



School of Natural and Built Environment
Queen's University Belfast



Data Structure Report No. 140

A Community-based investigation at the 'Backstreets', Enniskillen, Co. Fermanagh

On behalf of





A COMMUNITY-BASED INVESTIGATION AT THE 'BACKSTREETS',
ENNISKILLEN
CO. FERMANAGH

IGR: H23267 344415

Licence No. AE/21/136

Brian Sloan

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1 Summary

1.1 *Introduction*

The Centre for Community Archaeology, Queen's University Belfast carried out a two-week investigation into an area known as 'The Backstreets', Enniskillen Co. Fermanagh. The project was a community-based archaeological excavation involving the participation of four local schools and adult volunteers. The excavation was undertaken in 2021 when Covid 19 restrictions were in place. All measures were adhered to including social distancing and hand sanitizer being available for use by QUB staff and excavation volunteers.

The investigation was carried out in association with the Lough Erne Landscape Partnership and funded through the National Lottery Heritage Fund.

1.2 *Encountered stratigraphic sequence*

Two trenches (each measuring 8m x 2m) were excavated on a grassy area at the north-western corner of Queen Street. A simple stratigraphic sequence was encountered in both trenches with the artefact assemblages demonstrating exclusively nineteenth and twentieth century activity. Following excavation and recording, the trenches were manually backfilled.

Trench 1 was in the eastern portion of the grassy area and measured 8m (east/west) by 2m (north/south). The stratigraphically lowest deposit encountered was a sticky grey clay (Context No. 104) which was encountered during the excavation of a sondage into the overlying rubble deposit (Context No. 103). The clay (Context No. 104) was not excavated, and it is not clear if this represents the natural geological subsoil. Immediately above the clay (Context No. 104) was a relatively thick layer of angular and sub-rounded rocks and brick fragments (Context No. 103). This deposit provided a footing for a layer of tarmac (Context No. 102). Four features were noted during the removal of the tarmac surface (Context No. 102) which are interpreted as supports for a wooded fence (two of these still had remnants of the fence post *in situ*). Above the tarmac surface was the topsoil (Context No. 101) which produced the bulk of the artefactual material.

Trench 2 was located approximately 15m to the west of Trench 1 and also measured 8m in length (east/west) by 2m in width (north/south). Excavation in this trench ceased at a roughly metallated surface (Context No. 204) which is interpreted as representing a yard surface associated with the Backstreet structures. This deposit (Context No. 204) exhibited post depositional disturbance with a shallow cut (Context No. 209) which was filled with a mix of modern detritus (Context No. 206) as well as a modern water pipe (Context Nos. 207/208) which had been excavated into the yard surface (Context No. 204). This was overlain by a series of modern deposits which included a spread of rubbly clay (Context No 203), loose tarmac (Context No. 202) and topsoil (Context No.

201). The material culture recovered from the deposits encountered in this trench are dominated by nineteenth and twentieth century artefacts.

1.3 *Discussion*

The excavation was deemed to be a success, particularly for the volunteer participation and public engagement. A total of 197 schoolchildren as well as 52 adult volunteers took part in the investigation over the two-week period. The project was a fantastic example of the benefits of community based archaeological projects and the participation of both young people and adults in investigating the local community history.

The excavation did not reveal any structural evidence relating to the Backstreet houses. Rather both Trench 1 and Trench 2 revealed evidence for the yard surfaces to the rear of these structures. This is a rather unfortunate consequence of the restricted area available for archaeological investigation.

The bulk of the artefactual material was recovered from the topsoil deposits in both trenches (Context Nos. 101 and 201). This material has been introduced onto the site following the demolition of the Backstreets area in the 1960s, and so the artefacts recovered from the topsoil are residual and lend little to the interpretation of the deposits encountered.

1.4 *Recommendations*

This project requires very little post-excavation work to bring to a conclusion. The artefact assemblage is on the whole twentieth century in date and is dominated by pottery sherds. However, most of the artefacts were recovered from the topsoil deposits in both trenches (Context No. 101 and 201) which has been imported onto the site. The artefact assemblage is currently housed at Queen's University Belfast and is intended to be passed to Naomi Carver and Professor Eileen Murphy (both QUB) for use by the Belfast Branch of the Young Archaeologists Club.

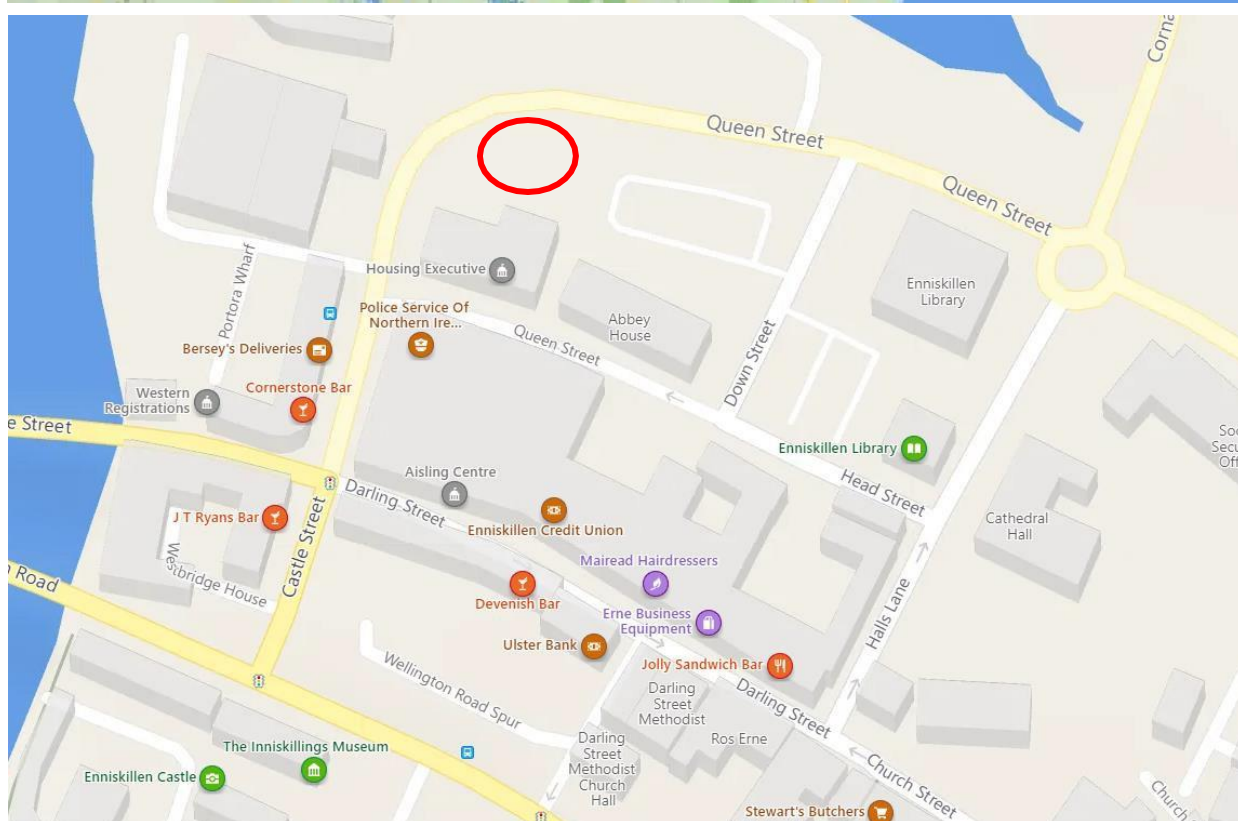


Figure 1: Location of the excavation area showing [top] general location map (red circle) and [bottom] location of the excavation area (red circle).

2. Introduction

2.1 *General*

The Centre for Archaeological Fieldwork, Queen's University Belfast carried out a community-based investigation into a small, grassed area to the immediate north of Riverview House, Enniskillen Co. Fermanagh (Irish Grid Ref: H23267 344415). The excavation area is located within an area known as the 'Backstreets'.

The excavation was directed by Brian Sloan under Licence No. AE/21/136. The project took place over a two-week period from Monday 11th October to Friday 22nd October 2021.

The investigation was carried out in association with the Lough Erne Landscape Partnership, with the assistance of Fermanagh and Omagh District Council. It was funded through the National Lottery Heritage Fund.



Figure 2: Mid-20th Century aerial view of the "Backstreets" in Enniskillen

2.2 *Aims and Objectives*

The primary aim of the excavation was to investigate the form and nature of examples of the homes associated with the island town's working-class community, demolished during the 1950s and 1960s as part of a programme of urban redevelopment that moved the entire community out to new housing estates at Cornagrade and Kilmacormick.

It was envisaged that the project would provide a platform for the local community to investigate the history and archaeology of the area.

2.3 *Background to the area and to the excavation (Colm Donnelly and Catherine Scott)*

At the heart of the project is the island town of Enniskillen (*Inis Ceithleann*, “Ceithleann’s Island”) that in the Medieval period was a principal settlement for the Maguire lordship of Fermanagh. In the aftermath of the Nine Years’ War (1594-1603) and the Plantation of Ulster the island came under the ownership of the Cole family, who occupied and renovated the old Maguire castle and laid down the basic format of the townscape, with a long road laid out running the length of the island from north-west to south-east, as depicted in James Leonard’s map of Enniskillen (Figure 2) from 1749, depicting the main elements of the town including the castle (A), a sod-walled fortification on Windmill Hill (L) and Cherry Island (I). While the development of the main streets within the town is shown, and the buildings lining these streets are depicted, the area of the townscape that would become the “Backstreets” is devoid of detail, suggesting that this part of the island was still in use as farmland or meadows, like the Broad Meadow next to the south of the castle.

The map, however, chimes well with the comments made by the Rev. William Henry in 1739 who noted that Enniskillen was “most charmingly situated, being built on a small oblong island, which consists of two little hills and a few flat skirts, which are overflowed in winter. The whole island is scarcely half a mile in length, and a quarter in breadth. At each end it is joined to the mainland by a large stone bridge ... it consists of one broad street, which reaches along the ridge of the hills from bridge to bridge, and of a few alleys and gardens that descend to the lake on both sides. There are scarcely in the whole town 150 houses, and most of these but indifferent cabins” (Weir 1987, 62-63).

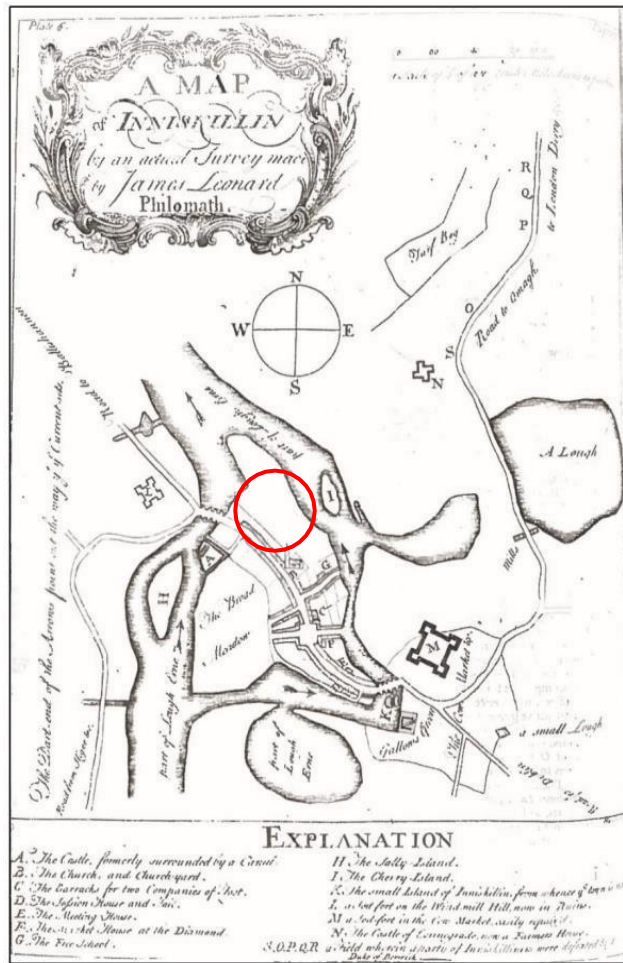


Figure 3: James Leonard's map of Enniskillen, 1749, with the general area that would become the "Backstreets" highlighted.

An element of development within this footprint can be determined in a map of the town from 1772 by Farrel Mulvihill (Figure 3) where "ghost" streets are depicted to the north-east of Darling Street, with the potential that the main route that is shown is the outline for what would become Barrack Street (Queen Street).

Some sixty years later when the town is depicted in the 1st edition six-inch to one mile Ordnance Survey of 1834 (Figure 4) the area has become a network of streets and lanes, and dense with buildings; in the accompanying statistical report compiled by Lieutenant John Chaytor for Ordnance Survey Memoir in the same year it is stated that the "principal street [Darling Street], both winding and hilly, extends from bridge to bridge, having a number of minor streets and lanes branching off on both sides" (Day and McWilliams 1990, 55). By 1837 the town had a population of 6,796 inhabitants, with 1036 houses, of which 375 were slated (Lewis 2004, 15-16). Hemmed in by the lough to the north-east, this area had become the "Backstreets", a main centre of occupation for the town's workers, a role it would continue to perform through to the 1950s and 1960s. An Ordnance Survey map from c1950 (Figure 5) depicts the main streets that made up the area – Queen Street, Strand Street, Head Street,

Darling Street, Hall's Lane, Dame Street, Carlton Park, Abbey Street and Mary Street. This map shows the layout of the Backstreets immediately prior to the demolition of the area.



Figure 4: Detail from a map of Enniskillen by Farrel Mulvihill, 1772, highlighting the area that would become the "Backstreets"



Figure 5: Ordnance Survey maps of the Backstreets area showing (a) 1st edition six-inch map, 1834, (b) 2nd edition revision 1860, (c) 3rd edition 1900 and (d) map c. 1950 which depicts the streetscape of the “Backstreets” on the eve of its destruction.

The narrative to this point has focused on the cartographic development of the “Backstreets” area of Enniskillen in the late 18th century through to the late 20th century when the urban landscape was transformed with the demolition of the streets and the movement of its people to new housing estates located away from the island of Enniskillen to Kilmacormick and Cornagrade. We are fortunate, however, that insight into life in the “Backstreets” during the early to mid 20th century is available in the form of a book published in 1988 (new edition 2011) by the Kilmacormick WEA History Group entitled *A Dander down the Streets*. This text comprises an oral history of the community until the 1960s when the “Backstreets” were demolished and the community dispersed to the new housing estates and is filled with fascinating information on the shops and the occupations of the people, their living conditions, diet and pastimes, and the overarching importance of community to the dwellers.

“Now, I look back to our time in the ‘streets’ and although we have better houses here in Kilmacormick, I still miss all the old friends we once had. I still see many of them from time to time, but somehow its not the same as it used to be. A lot of comradeship and friendship was lost when we left the old ‘streets’ behind us for the last time in 1968”

- Pauline Morris, quoted in *A Dander down the Streets* (Layden 1988, 105)

2.8 Archiving

Copies of this report have been deposited with the Historic Environment Division of the Department for Communities. All site records and finds are temporarily archived with the Centre for Community Archaeology, School of Natural and Built Environment, Queen’s University Belfast.

2.9 Credits and acknowledgements

The excavation was directed by Brian Sloan assisted by Ruth Logue, Dr Heather Montgomery, and Astrid Rudjord (all the CCA). Special thanks are due to Catherine Scott (Development Officer – Learning & Access with the Museum Services, Fermanagh & Omagh District Council), Elmarie Swanepoel (Lough Erne Landscape Partnership) and Ronan McHugh (Historic Environment Division: Department for Communities) for facilitating the excavation and for all the help and support during the project. The investigation was funded through the National Lottery Heritage Fund. The project was supported by the Fermanagh and Omagh District Council and appreciation is due for allowing the excavation to take place in an area under their ownership.

Appreciation is due to the school groups (Holy Trinity Primary School, Model Primary School, Willowbridge and Enniskillen Integrated Primary School) for partaking in the investigation over the two weeks.

The project could not have been a success without the involvement of the volunteers and visitors to site. The Covid pandemic has been a difficult time for everybody, and it was fantastic to participate in this investigation with you all.

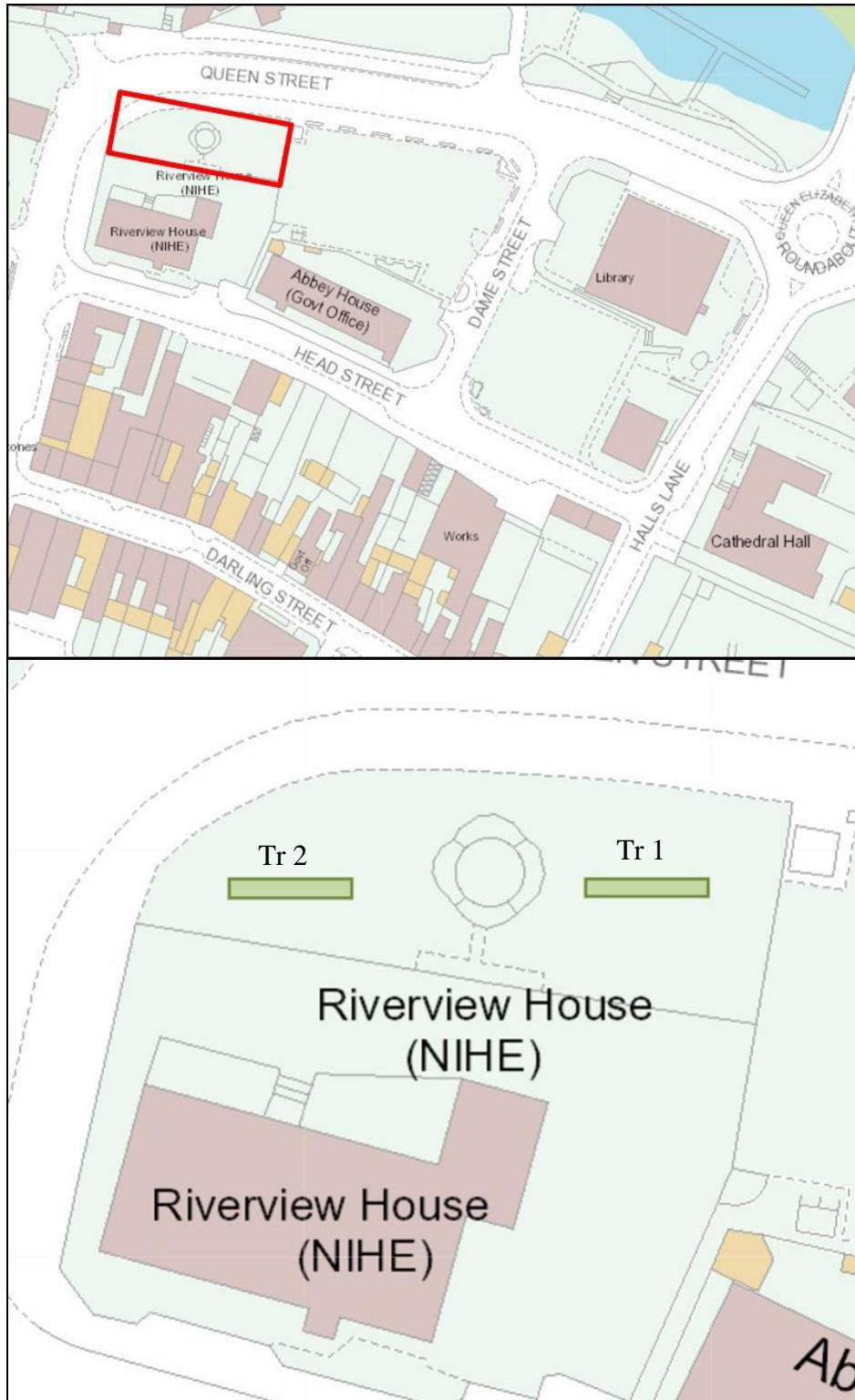


Figure 6: Location of the excavation area (top) and location of the trenches (bottom).

3. Account of the excavation

3.1 Introduction

Two trenches were manually excavated on the grassy area to the north of Riverview House. Initially these trenches measured 8m in length (east/west) by 1m in length (north/south), although this was increased to 2m in width (north/south) to aid in adequate social distancing. A simple stratigraphic sequence was encountered in both, with the artefact assemblage dominated by modern artefacts (apart from a sherd of potentially eighteenth-century pottery and early nineteenth century clay pipe bowl). Excavation in Trench 1 ceased at a deposit (Context No. 103) which is interpreted as representing a foundation deposit for a tarmac surface. The lowest deposit encountered in Trench 2 was a roughly metallated surface which is interpreted as a yard surface related to the structures of the 'Backstreets'.

3.2 Methodology

The archaeological features were recorded using the standard recording system. The excavation archive is reproduced at the rear of this report as appendices. This includes lists of the context numbers assigned to each feature and deposit, (Appendix 1) the Harris Matrices for the trenches (Appendix 2), as well as the lists of the Small Finds (Appendix 3). The excavation archive including site drawings, photographs and artefacts are currently stored at the Centre for Community Archaeology, Queen's University Belfast.

3.3 Trench 1

Trench 1 was located in the eastern portion of the grassed area and measured 8m in length (east/west) by 2m in width (north/south). A simple stratigraphic sequence was encountered during the excavation of this trench, with excavation ceasing at a deposit of angular rocks and rubble (Context No. 103). A sondage excavated into this deposit showed it to be 0.38m thick and overlying a deposit of sticky grey clay (Context No. 104). It is unclear if this clay deposit (Context No. 104) represents the natural subsoil.



Plate 1: Trench 1 following removal of the sod layer (Context No. 100), prior to (left image) and following (right image) the extending of the trench to 2m wide, looking west.

The sod layer in this trench consisted of well manicured grass with active roots within a mid brown sandy clay soil matrix (Context No. 100). This layer averaged 0.07m thick and was removed to reveal a friable brown sandy clay topsoil (Context No. 101). This deposit (Context No. 101) contained occasional small rounded stones (average size 30mm in length) as well as occasional charcoal flecking. Active tree roots were noted throughout this deposit. The topsoil deposit (Context No. 101) was homogenous in appearance and texture and was on average 0.2m thick. The majority of the artefact assemblage for the whole excavation was recovered from this deposit (Context No. 101) with 48% of the total being recorded (314/650 artefacts). The removal of the topsoil deposit (Context No. 101) revealed a flat, firm tarmac surface (Context No. 102) which was present the entire length of the trench. The presence of this tarmac surface (Context No. 102) indicates that the topsoil deposit (Context No. 101) has been imported onto the site following the demolition episode of the 1960s and as such, the artefacts recovered from it are intrusive and lend little to the archaeological interpretation of the site.

The tarmac surface (Context No. 102) was on average 0.1m thick and was removed to reveal a deposit of medium to large angular rocks and brick fragments (Context No. 103). This deposit (Context No. 103) had the appearance of demolition (especially considering

the presence of brick fragments) although the distinct lack of mortar was noted. As such it is not thought that this deposit is associated with the demolition of the Backstreet structures, rather provided a firm bedding for the overlying tarmac surface (Context No. 102).



Plate 2: Concrete fence supports (Context No. 105) noted following the removal of the tarmac surface (Context No. 102). The image on the left shows the square shaped hollow in the centre of the feature (with wood in situ) and the right image shows the distance between the features.

Removal of the tarmac surface (Context No. 102) revealed four features that are likely to be associated with a wooden fence that ran along the northern edge of the trench. Even though these were four distinct features with different morphological characteristics (the two easternmost were shallow cut features whilst the western examples were poured concrete), they were assigned the same stratigraphic identifier (Context No. 105). It was also noted that they were equidistant, with 1.5m between each (Plate 2). Despite these features not being identified until the tarmac surface (Context No. 102) was removed, it is presumed that they relate to a fence associated with the tarmac surface. As such, the surface (Context No. 102), features (Context No. 105) and rubble deposit (Context No. 103) are chronologically the same and associated with a single episode of activity onsite.



Plate 3: Rubble deposit Context No. 103, looking west.

A small cutting (measuring 1m in length east/west) was excavated through the rubble deposit (Context No. 103) to assess any underlying archaeological deposits. This cutting (through Context No. 103) produced sherds of pottery and metal artefacts (including a corroded gate latch) as well as fragments of plastic, attesting to the modern nature of the rubble deposit (Context No. 103). Excavation of this cutting showed the rubble deposit (Context No. 103) to be an average of 0.4m thick and to overlie a deposit of sticky grey clay (Context No. 104).



Plate 4: Sondage excavated through the rubble deposit (Context No. 103) to the surface of the clay deposit (Context No. 104), looking south.

The clay deposit (Context No. 104) was not excavated due to time constraints, and it is not known if it represents the natural geological subsoil. Following the recording of the trench, it was manually backfilled, and the area reinstated.

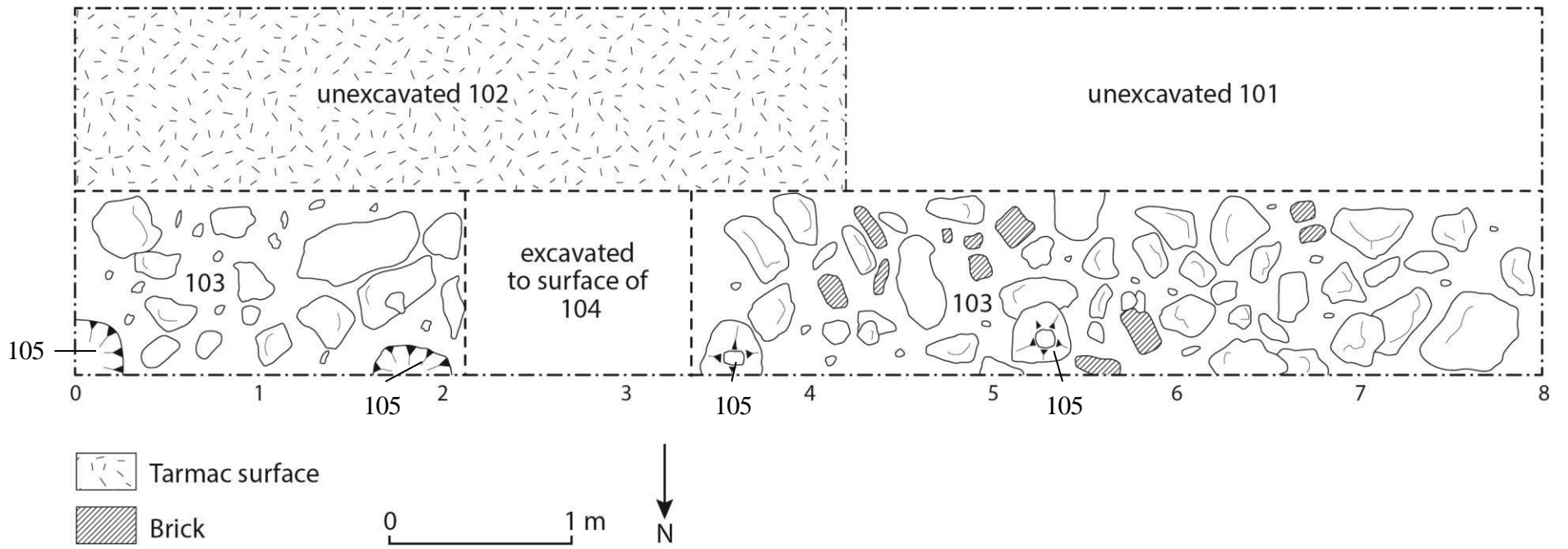


Figure 7: Post-excitation plan of Trench 1.

3.4 Trench 2

Trench 2 was located in the western portion of the grassed area and measured 8m in length (east/west) by 2m in width (north/south). A simple stratigraphic sequence was encountered during the excavation of this trench, with excavation ceasing at a roughly metallated surface (Context No. 204).



Plate 5: Trench 2 following the removal of the sod layer and extension by 1m to the south, looking west.

The sod layer in this trench consisted of well-manicured grass with active roots within a mid-brown sandy clay soil matrix (Context No. 200). This layer averaged 0.1m thick and was removed to reveal a friable brown sandy clay topsoil (Context No. 201). This deposit (Context No. 201) contained occasional small, rounded stones (average size 30mm in length) as well as occasional charcoal flecking. The topsoil deposit (Context No. 201) was homogenous in appearance and texture and was on average 0.2m thick. As with Trench 1, the topsoil in Trench 2 (Context No. 201) produced the bulk of the material culture assemblage accounting for 39% of the overall total (250/650 pieces). Removal of the topsoil (Context No. 201) produced a superficial deposit of tarmac dust (Context No. 202) and mixed clay (Context No. 203). These deposits were localised in the middle of the trench and both averaged 0.05m thick. These deposits were relatively sterile and were excavated to reveal a roughly metallated surface (Context No. 204). Two features were observed cutting this metallated surface (Context No. 204) including a shallow cut filled with

a mixed rubble deposit (Context Nos. 205, 206 and 209) and a modern water pipe (Context Nos. 207 and 208).



Plate 6: Detail of the mixed rubble fill (Context No. 206) that was cut through the yard surface (Context No. 204), looking north.

In the eastern end of the trench a shallow cut (Context No. 209) was observed cutting the metallised surface (Context No. 204). This feature (Context No. 209) was 1.58m in width (east/west) and spanned the 2m width of the trench (north/south). It was filled by a variety of deposits which were largely left unexcavated, including a sandy loam deposit (Context No. 205) and a mixed rubble deposit (Context No. 206). This deposit (Context No. 206) produced numerous modern artefacts including fragments of plastic bag indicating the modern nature of the disturbance of the metallised surface (Context No. 204).

Approximately 2.6m to the west of the shallow cut (Context No. 209), a linear feature (Context No. 208) running north/south was observed. This feature (Context No. 208) was an average of 0.38m wide (east/west) and was filled by a greyish brown sandy loam which exhibited frequent inclusions of small to medium angular stones (Context No. 207). This feature was partially excavated due to the presence of a modern water pipe, likely serving Riverview House which is located to the immediate south of the excavation area.



Plate 7: Modern water pipe (Context Nos. 207/208) cut through the yard surface (Context No. 204), looking south.

The roughly metallated surface consisted of rounded and subangular stones (average size: 0.1m in length) which were pressed into a firm yellow clay (Context No. 204). These were not firmly set into this surface and were relatively loose and easily dislodged by trowel. A small cutting was excavated into this deposit (Context No. 204) to assess the make-up of the metallated surface. The clay deposit was found to be on average 0.05m thick and overlay a deposit of large rounded rocks (average length 0.3m). Excavation of this trench ceased at this level.

Following the excavation and recording, the trench was manually backfilled.



Plate 8: Detail of the yard surface (Context No. 204), looking south. A sondage excavated into the yard surface (Context No. 204) shows it to be constructed of large, rounded rocks covered in clay with rounded and sub-angular stones impressed into it.

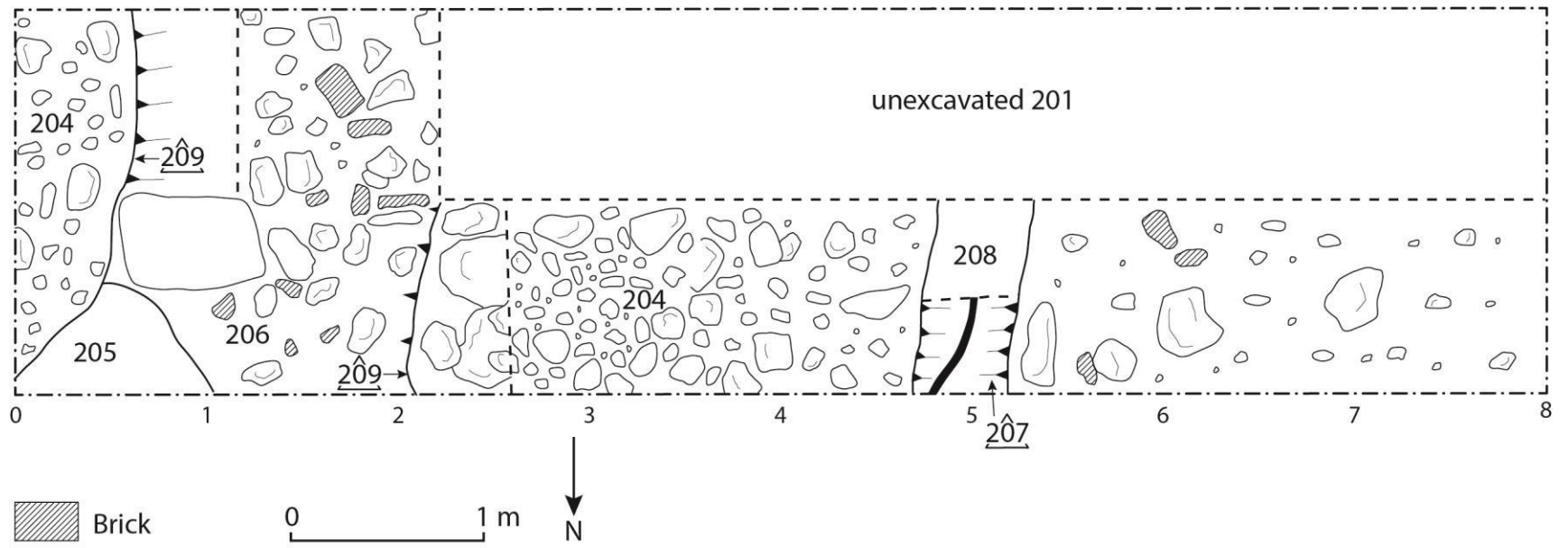


Figure 8: Post-excavation plan of Trench 2.

4. Discussion

4.1 Introduction

The excavation was deemed a success, not just for the interpretation of the archaeology encountered but also for the community engagement of the project. A simple stratigraphic sequence was encountered in the trenches with the features interpreted as representing yard surfaces associated with the Backstreets buildings.

4.2 Community Impact

The project proved the benefit of community investigations to the mental health, especially the younger participants given their experience over 2020 and the majority of 2021. Over the two weeks of the investigation 197 children from four local schools participated in the investigation, as well as 52 adult volunteers (Figure 9).



Plate 9: Pupils from Model Primary School excavating in Trench 1.

Enniskillen Archaeology Dig - summary of engagement (key statistics)	
Schools engagement:	
No of schools involved	4
No of children participating in the museum education programme and archaeology dig	197
No of volunteer hours from schoolchildren	394
Adult volunteers:	
No of community volunteers involved	30
No of adults accompanying school children	22
No of volunteer hours contributed by community volunteers	164
No's of <u>new volunteers</u> registered as part of the Legacies of the Landscape Programme	16
Total:	
No of volunteers engaged	249
No of volunteer hours	558

Figure 9: Community engagement of the Backstreets excavation (*information collated and provided by Elmarie Swaneopol LELP*).

The investigation also attracted considerable media attention with reports appearing in the Fermanagh Herald (Wednesday 13th October 2021) and Impartial Reporter (Thursday 14th October 2021) as well as featuring on BBCNI Newslines on Thursday 21st October 2021. An interview with Brian Sloan (CCA) and Catherine Scott (Enniskillen Museum) about the project was also aired on BBC Radio Ulster's Your Place and Mine on Saturday 20th November 2021.

4.3 *Material culture assemblage*

The excavation produced a relatively large assemblage of artefacts, including pottery sherds, glass (both bottle and window fragments), corroded iron fragments and plastic (Figure 10).

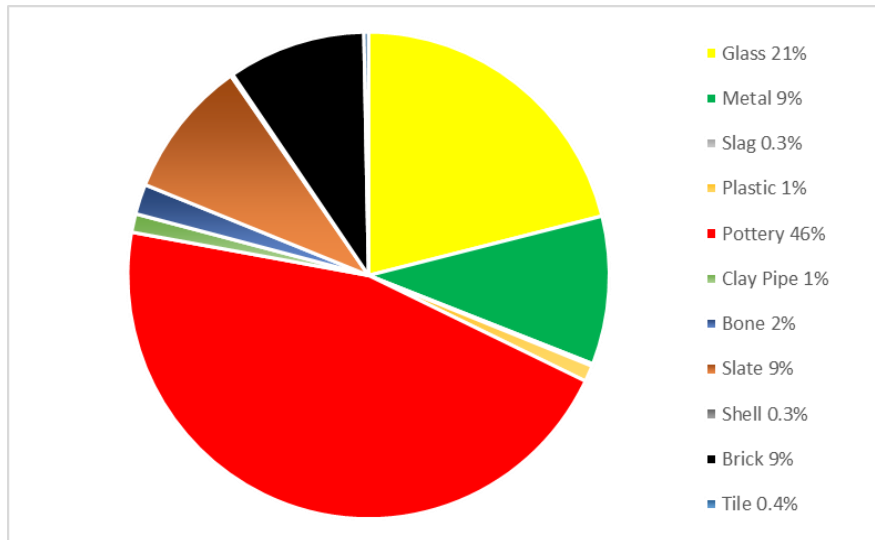


Figure 10: Artefacts types recovered from Trenches 1 and 2.

A total of 650 individual artefacts were recovered from the two trenches. Overall, these are nineteenth and twentieth century pottery sherds (accounting for 46% of the overall total; Figure 10), including a variety of earthenwares and stonewares (including sherds of marmalade jar; Plate 11). A pottery sherd identified as *sgraffito-ware* and dating to the eighteenth-century (Plate 10), and a clay pipe bowl of probable early nineteenth-century date were noted from the topsoil in Trench 1 (Ruairi O'Baoill *pers comm*).



Plate 10: Sgraffito pottery of probable eighteenth-century date.



Plate 11: (left) sherd of nineteenth-century stoneware jar recovered during the excavation and (right) similar complete vessel.

Most of the material culture assemblage was recovered from the topsoil deposits in both trenches (Context Nos. 101 and 201). These deposits accounted for 87% of the overall assemblage (564/650 pieces). On the whole the material culture assemblage is relatively undiagnostic and could date to any point in the nineteenth or twentieth centuries. However, two plastic crisp packets were recovered from Trench 1 (Context No. 101; Plate 12) with one bearing the date 1982. This provides a crude *terminus post quem* of the early 1980s for the deposition of the topsoil at the site (Context Nos. 101 and 201) which likely relates to the landscaping of the grassy area to the north of Riverview House.



Plate 12: Crisp packets recovered from Context No. 101. The packet on the right bears a date of 1982 giving a crude terminus post quem of the deposition of the topsoil in Trench 1.

4.4 Conclusions

The investigation was a success due to the identification and interpretation of the archaeological remains as well as the public engagement of the project as a whole. Although the available space for archaeological investigation was limited, features associated with the Backstreets were identified. It is possible that others features and structures are present in areas that have not been adversely effected by subsequent development.

5. Recommendations for further work

5.1 Introduction

Little post-excavation work is needed to bring this project to a conclusion. Although a reasonable artefact assemblage was recovered, the majority of this was recovered from topsoil deposits which excavation proved to have been imported onto the site following the demolition episode of the 1960s. As such, their presence lends little to the interpretation of the archaeological activity encountered.

5.2 Artefact analysis

A total of 650 Individual finds were recovered from the excavation of both trenches. Most of the artefact assemblage was recovered from topsoil deposits (Context Nos. 101 and 201) which excavation demonstrated to be imported onto site. It is not recommended that further work is carried out on the assemblage which will be passed to Naomi Carver and Professor Eileen Murphy (QUB) for use by the Belfast Young Archaeologists Club.

6. Bibliography

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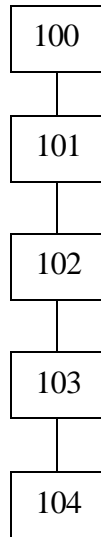
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Appendix 1 - Context Register

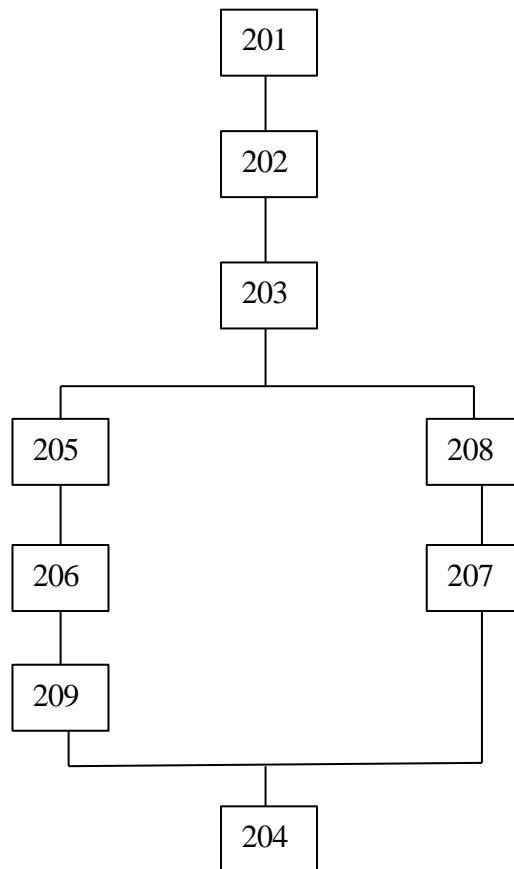
Trench	Context	Description
1	100	Sod
1	101	Topsoil
1	102	Tarmac surface
1	103	Rubble deposit
1	104	Clay deposit (unexcavated)
2	200	Sod
2	201	Topsoil
2	202	Tarmac deposit
2	203	Isolated mixed clay layer
2	204	Rough metalled surface/yard
2	205	Sandy loam deposit (unexcavated)
2	206	Rubble fill of Context No. 209
2	207	Cut for water pipe
2	208	Fill of Context No. 207
2	209	Shallow cut filled by Context No. 206

Appendix 2: Harris Matrix

Trench 1



Trench 2



Appendix 3 - Finds Register

Trench	Context	Material	Quantity
1	101	Glass	75
1	101	Metal	32
1	101	Slag	1
1	101	Plastic	5
1	101	Pottery	127
1	101	Clay pipe	4
1	101	Bone	4
1	101	Slate	47
1	101	Shell	1
1	101	Brick	18
1	103	Glass	5
1	103	Metal	4
1	103	Plastic	1
1	103	Pottery	19
1	103	Bone	2
1	103	Brick	7
1	103	Tile	2
2	201	Glass	47
2	201	Metal	25
2	201	Plastic	1
2	201	Pottery	124
2	201	Clay pipe	4
2	201	Bone	6
2	201	Slate	11
2	201	Brick	32
2	203	Glass	5
2	203	Metal	3
2	203	Pottery	12
2	203	Brick	2
2	206	Glass	5
2	206	Pottery	15
2	206	Bone	1
2	206	Slate	2
2	206	Brick	1

