

SCARBOROUGH ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND
HISTORICAL SOCIETY

WATCHING BRIEF REPORT



NYCC HER	
SNY	8358
ENY	1914
CNY	1466
Parish	4899
Rec'd	30/4/04

SITE 6 PRINCESS TERRACE SCARBOROUGH

NATIONAL GRID REF TA 0479 8886

SITE CODE PT/03

DATE

MONITORING CARRIED OUT BY Ian Walker supervised by Christopher Hall

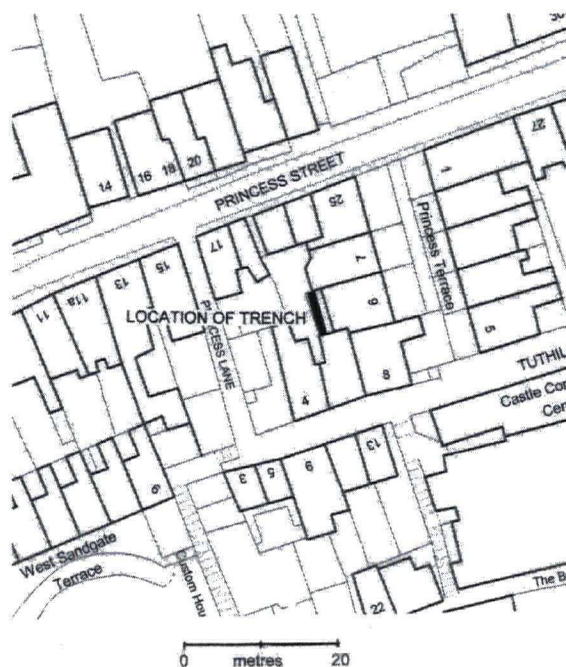
REPORT BY Christopher Hall

1.0 Introduction

1.1 This report sets out the results of a watching brief carried out by Scarborough Archaeological and Historical Society (SAHS) on a development at 6 Princess Terrace, Scarborough.

1.2 The development consists of the removal of a kitchen extension erected in 1972 and its replacement by a two storey extension occupying a slightly larger footprint. The proposed extension is flanked on the east by the principal house, dating from the early 19th century; on the north by an outbuilding to the adjoining house built in 1963, and to the south by an outbuilding thought to be 19th century.

Figure 1
Location of the site
And the trench



2.0 Aims and Objectives

2.1 The aim of the watching brief was to record any archaeological remains affected by the development and to provide an historical understanding of the site before foundation works for the new development commenced.

3.0 Methodology

3.1 Machine excavated ground works were monitored by members of SAHS. The ground works consisted of the removal of the concrete floor to the kitchen and yard and the excavation of a strip trench one metre to the west of the foundation for the old extension. The strip trench was 5.7 metres long and 900 mm deep, increasing to 1300 mm at the south end.

3.2 A photographic record was made, together with a section at a scale of 1:20 on drawing film. All artefacts and the site record will be deposited with Scarborough Museums service in accordance with usual SAHS practice.

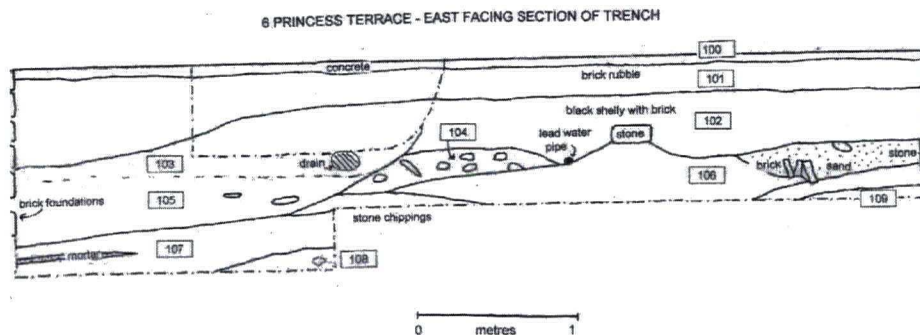
4.0 Results

4.1 The removal of the concrete floor/yard surface and brick rubble sub-strate (101) to allow the casting of the new floor slab revealed that this area was crossed by 19th century drains. No earlier deposits were affected by this phase of machining.

4.2 The strip trench was excavated to a depth of 900 mm at the north end, its base running horizontally for a distance of 3.9 metres. At this point it stepped down to a depth of 1300 mm. At its northern end the trench slightly cut into a dark brown loamy deposit (109) which contained one fragment of medieval pottery. This deposit was not, however, encountered in the deeper part of the trench, where the base was cut into a later overlying tip layer referred to below (105 and 107).

4.3 The medieval deposit was overlain by a series of tip layers, starting with a dark brown soil containing brick. The upper layers contained medieval and 18th century pottery. Layer 102 at a depth of 600 mm was crossed by a 19th century lead water pipe and layer 103 at a similar depth by a 19th century salt glazed drain. Layers above contained large amounts of pottery which was both medieval and 18th/19th century in origin.

Figure 2
East facing
Section



5.0 Interpretation

5.1 It is likely that the deposit 109 represents a medieval garden surface. This was overlain by tipped layers resulting from the demolition of buildings shown to exist on the site on the 1852 Ordnance Survey map. The presence of brick would indicate that these buildings dated from the 18th century. These tip layers had themselves been disturbed by 19th century services such as drains and water pipes. Further levelling in the 20th century had sealed this sequence.

6.0 Conclusion

6.1 The watching brief indicated that the foundation works did not adversely impact upon important archaeological deposits.

7.0 References

Pearson, T An Archaeological Survey of Scarborough 1987