown tinge ?Humber slightly abraded. 1 fine oxidised splashed ware small. 1 fine oxidised ware with chestnut glaze small. 10 Staxton type bowl with lid seated flanges rim medium. 7 Brandsby type mottle green glazed jug very small. 2 splash glazed with incised curved linear decoration small. 1 fine oxidised splash glazed jug rim. 6 Staxton type 6 coarse grey ware with Staxton type fabric and smoothed surfaces with sooted concretion inside small. |
| 3047 | 13 | L13th-M15th CENTURY | 1 Scarborough type I small to medium late 13th/early 14th century. 11 Staxton type coarsely gritted jar with collared squared rim and jar with everted thumbled rim small to large. 1 Staxton type scrap |
| 3048 | 6 | L14th/15th CENTURY | 2 Humber. 1 German stoneware small/medium. 1 Low Countries type sooted small to medium. 2 scraps Hambleton. |
| 3049 | 21 | L14th/15th CENTURY | 8 Humber jug small to medium. 4 sandy red type including ribbed rod handle small. 2 late Humber type medium to large. 4 Brandsby type medium to small. 2 Staxton small. 1 scrap reduced Humber type. |
| 3054 | 1 | L13th/E14th CENTURY | 1 ?Scarborough I type with lightly reduced core and thin shiny light green glaze small. |
| 3079 | 29 | 14th CENTURY | 1 grey sandy ?Torksey type base medium. 8 Staxton type flanged deep sided bowl medium 12th to mid 15th century. 6 Brandsby mottle green glazed jug medium. 1 Scarborough II type jug with collared rim small. 9 Humber small to medium. 4 Brandsby type small jug with oxidised internal surface and margin reduced core with white external margin applied vertical strip with nail impressions in a similar style to Stamford type decoration. |
| 3083 | 11 | L14th/M15th CENTURY 3rd-4th CENTURY | 8 Staxton type jar small. 1 Brandsby scrap. 1 Hambleton scrap Small to medium sherds. 1 Roman (19g), residual abraded greyware sherd with burnished wavy line decoration, 3rd-4th century. |
| 3088 | 3 | L 3rd-4th CENTURY | 3 Roman (13g), small group including a greyware sherd, late 3rd-4th century. |
| 3102 | 2 | M15th CENTURY | 2 Staxton patches soot small slightly abraded. |
| 3117 | 1 | L12th-M15th CENTURY | 1 Staxton type gritty jar rim small. |
| 3124 | 2 | 12th-M15th CENTURY | 2 Staxton type grey sooted small. |
| 3127 | 5 | 14th/15th CENTURY | 1 Brandsby type small jar with mottled green glaze small. 1 lightly oxidised fine earthenware with green brown lustrous glaze inside small. 1 Humber small. 1 moderately gritted lightly oxidised small 1 scrap. |
| 3137 | 8 | 14th CENTURY | 3 Staxton type gritty ware small abraded. 1 Scarborough I jug rim small. 1 Brandsby jug small. 3 Humber small. |
| 3148 | 10 | L14th/M15th CENTURY 4th CENTURY + | 6 Humber jug smashed large sherds. 1 Staxton type flanged jar small/medium. 1 fine oxidised ware with chestnut glaze and incised vertical line decoration ?Low Countries. 2 Roman (27g), small group including a fragment of a Crambeck mortarium and a grog tempered sherd, 4th century +. |

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|------|----|--|--|
| 3150 | 15 | L13th/M15th CENTURY | 1 Scarborough I type small. 3 gritty Brandsby type burnt small-large. 6 Staxton type small to medium. 5 fine walled coarsely gritted lightly oxidised buff fabric similar to Roman fabric jar small and medium. |
| 3157 | 5 | L13th/M15th CENTURY | 3 Staxton type small. 2 Brandsby small. |
| 3163 | 35 | L15th CENTURY 3rd-4th CENTURY | 2 Scarborough II jug small. 2 Sxarborough II type scraps. 1 Hambleton large. 1 late Hambleton/early Ryedale small. 2 Brandsby small and medium abraded. 10 Staxton type small. 3 Brandsby scraps abraded. 8 Humber very small sherds. 1 late Humber. 1 ?late Humber moderately gritted lightly reduced ?lobed bowl unusual form with scars where applied decoration has broken off with green brown glaze small to medium. 1 coarsely gritted reduced ware with oxidised external surface small. 1 fine buff ware with thin shiny brown splash glaze. 2 Roman (10g), residual group including a sherd of greyware, 3rd-4th century. |
| 3165 | 7 | 14th CENTURY | 3 Scarborough II type jug base with yellow and green glaze small and medium. 2 fine reduced glazed ware with thin white external margin small. 2 Staxton type sooted base large and small. |
| 3183 | 2 | L13th/E14th CENTURY | 1 Scarborough I type jug with vertical applied strip and green glaze small. 1 Staxton small. |
| 3188 | 4 | 14th CENTURY 3rd-4th CENTURY | 2 Humber small. 1 grey ware Staxton type base with sooted smoothed surface small. 1 Roman (9g), residual greyware sherd, 3rd-4th century. |
| 3190 | 1 | 12th-M15th CENTURY | 1 moderately gritted sandy oxidised sooted decorated with double incised horizontal lines small. |
| 3203 | 3 | 14th CENTURY | 1 Scarborough I type jar with vertical run of yellowish green glaze medium. 1 Humber small to medium. 1 burnt Humber ware jar sooted small. |
| 3217 | 3 | 15th CENTURY | 1 Humber oxidised small. 1 grey gritty sooted jar small. 1 ?late Humber ?lid with reduced fine sandy fabric with sparse burnt organic inclusions and fine green brown glaze small. |
| 3219 | 6 | M15th CENTURY | 2 Staxton type jar sooted small. 1 moderately gritted green brown glazed small. 2 buff pink fabric with yellowish glaze inside and white concretion small to medium. 1 moderately gritted lightly reduced with green brown glaze small. |
| 3221 | 39 | L18th/19th CENTURY L3rd-4th CENTURY | 1 banded slip white stripe on yellow ground medium. 1 tin glazed open form blue stripe on white ground with lead glaze under small. 10 cream ware bowl with row of beading inside above foot ring .1 English brown stoneware small and medium. 6 white earthenware bowl and plate small. 1 pearl ware fine walled bowl. 1 slip ware moulded bowl buff fabric small. 4 fine sandy oxidised earthenware steep sided bowl with chestnut glaze and greenish tinge at rim large to small. 1 fine oxidised earthen ware bowl with deep collared rim and bright chestnut brown glaze on both surfaces. 4 finely sanded oxidised earthenware jar with horizontal lug handles and yellowish green glaze similar to Heworth types medium and large. 4 Humber small. 1 fine black glazed Cistercian type small. 1 slip ware with buff fabric yellow glaze inside and brown outside small. 1 porcelain with blue and white design small. 1 white china with blue bird design small. 1 Roman (20g), fragment from a greyware bowl with a bead and flanged rim, late 3rd-4th century. |
| 3235 | 3 | 18th CENTURY | 2 moderately gritted lightly oxidised earthenware with mottled brown glaze small. 1 fine sandy oxidised earthenware with lustrous green glaze small abraded. |
| 3237 | 2 | 14th CENTURY+ L4th-E5th CENTURY | 1 Humber small slightly abraded. 1 Roman (27g), rim fragment from a Huntcliff jar, L4th-E5th century. |

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|------|----|----------------------------------|--|
| 3239 | 9 | 18th CENTURY | 4 black glazed moderately gritted oxidised earthenware bowl medium to large sherds. 1 brown glazed moderately gritted oxidised earthenware jar with lighter splashed patches. 1 English stoneware tankard base with shiny brown glaze and horizontal incised line above small. 2 yellow glazed slip ware posset base with accidental brown slip spot inside. 1 scrap coarsely gritted lightly oxidised apple green glazed. |
| 3240 | 20 | L4th-E5th CENTURY | 20 Roman (396g), small group including fragments from a Huntcliff Jar and a greyware dish with a plain rim, L4th-E5th century. |
| 3244 | 1 | IRON AGE | 1 hand-made coarsely gritted jar rim decorated with a series of diagonal finger nail impressions along the upper rim surface small abraded sherd. |
| 3246 | 10 | L18th/E19th CENTURY | 2 banded slip ware brown on yellow large and small. 2 tin glazed earthen ware blue and white fine line and floral design small. 1 English stoneware with brown tiger skin salt glaze medium. 1 fine to moderately gritted oxidised earthen ware jar with horizontal lug handles and black glaze medium. 1 lightly oxidised moderately gritted earthen ware with light chestnut glaze inside small. 1 fine to moderately gritted oxidised jar with horizontal lug handle and green brown glaze medium to large. 1 moderately gritted oxidised earthenware with brown glaze small. 1 Staxton type small. |
| 3247 | 6 | 18th CENTURY L3rd-4th CENTURY | 1 porcelain small. 1 cream ware small. 1 slip ware with buff fabric buff and dark brown circle and pellet design medium. 1 Humber oxidised small. 1 streaky brown glazed manganese dusted bowl base large. 1 Roman (20g), a single greyware sherd, L3rd-4th century. |
| 3260 | 2 | 12th-M15th CENTURY | 1 fine sandy jar with buff orange surfaces and mid grey reduced core large. 1 fine sandy jar heavily sooted small. |
| 3263 | 7 | 14th/M15th CENTURY | 1 Humber jug base with thin grey substance inside and flaking mid to dark green glaze externally and over the base large sherd. 2 Staxton type coarsely gritted jar large and small sherd sooted. 2 Staxton type with reddish brown surfaces and reduced core small to medium. 2 grey gritty jar small and medium sooted. |
| 3264 | 1 | 4th CENTURY | 1 Roman (10g), a single jar rim with a curved rim in a vesicular fabric, 4th century. |
| 3281 | 11 | 14th/15th CENTURY | 10 moderately coarsely gritted green glazed reduced ?Humber type jug smashed. 1 fine sandy oxidised ware with reduced surfaces. |
| 3315 | 2 | L3rd-4th CENTURY | 2 Roman (57g), a small group including a fragment from a greyware bowl with a bead and flanged rim, L3rd-4th century. |
| 3327 | 16 | 12th-M15th CENTURY | 16 Staxton type sooted small. |
| 3329 | 2 | 12th-M15th CENTURY | 1 gritty grey ware jar heavily sooted large. 1 Scarborough I jug small abraded. |
| 3338 | 28 | 19th CENTURY | 6 slip ware moulded bowl with pie crust rim in lightly oxidised fabric small. 1 slip ware bowl with rib around rim oxidised fabric and Low Countries type chestnut glaze medium. 1 Humber jug base small. 1 Humber jug handle medium abraded. 2 Humber ?jar base small. 1 fine sandy buff earthenware with shiny apple green internal glaze small. 3 white salt glazed stoneware small. 3 English stoneware small and medium to large. 1 moderately gritted oxidised brown glazed small. 1 ?Westerwald stoneware small. 1 fine oxidised yellow glazed ?posset base small. 1 fine oxidised earthenware small. 1 gritty ware small abraded. 1 English brown glazed stoneware small. 2 fine oxidised earthenware with green brown glaze small. 2 fine white Spanish type olive jar medium to large. |
| 3339 | 13 | 18th CENTURY | 5 Westerwald stone ware small to medium. 2 cream ware bowl small to medium. 1 ?cream ware jar/tankard base medium. 1 slip ware with marbled decoration small. 1 Humber type medium. 1 oxidised gritty jar rim small/medium. 2 coarsely gritted grey ware with smooth brown surfaces sooted small. |
| 3342 | 2 | L13th CENTURY | 2 sandy red ware ribbed rod handle large. |

| | | | |
|------|-----|-----------------------------------|---|
| 3347 | 5 | 14th CENTURY | 2 Humber large and small. 1 fine sandy oxidised tubular spout small/medium abraded. 1 fine sandy lightly oxidised small. 1 Staxton type small. |
| 3348 | 68 | L13th/E14th CENTURY | 16 Scarborough I jug including complete thumbed base small to large from two separate jugs. 2 Brandsby type with rounded body and vertical applied strips small and large. 1 ?sandy red ware small. 11 Scarborough II jug with tubular bridge spout including large part of thumbed base with kiln scar and thick dark green glaze run from base up sides small to large. 2 Scarborough II type jug with deep thumbed base and yellow glaze with brown design small and large. 26 ?Staxton type reduced sandy ware lid seated jar with medium grey core and oxidised surfaces large smashed sooted. 10 ?Staxton type jar with oxidised surfaces and reduced sandy core including an out-turned rim with small finger impressions around it a triangular rim and a small lid seated flanged rim one small sherd has an applied thumbed strip mainly small to medium sherds. |
| 3359 | 30 | L17th/18th CENTURY | 4 English stone ware thick walled tall vessel base large. 1 stone ware small. 2 slip ware moulded bowl buff fabric small/medium. 1 slip ware striped small. 2 fine sandy oxidised earthenware base with green brown glaze medium. 2 Scarborough I type sandy fabric small abraded. 1 Humber type small abraded. 1 ?Brandsby type with light green glaze and applied roller stamped vertical brown strip small. 2 sandy Brandsby type base medium. 2 ?sandy Brandsby with vertical applied strip small. 8 Staxton small to medium 1 scrap Staxton. 3 Humber small. |
| 3362 | 3 | 14th/15th CENTURY | 1 Humber jug small. 1 sandy jar with lid seated rim large. 1 sandy jar with brown oxidised external surface and reduced core small. |
| 3364 | 7 | 14th CENTURY | 1 Humber/Beverley type with treacle glaze and white calcitic inclusions early jug rim medium. 1 Scarborough I type jug. 1 Humber jar with white internal concretion large. 4 Staxton type small to medium. |
| 3366 | 45 | 14th CENTURY L4th-E5th CENTURY | 1 Humber medium. 1 Scarborough I small. 1 Humber type with thin walls and sandy reduced core small. 2 Humber type with oxidised sandy fabric with thin yellowish green mottled glaze and thin walls small. 1 ?Low Countries red ware oxidised sandy ware with a spot of chestnut glaze sooted small. 3 splash glazed small. 31 Staxton type small. 3 Humber small. 1 ceramic building material small. 1 Roman (44g), a residual basal fragment from a Huntcliff jar, L4th-E5th century. |
| 3368 | 3 | 14th CENTURY | 1 coarsely gritted oxidised small. 1 Brandsby type small. 1 Humber with mottled green glaze small. |
| 3370 | 211 | 14th CENTURY | 4 Staxton type jar with lid seated rim and slight lip sooted small and large. 9 Scarborough I jug base with three thumb impressions at base large. 8 Scarborough II jug with dark green glaze small to large. 3 Brandsby type fine white fabric with light green glaze and vertical applied strip small. 10 Brandsby type jug with mottled green glaze small. 22 Humber type jug with applied finger nicked strips bent in shape of an arm? thin walled with reduced sandy core and mottled green glaze small to large. 1 Brandsby type ribbed rod handle medium. 5 Humber type large. 65 Staxton type small. 1 fine oxidised small. 5 fine white ware small and medium. 1 early glazed ware small. 3 fine lightly oxidised small. 4 early Humber type jug with reduced core and brownish oxidised margins and surfaces mottled green glaze and incised decoration small. 2 Scarborough II small. 6 Scarborough I with yellow glaze and applied brown pellets small and large. 2 reduced hard fired jar with brownish surfaces splash glazed small. 2 splashed ware with fine fabric and light mottled green glaze small. 1 Brandsby with mottled green glaze small. 1 lightly oxidised ware with white calcitic inclusions and grey concretion small. 5 Humber small to large. 1 splash glazed moderately gritted reduced small. 39 Staxton type small to medium. 3 Staxton scraps. 8 fine white Spanish olive jar type small. |
| 3371 | 37 | L13th/E14th CENTURY | 3 Scarborough I jug small. 1 fine lightly oxidised ware with light yellow glaze and copper green spots small. 1 reduced white ware with oxidised margins and mottled green glaze small. 1 sandy Humber type glaze small. 30 Staxton type small. 1 splash type ware with reduced core and oxidised surfaces unglazed small. |

| | | | |
|------|----|------------------------------------|---|
| 3372 | 18 | 14th CENTURY | 2 Scarborough I type jug large. 2 grey fine sandy ware scraps. 3 Humber with fine walls and reduced core medium and small. 3 Humber small and medium. 1 splashed ware with fine white fabric small. 7 Staxton type sooted large. |
| 3374 | 17 | 13th/14th CENTURY | 1 Humber jug with fine oxidised fabric applied nail nicked strip and mottled green glaze small. 16 Staxton type small to medium. |
| 3375 | 11 | 14th CENTURY 4th CENTURY | 1 splash glazed ware with coarse white fabric and applied strip under a thin light green glaze small. 9 Staxton type jar and bowl small and medium. Humber type fine walled jar medium. 1 Roman (9g), a single residual Crambeck greyware sherd, 4th century. |
| 3376 | 64 | L13th/E14th CENTURY | 3 Scarborough II small. 1 ?Brandsby fine white ware pipkin handle with mottled green glaze large. 1 Brandsby type lightly oxidised ware small. 12 Scarborough I jug large and small. 1 splash glazed with curved incised line decoration small. 42 Staxton type jars and bowls sooted small to medium. 3 scraps Staxton type. 1 fine white imported ware with spot of mottled green glaze possibly from Beauvais or Spain medium to large. |
| 3377 | 6 | 13th CENTURY+ | 2 early Humber type collared rim small. 1 fine oxidised sandy ware small. 3 Staxton type small. |
| 3379 | 75 | L13th CENTURY L4th-E5th CENTURY | 3 Brandsby type jug with mottled green glaze small. 2 proto-Brandsby with splash glaze and reduced sandy core small to medium. 1 Scarborough I small. 2 splashed ware with fine white fabric small. 1 splash glazed fine sandy ware collared rim with dark grey reduced core and light brown surfaces small. 1 ?early Humber ware unglazed small. 4 ?early Humber pitcher rim and neck with incised wavy line decoration on shoulder large and small. 1 fine white sandy ware see context 3376 for similar. 56 Staxton type including pitcher rim and neck small to medium. 1 fine sandy lightly oxidised small. 1 fine white lightly oxidised ware with calcitic inclusions. 2 Roman (89g), residual basal fragments from a Huntcliff jar, L4th-E5th century. |
| 3380 | 12 | L13th/E14th CENTURY | 1 Scarborough II abraded small. 1 Humber type with reduced core and oxidised internal surface fine walls and incised combed line decoration. 1 Humber jug with fine walls and fine reduced fabric small. 1 Brandsby type medium. 7 Staxton type small. 1 fine white earthenware with splash glaze small. |
| 3382 | 3 | 12th-M15th CENTURY | 3 Staxton type bowl small. |
| 3384 | 2 | 12th-M15th CENTURY | 2 Staxton type small. |
| 3387 | 4 | 12th-M15th CENTURY | 4 Staxton type bowl small to medium. |
| 3391 | 60 | 13th CENTURY | 57 Staxton type small to medium. 2 fine sandy proto Brandsby type with buff surface and reduced core small. 1 oxidised sandy small. |
| 3393 | 5 | 13th CENTURY | 1 Beverley type splashed ware jug base medium to large. 4 Staxton type small and large. |
| 3400 | 2 | 12th-M15th CENTURY | 2 Staxton type with applied thumbed and stabbed thin strip in the style of Stamford ware decoration sooted large. |
| 3405 | 8 | L13th CENTURY | 1 fine oxidised splashed ware jar rim medium. 1 reduced sandy Humber type jug with combed vertical line decoration small. 1 Scarborough I/II type lightly reduced with lightly oxidised inner surface small. 1 Brandsby type jug with light greenish brown glaze and applied brown pellets small. 3 Staxton type small to medium. 1 oxidised coarsely gritted jar abraded small to medium. |
| 3406 | 2 | 12th-M15th CENTURY | 2 Staxton type jar small and medium. |
| 3420 | 2 | 12th-M15th CENTURY | 2 Staxton type bowl sooted small. |
| 3425 | 10 | 14th CENTURY | 7 sandy jar small. 2 Humber small. 1 splashed ware with moderately gritted sandy lightly reduced core medium. |
| 3442 | 1 | 13th CENTURY | 1 splashed ware with mottled green glaze and applied brown strip small. |

| | | | |
|--------------|-------------|------------------------|--|
| 3448 | 3 | 12th/13th CENTURY | 1 coarsely sanded ware with applied vertical strip small. 2 grey sandy ware sooted small. |
| 3451 | 3 | 12-M15thCENTURY | 3 Staxton type sooted small and medium. |
| 3458 | 1 | 3rd-4th CENTURY | 1 Roman (20g), a single very abraded sherd in a vesicular greyware fabric, 3rd-4th century. |
| 3488 | 4 | L13th CENTURY | 4 sandy Brandsby type ware jug with applied thumbled bent strip small. |
| 3496 | 1 | 14th CENTURY | 1 Humber small. |
| 3500 | 8 | 12th/13th CENTURY | 2 splashed ware with vertical combed line decoration medium. 1 fine white ware with curved scar where applied strip has spalded off small. 1 splashed ware with reduced core and light mottled glaze small. 2 Staxton type 1 York ware type heavily sooted small. 1 jar with oxidised surfaces and reduced core. |
| 3506 | 2 | 14th CENTURY | 1 Humber jug base medium/large. 1 lightly oxidised Brandsby with mottled green glaze small. |
| 3516 | 5 | 14th CENTURY | 1 Scarborough ware with yellow glaze small. 1 Humber small. 2 Humber jug with sandy reduced fabric and oxidised surfaces incised wavy line decoration small. 1 gritty grey ware sooted small. |
| 3518 | 1 | MEDIEVAL | 1 fine sandy lightly oxidised small. |
| 3520 | 1 | 13th CENTURY+ Roman | 1 oxidised mottle green glazed sandy small. 1 Roman (7g), a single residual greyware sherd. |
| 3531 | 2 | 12th-M15th CENTURY | 1 Staxton type base sooted medium. 1 sandy reduced ware with lightly oxidised surfaces small. |
| 3546 | 10 | L18TH/19TH CENTURY | 1 white earthenware with moulded scalloped feathered rim with blue edging large. 1 marbled slipware small. 1 banded slip rim plain small. 1 cream ware plate base large. 2 moderately gritted oxidised bowl with horizontal lug handles and chestnut glaze large. 1 moderately gritted oxidised bowl with green brown glaze small. 2 transfer printed blue and white rim ?Wan Li and floral ?Brosley small. 1 china cup with black and silver underglaze decoration small. |
| TOTAL | 1294 | DATE CODE | E (Early) M (Mid) L (Late) |

Table 1 Pottery by Context

APPENDIX 2: WORKED FLINT

By P. Makey

INTRODUCTION

The assemblage incidence and composition is given in table 2.

The excavation produced 53 struck, retouched and utilised pieces of flint plus one natural flint pebble (small find 75, context 3486). The material was dispersed over 30 separate contexts, the most productive of which were 3044 (produced 5 pieces) 3001 & 3338 (4 pieces each). A surprisingly low proportion of the pieces (7pieces, 13%) have been broken.

The assemblage contains a restricted range of retouched implements. Relative to many local flint assemblages, the Mitford Street material is deficient in scrapers having only produced

one example from context 3348 (SF 63). Proportionally the assemblage contains a greater number of cores (5 examples) and core rejuvenation flakes (2 examples) than might be expected. These classes account for 13% of the material.

The majority of the material is probably of later Neolithic / Beaker date. There is a considerable degree of homogeneity within the assemblage. Many of the flakes almost re-fit the cores and it is possible that the struck material is derived from fewer than 10 separate nodules of flint. No separate phases of lithic activity can be inferred on the site. The state of the cores and almost-refits suggests that some knapping was being carried out on site.

DEFINITIONS

Bladelet

Defined as a small parallel sided blade with a width <1.5cm and length <5 cm.

Chunks

Defined as non bulbar flakes over 10 mm in diameter.

Spalls

Loosely defined as small flakes less than 10 mm in length.

CONDITION

Nearly 36% (19 pieces) of the material is in a fresh to very fresh state and less than 21% (11 pieces) of the material looks residual or has been rolled. The majority of the material is suggesting that it has not been moved much from its original deposition and is in far better condition than might be expected, appearing to be almost in situ. Only 4 pieces (SF 17, 21, 34 and 36) possess traces of patina and in the case of one of these; a core from context 3408 (SF 17), the flaking cuts through an old patina indicating that an old patinated chunk has been re-used. Traces of burning are present on 2 pieces, a flake from context 3001 (SF36) and a chunk from context 3500 (SF14). The burning is moderate to heavy and is probably of prehistoric origin.

RAW MATERIAL AND KNAPPING

The quality of the raw material is quite high and falls into 4 basic groupings (in order of importance)

1. Fine grained translucent light olive (Munsell 5Y 5/2) grey to olive black coloured till flint with a light pale brown to yellowish orange coloured pebbly cortex. This material appears to have been obtained from small spherical pebbles < 8cm in diameter.

2. Very fine to medium grained light brown (Munsell 5YR 5/6) coloured till flint with a light pale brown to yellowish orange coloured pebbly cortex. This material appears to have been obtained from small spherical pebbles < 12cm in diameter.
3. Medium to coarse grained moderate brown (Munsell 5Y/R 4/4) too reddish brown coloured till flint with a pale brown coloured rolled cortex. This material appears to have been obtained from small sub-spherical pebbles < 14cm in diameter.
4. Fine grained translucent light olive (Munsell 5Y 5/2) grey to olive black coloured till flint with a white to off white coloured chalky/nodular cortex. This material appears to have been obtained from small spherical pebbles < 8cm in diameter.

In practice these are all closely related and this assemblage exhibits some pieces with a mix of olive and light brown colouration. The light brown colouration is probably directly related to localised soil conditions. It is of note that much of the flint from the Mesolithic site at Star Carr (Clarke 1954) has this colouration. All the raw material can be obtained from clay till deposits in the immediate vicinity; probably from within the area of the present town.

Nearly all of the pieces have been struck via the application of hard hammers. Context 3359 (SF6) produced a single platformed, flake/bladelet core that had clearly been used as a hammer stone. The cores are all exhausted and exhibit a mix of flake and bladelet removal scars. Two of the cores, from contexts 3163 (SF23) and 3068 (SF31) are keeled. The assemblage contains 3 core rejuvenation flakes (SF21, 25 and 66), one of which (3338; SF 66) has been utilized as an implement. The utilised core rejuvenation flake is notable for possessing three dorsal blade scars. The associated type of, blade removals are not extant in the assemblage. Twenty pieces (c 38%) come from tertiary (final) stages of core reduction and retain no cortex. On the secondary (cortical) flakes the cortex tends to cover less than 30% of the dorsal face. Knapping appears to have been geared toward the production of squat irregular flakes.

DATE

Period diagnostic elements are scant, although the cores are characteristic of later Neolithic / early Bronze Age assemblages. One of the closest parallels to these being cores excavated from Beacon Hill, Flamborough (Moore 1964) where there was a mixed later Neolithic / Beaker assemblage. The waste flakes are more characteristic of later Neolithic assemblages. The serrated edged blade from context 3393 (SF 8) is of a form that is current from the Mesolithic onwards, however, Mesolithic examples tend to be manufactured on finer blades than the Mitford Street example and regionally they are more commonly found in later Neolithic assemblages.

Two pieces stand out from the rest. The single scraper from context 3348 (SF63) is of a slightly different colour (Munsell 1988; olive black 5Y 2/1) to the rest of the assemblage. The scraper is an end and double sided variety. Its primary flake edge is slightly squared in form and the angle of retouch is relatively shallow. In size and form this piece has most similarity to Peterborough Ware assemblages from East Yorkshire, such as Woldgate, West Reservoir site 5 (Manby 1975). A possible microlith in the form of a single crested micro-badelet, with slight truncating retouch across its distal end, was recovered from context 3379 (SF10). The piece is manufactured on a fine grained light brown (Musell 5YR 5/6) till flint. Un-retouched micro bladelets do occur in local Neolithic, grooved ware associated assemblages but are normally associated with later Mesolithic sites. The flint raw material is certainly reminiscent of some of the material from Starr Carr (Clark 1954), North Yorkshire. Idiosyncratic forms such as SF 10 have been described by Saville (1981) for the Northamptonshire Mesolithic site at Honey Hill, Elkington. However the Mitford Street example may just be a chance miscellaneous retouching and could be of Neolithic date, unless further pieces of Mesolithic nature are recovered.

USE WEAR AND MICRO WEAR

Traces of edge use are present on 13 pieces (<25%) which includes all the retouched flints. In most cases the degree to which the trait is represented might be classed as moderate. The scraper from context 3348 (SF63) possesses traces of micro-wear.

RETOUCHED AND UTILISED PIECES

RETOUCHED PIECES

Scraper (Context 3348; SF64)

This single example of a scraper looks out of place with the rest of the assemblage. It is a double side and end retouched scraper that has been manufactured on a fine grained olive black (Munsell 5Y 2/1) flint. This piece is on a relatively thin support flake and has a faceted platform and retains moderate traces of both micro and macroscopic use wear. The example has a sub-squared primary flake edge.

Notched Flake (Context 3237; SF30)

There is a small transverse distal notch on a flake. The notch is slight and it is not certain if the notching was intentional retouch or just coincidental manufacture.

Serrated Edged Blade (Context 3393; SF8)

The example is a distal/medial fragment, with 16 very fine serrations. Breakage is post depositional.

Microlith? (Context 3379; SF10).

The example is a small micro-bladelet with end truncation retouch. This attribution is not firm. The retouch is slight and may be random chance retouch and not an intentional tool form.

EDGE UTILISED PIECES

Five pieces exhibit macroscopic utilisation wear (resembles retouch). Three examples, from contexts 3375 (SF7), 3327 (SF16) and 3338 (SF66), were flakes with right hand side utilisation wear. In the case of SF7 the utilisation had almost created a notch. The fourth utilised piece (SF66) was a plunging, blade form core rejuvenation flake with utilisation wear on its left hand side. The fourth piece (SF6) was a small, <50mm, spherical bladelet core that had been used as a hammerstone.

CORES AND CORE REJUVENATION FLAKES

Four cores, from contexts 3400 (SF5), 3408 (SF17), 3163 (SF23) and 3068 (SF31), are present in the assemblage, along with another example from context 3359 (SF6) which had been used as a hammerstone. Two examples (SF23 and 31) were keeled. All are exhausted and there is some evidence for reworking.

DISCUSSION

Although the assemblage is small there are some interesting features:-

1. The material is uniform and homogenous.
2. There may be one or two spurious elements, but most of the pieces are of a later Neolithic / Beaker character.
3. Knapping has clearly been carried out on site.
4. The proportions of the typological forms is not consistent with those usually found in the un-stratified, residual or stratified prehistoric assemblages of the region.

SIGNIFICANCE

The closest match to the material is probably Beacon Hill, Flamborough (Moore 1964). The Mitford street material is not consistent with a lithic procurement site, intermittent procurement site (where pieces were being partially worked) or an occupation site. However, the proportion of cores, rejuvenation flakes and chunks forms 1/6th (c17%) of the assemblage, which is far higher than might be expected for residual assemblages. This may indicate the real possibility of a prehistoric site in the near vicinity. The flint is in a remarkably fresh state and does not appear to have suffered from soil reworking/movement, typical for a residual context.

There is however a clue in the colouration of the flint. The flint appears to have been buried in a sandy soil that typically causes the flint to have a characteristic brown to reddish brown hue. The colour variation suggests that some of the pieces may have been lying on the top of an old land surface. It is conceivable that there is a buried prehistoric ground surface on the site, overlain by subsequent deposits. Medieval and later activity may have only touched on the upper interface of this buried deposit.

Though small, the flint assemblage is highly significant because little prehistoric material is known from within the town and virtually nothing is recorded for recent years. Cores are known to have been found from the sea front side of the Belle Vue public house, Belle Vue Street (the late Eric Grantham, pers com, 1984) however their whereabouts/provenance is uncertain. Further south, near the golf course, there is Eller Howe barrow and several stone axes, flint scrapers and arrowheads have been found within the town (Fearon 1990, 10). Fearon cites a stone axe head as having been found in a Muston Road garden in 1964.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR DRAWING

Due to the paucity of known lithic finds in Filey it would be worth considering illustrating a selection of the material. This would amount to 6 pieces. This should encompass the scraper (SF63), serrated edged blade (SF8), notched flake (SF30), keeled core (SF23), the dubious microlith (SF10), and the core hammerstone (SF6).

| Artefact class | Total | Broken | Context (Small Find No. x = multiples) |
|--|-----------|----------------|---|
| Retouched | | | |
| Scrapers(End & Double Side) | 1 | | 3348 (63) |
| Notched Flakes | 1 | | 3237 (30) |
| Serrated Edged Blade | 1 | 1 | 3393 (8) |
| Microliths ? (Truncated Bladelet) | 1 | | 3379 (10) |
| Miscellaneous Retouched Flakes | 2 | | 3217 (33) Unstrat (34) |
| Utilised | | | |
| Edge Utilised Core Rejuvenation Flakes | 1 | | 3338 (66) |
| Edge Utilised Flakes | 3 | | 3327 (16) 3375 (7) 3338 (66) |
| Cores and un-retouched | | | |
| Cores (Keeled) | 2 | | 3068 (31) 3163 (23) |
| Cores (2 Platformed) | 1 | | 3408 (17) |
| Cores (4 Platformed) | 1 | | 3400 (5) |
| Core / Hammer stone (1 Platform) | | | 3359 (6) |
| Core Rejuvenation Flakes | 2 | | 3044 (21) 3246 (25) |
| Chunks | 2 | | 3425 (4) 3500 (14) |
| Spalls | 1 | | 3163 (23) |
| Flakes | 31 | 4 | Unstrat. (34x2) 1018 (3) 3000 (19) 3001 (22, 36 x2) 3013 (27) 3044 (21x4) 3049 (32) 3054 (29) 3102 (26) 3163 (23) 3185 (24 x 2) 3321 (20 x 2) 3246 (25) 3327 (64) 3338 (66, 74) 3370 (13) 3375 (11,12) 3400 (15) 3425 (9) 3458 (28) 3500 (18) |
| Blades | 1 | 1 | 3157 (35) |
| Micro Bladelets | 1 | 1 | 3001 (36) |
| Natural | | | |
| Natural (Un-struck) | 1 | | 3486 (75) |
| TOTAL WORKED | 53 | 7 (13%) | |

Table 2 Composition of the Flint assemblage

APPENDIX 3: BUILDING MATERIALS

By J.M. McComish

A total of 8065g of Ceramic Building Material (CBM) was examined from Land at Mitford Street, Filey, which was largely of post-medieval date. The CBM was recorded to a standard YAT methodology with only a representative sample of the fabrics being retained.

There was one abraded fragment recovered from Context 3370 of which the original form / date were unclear and could be from Roman onward. A further three small fragments of brick from Contexts 3047, 3163 and 3364 were too small to determine the original dimensions or method of manufacture; these were classed as possibly medieval brick, but could be of any date from the 14-16th century onwards. There were fourteen fragments of pan tile dating to the 17th century or later; these were in Contexts 3221, 3232, 3337, 3359, 3377 and 3379. Six fragments of post-medieval slop moulded brick dating to the 16-18th centuries were present in Contexts 3027, 3221, 3235, 3239, 3247 and 3377. There was an additional fragment of brick from context 3379 which was too small to be certain of the date; this was classified as probably post medieval as it was in a fabric seen on other post-medieval bricks from the site. The post-medieval bricks accounted for 76.9% of the volume of tile from the site. The modern CBM from the site comprised a slop moulded brick dating to 1750-1850 from Context 3239 and a fragment of sanitary ware from Context 3001 dating to 1850 or later.

The CBM from the site was mainly of use in terms of dating the contexts from which it was recovered (Table 3). None of the CBM exhibited any features of note in terms of form or method of manufacture. Samples of the various fabrics seen have been retained for use in any further work in the area, but otherwise the collection does not merit any further research.

| Context | Dating | Keywords |
|---------|-----------|--------------------------|
| 3001 | 1850+ | Sanitary |
| 3027 | 16-18th | Post-medieval brick |
| 3047 | 14-16th? | Medieval brick? |
| 3163 | 14-16th? | Medieval brick? |
| 3221 | 16-18th | Pan, Post-medieval brick |
| 3232 | 17th+ | Pan |
| 3235 | 16-18th | Post-medieval brick |
| 3239 | 1750-1850 | Brick |
| 3247 | 16-18th | Post-medieval brick |
| 3337 | 17th+ | Pan |

| | | |
|------|----------|---------------------------|
| 3359 | 17th+ | Pan |
| 3364 | 14-16th? | Medieval brick? |
| 3370 | Unknown | Unknown |
| 3377 | 16-18th | Pan, Post-medieval brick |
| 3379 | 17th+ | Pan, Post-medieval brick? |

Table 3 Ceramic Building material by Context

ARCHITECTURAL FRAGMENTS

A single architectural fragment was examined from Land at Mitford Street, Filey. This was recovered from Context 3148 and comprised two adjoining fragments of micaceous sandstone, with smooth upper surface and some striated tooling on the base. The fragments formed roughly a quarter of a circle in plan with a curving outer edge. The fragments were wrong type of stone to be a quern, but were quern-like in terms of shape. The original function of this fragment is unknown.

APPENDIX 4: ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESMENT

By Jennifer Miller, Edouard Masson-MacLean, Clark Innes and Alan Wood

SUMMARY

A moderate botanical assemblage was recovered from this site, consisting primarily of carbonised cereal grains with occasional small charcoal. The dominant cereal grain was bread wheat (*Triticum aestivum*), although cultivated/black oats (*Avena sativa/strigosa*) and rare 6-row barley (*Hordeum vulgare s/l*) were also recovered. Carbonised garden peas (*Pisum sativum*) from pit fill 3348 were of note. One pit fill (3393) contained waterlogged remains also relating to domestic occupation and use of locally available wild food resources. The botanical assemblage would concur with occupation of this site within the medieval period and suggests a relatively thriving, settled community.

The main points of interest from the small, fairly well preserved animal bone assemblage are the predominance of fish remains and the low frequency of mammal and avian bones. Though few butchery marks were observed, approximately an eighth of the bone fragment count was either burnt or calcined. Bones within fills thought to relate to cess pits were characterised by concretions that are considered relevant to their inclusion within this environment.

INTRODUCTION

Nine bulk sediment samples were processed for the assessment of their bioarchaeological potential between 28 September and 02 October 2011 (Table 4). The majority of samples were interpreted during excavation as pits relating to domestic occupation, including several possible and one more definitive cess pits. One sample related to the backfill of a redundant ditch or gully with domestic and possibly industrial discard following abandonment of an earlier use. The bioarchaeological assemblage from these features would concur with the interpretation of function as discard pits in all cases.

The composition of the bulk samples was primarily silt with sedimentary lithic inclusions of chert, limestone, marls and gypsum gravels (2-5mm) 75%, (5-8mm) 15%, (8-12mm) 10%. Inclusions of red sandstone and anthracite were present in small numbers in pit fills 3394 and 3371.

A moderate botanical assemblage was recovered from a site that was dominated by carbonised remains including small quantities of charcoal and crop weeds and a larger number of various cereal grains. Albeit with minor variation, there were no immediately notable differences between the botanical materials recorded within each sample, other than putative cess pit fill 3393 which had remained waterlogged since deposition and retained a wide and numerous waterlogged macrofossil assemblage (Table 5).

A small faunal assemblage (NISP = 785) was recovered through flotation weighing in total 493.82 g (Tables 6 and 7). The overall preservation of the assemblage was noted as generally fair though some specimens were in poor condition, especially those recovered from probable cess-pits (3370 and 3393).

The shell assemblage (Table 8) was dominated by marine taxa including molluscs and limpets. Both dog whelk (*Nucella lapillus*) and common winkle (*Littorina littorea*) were recorded, together with a large quantity of smashed mollusc fragments, at least a good number of which were also whelks. Small, smashed fragments of an indeterminate bivalve shell were noted and small chips of probable oyster (*cf Ostrya edulis*) shell were occasional. Other than they oyster, the majority of shell fragments are more suggestive of collection and preparation of marine resources for bait rather than direct consumption.

Other finds recovered during processing included primarily pottery of varying degrees of grittiness and fabric structure. Large amounts of grey gritty ware were most abundant with sherds permeating through almost all contexts and making up approx (50%) of all volumes and weights of pottery sherds. Black thick rimmed sherds with quartz and sandy inclusions

were present in pit fills 3391 and 3372 and represented the most coarsely fabricated of the assemblage. Fine pink/orange ware with a smooth paste and evidence of burnt residues were present in contexts 3371, 3372 and 3370 with the largest sherd in 3348 showing evidence of splashed glaze. Green glazed wheel turned ware was recovered from contexts 3366 and 3372 and was in a good state of preservation with an orangey coloured, smooth fabric composition. A large rim sherd was recovered from 3366. Almost all the pottery was of a rustic, coarse composition (95%) but 2 sherds of Samian ware were present in 3348, suggesting re-deposition caused by disturbance of earlier deposits.

Metal waste and mortar were also recovered within the pit and ditch fill residues and one small ammonite fossil was recovered from ditch/gully fill 3327.

METHODOLOGY

SAMPLE PROCESSING

Bulk samples were floted for the recovery of environmental and other evidence using standard methods and a Siraf flotation system. The residues were gently agitated in water over a 500 micron mesh within a flotation drum and settling tank recycled water system with the washover (flots) retained on 300 micron and 1mm Endicot sieves. Flots were wrapped in blue acid-free paper, tagged and recorded before being air dried on 420x300mm trays in a warm drying room. The retents were decanted on to plastic trays and examined visually before being tagged and dried in the same fashion as the flots. Once dried, the residues were sorted using 4mm and 2mm Endicot sieves and a Schott KL-1500 LCD cold light with components individually retained in plastic bowls. Components sorted individually included Bone (mammal, bird), Bone (fish), Shell (marine), Shell (snail), Seed, C.V./cinder, Wood, Metal, Glass, Pottery, Lithic, Worked Stone, Quartz, CBM (ceramic building material), Mortar, Concretions and Miscellaneous for example leather or textile. A magnet was employed at the beginning of sorting each sample in order to locate magnetized stone and metals. Once sorted, each separate component was bagged and labelled then retained individually for submission to the relevant specialists. Once all the residues were processed in this manner they were weighed on a digital scale, double bagged and transferred to the original plastic container in which they arrived. Sorted artefacts and ecofacts were weighed individually and then collectively (per classification) before being committing to a Microsoft XL spreadsheet. The flots were weighed on an Ohaus CS200 digital scale and then volume assessed before being grouped together with the carbonised material sorted from the relevant retent and boxed for further analysis. Artefactual material, shell and fish remains have been noted and recorded ahead of any full analysis with the appropriate specialists.

BOTANICAL MATERIAL

Botanical material from each flotation retent was added to the corresponding flot for assessment analysis then sorted through a 300µm and 4mm sieve. In all contexts except (3348) where preservation was poor, 100% of the charcoal >4mm diameter from each context was identified and one AMS dating option selected from each, if possible. Charcoal identification was undertaken using the reflected light of a Zenith metallurgical microscope at x63 magnification and with reference to Schweingruber (1990). The <4mm component was part-sorted (up to 100%) for cereals, depending on numbers present. All carbonised and uncarbonised seeds were sorted 100%. Cereal identification was with reference to Jacomet (1987). Seed identification was undertaken with reference to Beijerinck (1947), Cappers *et al* (2006) and the Dickson reference collection. For the purposes of this report all propagules are referred to as 'seeds' for simplicity. Plant nomenclature follows Stace (1997) except cereals, which conform to Zohary & Hopf (2000)

VERTEBRATE REMAINS

Mammal and bird remains where recorded using the *Protocol for Recording Vertebrate Assemblages* outlined by the Environmental Archaeology Unit, University of York (Dobney *et al* 1999). For each context a number of observations were recorded on the overall condition of the assemblage. These include bone preservation, colour, breaks of fragments (angularity) and fragment size. Evidence of butchery, carnivore gnawing, burning or post depositional recent damage was recorded where appropriate.

Bone fragments were identified to species using comparative material available at Northlight Heritage as well as published identification guides (Schmid 1972; Barone 1996). When this was not possible, fragments were grouped into the following categories: large mammal (horse/cow/large cervid size), medium mammal 1 (sheep/goat/pig/small cervid size), medium mammal 2 (dog/cat/hare size), small mammal (voles, mice, shrews, rats, etc). All other fragments were recorded as unidentified mammal, bird or fish. Fish remains were counted and grouped into class sizes based on the width of the vertebral centrum: small (<5mm), medium (between 5mm and 20mm) and large (>20mm).

RESULTS

SAMPLE 01: CONTEXT 3348 (FILL PIT 3349)

Pit 3349 was dated by pottery typology to the late 13th/early 14th century. The carbonised botanical assemblage from pit fill 3348 was not extensive but included rare identifiable charcoal of hazel (*Corylus*), Scots pine (*Pinus sylvestris* type) and oak (*Quercus*). Charcoal was in poor condition, suggestive of burning for a prolonged time. Cereal grains were in various stages of preservation but were primarily wheat, with bread wheat considered to be a

likely provenance for most. Rare barley and oats may have been casuals within the main wheat crop or be evidence of the processing of other foods. Some of the bread wheat grains appeared to have commenced germination or have been wet when processed. The presence of cereal processing waste, numerous indeterminate cereals and other carbonised food plants including garden peas, hazel nutshell and a poorly preserved probable apple pip (*cf Malus*) would concur with discard from domestic cooking fires. The peas would concur with deposition from the early medieval period or later. Occasional arable weeds were also recorded but can add nothing further to the interpretation of this feature.

The overall preservation of the faunal assemblage was fair with the angularity of the fragments noted as variable. Concretions were observed on most bones, suggesting that the fill may also have included a component of cess material. Fish remains had a dark brown colour while mammal bones were brown. All fragments were smaller than 5 cm and evidence of butchery was observed on only 1 mammal bone fragment. Less than 10% of the assemblage showed evidence of burning and both burnt and calcined bones were present. A total of 62 fragments were counted, largely dominated by fish (including 3 medium-sized vertebrae) with the remains recorded being 3 unidentified mammal fragments, 1 shell fragment and 2 unidentifiable small fragments. The large number of fish remains and evidence of butchery and cooking on occasional fragments within this bulk sample concur with the botanical information to infer that the function of this pit was domestic waste discard. Fragments of mixed pottery retaining carbonised grain residues on orange local ware from context 3348, moderate quantities of burnt coal/cinder and metal waste within the fill would also support this hypothesis but would suggest that an industrial processing component was also possible. There is nothing within the bioarchaeological assemblage to contradict the suggestion that this feature relates to late 13th/early 14th century activity.

SAMPLE 02: CONTEXT 3327 (FILL OF DITCH 3328)

The fill 3327 of boundary ditch 3328 was interpreted during excavation as backfill of domestic debris. The feature predates a series of pits dated by pottery typology to the late 13th/early 14th century. The small botanical assemblage was 100% identified and included minimal small oak fragments and some wheat. As with domestic pit fill 3348, some of the bread wheat appeared to have either begun germination or been processed wet, causing bubbling and making the embryo appear to have commenced growth. Possible oats were small and are likely to be wild oat crop contaminants. Other weed seeds recorded in low numbers were indicative of ruderal grassland or waste ground and may have provenance in weeds growing on or near domestic middens. It is conceivable that a component of the detritus used to back fill the abandoned ditch was re-deposited from domestic middens in the vicinity.

The overall preservation of the faunal assemblage was fair with the angularity of the fragments noted as variable. Some concretions were observed on bones but less frequently than in pit 3349. Bone fragments were noted as brown in colour. 90% of the assemblage was smaller than 5 cm. No evidence of butchery or burning was noted. The assemblage consisted almost entirely of fish, including 105 fragments out a total of 107. Fish remains included 2 large vertebrae, 1 medium and 1 small sized vertebra. The 2 mammal remains included one medium mammal 1 rib fragment and one indeterminate fragment that had split longitudinally.

Minimal pot was recovered from the fill of ditch 3328, although metal waste was more pronounced and consisted of fragments ranging from 2-30mm, heavily oxidised, but some appear to be iron nails and have a strong magnetic reading. Other, smaller fragments may be residual working residue and suggest discard from various sources. The metal waste may link to the oak charcoal to suggest smelting or smithing, as oak is the fuel of choice for both of those practices (Tylecote 1962; Edlin 1973). An interesting find was a small ammonite fossil. There was nothing within the bioarchaeological material that did not concur with medieval activity within this feature.

SAMPLE 03: CONTEXT 3366 (FILL OF PIT 3367)

Pottery from small, shallow pit 3367 was dated to the 14th century. Domestic pit fill 3366 contained significantly more bone, shell and pottery than botanical material, although charcoal of ash (*Fraxinus*) and possible oak were recorded in minimal quantities. Both of these major trees have a long association with structural uses and industry, although such a minimal presence cannot be interpreted further. Cereal grains were of a similar number to previous domestic pits reported but the assemblage was more mixed, including cultivated black oat and barley as well as bread wheat. This would concur with later medieval occupation where cultivated oats for consumption was frequent amongst poorer society. The variation in composition relative to the other pits recorded may suggest a provenance including various sources or rapid deposition from various domestic events within the same household.

The overall preservation of the faunal assemblage was fair with the angularity of the fragments noted as variable. Concretions were observed occasionally and are considered a preservation artefact. Bone fragments were noted as having a dark brown colour. All fragments were smaller than 5 cm and no evidence of butchery was noted. Less than 10% of the assemblage showed evidence of burning and both burnt and calcined bones were present. A total of 112 fragments were counted, again largely dominated by fish. Fish

remains included 4 large vertebrae, 5 medium and 5 small sized vertebrae. One mammal fragment could be identified as sheep/goat while another was recorded as large mammal.

The shell assemblage from this pit fill consisted of smashed fragments of marine molluscs and bivalves. This is suggestive of discard of residue from bait preparation, since cooking for direct consumption tends to favour the deposition of entire shells.

SAMPLE 04 AND 05: CONTEXTS 3371 /3372 (FILLS OF PIT 3373)

Small domestic discard pit 3373 was cut by and predated pit 3367. Pit 3373 was dated by pottery typology to the early 14th century. The basal (3372) and upper(3371) fills of pit 3373 contained primarily similar botanical assemblages including small quantities of charcoal and a moderate volume of cereal grains, although upper fill 3371 (Sample 04) was larger and slightly more diverse, potentially due to the greater volume present. Hazel charcoal and significant numbers of cereals, primarily bread wheat, were recovered from both fills, although upper fill 3371 also contained willow and oak charcoal, oats and barley. Both fills contained rare ruderal crop weeds. This combination of botanical remains is suggestive of a continued use for this pit for the deposition of domestic fire waste over a period of time. The botanical assemblage would concur with a period of occupation around the late 13th/early 14th century.

Fills 3371 and 3372 both produced faunal remains. The overall preservation of the assemblage was fair with the angularity of the fragments noted as variable. Bone fragments were described as having a beige-brown colour. All fragments were smaller than 5 cm and no evidence of butchery was noted. Less than 10% of the assemblage showed evidence of burning represented by occasional calcined fragments. A total of 115 fragments were counted, again dominated by fish, although this pit also yielded the largest number of mammal bone fragments from the entire assessment. Fish remains included 1 large vertebra, 2 medium and 6 small sized vertebrae. None of the mammal remains were identified to species and were recorded as unidentifiable comprising of small fragments of rib and shaft fragments from medium mammal 2 or larger.

The shell assemblages from both fills of pit 3373 were essentially similar, although lower fill 3372 (Sample 05) was notably larger. The abundance of smashed fragments of dog whelk and other marine molluscs is consistent with debris from bait preparation for fishing.

The volumes of shell, pot and metal recorded within upper fill 3371 were significantly lower than those in lower fill 3372, suggesting a primary function of this pit could have been for the discard of large and voluminous domestic and/or industrial debris. It is also conceivable that

the differences observed between the upper and lower pit fills reflect seasonal variation in activities or a change in domestic practice over time. Both fills contained a notable volume of burnt coal/cinder and so discard relating to industrial activity as in addition to domestic waste in both fills cannot be discounted.

SAMPLE 06: CONTEXT 3370 (FILL OF STONE LINED CESS PIT 3389)

The fill (3370) of a stone-lined cess pit was dated to the late 13th/early 14th century by pottery typology. The fill was notable in that it contained the only evidence of alder (*Alnus*) and birch (*Betula*) charcoal from this study, albeit in minimal quantities. Hazel and oak were also recorded, together with a cereal assemblage that was dominated by bread wheat, in line with all others examined. A further significant difference between this sample and the other pit fills was the presence of one grain fragment that was similar to cultivated rye (*Secale cereale*). The fragmentary nature of the grain means that cultivated oat could not be excluded entirely, but the hilum of the grain was more similar to rye than oat and so this presence is noteworthy. Uncarbonised seeds of hemlock (*Conium maculatum*) and henbane (*Hyoscyamus niger*) were also recorded. Although both are medicinal plants, these species are casual weeds of enriched soils and are common around urban midden dumps. The seeds of both are very durable and can be recorded from semi-waterlogged conditions where other taxa have not persisted. The botanical assemblage was entirely in keeping with the date for this feature proposed by pottery typology.

The overall preservation of the faunal assemblage is poor with the angularity of the fragments noted as variable. Concretions were observed on most fragments. The colour of the fragments was recorded as variable ranging from beige to dark brown. All fragments were smaller than 5cm. No evidence of butchery was noted and less than 10% of the assemblage showed evidence of burning. Both burnt and calcined bones were present. A total of 40 fragments were counted, largely dominated by fish. Fish remains included 1 large vertebra, 2 medium and 5 small sized vertebrae. Only 3 mammal bone fragments were identified including 1 medium mammal 2 phalange.

Relatively few pot fragments were recovered, including one fragment each from four different pot types; light gritty grey; burnished yellow coarse ware; splash glazed orange gritty ware and green glazed.

Shell was minimal but included small, eroded fragments of marine mollusc and bivalves. Their condition concurs with the poor state of preservation of much of the bone assemblage to suggest an acidic environment. This would support the interpretation of this fill as a cess

pit fill. Burnt coal/cinder was frequent, suggesting either an industrial component or some use of coal for domestic fuel.

SAMPLE 07 AND 08: CONTEXTS 3379 AND 3391 (FILLS OF PIT 3392)

Late 13th century pottery was recovered from upper fill 3379 of large pit 3392. This pit was the earliest in a sequence and was cut by and predated small pit 3373. The botanical assemblages within domestic discard pit fills 3379 (Sample 07) and 3391 (Sample 08) were essentially similar and concurred with the interpretation of this feature as a domestic refuse/cess pit. Both the upper, levelling (3379) and basal (3391) fills included small quantities of identifiable oak and hazel charcoal, together with a moderately large cereal assemblage dominated by bread wheat with occasional cultivated oats. In both cases the uncarbonised weed seed assemblage consisted of rare hemlock seeds that are likely to be residual from a larger assemblage of casual weeds growing around the midden.

The overall preservation of the context 3379 and 3391 faunal remains assemblage was fair with variable angularity of fragments, though remains from context 3391 were generally in a poorer condition. Bone fragments were a dark brown colour, with concretions observed on fragments from both contexts, although more frequently in context 3391. All fragments were smaller than 5cm and only 1 fish vertebra showed clear evidence of butchery. Less than 10% of the assemblage showed evidence of burning and both burnt and calcined bones were present. A total of 256 bone fragments were counted for the pit, almost exclusively fish. Fish remains included 2 large vertebrae, 6 medium and 12 small sized vertebrae. The other taxa present in the assemblage were medium mammal 1 and unidentifiable mammal, bird and shell.

Entire shells of common winkle and (probable keyhole) limpets (*cf Diadora opercula*) were recovered from upper fill 3379, together with smashed marine molluscs and bivalves. The most likely provenance of this assemblage would be bait residue, especially since limpets would be considered a famine food only which does not concur with the abundance of other food remains within this pit. The absence of shells from lower fill 3391 contrasts with the significant presence of it from the upper fill to suggest that the levelling fill may reflect seasonality of use.

Pot was notable especially within the lower fill; a fragment of a very large pot or bowl, black in colour with a very coarse sandy fabric and pitted exterior was discovered in this context together with occasional metalworking fragments. Burnt coal/cinder was moderate within the upper, levelling fill.

With minor variations, the gross similarity between the upper (3379) and basal (3391) fills would concur with a domestic discard and cess pit function with industrial refuse component that was essentially unchanged for the life of this pit until it was levelled and fell out of use.

SAMPLE 09: CONTEXT 3393 (FILL OF PIT 3394)

Pit 3394 was a very large pit cut into clay substrate and interpreted as a possible quarry pit. Pottery typology dates the period of pit infilling to the 13th century and the bioarchaeological assemblage indicates that the infill included domestic occupation debris synonymous with that period. The carbonised botanical assemblage from pit fill 3393 was relatively poor and included few cereals, albeit of the same recurrent types recovered from other pit fills from this site. Charcoal fragments of hazel, ash and Scots pine were also recorded in small quantities. However, by contrast the uncarbonised plant macrofossil assemblage was extensive, reflecting the waterlogged nature of this deposit due to the clay substrate. Arable weed seeds and those of ruderal grassland and urban wasteland were frequent, potentially incorporated as a combination of food processing, from casual weeds growing around the pit margins and spent floor rushes discarded after use. Evidence of potentially gathered food plants other than cereals included hazel nutshell, hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) seed, elder/red-berried elder berry (*Sambucus nigra/racemosa*) seed and a fragment of indeterminate bean. No cereal bran was observed but this may not have survived, since the majority of uncarbonised plant remains recovered was of durable seeds. A fragment of probable hemp (*Cannabis sativa*) seed suggests that fibre production may have occurred nearby, and small nettle (*Urtica dioica*) seeds may also be residual from this process, or have been casual inclusions. Snail shell opercula and earthworm egg capsules were recovered from this fill, indicating a bioturbated environment.

The overall preservation of the faunal remains assemblage was poor with the angularity of the fragments noted as variable. Concretions were observed on most fragments, in keeping with the interpretation of this feature as a cess pit. Bone fragments had a dark brown colour. 90% of fragments were smaller than 5cm with the remaining 10% between 5 -10cm. No evidence of butchery was noted. Less than 10% of the assemblage showed evidence of burning and both burnt and calcined bones were present. A total of 93 fragments were counted, largely dominated by fish. Fish remains included 5 large vertebrae, 1 medium and 9 small sized vertebrae. Mammals were represented by medium mammal 1 most likely to be ovicaprid remains.

Shell fragments were minimal and indeterminate, adding little to the interpretation of this feature.

Evidence for possible industrial activity comes from the small amounts of metal and industrial waste recovered which at least suggests smithing practices from the assemblage of waste metal artefacts including nails, magnetised stone, possible crucible fragments, hammerscale and slag.

DISCUSSION

The charcoal assemblage from this site was small but variable in terms of taxon composition. However, there is insufficient material to determine the significance, if any, of this difference, which may be due as much to scarcity of material as any other determining factor. All tree taxa indicated were common in lowland England throughout the medieval period and would have been available for use for a variety of purposes, from structural and artefactual construction to fuel for domestic and industrial purposes.

The cereal assemblage was more significant in terms of volume than the charcoal and was dominated in each case by bread wheat. This supports the pottery typology dating of features within this excavation to the 13th/14th centuries and suggests a moderately thriving economy. Some samples also contained cultivated oats and 6-row barley at low levels, suggesting either crop contaminants or accidental incorporation from other sources. The single putative rye/oat fragment from cess pit fill 3370 was of note but is insufficient to add much to the interpretation of the site.

Other food plants recorded included the carbonised garden peas, apple pip and hazel nutshell from fill 3348 of rubbish/cess pit 3349 and waterlogged food plants including seeds of hawthorn, elder and a bean, plus further hazel nutshell, in cess pit fill 3393. Carbonised peas are rare finds within British archaeological deposits, most of which are of medieval period. The fragment of putative hemp seed and seeds of small nettle hint at the potential for fibre production in the vicinity of this pit and could suggest a sort of ephemeral industrial role that is not readily preserved.

The carbonised weed seed assemblage is dominated by crop contaminants that have a likely provenance in cereal parching ahead of storage or food processing. Uncarbonised weed seeds include both arable crop contaminants and taxa relating to either intentional gathering of flooring materials or waste ground casual inclusions. The recurrent presence of both hemlock and henbane may be medicinal but is more likely to reflect the fact that both taxa grow on enriched soils and would have been frequent around middens and cess pits in medieval towns across the UK.

Fish largely dominate the assemblage (457,72g; NISP = 694) and are relatively well preserved. Though no identification to species was attempted at this stage, it is clear that different sizes of fish occur in the assemblage and a number of cranial and post-cranial elements were recognized including vertebrae, scales and teeth. By measuring the width of the centrum, vertebrae were grouped into categories large (NISP = 14) medium (NISP = 13) and small (NISP = 42)

Only 44 mammal bone fragments (34.4g) were recovered from the flotation the majority of these being indeterminate bone fragments. At least one domestic species is present in the assemblage (sheep/goat) while the other mammal remains were grouped as large mammal, medium-size mammal 1 and medium-size mammal 2 based on vertebrae, rib, scapula and phalanx fragments. Bird remains and small shell fragments were also noted. Butchery marks were rare and approximately 10% of all bone fragments showed signs of burning (NISP = 60) or calcination (NISP = 20). This may have implication for methods of food processing that did not require significant butchery of raw fish.

The pottery assemblage recovered was essentially consistent with 13th-14th century occupation, as typified by splashed glaze and green glazed ware. The bulk of sherds were of local sandy fabric that was popular in the production of jugs and other domestic ware until the late 13th century. Black, shell-tempered cooking pots, contemporary with the period, are also reflected in two good examples of large rim sherds from context 3373. The pottery recovered tended to be essentially informal, every day cooking and domestic utensils that were plain in appearance and practical. Nothing surprising was recovered from the residues other than two sherds of Samian ware from context 3348, redeposited from earlier Roman activity.

CONCLUSIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS

It is not recommended that further analysis be undertaken on the botanical assemblage from this site. The faunal assemblage is of small interpretative value given its size, especially for mammal remains. However the analysis of the fish remains could contribute to a better understanding of the Filey site economy as it is likely that several species are present. At this stage, no further analysis is recommended for the mammal or bird remains. Pottery, metal and industrial remains may require independent assessment with regard to the value of these assemblages.

RETENTION AND DISPOSAL

All artefactual and ecofactual materials should be returned to York for archiving and further analysis if required. All bone should be retained pending future analysis and would require to

be washed ahead of any such work. AMS radiocarbon dating fragments have been recovered from most fills and should be considered as options for further dating if so required.

| Sample | Context | Ltr Orig vol | Ltr Res vol | Kgs Wt res | Grms CV/Cinder | Grms Nutshell | Grms Fish bone | Grms Mammal | Grms Bird | Grms Bone | Grms Shell | Grms Pot | Grms Wk stone | Grms Metal | Grms Indust | Grms Misc. |
|--------|---------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| 01 | 3348 | 20.00 | 0.75 | 1.00 | 17.08 | | 7.24 | 6.5 | | 14.93 | 0.08 | 31.45 | | 1.76 | 0.08 | |
| 02 | 3327 | 20.00 | 0.75 | 1.00 | 3.91 | | 95.30 | | | 35.45 | 0.18 | 1.33 | | 19.74 | | fossil 0.55 |
| 03 | 3366 | 20.00 | 1 | 1.50 | 11.86 | | 53.39 | 10.20 | | 15.88 | 13.82 | 71.32 | | | | |
| 04 | 3371 | 20.00 | 1 | 1.50 | 27.22 | | 5.70 | 6.90 | | 23.64 | 5.82 | 54.91 | 0.10 | 6.68 | | |
| 05 | 3372 | 20.00 | 1 | 1.50 | 15.96 | | 10.31 | 4.60 | | 5.43 | 82.27 | 90.40 | | 18.96 | | |
| 06 | 3370 | 20.00 | 1 | 1.00 | 10.34 | | 10.20 | 1.70 | 0.10 | 23.34 | 2.04 | 17.64 | | 1.30 | | |
| 07 | 3379 | 20.00 | 0.50 | 1.20 | 6.11 | | 39.73 | 4.50 | 0.10 (claw) | 3.79 | 21.32 | 9.94 | | | mortar 3.15 | |
| 08 | 3391 | 20.00 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 11.30 | | 47.92 | | | 1.27 | | 73.26 | | 10.11 | | |
| 09 | 3393 | 20.00 | 0.50 | 0.75 | 3.17 | 0.22 | 44.30 | | | 21.17 | 0.83 | 74.26 | | 4.38 | 2.23 | ?cramp 11.40 |

Table 4 Sorting results

| Context | | 3348 | 3327 | 3366 | 3371 | 3372 | 3370 | 3379 | 3391 | 3393 |
|------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------|-----------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Sample | | 01 | 02 | 03 | 04 | 05 | 06 | 07 | 08 | 09 |
| Feature | | Pit | Ditch | Pit | Pit | Pit | Cess? Pit | Pit | Pit | Cess? Pit |
| Coal/Cinder | | ++ | | ++ | ++++ | ++++ | ++ | ++ | | |
| Modern | | | + | + | + | | | | | |
| Charcoal>4mm | | <5ml | <5ml | <2.5ml | <2.5ml | 2.5ml | 5ml | <5ml | 7.5ml | 10ml |
| % charcoal > 4mm identified | | 50% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Carb material>1mm | | 10ml | 10ml | 10ml | 10ml | 30ml | 10ml | 15ml | 20ml | 40ml |
| AMS option | | Corylus (0.2g) | N | N | Salix (0.06g) | Corylus (0.1g) | Betula (0.14g) | Corylus (0.04g) | Corylus (0.12g) | Corylus (0.09g) |
| Charcoal | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Alnus</i> | alder | | | | | | 3 (0.32g) | | | |
| <i>Betula</i> | birch | | | | | | 1 (0.14g) | | | |
| <i>Corylus</i> | hazel | 1 (0.20g) | | | 2 (0.16g) | 3 (0.17g) | 2 (0.12g) | 2 (0.12g) | 3 (0.82g) | 3 (0.25g) |
| <i>Fraxinus</i> | ash | | | 2 (0.16g) | | | | | | 3 (0.27g) |
| <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> type | Scots pine type | 1 (0.08g) | | | | | | | | 1 (0.18g) |
| <i>Quercus</i> | oak | 2 (0.23g) | 3 (0.26g) | | 1 (0.54g) | | 4 (0.24g) | 1 (0.02g) | 10 (2.58g) | |
| <i>cf Quercus</i> | cf oak | | | 2 (0.07g) | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|------|
| <i>Salix</i> | willow | | | | 1 (0.06g) | | | | | |
| Indet vpc | glassy/cindery | 4 (0.38g) | 2 (0.24g) | 1 (0.07g) | | | | 3 (0.53g) | 2 (1.08g) | |
| Cereals % ID plus (est. total) | | 100% | 100% | 100% | 30% | 50% | 50% | 50% | 50% | 100% |
| <i>Avena sativa/strigosa</i> | oat / black oat | | | 2 | | | | 6 (12) | 1 (2) | 3 |
| <i>Avena sp</i> | oat sp | 1 | | 5 | 3 (9) | | 3 (3) | 12 (24) | 4 (8) | 1 |
| <i>cf Avena sp</i> | cf oat | | 4 | 1 | | | | | | |
| <i>Avena / Secale</i> | oat / rye | | | | | | 1 (1) | | | |
| <i>Hordeum vulgare v vulgare</i> | hulled 6-row | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Hordeum vulgare sl</i> | 6-row barley | 2 | 2 | 1 (3) | | | | | | 1 |
| <i>cf Hordeum vulgare sl</i> | cf 6-row barley | 3 | | | | | | 1 (2) | | |
| <i>Triticum aestivum</i> | bread wheat | 10 | 18 | 16 | 27 (81) | 14 (28) | 18 (36) | 27 (54) | 21 (42) | 9 |
| <i>Triticum cf aestivum</i> | cf bread wheat | 2 | 5 | | 3 (9) | | | | 9 (18) | |
| <i>Triticum sp</i> | wheat | 9 | 9 | 24 | 10 (30) | 9 (18) | 4 (8) | 12 (24) | 9 (18) | 10 |
| <i>cf Triticum sp</i> | cf wheat | 8 | 8 | 4 | | 10 (20) | 3 (6) | | | 4 |
| Indet cereal | | 30 | 8 | 15 | 17 (51) | 21 (42) | 8 (16) | 25 (50) | 9 (18) | 2 |
| Cereal culm nodes / stem | cereal chaff | 8 | | | | | 2 | 3 | | |
| carb macros | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Brassica nigra</i> | Black mustard | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | | |
| <i>Bromus sp</i> | brome | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| <i>Chenopodium rubrum</i> | red goosefoot | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| <i>Carex viridula sl</i> | yellow-sedge | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Carex sp NFI (trigonus)</i> | sedge, 3-sided | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| <i>Corylus avellana nutshell</i> | hazel nutshell | 2 (0.05g) | | | | | | | 1 (0.05g) | |
| <i>Fabaceae NFI (small)</i> | bean family | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| <i>Hyoscyamus niger</i> | henbane | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| <i>cf Lathyrus sp</i> | cf pea sp | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| <i>cf Lolium sp</i> | cf rye-grass | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| <i>cf Malus sp seed</i> | apple seed | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Pisum sativum</i> | garden pea | 5 | | | | | | | | |
| <i>cf Pisum sativum</i> | cf garden pea | 2 | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Plantago lanceolata</i> | ribwort plantain | | 1 | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|
| <i>Poacea (small)</i> | small-seeded | 1 | 2 | | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| <i>Rumex sp</i> | dock | | 1 | 4 | | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | |
| <i>Stachys sylvatica</i> | hedge | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| <i>Viola sp</i> | violet | | 2 | | | | | | | |
| uncarb macros | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Aethusa cynapium</i> | fool's parsley | | | | | | | | | 5 |
| <i>Brassicaceae NFI</i> | cabbage family | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| <i>cf Cannabis sativa fgmt</i> | cf hemp | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| <i>Carex viridula sl</i> | yellow-sedge | | | | | | | | | 9 |
| <i>Chenopodium album</i> | fat hen | | | | | | | | | 19 |
| <i>Conium maculatum</i> | hemlock | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| <i>Corylus nutshell</i> | hazel nutshell | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| <i>Crateagus monogyna</i> | hawthorn | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| <i>Fabaceae indet fgmt</i> | bean seed fgmt | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| <i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> | black bindweed | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| <i>Hyoscyamus niger</i> | henbane | | | | | | 2 | | | 13 |
| <i>large Poaceae indet</i> | large seeded | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| <i>Persicaria maculosa</i> | redshank | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| <i>Potentilla sp</i> | cf cinquefeuille | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| <i>Ranunculus ap</i> | buttercup | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| <i>Ranunculus flammula</i> | lesser spearwort | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| <i>Sambucus nigra/racemosa</i> | elder/red berried | | | | | | | | | 3 |
| <i>Urtica urens</i> | small nettle | | | | | | | | | 8 |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| Snail operculum | snail shell lid | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| Worm egg capsules | | | | | | | | | | 6 |

Table 5 Botanical results

| Sample | Context | Fish | Mammal | Bird | Shell | Flint | Industrial | Bone |
|--------|---------|---------|--------|-----------------|-------|-------|------------|-------|
| 01 | 3348 | 22.17g | 6.50g | | 0.08g | | 0.08g | |
| 02 | 3327 | 130.75g | | | 0.08g | | | |
| 03 | 3366 | 69.27g | 10.20g | | | | | |
| 04 | 3371 | 29.34g | 6.90g | | 0.20g | 0.10g | | |
| 05 | 3372 | 15.74g | 4.60g | | | | | |
| 06 | 3370 | 33.54g | 1.70g | 0.10g | | | | |
| 07 | 3379 | 43.52g | 4.50g | 0.10g (claw) | 0.50g | | | |
| 08 | 3391 | 47.92g | | | | | | 1.27g |
| 09 | 3393 | 65.47g | | | | | | |

Table 6 Bone summary

| Sample No. | Context No. | Species | Element | Count | Butchery | Burnt | Calcined | Condition | Notes | |
|------------|-------------|----------|------------|-------|----------|-------|----------|-----------|----------------|-----------|
| 1 | 3348 | Fish | | 1 | | | 1 | | | |
| | | Fish | | 3 | | | 1 | Poor | | |
| | | Fish | | 52 | | 16 | 1 | Poor | | |
| | | Shell | | 1 | | | | | | |
| | | Ind | | 2 | | | 2 | | | |
| 2 | 3327 | Mammal | | 3 | 1 | | | Fair | | |
| | | Fish | | 9 | | | | Fair | | |
| | | Fish | | 3 | | | | Fair | | |
| | | Mammal | Ind | 1 | | | | Fair | | |
| | | MM1 | Rib | 1 | | | | Fair | | |
| 3 | 3366 | Fish | | 70 | | | | Fair | Approx. count | |
| | | Fish | Vertebrae | 2 | | | | Fair | | |
| | | Fish | | 18 | | | | Poor | | |
| | | Fish | Vertebrae | 2 | | | | Poor | | |
| | | Fish | | 81 | | | 10 | | | |
| | | Fish | | 10 | | | 10 | | | |
| | | Fish | Vertebrae | 2 | | | | Poor | | |
| 4 | 3371 | Fish | Vertebrae | 10 | | | 3 | 3 | Poor | |
| | | Fish | Vertebrae | 5 | | | | | Poor | |
| | | Mammal | Ind | 2 | | | 1 | 1 | | |
| | | Sh/goat | Astragalus | 1 | | | 1 | | Fair | |
| | | L Mammal | Phal dist | 1 | | | | 1 | | |
| | | Ind | | 17 | | | | 1 | Fair | |
| | | Fish | | 30 | | | 5 | | Fair | |
| 5 | 3372 | Fish | Vertebrae | 4 | | | | Fair | | |
| | | Shell | | 9 | | | | Poor | V. small frags | |
| | | Mammal | | 14 | | | | 2 | Fair | |
| | | Shell | | 1 | | | | | | |
| | | Fish | | 24 | | | | 1 | Poor | |
| | | Fish | | 5 | | | | | Fair | |
| | | Fish | Vertebrae | 2 | | | | | Fair | |
| 6 | 3370 | Fish | Vertebrae | 2 | | | | Poor | Fragments | |
| | | Fish | Vertebrae | 1 | | | | | Poor | |
| | | Fish | Tooth | 3 | | | | | Good | |
| | | Mammal | | 3 | | | | | Fair | 1 rib MM1 |
| | | Fish | | 24 | | | | | Fair | |
| | | Ind | | 2 | | | 1 | | Fair | |
| | | Fish | | 2 | | | | | Poor | |
| 7 | 3370 | Fish | Vertebrae | 5 | | | | Fair | | |
| | | Fish | Vertebrae | 2 | | | | Fair | | |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|--------|-----------|------------|----------|-----------|-----------|------|---------------|
| | | Fish | Vertebrae | 1 | | | | Fair | |
| | | Bird? | Humerus? | 1 | | | | Good | |
| | | Mammal | Ind | 2 | | | 2 | | |
| | | MM2 | Phal | 1 | | | | Good | Complete |
| 7 | 3379 | Fish | | 100 | | | | Fair | Approx. count |
| | | Ind | | 4 | | | 1 | | |
| | | Bird | Claw | 1 | | | | Fair | Complete |
| | | MM1 | Vertebrae | 2 | | | | Fair | Apophyses |
| | | Mammal | Ind | 3 | | | 2 | | |
| | | Shell | | 7 | | | | | |
| | | Fish | | 10 | | 1 | | Fair | |
| | | Fish | Scale | 6 | | | | Fair | |
| | | Fish | Vertebrae | 9 | | | | Fair | 1 complete |
| | | Fish | Vertebra | 1 | | | | Fair | |
| | | Fish | Vertebra | 1 | 1 | | | Fair | Chop? |
| 8 | 3391 | Fish | | 80 | | | | Fair | Approx. count |
| | | Fish | | 1 | | | | | |
| | | Ind | | 2 | | | | | |
| | | Fish | Tooth | 1 | | | | | |
| | | Shell | | 1 | | | | | |
| | | Fish | | 7 | | | | Fair | |
| | | Fish | Vertebrae | 3 | | | | Fair | |
| | | Fish | Vertebrae | 6 | | | | Fair | |
| | | Fish | Scale | 3 | | | | Fair | |
| | | Fish | Scale | 2 | | | | Fair | |
| | | Mammal | Ind | 5 | | | | Fair | |
| | | MM1 | Vertebra | 1 | | | | Fair | |
| 9 | 3393 | Fish | | 46 | | 4 | 1 | Fair | |
| | | Fish | Vertebrae | 4 | | | | Fair | |
| | | Mammal | Ind | 2 | | 1 | | | |
| | | MM1 | Rib | 1 | | | | Fair | |
| | | MM1 | Scapula | 1 | | | | Fair | |
| | | Fish | | 23 | | | | | |
| | | Fish | | 5 | | | | Fair | |
| | | Fish | Vertebrae | 6 | | | | Fair | |
| | | Fish | Vertebra | 1 | | | | Fair | |
| | | Fish | Vertebrae | 6 | | 1 | | Fair | |
| TOTALS | | | | 786 | 2 | 60 | 20 | | |

Table 7 Bone by Context/Sample

| Context | | 3348 | 3327 | 3336 | 3371 | 3372 | 3370 | 3379 | 3393 |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|------|------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|------|
| Sample | | 01 | 02 | 03 | 04 | 05 | 06 | 07 | 09 |
| Weight (Grms) | | 0.08 | 0.18 | 13.82 | 5.82 | 82.27 | 2.04 | 21.32 | 0.83 |
| <i>Nucella lapillus (entire)</i> | dog whelk | | | 2 | | >20 | | | |
| <i>Nucella lapillus</i> | dog whelk | | | | | +++* | | | |
| <i>Littorina littorea</i> | Common winkle | | | | | | | 2 | |
| <i>cf marine whelk frag</i> | cf whelk | | | ++ | 2 | ++++ | | | |
| <i>Marine mollusc NFI frag</i> | marine snail | | | + | +++ | ++ | ++ | + | |
| <i>cf Diodora apertua</i> | cf keyhole limpet | | | | | | | >10 | |
| <i>cf Limpet fragment</i> | | | | | 1 | | + | ++ | |
| <i>cf Ostrea edulis fragment</i> | cf edible oyster | | | + | | + | | | |
| <i>Indet bivalve fragment</i> | 2 shell animal NFI | | | +++ | | | ++ | ++ | |
| | small shell frags NFI | + | + | + | + | + | | + | ++ |

On 1 – 5 scale where + is rare and ++++ abundant

Table 8 Malacology results