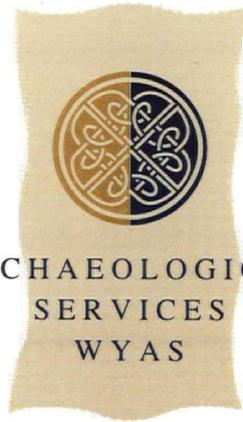


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ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES
WYAS

**8 - 9 Market Place
Ripon
North Yorkshire**

*Desk-based Assessment, Buildings Recording,
Watching Briefs and Evaluation Trenching*

July 1999

Report No. 729

CLIENT

Redring Investments Ltd and Westcourt Group Ltd

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ENY	318
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**8-9 Market Place
Ripon,
North Yorkshire**

**Desk-based Assessment, Buildings Recording,
Watching Briefs and Evaluation Trenching**

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Summary

A staged programme of investigation was undertaken on a site to the east of the Market Place in Ripon, including the excavation of four evaluation trenches. These provided conclusive evidence for both negative archaeological features and surviving stratigraphy dating from the later medieval period. A large assemblage of animal bone was recovered, including butchered remains, typical of medieval burgage plots. Pottery from the excavations has been dated to between the 11th and 15th centuries. Finally, environmental analysis of several charcoal-rich deposits revealed concentrations of charred rye grains, suggesting that cereal processing had taken place on the site.

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Archaeological Services WYAS
14 St John's North, Wakefield WF1 3QA

1. Introduction

- 1.1 Archaeological Services WYAS undertook a staged programme of works at the request of Mr Andrew Bourne of the William Gower Partnership, on behalf of Redring Investments Ltd and Westcourt Group Ltd. This work included a desk-based assessment, buildings recording, two watching briefs on geotechnical investigations and the excavation of four evaluation trenches, in advance of the proposed retail development on the site in Ripon (Planning Application No. 6.31.506 H & I).
- 1.2 The site consists of an irregularly shaped area of land, covering approximately 0.70ha, located at and to the rear of 8–9 Market Place, and extending eastwards to the current site of the bus station, centred at NGR SE31357130 (Figs 1 and 3). In addition, a watching brief was maintained in an area located further to the east, centred at NGR SE31497128, prior to the proposed development of a coach park (Fig. 3). The work was carried out in order to evaluate the extent and character of archaeological remains on the site, and to assess the impact of the proposed development on any such remains.
- 1.3 Following a brief description of the location, topography and geology of the area, a synopsis of the archaeological background of the region is presented. The method and results of the desk-based assessment, buildings recording, watching briefs and evaluation trenching are then described. Full analyses of the assemblages of animal bone and pottery resulting from these excavations are included, along with a summary of all of the other artefacts that were retrieved. A report is also provided on the environmental remains that were recovered from the soil samples undertaken during the evaluation trenching. The significance of these results is considered within a local and regional context, and the impact of the proposed development upon any archaeological remains is discussed. Finally, recommendations are made regarding the extent and nature of any further work deemed necessary prior to the redevelopment of the site.

2. Location, Topography and Geology

- 2.1 The market town of Ripon is located on the western edge of the Vale of York, close to the major north/south route east of the Pennines, now fossilised as the modern A1 road (Fig. 1). The town is situated on the River Skell, 1.25km west of its confluence with the River Ure (Fig. 2). Historically, Ripon therefore occupied a prominent position within the network of communication routes which spanned this region.
- 2.2 The site is in the centre of modern Ripon, on the eastern edge of a plateau about 40m above Ordnance Datum on which the Market Place is located, overlooking the lower ground to the east and Ripon Minster 200m to the south. The historical topography of Ripon has been discussed in detail previously (Hall and Whyman 1996).
- 2.3 Geologically, Ripon is located at the eastern edge of an outcrop of Magnesian Limestone and Permian mudstones, which extends in a north–south direction from Doncaster to Darlington, between the Pennines and the Vale of York (Ordnance Survey 1979). Underground dissolution of gypsum beds within this outcrop has led to the partial collapse of underground cave systems, occasionally resulting in

the sudden appearance of natural subsidence hollows in and around Ripon (Cooper 1994). Overlying this solid geology are several periglacial deposits of sands and gravels.

3. Archaeological Background

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 Previous archaeological work undertaken in Ripon provides a very good historical and geographical context for an assessment of the potential of the present development area (e.g. Hall and Whyman 1996, MacKay 1982, Whyman 1997). Although now a small sleepy market town on the west flank of the Vale of York, Ripon has long been recognised as one of the most important historical settlement sites in Britain.

3.2 Earlier prehistoric period

3.2.1 The significance of the area between the Ure and the Swale during the earlier prehistoric period is evidenced by the concentration of major ritual and funerary monuments of this period within the vicinity of Ripon. Three henge monuments have been identified less than 5km to the north-east of the town centre, at Hutton Moor (SE353735), Cana (SE361718) and Nunwick (SE323747). The famous Thornborough Henge complex is located 9km to the north of Ripon (SE285795), where a late Neolithic cursus has been identified beneath the central circle of the three aligned henge monuments. A large number of barrows are also located in the area, and the excavation of a selection of these suggests that they date from between 1700 and 1400BC. For example, the three mounds north-west of Hutton Grange (SE347755) covered cremated human remains, along with incense cups and other Bronze age pottery vessels (Thomas 1976: 247-9).

3.3 Later prehistoric and Roman periods

3.3.1 Activity during these periods is attested by a number of finds and traditions. Two Roman roads are believed to pass within a few miles of Ripon, and a sword of first-century BC date was found in 1993 in the Ripon area. More specific to the town, there is a tradition of a Roman ford fifty yards below North Bridge, on the Ure; possible Roman mosaic tiling at St Mary Magdalen chapel, to the north-east of the town; and re-used Roman stonework in the crypt of the Cathedral (Taylor 1998). In addition three sherds of residual and abraded Roman pottery were recovered during the excavations at Deanery Gardens in 1997/78 (Gazetteer number 41) (Mainman 1997). However, there is, as yet, no definitive evidence for occupation or activity of these periods within the area of the modern town centre.

3.4 Early medieval period (based on Ryder 1990, Taylor 1998)

3.4.1 The earliest conclusive evidence for settlement and activity in Ripon is during the early medieval period. It is suggested that a mid 7th-century monastery existed on the site now occupied by Ripon House (5), on the basis of finds recorded by Walbran in the 19th century; and the early crypt beneath the present Minster (1) is believed to be that of St Wilfrid's 7th-century church. Ailcy Hill (2) has in recent years been demonstrated by excavation as a non-monastic burial ground of the 7th to 11th centuries. Excavation at the Ladykirk (3) revealed two fragments of

pre-Conquest sculpture, whilst the famous 7th-century 'Ripon Jewel' was recovered by excavation to the south of the Ladykirk in 1977. Walbran also mentions possible burials of this period on Allhallows Hill (6), and Leland refers to a parish church here, but there is no other evidence for either of these features.

3.5 Later medieval period

- 3.5.1 The Minster comprises fabric of between the early 12th century and the early 16th century, clearly occupying an earlier site. The Minster sat within a walled churchyard, and wall fragments (24) and (25) were probable remains of this, with gates at (27) and (28). The Archbishop's Palace (7) apparently constituted a very substantial house to the north of the cathedral, extending to within 50m or so of the development site. This was of pre 13th-century date, and was noted as 'a fair palace' by Leland. No.27 Kirkgate (8), a 15th-century timber framed building, has been identified as the probable outer gateway to this palace. The 'Old Court House' (10) is probably a medieval building, again forming part of the palace complex, and adjacent to this, at (11), are footings of a possible medieval wall, probably part of a chapel at (9).
- 3.5.2 An area known as 'The Archbishop's Ditch' (37) was recorded to the north of the palace site during the medieval period; this was quite possibly a boundary feature related to the curtilage of the palace. A substantial north-south ditch terminal (42) was identified during excavations to the east of Low St Agnesgate in 1974. This feature was 3.5m wide, and 2.0m deep, and probably functioned as the western boundary of the 12th to 13th-century ecclesiastical precinct related to site (5). It is possible that feature (37) could represent a similar feature.
- 3.5.3 The present location of the Market Place is probably the result of a major reorganisation of the town during the 12th or early 13th century. Previously, the Market was located to the north, extending as far as the western end of Allhallowgate (MacKay 1982:78). It is likely that the burgage plots which front onto the present Market Place were also laid out during this later medieval redevelopment of the town.
- 3.5.4 A map regression exercise has been undertaken, in order to provide an outline of the historical context of the development area (Figs 4-8). This has revealed that earlier this century, buildings had encroached further back into the burgage plots from the Market Place on the western side of the site, but that the eastern side had been largely free from development throughout the period covered by these cartographic sources.

4. Desk-based Assessment

4.1 Methodology

- 4.1.1 The assessment considered all the relevant archaeological information within a study area in the north-eastern part of the town centre, centred on NGR SE31447125 (Fig. 3). All SMR records located entirely or partially within the study area have been examined. Additional information was obtained from various local history publications, and searches were conducted of journals for reports of past archaeological discoveries. A number of maps were also studied

in order to examine the development and changes of land use within the study area.

4.1.2 Information relating to the known and potential archaeological sites in the study area is presented in gazetteer form (see 4.2 below), along with an accompanying distribution plan (Fig. 3). The study has identified a total of 43 sites of archaeological potential. Gazetteer entries for each site provide initial summary information regarding the nature of site, along with the OS National Grid Reference for the site. This is followed by a brief synopsis of the information relating to the site. Where reference is made to cartographic sources, the date of publication of that source is given, not the date of field survey.

4.1.3 The following codes are used to define the means of site identification:

- (V) – Site/structure visible at time of fieldwork
- (C) – Cartographic evidence
- (D) – Documentary evidence
- (R) – Antiquarian report
- (E) – Recent excavation

4.2 *Gazetteer of Archaeological Sites*

1 **The Cathedral of St Peter and St Wilfrid (Ripon Minster) (V) SE31457113**

The original church was founded by St Wilfrid, and the surviving 7th-century crypt of this building is very similar in form to Wilfred's other great church at Hexham, Northumberland. Construction of the present Minster was started around 1175 by Roger, Archbishop of York, who provided much of the money for the building works. In the 14th century a Lady Chapel was added, which is now the Library, and finally nave aisles were added during repairs following the collapse of the central spire in the 1660's (Taylor 1998).

2 **Ailcy Hill (R, E) SE31707113**

This large gravel mound, known locally as Ailcy Hill, has long been the reported site of archaeological finds. A hoard of *stycas*, 9th-century Northumbrian coins, was found in 1695, and several antiquarian sources refer to the presence of human bones on the site. Excavations in 1986 and 1987 identified three phases of burial around the summit of the hill, with the earliest 6th or 7th-century interments disturbed by later, regularly aligned burials of the 8th and/or 9th century. Several of these, of which all the excavated examples were male, had been interred in wooden chests or coffins with iron fittings. It is therefore suggested that this phase of the cemetery was associated with a nearby monastic community, for which documentary evidence survives. The final phase is represented by a small number of burials dated to the 9th or 10th century (Hall and Whyman 1996:65-124).

- 3 Site of 'Ladykirk' (D, E) SE31527124**
- Documentary evidence had suggested that this was the site of a medieval chapel, and excavations in 1955 revealed stone foundations of an E/W aligned two-celled structure and associated burials of similar orientation. Complete and incomplete bone combs were associated with four of these burials, and two fragments of Anglian carved stone crosses were recovered from the structure. It is concluded that a church and cemetery were located on the site by the early 11th century, and both may have existed by the late 8th century (Hall and Whyman 1996:124-130). See also (30) and (41).
- 4 Subsidence hollow (E) SE31507124**
- A hollow of probable geological origin was located to the west of the Ladykirk (3), and noted during the 1955 excavation of the site (Hall and Whyman 1996:125). The significance of this feature, which at times may well have contained water, lies in its proximity to the Ladykirk, as early Christian churches were often situated with reference to topographical features, particularly those associated with water (for example Rodwell 1981:142).
- 5 Site of 'Scotch Monastery' (D, C) SE31627133**
- This site is traditionally held to be the location of the earliest ecclesiastical foundation at Ripon, a community of Irish-trained monks, founded in 657 as a daughter house of Melrose. These monks were removed in 664 by Wilfrid, when he instituted the rule of St Benedict (Ryder 1990:1). A number of antiquarian sources refer to the area as 'Scott's Monument Yard' or 'Site of the Scotch Monastery', and Thomas Jefferys' 1772 'Plan of Ripon' claims that in this area 'Here the Scotch Monastery Stood'.
- 6 All Hallows Hill (R) SE31447137**
- J. R. Walbran, a locally born historian, records the presence of a Christian cemetery on this natural gravel mound, stating that one of the burials contained an iron cross placed on the chest of the inhumed skeleton. It is not possible to accurately date this cemetery, although it may have been associated with the as yet unidentified parish church of All Hallows, which is referred to by John Leland in the 16th century (MacKay 1982:76).
- 7 Site of Archbishop's Palace building (D) SE31417121**
- This building, a small part of which survived until 1830, was described by Leland as 'a fair palace', and had a substantial enclosure associated with it, also see (8) (9) (10) (11) (26) (Ryder 1990:3).
- 8 Archbishop's Gatehouse (V) SE31347116**
- Building located on Kirkgate, a timber-framed 15th-century structure with an upper-floor hall above a gateway to the Archbishop's Palace (7). Adjacent to this is the gatekeeper's lodge, which is positioned above a partly underground prison (Ryder 1990:3).

- 17 **Thorpe Prebend (V)** **SE31497102**
The only surviving prebendal house, located on High St Agnesgate. A medieval core to this building may survive, as evidenced by its hall and cross-wings form and lateral stacks (Ryder 1990:4).
- 18 **Site of Monkton Prebend (D)** **SE31527118**
The suggested location of Monkton Prebend (Ryder 1990:4), close to the Deanery Gardens excavation (41).
- 19 **Site of Bivendale and Sharow Prebends (D)** **SE31597124**
The suggested location of Bivendale and Sharow Prebend, on the site of the recently demolished Residence (Ryder 1990:4).
- 20 **Site of Nunwick Prebend (D)** **SE31577117**
The suggested location of Nunwick Prebend (Ryder 1990:4), close to the Low St Agnesgate excavations which revealed medieval building foundations (42).
- 21 **Minster Hall (V)** **SE31407107**
A predominantly 18th-century residence, but with surviving late medieval internal fabric and features (Ryder 1990:5).
- 22 **Medieval garden wall (V)** **SE31437107**
A garden wall which may have originated in the medieval period, located to the east of Minster Hall (21) (Ryder 1990:5).
- 23 **St Anne's Chapel and Hospital (V)** **SE31467102**
It is not known exactly when this medieval hospital was founded, but in 1438 a chantry was established on the site. Despite much rebuilding in 1869, the chapel, which appears to be 14th century in date, survives as a ruin (Ryder 1990:5).
- 24 **15th-century archway (V)** **SE31467107**
Sections of medieval walling survive in the churchyard to the south of the Minster, including a 15th-century archway, which gives access to High St Agnesgate, and may have formed part of the original precinct, also see (25) (27) (28) (Ryder 1990:5).
- 25 **Medieval wall (V)** **SE31557115**
Part of a wall with a chamfered plinth at the northern end of the east side of the Minster churchyard appears to be medieval and may have formed part of the original precinct, also see (24) (27) (28), although this section of churchyard is a 19th-century extension (Ryder 1990:5).
- 26 **Medieval wall (V)** **SE31367124**
A length of medieval wall survives in Hall Yard, and its western end has been built into an 18th-century malt house. It is more likely that this section of walling formed part of the enclosure around the Archbishop's Palace (7), rather than the

precinct (Ryder 1990:5).

- 27 Site of West Gatehouse (D) SE31377113**
- A gatehouse in front of the west end of the cathedral was demolished around 1790, and may have been associated with the original precinct, also see (24) (25) (28), (Ryder 1990:5).
- 28 Site of East Gatehouse (D) SE31527116**
- Reference is made in 1459 to an 'east gateway of the church', which is thought to have stood at the east end of Minster Road, and may have been associated with the original precinct, also see (24) (25) (27), (Ryder 1990:5).
- 29 Burials found in 1859 (R) SE31457117**
- A number of burials were identified in 1859, during work to install bay windows in the Deanery, although no indication is given regarding what date these inhumations may be, it is possible that they relate to a medieval cemetery (Ryder 1990:6).
- 30 Medieval burials (E) SE31567122**
- Excavations in 1974, approximately 12m west of the site of the Ladykirk (3) and to the east of St Marygate, revealed the remains of eight inhumations. Although no datable material was recovered from these graves, it is likely that they were part of the same burial ground identified during the excavations on the site of the Ladykirk (Hall and Whyman 1996:125).
- 31 Pit found in basement trench (E) SE31337125**
- A watching brief ahead of development in 1977 identified a large pit/ditch in both the north and south faces of a machine trench. It was approximately 1m deep and 2m wide, with a shallow U-shaped profile, and was filled by a dark black soil, see also (33) (N. Yorks. SMR).
- 32 Excavation of basement (E) SE31357126**
- This area was excavated away ahead of development in 1977, and so can confidently be viewed as an archaeologically 'blank' area (N. Yorks. SMR).
- 33 Features found in sewer trench (E) SE31347126**
- A watching brief ahead of development in 1977 identified several features in what is described as 'topsoil', including beam slots, pits and a stone wall, which were interpreted as a possible tenement boundary, see also (31) (N. Yorks. SMR).
- 34 Market Place (V, D) SE31227127**
- The present Market Place was not the location of the earliest market in Ripon, see (36), but probably came into use as part of a deliberate reorganisation and expansion of the town in the 12th or early 13th century, which also included the creation of St Marygate and Stonebridgegate (Whyman 1997:160). MacKay (1982:79) however, considers that this development did not occur until slightly later, in the second half of the 13th century.

- 35 **Housing in Market Place (D)** **SE31227135**
The earliest surviving references to a burgage in the area of the Market Place dates from 1305, with a second burgage in Westgate recorded in 1307 (MacKay 1982:79).
- 36 **Old Market Place (C)** **SE31257138**
The original Market Place in Ripon probably occupied this area, and may have extended to the north, as far as the western end of Allhallowgate (MacKay 1982:78). In his 1772 'Plan of Ripon' Thomas Jefferys records the area as 'Old Market Place' (see Fig. 4), indicating that this name has been used for the area since at least the end of the 18th century.
- 37 **'The Archbishops Ditch' (C)** **SE31467133**
This area has been annotated as 'The Archbishop's Ditch' on an undated map at N. Yorks. SMR, possibly relating to a boundary ditch that existed in this area.
- 38 **Unicorn Hotel** **SE31267124**
This building originated as a Coaching Inn, allegedly during the 17th century (H.B.C. pers. comm.).
- 39 **Nos. 8 & 9 Market Place (D, C)** **SE31267128**
The history of the occupiers of these properties has been traced back to 1635, and it is clear that the two modern buildings occupy a single burgage plot, which was not sub-divided until 1871 (Denton 1995:272). The OS map of 1929 (Fig. 7) indicates that number 8 extended much further to the east than it does at present. The frontage of the present structure is a Grade II listed building.
- 40 **Medieval pottery (E)** **SE31187129**
An assemblage of late medieval and post-medieval pottery and animal bone was recovered from recently disturbed deposits, during a Watching Brief on excavations to the rear of 28/29 Market Place. The assemblage included a fragment of a 13th century aquamanile (Cale 1996).
- 41 **Medieval deposits (E)** **SE31537121**
Excavations in 1977/1978 in Deanery Gardens revealed several pre-conquest deposits, one of which yielded the famous gold, amber and garnet 'Ripon Jewel', while three inhumations on the site may have been related to the Ladykirk (3) cemetery to the north (Hall and Whyman 1996:130-131). The remains of two timber-built structures were also identified, and probably date to the 12th or 13th centuries. Additionally, the footings of a wall and associated demolition deposits are thought to be part of Abbot Huby's Wall (16) (Whyman 1997:121-154).
- 42 **Medieval deposits (E)** **SE31587116**
The site of excavations in 1974 which revealed the terminal end of a large ditch, which appears to have been deliberately infilled with gravel and cobbles, over which the stone footings of a timber-framed structure had been built. It is suggested that the ditch may relate to the boundary of the monastic precinct,

while the later structure was associated with the rapid development in Ripon during the 12th or early 13th century, and may relate to the Nunwick Prebend, thought to be located in this area (20) (Whyman 1997:154-156).

43 **Medieval mill and race (D)**

SE31277109

The site of the Archbishop's Mill, which is referred to in Domesday, and was located adjacent to the mill race which, at that time, ran along Water Skellgate and Skellgarths, before rejoining the River Skell (MacKay 1982:77).

5. Buildings Recording

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5.1 Methodology

5.1.1 8-9 Market Place, Ripon, was surveyed over a two day period on the 15th and 16th April 1999, in order to establish the age of the buildings and if any earlier building features existed. Some removal and partial stripping of internal wall coverings and finishes was undertaken, this was in order to reveal earlier building materials.

5.2 Historical Background

5.2.1 The Ripon Historical Journal (Denton 1995) reports that the property has been used as house and shop premises dating from the early 18th century. The report states that the property was owned and lived in by members of the Risdale family and that the front part was let out, while the back of the Market Place property was owned and occupied by the Harrison family until 1842 when Joseph Beevers Terry bought the property only to sell it in 1849 to the Bridgewater family. The move to a combined house and shop may have taken place in the mid-19th century with Thomas Bridgewater, being described as a miller and a merchant and his wife as a lace dealer. By 1871 the property was divided into two, number 8 is to the south and occupied by a game dealer and number 9 is described as a boot shop. In 1881 a milliner was in number 8 and a saddler in number 9. Through the early to mid 1880s half of the shop continued in use as a game dealing business and half as a saddler, this continued to well into the 20th century. In 1931 number 8 was leased to the United Automobile Services Ltd who used it as a booking and enquiry office. In 1945 both properties were sold to the United Automobile Services Ltd.

5.3 Results

5.3.1 Numbers 8 and 9 Market Place, Ripon, reveal what are probably four main phases of building. The shop front, which opens onto the market square probably dates from the early to mid-18th century. To the rear of the shop front there are probably three more phases of building; with other numerous small additions and alterations dating from the late 18th century (Fig. 9, 10).

5.3.2 The shop front ground floor appears to be mid-20th century, but the remainder is early to mid-18th century. The facade is built with a combination of handmade brick, stone and timber for the shop front.

- 5.3.3 The facade has raised chamfered quoins and is covered with a semi-smooth render. Both the first and second floor windows have what is probably a stone sill band running to the quoins to the north and south of the facade. The raised window reveals are rendered but these appear to be brick built; as shown by the missing render on the central window on the second floor (Plates 1 and 2). Above the second floor windows there is a projecting cornice with a row of large supporting dentils.
- 5.3.4 Internally little survives of original features, the use of the building as a shop has tended to remove and obscure original or early detail. However, some cornice to the first floor gable walls and chimney breasts does survive (Plate 3, Fig. 9). The windows to the first and second floors do retain early architrave and window seats respectively (Plate 4). The blue slate roof is supported by simple coupled rafters with a pegged collar and two purlins to either side of the ridge.
- 5.3.5 As with the front of the Market Place premises the rear range is also constructed with handmade brick and a small amount of stone which is used as a foundation for the north elevation. A substantial proportion of the rear range is like the front covered with a painted render, which makes any detailed assessment of the fabric and structure difficult. The central portion of the property may be contemporary with the front. The surviving cornice to the ceiling beams probably dates from the early to mid-18th century, making this part of the rear similar in date to the front of the property (Plate 5, Fig. 9). Decoration also in the form of cornice also partly survives on a part of the exterior wall and around the site of a former chimney breast. Modern partitioning and a large inserted stair-well has tended to remove and obscure the original layout and design of this part of the range. A cellar extends under the westernmost part of the rear range and the shop front. The cellar contains a re-used beam with mortices and lath and plaster ceilings.
- 5.3.6 The latest main building phase is to the east of the range. This part is wholly rendered and largely featureless. However, what appears to be the original wall plates do show at eaves level (Plate 6).
- 5.3.7 Internally the easternmost build is mostly devoid of detail, apart from the attic space, which is now the second floor. Lath and plaster additions between the purlins and above the collar, effectively make a functional second floor. This process is repeated through the remainder of the rear range; making a second floor through the extent of the building (Plate 7, Fig. 10).

5.4 Summary

- 5.4.1 The shop front of numbers 8 and 9 Market Place, Ripon probably date from the early to mid-18th century. There are probably three more distinct builds within the rear range, with other small alterations and additions. The entire range of buildings are constructed with handmade brick with a small amount of stone used as a foundation and decoration to the facade (e.g. raised and chamfered quoins, window sills and cornice). The roof trusses are the simple coupled rafter type with purlins to either side of the ridges. The partial opening and stripping of modern internal cladding and wall finishes did not reveal any early building features.

6. Watching Briefs

6.1 Watching Brief I: Methodology

431411 471345 area

6.1.1 A watching brief was maintained on nine test pits (1 – 9) excavated by Norwest Holst around the area of the present Bus Station, between 17th and 19th March 1999. These pits were positioned in order to investigate the nature of the below-ground deposits, prior to further geotechnical investigations on the site (see Fig. 11). The test pits were excavated by hand, with an archaeologist present. The deposits encountered in each pit were recorded, and representative sections through these deposits were drawn.

6.2 Watching Brief I: Results

6.2.1 The areas of the test pits varied, as did the depth to which they were excavated. No definite archaeological deposits were identified during this stage of work, but two unexcavated layers in pits 7 and 8 may have been of possible significance, as no modern artefacts was identified in either of them. The dimensions of these pits and the deposits within them are summarised below in Table 1.

Table 1: Dimensions of test pits and deposits exposed

Pit	Length	Width	Depth	Deposits
1	1.50m	0.70m	0.60m	0.03m of tarmac above dark reddish brown sand and mixed hardcore, which contained fragments of brick and concrete.
2	1.00m	0.80m	1.50m	0.05m of gravel above 0.95m of rubble which contained brick and stone. Below this 0.50m of loose sandstones with voids was probed, but not excavated.
3	0.65m	0.40m	0.60m	0.10m of concrete above dark reddish brown sandy silt which contained brick and sandstone rubble.
4	0.50m	0.40m	0.40m	0.10m of concrete above dark reddish brown sandy silt which contained brick and sandstone rubble
5	1.00m	1.00m	1.20m	0.05m of tarmac above dark reddish brown sandy silt with gravel, the lower 0.10m of which contained fragments of brick rubble.
6	1.00m	1.00m	1.20m	0.05m of tarmac above dark reddish brown sandy silt with gravel, the lower 0.10m of which contained fragments of brick rubble.
7	0.70m	0.70m	0.25m	0.05m of tarmac above 0.20m of yellowish orange hardcore containing fragments of modern brick. Below this was an unexcavated deposit of dark greyish brown silty sand, containing small pebbles.
8	0.70m	0.70m	0.60m	0.05m of tarmac above 0.15m of concrete, below which 0.40m of yellowish buff sand/gravel deposits of modern origin. Below this was an unexcavated deposit of dark greyish brown silty sand, containing small pebbles.
9	0.40m	0.30m	0.20m	0.05m of concrete above dark reddish brown sandy silt which contained brick and sandstone rubble.

6.3 **Watching Brief II: Methodology** 431504 471300 area

6.3.1 A watching brief was also undertaken on a further three test pits (1 – 3) excavated by Norwest Holst on 18 June 1999. These pits were located in the area of the proposed coach park, and were dug in order to determine the load-bearing capacity of the below-ground deposits (see Fig. 15). The test pits were excavated by a JCB equipped with a toothed bucket, with an archaeologist present. The deposits encountered in each pit were recorded, and representative sections through these deposits were drawn.

6.4 **Watching Brief II: Results**

6.4.1 No definite archaeological deposits were identified during this stage of work, but the lowest recorded layer in pit 3 may have been of some archaeological significance, as it did not contain any modern artefacts. The dimensions of these pits and the deposits within them are summarised below in Table 2.

Table 2: Dimensions of test pits and deposits exposed

Pit	Length	Width	Depth	Deposits
1	2.00m	0.60m	1.50m	0.50m of dark brown topsoil above 0.70m of reddish orange silty sand natural, below which was 0.20m of reddish orange gravelly natural, containing large cobbles.
2	2.00m	0.55m	1.40m	0.05m of tarmac above 0.30m of yellow hardcore rubble. Below this 0.05m of a greyish brown silt containing fragments of modern brick overlay reddish orange sand and gravel natural.
3	2.00m	0.60m	2.10m	0.05m of tarmac overlay 0.35m of yellow hardcore rubble, below which was 1.20m of demolition rubble, containing fragments of brick, along with wood and plastic. Below this was 0.50m of a yellowish brown sandy clay containing inclusions of gravel.

7. Evaluation Trenching

7.1 **Methodology**

7.1.1 Four evaluation trenches were excavated between 20th April and 17th June 1999 (Fig.11). This was undertaken in order to determine the extent, character, quality, date and importance of any below-ground archaeological remains within the former burgage plots to the rear of 8–9 Market Place. A mechanical excavator removed the superficial tarmac or topsoil from the four trenches, along with any underlying modern deposits, under direct archaeological supervision. Mechanical excavation was halted at the top of the first archaeological horizon or undisturbed natural. All archaeological features were then hand-excavated, although the judicious use of mechanical excavation equipment was employed when deemed appropriate, for the removal of deep, modern intrusive features.

7.1.2 A written, drawn and photographic record was made of all material revealed during the course of the excavation, and an inventory of this primary archive data

is presented in Appendix I. The on-site recording was undertaken in compliance with the standard Archaeological Services WYAS method (Boucher 1995). All 123 recorded contexts are summarised in Appendix II, and stratigraphic matrices for each of the four trenches are presented in Appendix III. The trenches were all planned by hand at a scale of 1:20. Representative sections of all trenches and individual features were drawn at a scale of 1:10. All sections and plans included spot-heights to Ordnance Datum in metres. All non-modern artefacts were collected, cleaned and labelled, and are held by Archaeological Services WYAS, in controlled environments where necessary. Soil samples of up to 30 litres in volume were taken when appropriate, for subsequent environmental analysis.

7.2 Trench 1 (Fig. 12)

- 7.2.1 Trench 1 was 7.4m long by 2.0m wide, orientated east/west, and contained five intercutting features, along with a discrete post-hole and a natural depression 102. Due to the limited area of excavation and health and safety considerations, it was not possible to fully excavate all of the large features, but their nature and extent was recorded as far as possible. Stratigraphically, the earliest features were a large pit or ditch 110 which occupied the western third of Trench 1 and a small gully 116. Only the eastern edge of the pit or ditch 110 was identified, but it was at least 2.9m long, 2.0m wide and more than 0.4m deep. A total of three fills were identified, the uppermost of which 113 was a mid grey brown sandy clay, which contained large amounts of medieval pottery and animal bone, along with an iron nail and fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) including lead-glazed tile. Gully 116 was 1.0m wide and 0.45m deep, and was observed running in a north-west to south-east direction for 0.50m in the northern part of the trench.
- 7.2.2 To the south, the gully 116 was cut by feature 106, which was 2.7m long, more than 1.2m wide and 0.5m deep. Its dark orange brown silty clay fill 107 was distinctive, as it contained a very high concentration of large water-worn cobbles, along with animal bone, fragments of CBM including lead-glazed tile, an iron nail and medieval pottery. This feature was in turn cut by 108, which was approximately 3.0m long, and at least 1.1m wide. It was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.35m, and was filled with 109, a mid orange brown silty clay, which contained medieval pottery and animal bone. Finally, pit 114 cut both 109 and 113; it had dimensions of at least 1.9m by 0.72m, and was more than 0.47m deep. It was filled by 115, a mid orange brown sandy clay which contained considerable quantities of medium and large stones, and two sherds of medieval pottery.
- 7.2.3 Post-hole 104 was sub-oval in plan, with dimensions of 0.43m by 0.34m and a maximum depth of 0.15m, and was cut into the natural reddish orange sand. It had an irregular stepped profile, and as such was similar to several features excavated in Trench 2 (see 7.3.5 below). Its fill 105 contained several large water-worn stones, presumably used as packing material, along with four fragments of animal bone and a sherd of later 14th to early 16th-century pottery. It is likely that the feature dates from the earlier part of this date range.
- 7.2.4 These features were all sealed by 101, a fairly homogenous deposit of mid greenish brown sandy silt, which covered the whole of the trench. This deposit contained quantities of animal bone, CBM and an iron nail, along with pottery dating from between the late 11th and 15th centuries, suggesting that the deposit was formed

during the later medieval period (see 9.4.1 below). Deposit 101 had a maximum depth of 0.20m and is tentatively interpreted as a late medieval soil horizon.

- 7.2.5 In the northern edge of the trench, a 0.25m deep deposit of post-medieval demolition rubble 121 was observed, above which an east/west brick wall 118 was identified, which had been constructed on stone foundations 119. This is thought to represent the footings of the now demolished extension of 8 Market Place, identified from cartographic evidence (Fig. 7). Finally, an approximately 0.15m deep deposit of modern demolition rubble 120 overlay this wall.

7.3 Trench 2 (Fig. 13)

- 7.3.1 This trench was L-shaped in plan, with an east/west length of 7.6m by 1.8m, and an additional 3.2m by 1.7m extension to the south-east. A total of thirteen discrete pits and post-holes were identified cut into the natural reddish orange sands and gravels within this trench, below 0.6m of unstratified modern deposits including demolition rubble and concrete. By far the largest of these features was pit 207, which was sub-circular in plan, with dimensions of 2.5m by 2.1m, but a depth of just 0.45m. A 0.5m long protrusion 233 extended to the south-east of the pit, but as its fill 232, which contained fragments of animal bone, daub and mortar, was indistinguishable from fill 234 of the pit, the two cuts are considered to be contemporary with each other, and part of the same feature.
- 7.3.2 The pit was partly lined with 206, a 0.08m thick deposit of clay, which was only absent from the very centre of the feature. Around the edge of the pit, this clay lining was mid brown in colour, but towards the centre, it was increasingly red, and appeared to be heat-affected. In this same central area of the pit, a charcoal-rich deposit 205 was identified. This contained several small fragments of burnt daub, along with two sherds of medieval pottery and a fragment of animal bone. Subsequent environmental analysis of a sample of this deposit found that it also contained large quantities of charred cereal grain (see 11.2.2 below).
- 7.3.3 A sub-circular feature 208, with a diameter of approximately 0.3m and depth of no more than 0.06m, was cut into the base of the clay lining in the north-eastern part of the pit, and may have originally contained a post, forming some type of structure within the pit. Above both 205 and this possible post-hole, was a 0.22m deep deposit of mid orange brown clayey silt 204. Along with several fragments of animal bone, mortar and charcoal, this fill contained substantial quantities of large pieces of burnt daub. Again, environmental processing has recovered a significant concentration of burnt cereal grain from a sample of this fill (see 11.2.1 below). Finally, the upper fill of the pit 203 was a dark brown clayey silt, which contained frequent flecks of charcoal.
- 7.3.4 A second pit 218 was partially visible in the north-western corner of this trench, but due to this location its full dimensions are not known. It was however at least 0.95m long, and had a maximum excavated depth of 0.26m. Its dark brown clayey silt fill 219 contained frequent flecks of charcoal and fragments of animal bone and CBM, along with two badly corroded ferrous objects.
- 7.3.5 A total of seven possible post-holes were excavated in this trench. Of these, three were distinct as a group, due to similarities in their dimensions and profiles, and all contained large water-worn stones, which appear to have been used as post-packing material. These features 201, 212 and 228, were sub-oval in plan

and had dimensions between 0.40m and 0.46m, by 0.25m to 0.30m, and were between 0.18m and 0.26m deep, with a stepped profile. Fill 202 in cut 201 contained animal bone and medieval pottery, along with a small Cu alloy hook, whilst a badly corroded lump of ferrous material and a flake of probable medieval pottery were recovered from deposit 229 in 228. These three post-holes formed a roughly west-north-west to east-south-east line and may have formed part of a larger structure. In both their extent and form, these features were very similar to post-hole 104 identified in Trench 1.

7.3.6 Further to the south, feature 214 was a double post-hole, with a length of 0.52m and a maximum width of 0.30m. Although it was only 0.07m deep, its single fill 215 contained fragments of animal bone, a badly corroded lump of ferrous material, a small piece of mortar and a flake of probably medieval pottery. To the west of 214, an irregular depression was noted in the natural sand, and recorded as 210. This very amorphous 'cut' was filled by 211, a dark grey sandy silt with inclusions of charcoal and four sherds of medieval pottery. It is unclear whether this was a deliberately cut feature, or simply a natural hollow which had subsequently filled with a deposit of anthropogenic origin.

7.3.7 A further two possible post-holes were only partially exposed in Trench 2, and therefore could not be fully investigated. Feature 220 was located adjacent to the western limit of excavation, and had dimensions of at least 0.20m by 0.13m, and a depth of 0.11m. In the southern limit of excavation, feature 222 had excavated dimensions of 0.16m by 0.06m, with a depth of at least 0.16m. Both features were filled with a dark brown silty clay, which contained few inclusions and no artefacts. Within the limited area of excavation, it is impossible to state confidently whether these features were of natural or anthropogenic origin, but they may represent the remains of further post-holes.

7.3.8 Finally, four very small features, interpreted as stake-holes, were identified in this trench. These were 216, 224, 226 and 231, all of which had similar dimensions to each other. They had diameters of between 0.07m and 0.09m, and varied in depth between 0.09m and 0.24m. The stake-holes had deep V-shaped profiles, and were filled with deposits of grey brown silty clay, with occasional flecks of charcoal, from which no artefacts were recovered. These features are likely to have been formed when stakes were piled directly in to the ground, rather than placed in a deliberately excavated hole, and the fills may be the result of the *in situ* rotting of these stakes.

7.4 Trench 3 (Fig. 14)

7.4.1 Trench 3 was 8.7m by 2.0m, and was intended both to assess the archaeology of this part of the site, and to investigate the nature of a microgravity anomaly identified during geotechnical investigation of the site, undertaken by Norwest Holst (1999). Archaeological deposits were identified only at the eastern end of the trench, where a layer of redeposited natural 343 was identified at a depth of 1.2m. This charcoal-flecked mid reddish orange sandy clay was only observed to the east of the modern service trench 335, which had apparently obscured the original limit of the deposit. Several fragments of animal bone and three sherds of 12th to 13th-century pottery were recovered from the surface of 343. A machine-excavated sondage, dug immediately prior to the back-filling of Trench 3, revealed that 343 was approximately 0.45m deep, and overlay natural yellow sand.

This deposit is probably the same as the redeposited natural 407 identified in Trench 4 (see 7.5.1 below).

7.4.2 A small pit 329 was cut into this redeposited natural, and was partially obscured by the southern limit of excavation. It was 1.10m long, with an excavated width of 0.68 and a depth of at least 0.30m. Its fill 330 was a dark brown silty clay, and contained fragments of animal bone, a clay tobacco pipe stem, a badly corroded ferrous object and three pottery sherds, only two of which could be identified to any known type. While one is a presumably residual medieval sherd, the other is a fragment of Frechen/Koln stoneware, which dates from the 16th and 17th centuries.

7.4.3 The footings of a relatively recent stone and brick-built structure 304/308 were identified, along with associated services trenches 327 and 335 and layers of demolition rubble. Four pits were observed (302, 311, 315, 320), and were filled by demolition rubble, which contained 18th to 20th-century pottery, a fragment of clay tobacco pipe, CBM, animal bones and objects of glass and metal.

7.5 Trench 4 (Fig. 14)

7.5.1 This trench was 10.0m long and 2.2m wide, with an additional 3.4m by 2.3m extension at the north-eastern end. It was orientated north-east/south-west, extending from the eastern end of Trench 3. It was located in order to further investigate the microgravity anomaly to a depth of 4.0m, but was undertaken in an archaeological manner. The layer of redeposited natural was found to continue across this trench, where it was recorded as 407, gradually sloping downwards to the east. Excavation found that it had a maximum depth of approximately 0.80m, and contained fragments of animal bone and pottery dating from the 13th to 15th centuries.

7.5.2 Three later medieval features had been cut into this layer of redeposited natural. A sub-circular post-hole 401 was identified, which had a maximum diameter of 0.36m and a depth of 0.09m. Its single fill 402 was a mid greyish brown sandy silt, which contained one sherd of medieval pottery. To the north, post-hole 403 was also sub-circular in plan, but slightly larger than 401, with a maximum diameter of 0.50m and a depth of 0.13m. It was filled by a mid orange brown sandy silt, which contained a sherd of medieval pottery and a fragment of animal bone. To the east of these post-holes, a small gully 405 extended for 2.70m in a north/south direction. It had a gently sloping U-shaped profile with a maximum width of 0.48m, and was 0.28m deep. It was filled by 406, a mid greyish brown sandy silt deposit, which contained pottery dating to the 12th century, fragments of unglazed floor tile, animal bone and a small lump of ferrous slag.

7.5.3 This gully was cut by an irregular pit 410, which was 1.40m long and 0.60m wide. This feature was itself cut by pit 408, which had a length of 1.25m and a width of at least 0.70m. Both of these pits were seen to contain quantities of late post-medieval rubbish, including building rubble, pottery and glass. Two deposits containing post-medieval building rubble 412 and 415 were also seen overlying deposit 407. The uppermost of these 415 was cut by 413, a construction trench for a stone-built wall, the fill of which 414 contained pottery dating from the 18th to 20th centuries. A sub-circular soak-away 416 with a maximum diameter of 1.5m cut 414 at the eastern end of Trench 4. It was lined with large limestone

blocks 417, within which was deposit 419, containing pottery dated to the 18th century. At the western end of the trench, a second soak-away was identified. It had a maximum diameter of 1.60m, but was not stone-lined. Its single fill 421 contained very frequent inclusions of large water-worn stones, along with fragments of CBM and 18th to 19th-century pottery.

8. Animal Bone

8.1 Introduction

8.1.1 A total of 400 fragments of animal bone were recovered from the four evaluation trenches, and examined by Dr. Jane Richardson of Archaeological Services WYAS. The majority of the animal bones were derived from medieval contexts; only nine fragments were associated with post-medieval deposits and these are excluded from further analysis. Of the remaining 391 fragments, 183 were assigned to species or species group, 153 fragments were assigned to the lower order categories; large-sized mammal, medium-sized mammal and small-sized mammal, and 55 fragments remained unidentified. The number of identified bone fragments falls well below the minimum reliable sample size of around 500 (with reference to a number of statistical parameters) (van der Veen and Fieller 1982: 296). Consequently the subsequent interpretations should be treated with caution.

8.2 Methodology

8.2.1 As the assemblage of animal bones was so small, the targeting of specific bone zones was not considered appropriate. Instead all fragments were recorded, although possible joins were noted and any adjoining fragments were excluded. In addition to species groups, lower order categories were used and unidentified fragments were quantified. Preservation factors and bone treatment were assessed with reference to condition, erosion, fragment size, gnawing, burning and butchery. The fusion data given by Silver (1969) were used to analyse the slaughter patterns of cattle, sheep and pig, but too few teeth were retrieved to justify the study of dental eruption and wear patterns. The assemblage was too fragmentary to warrant the systematic recording of metrical data, although withers heights were estimated from one cattle metacarpal and one horse metatarsal.

8.3 Retrieval and preservation

8.3.1 Retrieval of bone occurred without the use of on-site sieving and it is assumed that bone was missed during excavation (cf. Payne 1992). The collection of soil samples, which were processed using an Ankara-style flotation tank, highlighted the importance of a screening strategy as fish bones were only retrieved from the retents (Table 3). This suggests that the smaller species were biased against most severely.

8.3.2 Bone preservation was assessed with the calculation of condition and erosion indices. As a value of 1.0 denotes well preserved bone, a condition index of 0.75 and an erosion index of 0.86 indicate that while the majority of bone was well preserved, a minority was cracked and eroded. An analysis of bone treatment indicates that 14.1% of the assemblage were butchered (see 8.6 below), 5.6% were gnawed and only 0.5% were burnt. Finally, a size index of 0.22 reveals that

the assemblage was highly fragmented (as a value of 0.2 indicates that all bones were reduced to less than 25% of their total size, while 1.0 indicates that all bones were complete).

8.4 Species presence and body part representation

8.4.1 Despite the small size of this medieval assemblage, a wide range of species was revealed (Table 3). Cattle, sheep(/goat) and pig were dominant but horse, red deer (represented by antler), hare, cat, canid sp. (probably dog), fish and bird (two bones of chicken and one of goose) were also present. Of the three main species, sheep(/goat) was most frequent at 45%, cattle was present at 42%, but pig was much less common at 15%. In terms of meat weight, however, cattle will have yielded most.

8.4.2 While the utilisation of cattle, sheep(/goat) and pig for their meat is usually assumed, this can be corroborated by an analysis of the body parts present, age data (see 8.5 below) and butchery evidence (see 8.6 below). For cattle and sheep(/goat) all the major meat-bearing bones were present and skull parts and limb extremities were also noted. These suggest that animals arrived in medieval Ripon on the hoof or entire carcasses were brought into the settlement. Although body part representation is sketchy for pig (few bones were retrieved), this species is always raised for its meat (in the absence of secondary products). It is also possible that pigs were raised within the confines of the medieval city (see 8.5 below).

Table 3: Summary of the animal bones from medieval contexts from RIP 99

Area	Context	Fragment count	Cattle	Sheep (/goat)	Pig	Horse	Red deer	Hare	Cat	Canid sp.	Bird	Fish	Large-sized mammal	Medium-sized mammal	Small-sized mammal	Unidentified
Tr. 1	cleaning	67	14	16	3		1	1					23		6	3
	00101	29	2	16	1								5		2	3
	<i>00101</i>	<i>4</i>											<i>1</i>			<i>3</i>
	00105	2		1	1											
	<i>00105</i>	<i>2</i>		<i>1</i>					<i>1</i>							
	00107	15	1	1	1						1		8		3	
	<i>00107</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>1</i>		<i>1</i>								<i>2</i>		<i>2</i>	<i>6</i>
	00109	5	2	2									1			
	<i>00109</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>1</i>										<i>6</i>		<i>4</i>	<i>2</i>
	00113	140	27	17	6	8	4		3		1		41		9	24
Tr. 2	cleaning	11	2	4	1								1			3
	00202	7		2									1	1	2	1
	<i>00202</i>	<i>5</i>														<i>5</i>
	00204	5	1										4			
	<i>00204</i>	<i>1</i>														
	<i>00205</i>	<i>2</i>										<i>1</i>				<i>1</i>
	00215	1														1
	<i>00215</i>	<i>3</i>														<i>3</i>
	00219	3											3			
	<i>00219</i>	<i>1</i>										<i>1</i>				
00232	1			1												
Tr. 3	00343	12	2		3					2			3		2	
Tr. 4	cleaning	7			1								5		1	
	00404	1		1												
	00406	13	3	1		1							3		5	
	00407	29	8	4	4	2			1		1		7	2		
Total		391	64	66	23	11	5	1	5	2	3	3	114	3	36	55

Contexts in bold italics indicate retent samples

8.5

Age data

8.5.1

Although epiphyseal fusion data were extremely limited, variation in animal husbandry practices was still recognised. Fusion data for cattle indicate the presence (and slaughter?) of neonatal cattle and the slaughter of some sub-adult animals (Table 4). The former may indicate that cattle were raised locally, while the latter emphasises the importance of prime beef. In contrast, no neonatal, juvenile or sub-adult sheep(/goat) were identified. The dominance of adult sheep(/goat) indicates that secondary products, milk and/or wool, were of particular importance. The wool trade of medieval England was internationally renowned and it is likely that the flocks maintained in the hinterland of Ripon were raised for their wool. As this trade burgeoned, urban communities are likely to have been fed from the surplus of the rural economy (older animals that had produced a number of fleeces), rather than prime meat from younger stock (O'Connor 1989: 15). Finally the age data for pigs indicate the slaughter of sub-adult animals for prime meat. In the absence of secondary products, only a minority of adults would be kept as breeding stock. The presence of neonatal bones suggests that pigs were raised in the backyards of Ripon where they could be fed on household waste.

Table 4: Fusion data for cattle, sheep and pig (after Silver 1969)

Cattle	Fused	Not fused	% fused
Neonatal bones		4	
7-18 mths. (S, DH, PR, P, PH1, PH2)	6	0	100
24-36 mths. (DMC, DT, DMT)	4	1	80
36-48 mths. (PH, U, DR, PF, DF, PT, C)	4	2	67
Sheep			
6-16 mths. (S, DH, PR, P, PH1, PH2)	8	0	100
18-28 mths. (DMC, DT, DMT)	3	0	100
30-42 mths. (PH, U, DR, PF, DF, PT, C)	1	0	100
Pig			
Neonatal bones		2	
12 mths. (S, DH, PR, P, PH2)	2	1	67
24-30 mths. (PH1, DMC, DT, DMT, C)	1	2	33
36-42 mths. (PH, U, DR, PF, DF, PT)	0	1	0

Key: S = scapula, DH = distal humerus, PR = proximal radius, P = pelvis, PH1 = first phalanx, PH2 = second phalanx, DMC = distal metacarpal, DT = distal tibia, DMT = distal metatarsal, C = calcaneum, PH = proximal humerus, U = ulna, DR = distal radius, PF = proximal femur, DF = distal femur, PT = proximal tibia

8.6 Butchery

- 8.6.1 The butchery evidence from RIP 99 highlights an impressive range of activities. From 55 butchered bones, 31 had been chopped while 24 were cut. The cattle and large-sized mammal categories accounted for the majority of chop marks (77%) and these indicated both the dismemberment of the larger species (chops to articular ends) and also the removal of marrow fat (longitudinal splitting of limb bones). Cut marks on all the major meat species revealed the dismembering of carcasses and the filleting of meat off the bone and a butchered cattle hyoid indicated the consumption of tongue. Five sections of antler were retrieved (most probably from red deer) and four of these had been sawn, presumably to produce the required lengths for antler working. Finally cut marks to the muzzle of a cat suggest that the animal had been valued for its pelt.

8.7 Metrical data

- 8.7.1 The greatest length of a cattle metacarpal has provided a withers height of 1096mm (after Fock 1966) and the lateral length of a horse metatarsal (after Kiesewalter 1888 cited in von den Driesch and Boessneck 1974: 333) has produced a height of 1423mm, or approximately fourteen hands.

8.8 Pathology

- 8.8.1 A pig tibia revealed a trauma to the medial side of the distal shaft resulting in a large porous exostosis. A tendency for injury to this area of the hind limb has also been identified from Melbourne Street, Southampton and has been associated with the tethering of pigs (Bourdillon and Coy 1980: 96). The restraint of pigs within the confines of urban backyards may have led to such an injury.

8.9 Conclusions

- 8.9.1 Taphonomic decay of the animal bones recovered from Ripon Market Place was not significant, although statistical validity was compromised by the small sample size. Nevertheless a range of species was identified and these animals and their by-products were intensively utilised. Meat was provided by cattle, sheep(/goat) and pigs and additional food came from chicken, goose, fish and the utilisation of marrow fat. Age data indicated that prime beef and pork were readily available, and pigs were likely to have been raised (and possibly tethered) within the settlement. In contrast, the fusion data from sheep(/goat) indicate that fleeces were probably a primary target and mutton was only consumed when wool productivity had fallen. Finally, medieval Ripon obtained antler to be worked and perhaps used cat pelts for clothing.

9. Medieval and later pottery

9.1 Introduction

- 9.1.1 The examination of the pottery from the excavations at 8-9, Market Place, Ripon (RIP 99) was carried out by Dr. Chris Cumberpatch, archaeological consultant, in three stages, with an initial assessment of material from the first stage of excavation being followed by further work

on two further assemblages from the same area. This report covers all stages of the work and supersedes the earlier reports.

9.1.2 The first stage involved the assessment, identification and spot dating of the pottery from the initial evaluation (28th April 1999). A provisional type series was drawn up based on Mainman's description of the pottery from Deanery Gardens and Low St. Agnesgate (Mainman 1997), but with additions to cover material which was of later date. The second and third stages of work (12th May and 29th June 1999) concerned pottery from a second stage of evaluation, part of it in the same trench (details in the stratigraphic report). Again Mainman's report was referred to, together with that of Coppack (1986) on Fountains Abbey, Drummond (1988) on Rievaulx Abbey and Bellamy and Le Patourel (1970) on the Winksley kilns. Other references are cited as appropriate in the text.

9.1.3 In all cases sherd numbers only were recorded, no accurate balance being available. In this the report is deficient, although the same procedure seems to have been followed by Mainman (1997).

9.2 Type series

9.2.1 Ripon Reduced Sandy ware 1

Ripon Reduced Sandy ware is the provisional name given to a range of a hard, fine, sandy wares. Type 1 is reduced throughout with an oxidised external surface and thick, patchy green suspension glaze. It bears a superficial resemblance to Humberware (and is clearly part of the same tradition), but has a slightly more granular fabric and a sandier texture. Inclusions (visible at x10) are mainly very fine, angular quartz and larger (0.1mm) round, slightly vesicular black grains.

9.2.2 Ripon Reduced Sandy ware 2

Ripon Reduced Sandy ware 2 was initially identified as similar to the White Glazed ware defined by Mainman (1997) and was described as this in the assessment report. The name Ripon Reduced Sandy ware 2 was coined in order to emphasise the similarity of the ware to local types such as Ripon Reduced Sandy ware 1 and Hambleton ware, which it superficially resembles. The examples from RIP 99 contain fine (up to 0.2mm) quartz grains and occasional grains of black grit. The texture is somewhat sandier than Hambleton ware, but the finish and glaze colour are closely similar. The green glaze is slightly mottled, probably from the uneven mixing of the constituents. There were few diagnostic sherds, although a D-shaped handle stump, presumably from a jug or pitcher, was recovered from an unstratified context in Trench 3.

9.2.3 Ripon Reduced Sandy ware type

A generic category covering a variety of related fabrics characterised by a sandier fabric than either types 1 or 2 and containing varying proportions of fine, rounded to sub-angular quartz grit in a pale to dark grey reduced matrix.

9.2.4 **Reduced Gritty ware**

A hard, reduced gritty ware with a rough surface (compare with the description of the generic Gritty ware in Mainman, 1997) containing abundant angular to sub-angular quartz in a hard, dense, reduced matrix. The type is characterised by a harsh, angular surface and break. The examples identified were unglazed.

9.2.5 **Buff Sparsely Gritted ware**

A buff surfaced fabric, sooted externally. Basically a fine sandy fabric with sparse grains of quartz up to 0.4mm along the longest axis. All the examples identified were unglazed and most were sooted externally.

9.2.6 **Buff Gritty ware**

A generic category covering a range of broadly similar wares, buff to pinkish buff in colour and containing moderate quantities of clear quartz grains (up to 0.6mm) and rarer non-crystalline grains. Glaze tends to be patchy and clear or pale green. One sherd (context 113) appears to be the rim of a jug or pitcher. A number of sherds have a distinctive dry smoothed external surface.

9.2.7 **Fine Gritty ware**

A pinkish buff fabric containing abundant fine (0.6 – 0.8mm, occasionally up to 1.00mm) rounded quartz grains. The vessels appeared to be unglazed and are distinguished by their thin walls.

9.2.8 **White Slipped Gritty ware**

A hard, dark grey reduced gritty ware containing moderate quantities of quartz grit (0.4mm – 0.6mm) distinguished by a layer of white slip externally and a bright green glaze with some black mottling.

9.2.9 **Buff Glazed ware**

A buff, sandy ware with occasional larger angular quartz grains (up to 1.00mm) and very distinctive non-crystalline rounded rock fragments of 1.00mm or over. Patchy mid to dark green suspension glaze externally, sometimes over rouletted decoration.

9.2.10 **Medieval Oxidised Sandy ware**

A generic category covering a number of types of oxidised sandy wares of medieval date but which are present in quantities too small or sherds which are too fragmented, to warrant the creation of individual categories (cf. Mainman 1997:138). All the sherds thus classified are body sherds and, except where otherwise stated in the catalogue, suspension glazed.

9.2.11 **Oxidised Glazed ware**

A fine sandy ware with an orange body fabric containing occasional angular quartz grains up to 0.2mm. The sherd from the Trench 2 cleaning layer has an applied handle in a paler, almost white, fabric of similar texture. The clear glaze is thin and patchy giving a red surface with occasional metallic blotches.



9.2.12 **Late Medieval Sandy ware**

A typical 15th to 16th century sandy ware, distinguished by its fine texture and the use of green glaze inside and out, developed from medieval tradition. Few sherds were identified, but these included a rim sherd from a small bowl.

9.2.13 **Late Medieval Green Glazed ware**

Hard, fine sandy fabric containing sparse angular quartz grit (up to 2mm, but mainly smaller). Green glazed externally, unglazed internally.

9.2.14 **Hambledon ware**

Hambledon ware has been described by both Drummond (1988) and Brooks (1987), although the two descriptions are not entirely consistent. Examples of the type from Pontefract Castle are characterised by a very fine, pale grey to dark grey fabric with very rare black inclusions (cf. Drummond 1988) and this was also true of the material from Ripon. The glaze is mid to dark green in colour and occasionally finely mottled. Few diagnostic sherds were recovered, although those from context 107 included a rod handle. The suggested date ranges for Hambledon ware include the later 13th century (Coppack 1986:78) and the later 13th to 15th or early 16th century (Brooks 1987, Le Patourel 1979:3).

9.2.15 **Black Gritted Sandy ware**

A distinctive, hard oxidised sandy ware containing large (1.00mm) grains of round black grit, visible in cross section and more rarely on the surface. Partial green glaze externally.

9.3 **Summary**

9.3.1 In addition to these types, which were represented by small groups of sherds, a considerable number were less easily identifiable or classifiable. These have been described on an individual basis in Tables 5 and 6. One distinctive characteristic of the assemblage was its relative heterogeneity, with few fabrics being represented by substantial groups of vessels. Diagnostic forms were also rare. This, together with the small numbers of dated types, made the ascription of dates to specific context groups difficult and, in many cases, the dating is suggested on the basis of the technical characteristics of the individual sherds. There does not appear to be a definitive type series for the area, in spite of Mainman's attempt to provide links with the York series (Mainman 1997, Brooks 1987) and the existence of a number of production sites in the area (Bellamy and Le Patourel 1970, Mainman 1997).

9.3.2 The general impression from the assemblage is that it confirms Mainman's suggestion of a number of local potteries producing wares for use in and around the town of Ripon. It is clear from the discussions in the various papers concerned with the pottery of the area, that, while many such potteries exist, few have been adequately characterised or defined and many remain to be located. Until this situation has been rectified or a large assemblage studied and published from the area, it will be difficult to

define and date the wide variety of types present or to understand the interconnections between them.

- 9.3.3 One point which requires comment is Coppack's suggestion (1986: 78) that there is a discrete later medieval Northern Reduced ware tradition covering the area between York and southern Scotland. While this would find some parallel in the Reduced Green ware or Reduced Sandy wares of county Durham and the north-east (cf. Cumberpatch 1998) and would certainly fit in with the notion of a tradition as defined elsewhere (Cumberpatch 1996, 1997), it requires considerable further work before the chronological and spatial dimensions can be charted and the precise parameters delineated. In the meantime a certain degree of resemblance between the Ripon Reduced Sandy wares as defined above and other types of later medieval reduced sandy wares should be noted.

9.4 **Results**

9.4.1 **Trench 1**

Trench 1 produced a group of 196 sherds from stratified contexts and cleaning layers. The majority of the pottery was of medieval date with small quantities of post-medieval material. The overall impression was that it was somewhat later in date than that discussed by Mainman (1997), although earlier material was also present. The range of material is described in Table 5.

- *Context 101*

Context 101 produced a group of seventeen sherds of pottery with a date range broadly between the later 11th century (one sherd) and the 14th century, with one sherd of Purple Glazed ware dating to the later 14th or, more probably, the 15th century. This would seem to imply that the deposit was created in the later medieval period and incorporated a substantial, slightly earlier, residual element (between the 13th and 14th centuries), characterised by the presence of Hambleton ware and the somewhat similar Ripon Reduced Sandy wares. The absence of splash glazed and other diagnostically early types would seem to rule out earlier medieval activity, although on technical grounds the sherd of Buff Sparsely Grittled ware might date to the later 11th century.

- *Context 105*

Context 105 produced only a single sherd of pottery, a fragment of Hambleton type ware dating to between the later 13th and early 16th century. The absence of other post-medieval material from the area may suggest a date in the earlier part of this range.

- *Context 115*

Context 115 produced only two sherds of pottery, one of them a small chip of unidentifiable medieval sandy ware from sample 16. The larger sherd, a green glazed Coarse Sandy ware would appear to be of later medieval date. It certainly cannot be placed later than the mid to late

15th century and, given the content of the layers immediately below it, is probably no earlier than the mid 14th century.

- *Context 109*

Context 109 produced nine sherds of pottery, six of them small fragments from the sieving of sample 17. None were readily datable other than broadly to the medieval period. The absence of splash glaze implies a later medieval date (mid 13th century or later), as does the stratigraphic position, above context 107, which, as discussed below, probably dates to between the later 13th and mid 15th centuries.

- *Context 107*

Context 107 produced a group of forty sherds. The majority of this was datable only to the medieval period generally, although as in the case of context 101, it seems likely that a date prior to the early 13th century is unlikely and the presence of Hambleton ware indicates a later medieval date (later 13th to 15th century). The absence of distinctively late medieval to post-medieval wares (Cistercian ware, Purple Glazed wares) suggests a date prior to the end of the 15th century. On balance, the context would seem to date to between the later 13th and the early to mid 15th century, probably with some residual material (including, perhaps, the sherds of Gritty ware).

- *Context 113*

The largest assemblage of pottery from Trench 1 was recovered from context 113 (sixty-three sherds). Although the group included a certain amount of later medieval material (notably the sherd of Humberware and the purple glazed Late Medieval Gritty ware), the presence of Developed Stamford ware and Splash Glazed Coarse Sandy ware suggests a the presence of an earlier component. Although possibly residual, these sherds were not heavily damaged or abraded, implying the presence of earlier deposits on the site or in the immediate vicinity.

- *Cleaning layers*

The cleaning layers in Trench 1 produced sixty-four sherds of pottery dating to the later medieval period. The majority of these were datable only to the medieval period in general (12th to 14th/15th centuries), and demonstrably early material was rare (a single sherd datable to the 11th century). The three sherds of Cistercian or Cistercian/Blackware ware (late 15th to 17th century) suggest that there was post-medieval activity on, or close to, the site, although its extent and nature is not clear. Notable individual sherds include the possible sherd of Low Countries Redware and the sherds of Brandsby ware and Humberware, the latter amongst the few ascribable to specific known sources.

9.4.2

Trench 2

Trench 2 produced only a small quantity of pottery from a limited number of contexts. Like that from Trench 1, the majority was of later medieval date, but diagnostically post-medieval material was absent.

- *Context 202*

Context 202 produced one sherd of unidentifiable medieval coarse sandy ware and a lump of fired clay.

- *Context 205*

Context 205 produced only two small, unidentifiable, chips of a medieval sandy ware (sample 2).

- *Context 211*

Context 211 produced four sherds of medieval pottery ranging in date from the 11th - 13th century to the 13th - 14th century. The only logical inference which can be drawn is that the deposit was created in the later medieval period and incorporated residual earlier material.

- *Context 215*

Context 215 produced only a single unidentifiable flake of medieval sandy ware.

- *Context 229*

Context 229 produced a single small sherd of a micaceous sandy ware, possibly non-local in origin.

- *Cleaning layers*

The eight sherds of pottery from the cleaning layers spanned both the medieval and the post-medieval periods, and included one small sherd of Cistercian / Blackware dating to the 16th or 17th century and two sherds of Later Medieval Sandy ware (15th - 16th century).

9.4.3

Trench 3

Trench 3 produced a large group of pottery, a considerable proportion of it dating to the later 18th and 19th centuries. Medieval and early post-medieval pottery was present in only two stratified contexts.

- *Contexts 303, 312 and 318*

Three contexts (303, 312 and 318) produced pottery of exclusively later 18th and 19th century date. The majority was tableware of various kinds, but the groups included small quantities of utilitarian ware (Brown Glazed Coarseware, Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware and unglazed red earthenware).

- *Context 330*

The pottery from context 330 included the only sherds positively identified as of European origin, a single sherd of German (Frechen/Köln) stoneware. This was accompanied by a single sherd of Ripon Reduced Sandy ware (13th - 14th century) and an unidentifiable flake, probably medieval in date.

- *Context 343*

The pottery from context 343 was unusual in that it appeared to be of 12th to 13th century date and was not mixed with any later sherds. This might imply that this context was the earliest identified on the site. Unfortunately the quantities involved were too small to allow any further inferences to be made regarding its significance.

- *Unstratified contexts*

The pottery collected from the unstratified contexts was of particular interest as it included very late (late 18th to 19th century) examples of earlier types; yellow ware and slip decorated ware. The persistence of these traditions of utilitarian pottery long after the symbolic significance of the colours and textures had vanished has yet to be seriously investigated.

9.4.4 Trench 4

Trench 4 produced a small group of pottery consisting of twenty-one sherds of medieval and post-medieval pottery, along with two fragments of tile.

- *Contexts 414, 419 and 421*

Three contexts produced groups of exclusively post-medieval material, none of it predating the 18th century. The sherds represented parts of normal domestic assemblages of the type to be expected in any town of the period.

- *Contexts 402 and 404*

Contexts 402 and 404 both produced single sherds of local Ripon Reduced Sandy ware, probably dating to the 13th or 14th century. These varied somewhat in their texture, probably indicating the existence of more than one local pottery manufacturing this type of ware.

- *Context 406*

Context 406 produced some of the earliest pottery identified on the site; two sherds of 12th century Sandy ware (Cumberpatch in prep.). This may be contemporary with the small sherd of Gritty ware which bore a close resemblance to 12th to 13th century types familiar from West Yorkshire.

- *Context 407*

Although stratigraphically lower than context 406, context 407 contained chronologically later sherds of pottery, including Humberware types and Ripon Reduced Sandy ware. The sherd of Whiteware remains unidentified, in spite of its very distinctive (but rare) inclusions and thick dark green glaze.

9.5 Conclusions

9.5.1 The pottery assemblage from the site of RIP 99 is a clear example of why regional type series of the type advocated by Mellor (1994) must be

considered a priority for the future development of medieval archaeology in northern England. While the majority of types identified in the assemblage are clearly part of wider regional traditions (Cumberpatch 1996, 1997), the details of the specific sources and date ranges are obscure. The diversity of the assemblage is notable, but without a clearer picture of local sources of pottery and the organisation of production in the later medieval period, the significance of this is difficult to assess. Further work on the site and in the wider region, backed by full publication of existing assemblages would seem to be a high priority.

Table 5: Medieval pottery from stratified deposits and cleaning layers in Trench 1

Context	Type	No.	Part	Form	Date range	Sample	Notes
101	Black Gritted Sandy ware type	1	BS	U/ID	Medieval		Rather sparser black grit than in context 107, but similar, dark green glaze externally
101	Buff Glazed ware	2	BS	U/ID	Medieval		One sherd with rouletted decoration
101	Buff Sandy ware	1	BS	U/ID	Medieval	15	Patchy green glaze externally, smooth fabric, no crystalline inclusions
101	Buff Sparsely Gritted ware	1	Base	Jar/CP	LC11th - C13th		Unglazed ware, sooted externally with a flat base and sharp base/body angle.
101	Fired Clay object	1	Object	U/ID	U/ID		Rounded pebble-like lump of fired clay. Purpose unknown
101	Hambledon ware type	1	BS	U/ID	LC13th - C14th		Fine, thin walled vessel with mottled green glaze externally
101	Medieval Oxidised Sandy ware	1	Rim	Jug	LC12th - C14th		Small fragment of an inturned jug/pitcher rim, bright orange, unglazed
101	Medieval Oxidised Sandy ware	1	BS	U/ID	Medieval		Very fine sandy ware, hard and containing very fine (0.1mm) white opaque quartz grains
101	Medieval Oxidised Sandy ware	1	BS	U/ID	Medieval		Small abraded sherd, reduced internally, oxidised externally, fine quartz grains and rare very fine non-crystalline grit
101	Purple Glazed ware	1	BS	U/ID	LC14th - C15th		Thick smooth purple glaze over a reduced fabric with an oxidised internal margin
101	Reduced Coarse Sandy ware	1	BS	U/ID	C12th - C14th		Pale grey reduced fabric with moderate quantities of quartz grit (0.4 - 0.5mm), patchy clear to green glaze externally
101	Reduced Coarse Sandy ware	1	BS/flake	U/ID	Medieval		Thick reduced core, thin oxidised margin externally, patchy green glaze, abundant angular quartz grit, up to 0.8mm
101	Ripon Reduced Sandy ware type	1	BS	U/ID	Medieval		Reduced body sherd, pale grey outer margin under dark green glaze with black mottling. Decorated with combed wavy lines
101	Ripon Reduced Sandy ware type	1	BS	U/ID	Medieval		Unusual patchy yellow glaze externally over possible white slip (cf. Reduced Glazed ware, Mainman 1997:132)
101	U/ID Reduced Sandy ware	1	BS	U/ID	Medieval	15	Very small fragment of an unidentified ware
101	Whiteware	1	BS	U/ID	Medieval		White fabric with moderate quantities of fine (0.2mm) quartz and rounded coarser non-crystalline grains (up to 1.0mm)
105	Hambledon ware type	1	BS	U/ID	LC14th - EC16th	14	Small sherd with green glaze externally, reduced core with pale grey margins
107	Black Gritted Sandy ware	1	BS	U/ID	Medieval		See type series
107	Buff Glazed ware	10	BS	U/ID	Medieval		Very distinctive U/ID fabric, decorated.
107	Gritty ware	1	BS	U/ID	C11th - EC13th	13	Small body sherd, unglazed, reduced throughout
107	Hambledon type ware	4	BS	U/ID	LC13th - C14th		
107	Hambledon type ware	1	Rod handle	Jug	LC13th - C14th		Hard, fine sandy textured fabric with pale grey
107	Oxidised Glazed ware	3	BS	U/ID	Medieval		Patchy clear glaze over bright red fabric
107	Reduced Gritty ware	1	Base	U/ID	Medieval		Thick walled vessel with splayed base, red slip ext., spots of splash glaze under base
107	Reduced Gritty ware	1	BS	U/ID	Medieval		Unglazed Gritty ware, reduced with oxidised exterior
107	Ripon Reduced Sandy ware type	2	Base	Jug	Medieval		Thumbled base, grey core, buff ext. with red slip ext. and cream layer int.
107	Ripon Reduced Sandy ware type	1	BS/handle	Jug	Medieval		Rod handle in a hard, dense reduced fabric with dull reddish int. surface, dull green glaze ext.
107	Ripon Reduced Sandy ware type	1	BS	U/ID	Medieval		Pale grey reduced fabric, mid green glaze externally

Context	Type	No.	Part	Form	Date range	Sample	Notes
107	Ripon Reduced Sandy ware type	5	BS	U/ID	Medieval	13	Sandy dark grey reduced fabric with paler grey reduced margin externally
107	U/ID Coarse Sandy ware	1	BS/Object	U/ID	Medieval	13	Unusual coarse sandy ware, glazed internally, possibly reused; disc shape with possible perforated centre
107	U/ID Sandy ware	1	Rim/spout	Jug	Medieval		Hard, fine sandy textured fabric with few distinguishing features. Patch of clear glaze on the rim
107	U/ID Sandy ware	5	BS	U/ID	Medieval		Small sherds
107	U/ID Sandy ware	1	BS	U/ID	Medieval	13	Oxidised sandy ware, patchy clear glaze externally, some sooting
107	U/ID Sandy ware	1	BS/Chip	U/ID	Medieval	13	Small chip of unglazed reduced sandy ware
109	Buff Gritty ware type	2	BS	U/ID	C13th - C14th		Buff fine gritty ware, patchy pale green/yellow glaze externally - slightly coarser than some examples
109	Gritty ware	1	BS	U/ID	Medieval		Unglazed, black reduced core, dull red oxidised margins int. and ext., whitish deposit internally, angular quartz grit (0.6mm, up to 1.00mm)
109	Reduced Gritty ware	1	BS	U/ID	Medieval	17	Small body sherd with angular quartz grit, unglazed.
109	U/ID Glazed Gritty ware	3	BS	U/ID	Medieval	17	Two small reduced gritty ware sherds, glazed externally over white slip
109	U/ID Sandy ware	1	BS	U/ID	Medieval	17	Unglazed sandy ware, reduced internally
109	U/ID Sandy ware	1	Flake	U/ID	Medieval	17	No internal or external surfaces
113	Developed Stamford ware	1	Base	U/ID	LC12th - MC13th		(Blinkhorn, pers. comm.)
113	Buff Glazed ware	1	BS	U/ID	Medieval		Small body sherd, smooth green glaze externally
113	Buff Glazed ware type	4	BS	U/ID	Medieval		Slightly finer than the examples from context 107
113	Buff Glazed ware type	1	BS	U/ID	Medieval		Resembles Buff Glazed ware, but without the distinctive non-crystalline rock fragments
113	Buff Gritty ware	6	BS	U/ID	Medieval		See type series
113	Buff Gritty ware	1	Rim	Jug	Medieval		See type series
113	Buff Sparsely Gritted ware	1	BS	U/ID	Medieval		Unglazed, burnt externally
113	Decorated whiteware	2	BS	U/ID	Medieval		cf. White Glazed ware 1 (Mainman 1997:134), clear quartz grains in a pinkish white fabric, yellow glaze with black ferrous pellets
113	Decorated whiteware	1	BS	U/ID	Medieval		cf. White Glazed ware 1 (Mainman 1997:134), pale brown quartz (up to 0.8mm), fine black grains (0.1mm), clear glaze with black pellets
113	Developed Stamford ware	1	BS	U/ID	LC12th - MC13th		Thick walled white vessel with bright green mottled glaze externally (Blinkhorn pers. comm.)
113	Fine Gritty ware	2	BS	U/ID	C12th - C13th		Unglazed fine gritty ware, one sherd freshly broken
113	Gritty ware (fine)	1	Base	U/ID	C12th - C13th		Small fragment of a fine Gritty ware, unglazed and secondarily burnt
113	Humberware	1	BS	U/ID	LC13th - C15th		Fine Humberware
113	Late Medieval Gritty ware	1	BS	U/ID	C14th - C15th		A typical orange gritty ware containing abundant quartz grit, purple glazed externally
113	Late Medieval Sandy ware	1	BS	U/ID	C13th - C14th		Hard, sandy ware with greenish brown glaze externally
113	Medieval Oxidised Sandy ware	1	BS	U/ID	Medieval		A fine, even sandy ware with a pale grey reduced internal margin and patchy yellow-green glaze externally
113	Medieval Oxidised Sandy ware	1	BS	U/ID	C13th - C15th		A hard, fine fabric resembling an oxidised Humber ware with traces of glaze streaks externally

Context	Type	No.	Part	Form	Date range	Sample	Notes
113	Medieval Oxidised Sandy ware	4	BS	U/ID	Medieval		A hard fine fabric containing fine (0.1mm) and slightly coarser (0.2mm) quartz grit. Thin or partial glaze externally
113	Medieval Oxidised Sandy ware	1	BS	U/ID	Medieval		A hard, sandy fabric with occasional visible grains of quartz (up to 0.2mm), ridged profile externally, clear to pale brown glaze
113	Oxidised Glazed ware	2	BS	U/ID	Medieval		Characteristic Oxidised Sandy ware with patchy clear glaze
113	Reduced Gritty ware	1	BS	U/ID	LC11th - C13th		
113	Reduced Gritty ware	1	BS	U/ID	Medieval		An unusual gritty ware, pale grey with pale orange internal margin, containing quartz and black grit, ridged profile externally
113	Ripon Reduced Sandy ware type	8	Base/BS	U/ID	Medieval		A slightly coarser variant of the RRSw type containing fine quartz grit, black flat grains and rounded black grit
113	Ripon Reduced Sandy ware type	1	Handle	Jug	Medieval		Flat strap handle with dark grey core and pale grey exterior, pale green glaze on upper surface
113	Ripon Reduced Sandy ware type	2	BS	U/ID	Medieval		Hard, dense reduced ware with pale buff grey/white margins and a dark grey core. Patchy green glaze externally
113	Splash Glazed Coarse Sandy ware	1	Base	Jug	C12th - EC13th		Splash glazed externally on underside of base, pinched base angle
113	Splash Glazed Coarse Sandy ware	1	BS	Base	C12th - EC13th		A hard sandy ware containing abundant quartz grit and occasional black grit. Splash glazed on underside of base
113	U/ID Coarse Sandy ware	2	BS	U/ID	C12th - C13th		Coarse, orange sandy ware with dull decayed glaze, one BS, one base
113	U/ID Reduced Sandy ware	1	BS	U/ID	Medieval		A hard, reduced sandy ware with a pale grey (?Slip) margin and dull green glaze externally
113	U/ID Sandy ware	4	BS	U/ID	Medieval		Various medieval sandy wares
113	U/ID Sandy wares	4	BS	U/ID	Medieval		Chips and flakes
113	White Slipped Gritty ware	2	BS	U/ID	Medieval		See type series
113	Local Decorated Whiteware	1	BS	U/ID	MC13th - C14th		White coarse sandy fabric (quartz and round red grains up to 1.00mm) with finer white app. decoration..
115	Coarse Sandy ware	1	BS	U/ID	Medieval		Moderately abundant angular clear quartz grit with thick green glaze externally
115	Oxidised sandy ware type	1	BS	U/ID	Medieval	16	Small chip of unglazed oxidised sandy ware
Cleaning	?Low Countries Red ware	1	BS	U/ID	MC14th - MC16th		Small sherds, flaked externally, mica inclusions, clear glaze
Cleaning	Brandsby type ware	1	Base	U/ID	C13th - C14th		Unglazed flat base, pinched angle
Cleaning	Brandsby type ware	1	Rim	Jug	C13th - C14th		Slightly coarser than examples from Brandsby, but the same range of inclusions
Cleaning	Brandsby type ware	1	BS	U/ID	C13th - C14th		All Br. Type sherds unglazed
Cleaning	Buff Glazed ware	2	BS	U/ID	C13th - C14th		Dark green glaze, rouletted decoration externally
Cleaning	Cistercian ware	1	BS	Cup/tyg	LC15th - C16th		
Cleaning	Early Glazed ware	1	BS	U/ID	C11th - C12th		?Hand made, irregular with patchy dull green glaze on a brown body
Cleaning	Glazed Gritty ware	1	BS	U/ID	Medieval		
Cleaning	Gritty ware (fine)	1	BS	U/ID	C12th - C13th		Fine, thin walled gritty ware, sooted externally
Cleaning	Humberware type	4	BS	U/ID	LC13th - C15th		Three sherds with buff external margins under green glaze
Cleaning	L.Med. G.G type	1	BS	U/ID	C14th - C15th		Small BS, glazed internally and externally
Cleaning	Late Med. Green Glazed	2	BS	U/ID	C14th - C15th		Cf. LMGGw, but with fewer coarse Quartz inclusions

Context	Type	No.	Part	Form	Date range	Sample	Notes
Cleaning	Late Med. Sandy ware	1	BS	U/ID	C15th - C16th		
Cleaning	Micaceous type ware	1	BS	U/ID	Medieval		Small fine sandy ware, reduced with oxidised internal margin, green glaze ext.
Cleaning	Reduced Glazed ware type	4	BS	U/ID	LC12th - C13th+		Cf. Mainman 1997:132, some variation between sherds, but all w/ white external margin under glaze
Cleaning	Reduced Gritty ware	2	BS	U/ID	C12th - C14th		Reduced core, buff internal and external margins
Cleaning	Ripon Reduced Sandy ware	1	BS	U/ID	C13th - C14th		Unglazed, red slip externally
Cleaning	Sandy ware	2	BS	U/ID	C12th - C14th		Typical Med. sandy ware jug fabric with Q grit and occ. black vesicular grains
Cleaning	Sandy ware	1	Rim/Spout	Jug	C12th - C14th		Patchy glaze and stacking scar on rim
Cleaning	Sandy ware	2	BS	U/ID	Medieval		Unglazed oxidised sandy ware, one with streak of glaze internally
Cleaning	Sandy ware	1	BS	U/ID	Later Med.		Anonymous sandy ware, green glazed
Cleaning	U/ID Glazed Gritty ware	1	BS	U/ID	Medieval		Reduced Gritty ware fabric with white (?)slip ext., ox. int margin, pale green glaze ext.
Cleaning	Brandsby type ware	3	BS	U/ID	C13th - C14th		Emphasis on the 'type' - glaze is less mottled, but fabric is similar
Cleaning	Buff Sandy ware type	8	BS	U/ID	Later Med.		Local Sandy wares
Cleaning	Buff Sandy ware type	1	BS	U/ID	U/ID		Buff sandy fabric, partially glazed externally, quartz grit
Cleaning	Cistercian/Blackware	1	Base	Tall cup	C16th - C17th		Sand adhering to base, no string marks
Cleaning	Cistercian/Blackware	1	BS	Cup	C16th - C17th		Thin upper body sherd with raised ridge
Cleaning	Gritty ware	2	BS	U/ID	C12th - C13th		Buff internally, grey reduced internally, fine gritty ware
Cleaning	Humberware type	2	BS	U/ID	LC13th - C15th		One sherd partially glazed internally, implying a late date
Cleaning	Late Medieval Green Glazed ware	1	BS	U/ID	LC15th - C16th		Thick walled, reduced, green glazed ware, fine with sparse angular quartz grains
Cleaning	Late Medieval Green Glazed ware	1	BS	U/ID	LC15th - C16th		Fewer angular quartz fragments than in other example of this type
Cleaning	Late Medieval Gritty ware	1	BS	U/ID	Late Med.		Unglazed Gritty ware, hard, dense fabric with angular quartz and black grit
Cleaning	Local Sandy ware	1	BS	U/ID	C12th - C13th		Dense, fine, sandy ware with applied strip, patchy green glaze
Cleaning	Micaceous Sandy ware	1	BS	U/ID	U/ID		Soft fine sandy ware, limited quartz grit, fine mica
Cleaning	Ripon Reduced Sandy ware type	3	BS	U/ID	Later Med.		
Cleaning	Ripon Reduced Sandy ware type	1	Handle	Jug	C13th - C15th		Rod handle, pale grey reduced ware, quartz and black grit, green glaze, coarser grit than normal
Cleaning	Unglazed earthenware	2	BS	U/ID	Late Med.		Late medieval (?early post-med.) unglazed sandy ware
Cleaning	Whiteware	2	BS	U/ID	C12th - C13th		Fine white fabric containing fine rounded quartz grains (see Mainman), thick green glaze

Table 6: Medieval and later pottery from Trenches 2, 3 and 4.

Context	Trench	Type	Number	Part	Form	Date range	Notes
202	2	?Daub	1	U/ID	U/ID	U/ID	Vesicular lump of burnt/fired clay
202	2	Coarse Sandy ware	1	BS	U/ID	Medieval	Very small sherd of unidentified, but typically medieval, fabric with quartz grit
205	2	U/ID Sandy ware	2	BS	U/ID	Medieval	Sample 2. Two small chips of green glazed sandy ware
211	2	Buff Glazed ware	1	BS	U/ID	C13th - C14th	U/ID Buff Sandy ware
211	2	Buff Sparsely Gritted ware	1	BS	U/ID	C12th - C13th	Sooted externally
211	2	Reduced Gritty ware	1	Rim	Jar/CP	C11th - C13th	Hard, rough gritty ware, reduced throughout
211	2	Ripon Reduced Sandy ware 1	1	BS	U/ID	C13th - C14th	Green glazed externally, reduced throughout
215	2	Sandy ware	1	Flake	U/ID	?Medieval	Small flake of unidentifiable smooth, fine, sandy ware
229	2	Micaceous Sandy ware	1	Flake	U/ID	?Medieval	Unusual sandy ware containing small quantities of fine quartz and fine, but prominent, mica
Cleaning	2	Cistercian/Blackware	1	BS	U/ID	LC15th - EC17th	Small Body sherd
Cleaning	2	Gritty ware	1	BS	U/ID	C11th - C13th	As described by Mainman in Whyman 1997, reduced core, buff int and ext.
Cleaning	2	Late Medieval Sandy ware	1	BS	U/ID	C15th - C16th	Green glaze internally and (partially) externally
Cleaning	2	Late Medieval Sandy ware	1	Rim	Open vessel	C15th - C16th	Rim of small bowl or pancheon, green glazed inside and out
Cleaning	2	Oxidised Glazed ware	1	BS	Handled vessel	Medieval	Small handled vessel, see notes
Cleaning	2	Whiteware	2	BS	U/ID	LC18th - EC20th	White, undecorated
Cleaning	2	Reduced Sandy ware	1	BS	U/ID		A dark grey reduced ware with rare but prominent black laminated inclusions, green glazed externally
303	3	Whiteware	1	BS	Flatware	LC18th - C19th	Undecorated
312	3	Brown Glazed Coarse ware	1	Base	Open vessel	LC18th - C19th	Brown glazed internally, unglazed externally
312	3	Porcelain	1	Base	Flatware	LC18th - C19th	White with gold lustre decoration internally
312	3	Unglazed red earthenware	1	Handle	U/ID	LC18th - C19th	Unglazed red earthenware, oddly twisted handle
312	3	Whiteware	1	Profile	Bowl	LC18th - C19th	White bowl with ring foot base and blue floral decoration stamp '&T ADAMS ENGLAND
312	3	Whiteware	1	Profile	Bowl/large cup	LC18th - C19th	Fluted decoration externally
312	3	Whiteware	1	Profile	Plate/dish	LC18th - C19th	Transfer printed shallow bowl with relief decoration inside, thin gold lines on rim and internally
312	3	Whiteware	1	Rim	Bowl	LC18th - C19th	White with green hand painted lines around rim
312	3	Whiteware	1	Rim	Bowl	LC18th - C19th	Moulded decoration externally, blue internally
312	3	Whiteware	1	Profile	Bowl	LC18th - C19th	Shallow bowl, green transfer printed floral decoration internally
312	3	Whiteware	1	Rim	Flatware	LC18th - C19th	Pale blue floral decoration internally

Context	Trench	Type	Number	Part	Form	Date range	Notes
318	3	Brown Glazed Coarse ware	1	Base	Pancheon	C18th	Late brown glazed pancheon, patchily glazed externally, fine fabric, no visible inclusions
318	3	Brown Glazed Coarse ware	2	Base/BS	Pancheon	C18th	Slightly sandy textured fabric with non-crystalline white and red inclusions, unglazed externally
318	3	Caneware type	1	Rim	Dish	LC18th - C19th	Sub-rectangular vessel, raised dot decoration around rim
318	3	Caneware type	1	Pedestal base	U/ID	LC18th - C19th	Cane-coloured glaze absent from the lower edge of the base
318	3	Caneware type	1	Base	Mug/Tankard	LC18th - C19th	Small ring foot tankard base
318	3	Creamware	1	Rim	Open vessel	C18th	Undecorated
318	3	Porcelain	1	Base	Flatware	C18th - C19th	Part of a carving dish or charger with blue printed decoration internally, rural scene
318	3	Brown Salt Glazed stoneware	1	Base	Bottle	LC18th - C19th	English stoneware
318	3	Whiteware	1	Rim	Serving dish	C18th - C20th	Sub-rectangular serving/carving dish
318	3	Whiteware	1	Base	Open vessel	C18th - C20th	
318	3	Whiteware	1	Profile	Bowl	C18th - C20th	Ring-foot bowl
318	3	Whiteware	1	Base	Bowl	C18th - C20th	Ring foot bowl with blue printed decoration externally
318	3	Whiteware	1	Rim	Plate/dish	LC18th - C20th	Blue printed geometric decoration internally
330	3	Frechen/Koln stoneware	1	BS	U/ID	C16th - C17th	Typical mottled brown salt glaze
330	3	Ripon Reduced Sandy ware 1	1	BS	U/ID	C13th - C14th	Hard, fine Sandy ware resembling Humberware See type series notes
330	3	U/ID	1	BS	U/ID	U/ID	Flake lacking internal and external surfaces
343	3	Fine Gritty ware	1	BS	U/ID	C12th - C13th	Finer than some examples, but with same Range of inclusions
343	3	Gritty ware	1	BS	U/ID	C12th - C13th	See Mainman in Whyman 1997, this sherd resembles Hillam ware - thin walled, rilled, pimply
343	3	Gritty ware (reduced)	1	BS	U/ID	C12th - C13th	Oxidised buff exterior, very dark grey internally with normal range of inclusions
U/S	3	Brown Glazed Coarse ware	1	Rim	Pancheon	C18th	Fine BGCw, brown glazed internally, unglazed externally
U/S	3	Green Glazed Coarseware	2	Rim	Pancheon	LC16th - C17th	Green glazed internally, unglazed externally (cf. Humberware type, but maybe local)
U/S	3	Ripon Reduced Sandy ware 2	1	BS/Handle stump	Jug	C13th	See Mainman in Whyman 1997, white to grey with black inclusions, see notes
U/S	3	Whiteware	2	Rim	Cup/bowl	C18th - C19th	Black printed decoration, rural scene
U/S	3	Whiteware	2	Lid	Lid	C18th - C19th	knob from lid
U/S	3	Late Yellow ware	1	Profile	Pancheon	C18th - C19th	
U/S	3	Late Yellow ware	1	Base	Pancheon	C18th - C19th	
U/S	3	Slip decorated ware	2	Base	Pancheon	C18th - C19th	
U/S	3	Utilitarian ware	1	Rim	Jar	C18th - C19th	

Context	Trench	Type	Number	Part	Form	Date range	Notes
402	4	Ripon Reduced Sandy ware type	1	BS	U/ID	Medieval	Possible white slip under green glaze
404	4	Ripon Reduced Sandy ware type	1	BS	U/ID	Medieval	A coarser, almost gritty variant, ?white slip under glaze
406	4	C12th Sandy ware type	2	BS	U/ID	C12th	Fine, reduced, unglazed sandy ware, see Cumberpatch, in prep. for details
406	4	Ripon Reduced Sandy ware type	1	BS	U/ID	Medieval	Patchy mottled glaze externally
406	4	Fine Gritty ware	1	BS	U/ID	Medieval	Buff surfaces internally and externally, some resemblance to a fine Hillam type ware
407	4	Humberware type	1	Base	U/ID	MC13th - C15th	Slightly sandier texture than Cowick Humberware
407	4	Ripon Reduced Sandy ware type	1	BS	U/ID	C13th - C15th	Cf. Strap handle from Context 113, Trench 1
407	4	Whiteware	1	BS	U/ID	Medieval	Distinctive fine whiteware with rare large (5mm+) chalk and red sandstone inclusions and abundant fine (up to 0.6mm) pale brown quartz grains. Dark green glaze externally, pale green splashes internally
414	4	Creamware type	1	Ring-foot base	U/ID	C18th - C19th	Stained and discoloured
414	4	Tableware	1	BS	U/ID	C19th - C20th	Cane coloured glaze internally and externally with slip decoration
419	4	Manganese Mottled ware	1	Base	U/ID	C18th	An unusual white fabric with mottled brown glaze internally and externally
421	4	Late Yellow ware	1	Rim	Bowl/pancheon	C18th - C19th	Yellow glazed internally on a red earthenware body
421	4	Late Redware	1	BS	Open vessel	C18th - C19th	Dark glaze internally, unglazed externally
U/S	4	Buff Sandy ware type	1	BS	U/ID	C12th - C13th	Buff sandy fabric with abundant quartz fine (0.1mm) grains and rare black grit. Yellow-green (?) splash glaze ext. and applied iron-rich ribbon externally
U/S	4	Buff Glazed ware	1	BS	U/ID	C13th - C14th	Shiny mid-green glaze over rouletted decoration
U/S	4	Oxidised sandy ware	1	BS	U/ID	C13th - C14th	Unidentified fine red sandy ware with mottled green glaze externally and wavy combed decoration
Cleaning layer	4	Humberware type	2	BS/Handle stump	Jug/handled jar	LC13th - C15th	Abraded Humberware type sherds
Cleaning layer	4	Gritty ware	1	Rim	Jar	C12th - C14th	Dark grey gritty ware with bright red internal and external margins, everted rim
Cleaning layer	4	Sandy ware	1	BS	U/ID	Medieval	Small chip of sandy ware with patchy green glaze externally

10. Other Artefacts

10.1 Introduction

10.1.1 A total of 128 other artefacts were recovered during the excavation of the four evaluation trenches, and are listed fully in Appendix IV. Some of these artefacts were recovered during the environmental processing of soil samples, and these have been annotated with an asterisk (*) in the Inventory. All these artefacts are briefly described below, grouped according to their material.

10.2 Ceramic Building Material

10.2.1 A total of 35 fragments of CBM, including both tile and brick, were recovered during the evaluation, some of which had mortar adhering. Of these, four fragments of tile were lead-glazed, with a buff to orange fabric and moderate amounts of quartz inclusions (0.4 – 2.0mm). While this fabric is distinctly different from the lead-glazed tiles recovered from the Deanery Gardens excavations (Garside-Neville 1997), it probably also represents a locally produced ware of later medieval date.

10.3 Clay Pipe

10.3.1 Fragments of three clay pipe stems were excavated from either late post-medieval or unstratified deposits, and are therefore of limited archaeological significance.

10.4 Copper Alloy

10.4.1 A copper (Cu) alloy buckle was recovered from context 312. This pit fill has been dated to the late 18th or 19th century by the pottery recovered from it, therefore this artefact is of little archaeological significance. A very small (14.95mm long) Cu alloy hook was also recovered from the environmental sample taken of deposit 202, the fill of a post-hole. It is not possible to determine the original function of this artefact, but it may have been part of a larger decorative item of clothing or jewellery.

10.5 Daub

10.5.1 Of the fills of the clay-lined pit 207, four deposits (204, 205, 206 and 232) yielded 52 fragments of variably-burnt daub, with a total weight of 1.638kg. Many of these pieces retained impressions of the wattle walls to which they had once adhered, and some had charred cereal grains pressed into one or more of their surfaces. As most of the fragments were only partially heat-affected, it is concluded that this assemblage represents remains of a structure which had been burnt down, either intentionally or by accident.

10.6 Flint

10.6.1 A single piece of naturally flaked flint was recovered from deposit 343. As this item is not considered to be of anthropogenic origin, it has no archaeological significance.

10.7 Glass

10.7.1 The five pieces of glass recovered from the site are from either late post-medieval or unstratified deposits, and are therefore of limited archaeological significance.

10.8 Iron Objects

10.8.1 A total of 22 iron (Fe) objects were recovered from the excavations, of which 18 were from deposits of medieval or post-medieval origin. These subsequently underwent x-ray analysis at the University of Bradford Department of Archaeological Science. This revealed that eleven of these objects were definitely or probably nails, whilst other items were too badly corroded to be identified. One lump of slag was present in this assemblage, although a second amorphous lump of ferrous material is unlikely to be a slag (Dr Gerry McDonnell, pers. comm.).

10.9 Mortar

10.9.1 A total of six small fragments of mortar were recovered from the retents of environmental samples of contexts 215, 229 and 232. This material provides further evidence for the presence in Trench 2 of demolition rubble associated with a building.

10.10 Tin

10.10.1 A slightly corroded small nail or tack was recovered from the cleaning layer in Trench 4, and is made of tin (Sn) or Sn alloy. Due to the level of corrosion, it is probably not of recent origin, and its fabric suggests that it may have been decorative, rather than serving a purely functional purpose.

10.11 Tooth

10.11.1 A single bead of polished tooth was recovered from the cleaning layer in Trench 1. It is cylindrical in shape but slightly asymmetrical, with a maximum diameter of 9.10mm and a height of 6.75mm. A central hole 3.05mm wide has been bored through the centre of this artefact, which presumably served a decorative purpose.

11. Environmental Analysis

11.1 Methodology

11.1.1 A total of seventeen soil samples of up to 30 litres were collected on site for General Biological Analysis (GBA) and are listed in Appendix V. The samples were subjected to a system of flotation in an Ankara-style flotation tank, and the resulting flots was collected in a 500µm sieve. The flots and retents were first scanned by eye, in order to identify any small artefacts and to determine the environmental potential of these samples.

11.1.2 The dry, calcareous, stony nature of the deposits which occurred on the RIP 99 site were not compatible with preservation of botanical remains, with the exception of those that had been carbonised. The few non-carbonised seeds of *Sambucus nigra* (elder) recovered were almost certainly of modern origin. All the samples showed signs of containing

at least some carbonised material however, and therefore warranted further analysis. This was undertaken by Dr Margaret Bastow, archaeological consultant, and the results of this analysis are presented below, in numerical order of samples. Identification of material was made with reference to NIAB (1986), Renfrew (1973) and Schweingruber (1978). The flots and retents are currently held by Archaeological Services WYAS in appropriate controlled conditions.

11.2 Results

11.2.1 Sample 1 (204) Fill of pit 207

Nature of material = gritty with small pebbles, globules of white vitrified material, a few fragments of bone and fragments of charcoal and carbonised seeds.

- *Sub-sample i:*

Charcoal, clearly branch wood with small, diffuse pores and aggregate rays. Identified as *Corylus* (hazel) which was one of the most used species for the production of charcoal.

- *Sub-sample ii:*

Charcoal, again *Corylus* (hazel).

22 carbonised grains of *Secale cereale* (rye).

27 carbonised cereal grain fragments (most probably rye).

1 carbonised grass seed (*Bromus* type).

1 carbonised *Lapsana communis* seed (nipplewort).

- *Sub-sample iii:*

Charcoal, very small fragments of *Corylus* (hazel).

565 carbonised *Secale cereale* grains (rye), 75 of which showed signs of sprouting.

200+ carbonised cereal grain fragments (most probably rye).

3 rachis of *Secale cereale*.

1 carbonised seed of *Vicia spp.* (vetch).

11.2.2 Sample 2 (205) Fill of pit 207

Nature of material = mostly carbonised fragments with small fine grit.

Charcoal, also clearly branch wood with the same diffuse porous nature as in the previous sample. The shape of the branch could be seen in some fragments with an approximate diameter of 17mm. Identified as *Corylus* (hazel).

158 carbonised grains of *Secale cereale* (rye) of which 57 showed signs of sprouting.

150+ carbonised fragments of cereal grains (most probably rye).

11.2.3 Sample 3 (206) Clay lining of pit 207

Nature of material = very gritty with high silica content, also globules of white vitrified material, fragments of metallic blue and brown, and carbonised material.

Charcoal, very small fragments but some showed the diffuse porous characteristics of *Corylus* (hazel). Some pieces displayed the wide fissures and coke-like features which are associated with very hot fires.
12 carbonised grains of *Secale cereale* (rye) of which 3 showed signs of sprouting.

4 carbonised grains of *Triticum aestivum* (wheat).

5 carbonised grains of *Avena sativa* (oat).

51 fragments of cereal grains (undiff.).

11.2.4 Sample 4 (202) Fill of post-hole 201

Nature of material = gritty with iron oxide particles and carbonised fragments.

Charcoal, diffuse porous *Corylus* (hazel), also ring porous *Fraxinus excelsior* (ash).

1 carbonised cereal grain (undiff.).

11.2.5 Sample 5 (213) Fill of post-hole 212

Single fragments of charcoal with diffuse pores and narrow rays, *Corylus* (hazel).

11.2.6 Sample 6 (215) Fill of post-hole 214

Nature of material = calcareous grit with small fragments of carbonised material.

Charcoal, ring porous type, *Fraxinus* (ash).

1 non-carbonised seed *Sambucus nigra* (elder).

11.2.7 Sample 7 (229) Fill of post-hole 228

Nature of material = calcareous grit with metallic globules and carbonised material showing coke-like appearance and vitrification.

1 fragment carbonised cereal grain (undiff.).

The remaining carbonised material was too far combusted for identification.

11.2.8 Sample 8 (225) Fill of stake-hole 224

Nature of material = calcareous grit with high silica content but only a few carbonised fragments which were unidentifiable.

11.2.9 Sample 9 (219) Fill of pit 218

• *Sub-sample i:*

Nature of material = gritty with carbonised material

1 non-carbonised *Sambucus nigra* seed (elder).

1 carbonised *Chenopodium album* seed (fat hen).

1 carbonised *Vicia spp.* seed (vetch).

6 carbonised fragments of cereal grains (undiff.).

• *Sub-sample ii:*

Nature of material = stony with fragments of burnt clay, bone and carbonised fragments.

Charcoal, *Corylus* (hazel) and *Fraxinus* (ash). Most of the fragments displayed the fissures and coke-like appearance associated with very hot fires.

11.2.10 Sample 10 (227) Fill of stake-hole 226

Very small particles of carbonised material and some grit. Nothing identifiable.

11.2.11 Sample 11 (223) Fill of post-hole 222

Very small particles of carbonised material, nothing identifiable.

11.2.12 Sample 12 (232) Fill of feature 233, part of pit 207

Nature of material = mostly white vitrified globules and very small particles of carbonised material.

1 non-carbonised seed of *Sambucus nigra* (elder).

11.2.13 Sample 13 (107) Fill of pit 106

Nature of material = gritty with white vitrified globules and carbonised fragments.

3 fragments of seeds, possibly cereal but unidentifiable.

1 non-carbonised seed of *Conium maculatum* (hemlock).

11.2.14 Sample 14 (105) Fill of post-hole 104

Nature of material = calcareous grit with a few molluscan shells. A few fragments of carbonised material, but not identifiable due to almost complete combustion.

11.2.15 Sample 15 (101) Deposit

A few particles of grit and carbonised fragments, nothing identifiable.

11.2.16 Sample 16 (115) Fill of pit 114

Very little, small particles of grit and carbonised material, nothing identifiable.

11.2.17 Sample 17 (109) Fill of pit 108

Very little, small particles of grit and carbonised material, nothing identifiable.

11.3 Discussion

11.3.1 The non-carbonised seeds represented elder and hemlock, both of which grow on waste ground which characterised the area at the time of the excavations. They were almost certainly of modern origin.

11.3.2 The carbonised remains in some samples were so finely fragmented that identification was not possible. They were probably derived from the ash

of fires which had become mixed with surface soil that had infilled the post- and stake-holes. The coke-like appearance of some of the larger pieces prevented their identification but the degree of combustion indicated hot, fierce fires.

- 11.3.3 The most productive samples were from the two pits 207 and 218 in Trench 2. Sample 9 (219) produced fragments of carbonised wood. Some of these were flattish and curved with fine grooves on their surfaces. This suggests they may have been wood shavings. Some displayed the small diffuse pores, often arranged in radial groups and narrow rays typical of hazel. A few were ring porous and could have been either oak or ash. However, as many of the pores appeared to be paired radially, I am more inclined to think that they were ash. Both species produce good charcoal and in particular ash is a wood which can be burned soon after cutting. This sample produced only a few poorly preserved fragments of cereal grains, plus seeds of fat hen and vetch, both of which are arable weeds and could have been mingled with a crop. Due to the poor condition and low numbers of botanical remains, it does not appear reasonable to associate them specifically with the use of the pit. It is more probable that they were derived from a scatter of burnt debris mixed with the soil used to infill the pit.
- 11.3.4 Samples 1 (204), 2 (205) and 3 (206) all came from pit 207 and produced a considerable number of carbonised cereal grains. The clay lining of the pit (206) contained small fragments of metal and vitrified material and some hazel charcoal. Some of the cereal grains showed the puffiness and coke-like character associated with hot fires, but identification was possible to show they were mainly of rye with some wheat and oats. There were no other cereal remains such as glumes or rachis. This could have been due to the grains having been thoroughly winnowed, or possibly the delicate chaff had been broken up.
- 11.3.5 The sample from the basal fill of the pit (205) also produced hazel charcoal and a large number of carbonised rye grains. In addition there were a few carbonised rachis and arable weed seeds of brome grass and vetch or tares. Approximately 14% of the whole rye grains showed signs of sprouting, but some of the fragments also had sprouted embryos.
- 11.3.6 The sample from deposit (204) above this also produced hazel charcoal. Some fragments were complete enough to show that they were of branch wood with an approximate diameter of 17mm. This indicates that charcoal was being produced for the purpose of heating a furnace or oven and very probably being coppiced to provide branches of suitable thickness. The cereal grains were all of rye. Some were larger than others, but rye does produce two types of grain, one being long and slightly curved with a truncated apex and large basal scar. The other type tends to be shorter, straight and thicker. Rye grows on light, well drained soils in cooler climates and is free threshing. The flour does not rise, so it only makes flat, biscuit-like bread. It appears unusual that rye should have been used in an area where wheat grows reasonably well. However, approximately 33% of the rye grains showed signs of sprouting.

This strongly suggests that rye was being used in malting. Usually barley is associated with this process, but rye was also used (see for example Sambrook 1996: 131), especially if barley was in short supply.

11.4 Conclusions

- 11.4.1 It appears that this pit may have been used for the purpose of producing malt from rye. Fires may have been lit in the bottom of the pit, using hazel charcoal. Over this the rye grains could have been spread on some kind of platform or mesh grid. Inevitably some of the grains would have fallen through and been scorched. The excavated site was in what had been the yard of the Studley Royal Hotel. Although the name probably arose during the late 19th or early 20th century, there may well have been an hotel or inn on the site in earlier times. Before the advent of modern beverages, ale would have been in great demand. Inns may have produced their own ale on the premises.

12. Conclusions

12.1 Interpretation

- 12.1.1 The evaluation trenching has revealed a significant amount of archaeological deposits and features. That exposed within the western portion of the site (Trenches 1 and 2), effectively on the edge of the Market Place plateau, comprises large medieval/early post-medieval negative features, which have been truncated by later activity. The eastern portion of the site (Trenches 3 and 4), which falls away gently towards the east, comprises surviving stratified deposits, into which small medieval features have been cut.
- 12.1.2 As could perhaps be expected, the features revealed were typical of medieval burgrave plots. The cluster of intercutting rubbish pits within Trench 1, the post-holes, and the clay-lined pit within Trench 2 were all indicative of the types of activity which could be expected within such an early urban context. Evidence for the burgrave plot boundaries was, however, more ephemeral. A short length of wall foundation cut (413) was seen on the alignment of one burgrave plot boundary (see Fig. 17), but otherwise it is probable that the plots were delineated only by timber fences which may leave little evidence within the archaeological record.
- 12.1.3 The present terraced east-west profile of the site appears to relate to recent remodelling, and the original profile would have presented a much more regular gradient. Within Trenches 1 and 2, the modern fills were found to directly overlie the natural deposits, into which the negative features had been excavated. The situation in Trenches 3 and 4 was somewhat different. Here, where late post-medieval intrusions were not encountered, thick (and apparently extensive) layers of medieval and post-medieval material were encountered. As far as could be ascertained, these appear to thicken in an eastward direction, i.e. downslope (see Fig. 16).
- 12.1.4 Accepting no clear differentiation of dating evidence between the negative features to the west within Trenches 1 and 2, and the deposits which lie

downslope within Trenches 3 and 4, it is suggested that these latter have accumulated as a result of a combination of both natural colluvial movement and intensive human activity within the burgage plots. This could possibly imply a degree of earthmoving on a large scale, as for the late medieval phase of landscaping activity noted during the watching brief at 28/29 Market Place in 1995 (Cale 1996). This work appears to have comprised the only other recent archaeological work in the vicinity of the Market Place, but was much more limited in scope.

- 12.1.5 Of the discrete features excavated, pit 207 appears to have been of greatest interest. The annular clay lining (206), apparently heat-reddened on the inside edge, and the basal fill (205), a charcoal rich layer containing burnt daub and charred cereal grain, with two sherds of medieval pottery, all suggest the possibility of a malting kiln for brewing (see 11.4 above).
- 12.1.6 The recovered assemblage of medieval animal bone was relatively large in quantity considering the extent of the area investigated, essentially domestic in character, and well preserved. Such an assemblage could be expected from within an early market town. Whether the paucity of such bone within the later contexts is indicative of changes in the regional status of Ripon during the post-medieval period, or whether it relates simply to the particular burgage plots investigated is, as yet, unknown. A quantity of butchered animal bone was recovered from a 17th-century deposit during the watching brief at 28/29 Market Place (Cale 1996), but in the absence of additional information with regard to this, it is impossible to relate this assemblage to the recently excavated one.

12.2 Discussion

- 12.2.1 The recent evaluation has provided an opportunity to investigate, for the first time, *in situ* archaeological evidence for the medieval secular settlement which was established to the north-west of the ecclesiastical precinct. The excavated evidence from the site, although not including direct evidence for building structures, has revealed very good artefactual and environmental data within occupation related features and deposits.
- 12.2.2 The dating of the medieval features and deposits across the site was undertaken by artefactual means alone. This suggested a *continuum* of activity extending between the 11th to 15th centuries, with no closely defined phasing within this. However, such a broad chronological spectrum must be considered within the physical constraints of evaluation trial trenching, and pottery dates which cannot in many cases be precisely determined. Allied to this uncertainty is the likelihood of some or of the potsherds being deposited within residual contexts.
- 12.2.3 Whyman (1997) has suggested that the creation of the existing market place occurred during the 12th or early 13th century, as part of a deliberate reorganisation of the whole settlement at Ripon, which included a contraction of the ecclesiastical precinct. The *absence* of material at the recently excavated site which *clearly* predates such an event does seem to support Whyman's suggestion, at least with regard to the Market

Place itself. Whyman's conclusion with regard to the possibility of a more centralised pottery production in Ripon after the 13th century was not borne out by the recently excavated assemblage, which was evidently derived from a number of local kilns, with none predominating. However, again, caution should be exercised when interpreting a relatively small sample of pottery from a few small trenches within a limited portion of the town.

- 12.2.4 The confirmed survival of deposits and features at the site, which seem to span from the 11th century to the 15th century, along with good pottery and bone assemblages, and environmental evidence, suggest that the development site is of great significance in terms of the understanding of the origin and growth of the secular settlement site at Ripon. Indeed, English Heritage's document *'Exploring our Past'* (English Heritage 1991) defines a number of key academic objectives requiring future research; these include 'the origins and development of small towns and rural markets', and 'patterns of industry and craftsmanship'. The potential archaeological resource of the development site would appear to link both of these objectives to a much deeper understanding of Ripon's past.

13. Recommendations

- 13.1 Any groundworks related to the westernmost portion of the retail development, including drains, will impact directly upon the surviving archaeological features as excavated within Trenches 1 and 2. On this basis, all areas of footing trenches and service trenches (and areas between these) should be subject to a programme of full archaeological excavation. This should comprise machine stripping, recording in plan, and excavation of negative features by between 50% and 100% by volume.
- 13.2 Of particular interest during this exercise would be features such as the clay-lined pit in Trench 2, the latest burning episode within which could potentially be dated by archaeomagnetic means. Within the context of excavation strategy, careful excavation and recording may well determine the precise nature of the usage of this and other features.
- 13.3 Within the easternmost portion of the development, any works affecting the in situ archaeological deposits should be preceded by archaeological excavation. This need not wholly comprise hand excavation, but it should be borne in mind that these deposits may well conceal earlier negative features which have not been truncated by later activity.
- 13.4 The precise extent and depth of proposed groundworks related to the new development have not yet been provided. Acquisition of these should allow more detailed recommendations to be drawn up which are presently beyond the scope of this report.

Acknowledgements

Project Management

Mark Fletcher BSc MAAIS

Report

J. Kate Howell BSc

Illustrations

Andy Swann MAAIS

Buildings Recording

Paul Gwilliam BA, Jon Prudhoe

Fieldwork

Austin Ainsworth, Kate Howell BSc, Rob McNaught BSc, Richard O'Neill BA,
Alexis Over BA, Cathy Pink BA

Consulting Specialists

Margaret Bastow PhD, Chris Cumberpatch PhD, Jane Richardson PhD

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1818, T. Langdale, *Plan of Ripon and Bondgate in the County of York*.

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1983, Ordnance Survey, *Sheet SE 3171, 1:2500*, surveyed 1967, resurveyed 1983.

Appendix I
Inventory of Primary Archive

File No.	Contents	Quantity
File 1	Context registers	9
File 1	Trench matrices	4
File 1	Context sheets* (101-121, 201-234, 301-343, 401-425)	123
File 1	Environmental samples register	1
File 2	Drawing registers	4
File 2	Permatrace sheets of plans and sections	14
File 2	x-ray plates of ferrous objects	3
File 2	Inventory of film numbers	1
File 2	Monochrome contact sheets	4
File 2	Colour transparencies	4
File 2	Associated photograph registers	8
-	Large Permatrace sheets†	5
-	Annotated AutoCAD plan†	1

*- denotes double-sided

†- denotes stored in map chest

Appendix II
Inventory of Contexts

Context	Trench	Description
101	1	Deposit
102	1	Cut of post-hole
103	1	Fill of 102
104	1	Cut of post-hole
105	1	Fill of 104
106	1	Cut of pit or ditch
107	1	Fill of 106
108	1	Cut of pit or ditch
109	1	Fill of 108
110	1	Cut of pit or ditch
111	1	Fill of 110
112	1	Fill of 110
113	1	Fill of 110
114	1	Cut of pit
115	1	Fill of 114
116	1	Cut of gully
117	1	Fill of 116
118	1	Brick-built structure
119	1	Stone-built structure
120	1	Deposit
121	1	Deposit
201	2	Cut of post-hole
202	2	Fill of 201
203	2	Fill of 207
204	2	Fill of 207
205	2	Fill of 207
206	2	Clay lining in cut 207
207	2	Cut of pit
208	2	Cut of post-hole
209	2	Fill of 208
210	2	Cut of post-hole
211	2	Fill of 210

Context	Trench	Description
212	2	Cut of post-hole
213	2	Fill of 212
214	2	Cut of post-hole
215	2	Fill of 214
216	2	Cut of stake-hole
217	2	Fill of 216
218	2	Cut of pit
219	2	Fill of 218
220	2	Cut of post-hole
221	2	Fill of 220
222	2	Cut of post-hole
223	2	Fill of 222
224	2	Cut of stake-hole
225	2	Fill of 224
226	2	Cut of stake-hole
227	2	Fill of 226
228	2	Cut of post-hole
229	2	Fill of 228
230	2	Fill of 231
231	2	Cut of stake-hole
232	2	Fill of 233
233	2	Cut of feature
234	2	Fill of 207
301	3	Natural
302	3	Cut of pit
303	3	Fill of 302
304	3	Stone-built structure
305	3	Fill of 306
306	3	Cut of construction trench for 304
307	3	Cut of construction trench for 308
308	3	Stone-built structure
309	3	Deposit
310	3	Brick-built structure
311	3	Cut of pit
312	3	Fill of 311
313	3	Brick-built structure
314	3	Brick-built structure

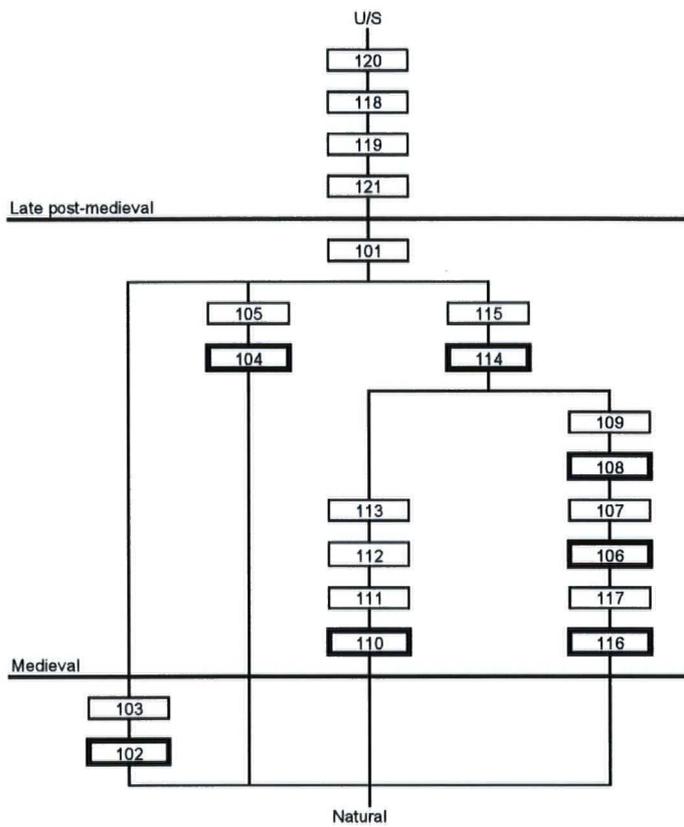
Context	Trench	Description
315	3	Cut of pit
316	3	Brick-built structure
317	3	Brick-built structure
318	3	Fill of 315
319	3	Topsoil deposit
320	3	Cut of pit
321	3	Fill of 320
322	3	Deposit
323	3	Deposit
324	3	Deposit
325	3	Deposit
326	3	Deposit
327	3	Cut of service trench
328	3	Fill of 327
329	3	Cut of pit
330	3	Fill of 329
331	3	Cut of service trench
332	3	Fill of 331
333	3	Clay pipe in 331
334	3	Deposit
335	3	Cut of service trench
336	3	Fill of 335
337	3	Clay pipe in 335
338	3	Deposit
339	3	Deposit
340	3	Deposit
341	3	Deposit
342	3	Deposit
343	3	Deposit
401	4	Cut of post-hole
402	4	Fill of 401
403	4	Cut of post-hole
404	4	Fill of 403
405	4	Cut of gully
406	4	Fill of 405
407	4	Deposit
408	4	Cut of pit

Context	Trench	Description
409	4	Fill of 408
410	4	Cut of pit
411	4	Fill of 410
412	4	Deposit
413	4	Construction cut for wall
414	4	Fill of 413
415	4	Deposit
416	4	Construction cut for 417
417	4	Stone lining of well/soak-away
418	4	Fill of 416
419	4	Fill of 416
420	4	Cut of pit
421	4	Fill of 420
422	4	Cut of natural linear feature
423	4	Fill of 422
424	4	Cut of natural linear feature
425	4	Fill of 424

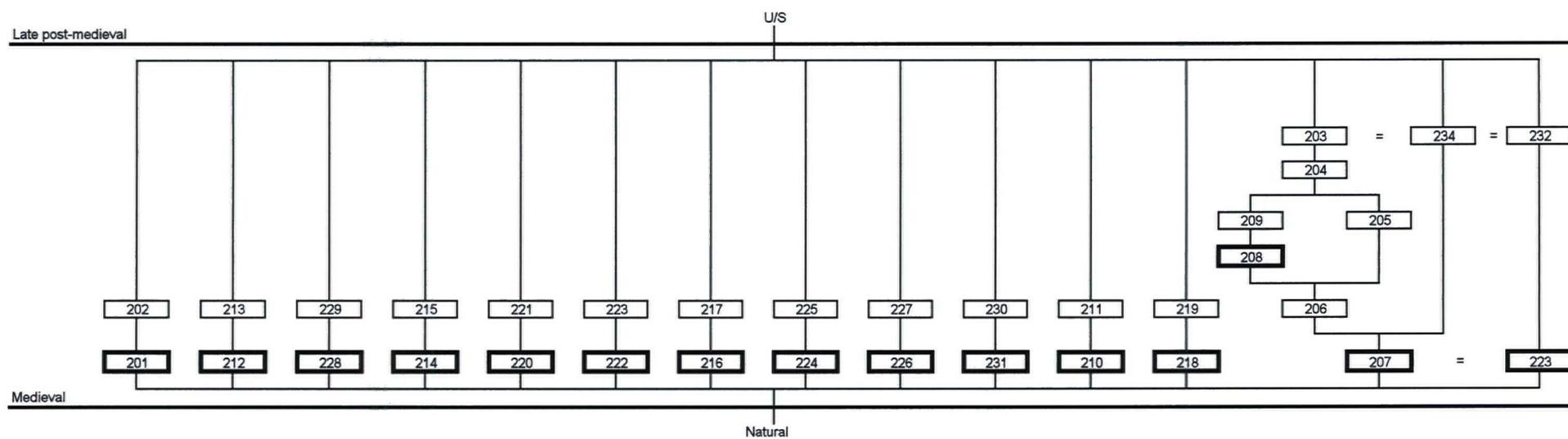
Appendix III

Trench Matrices

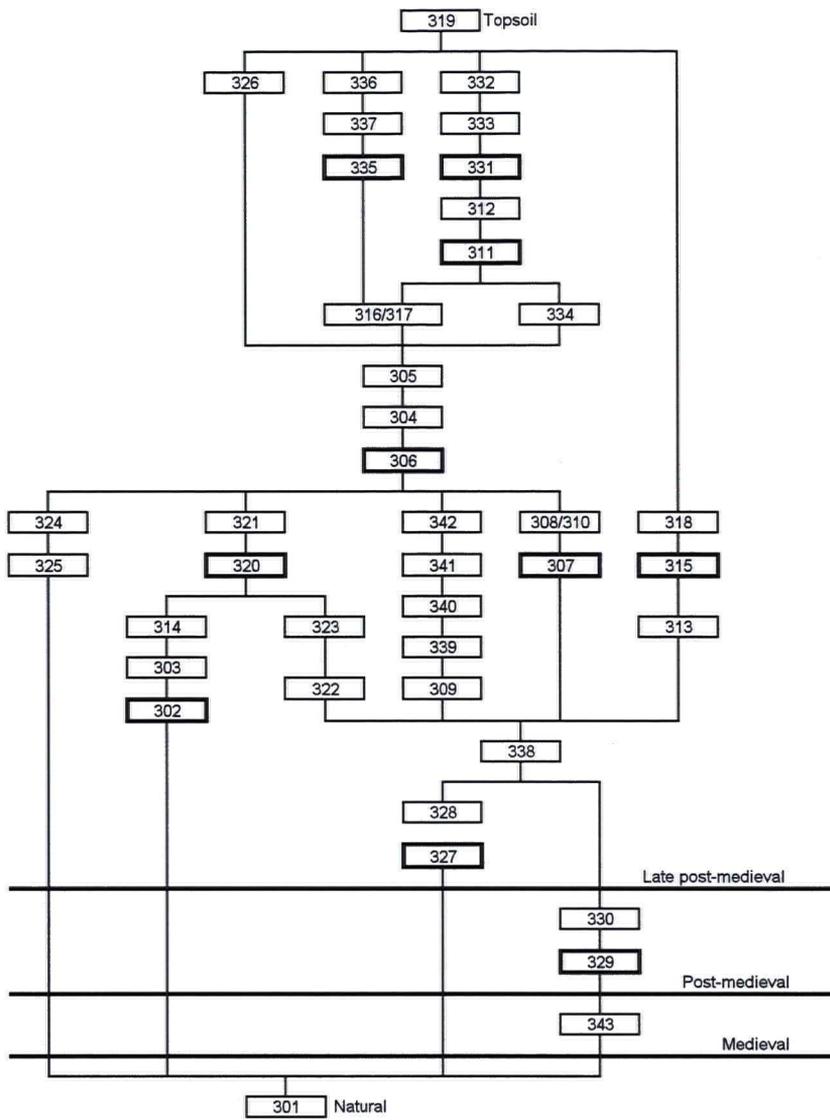
RIP 99 TRENCH ONE MATRIX



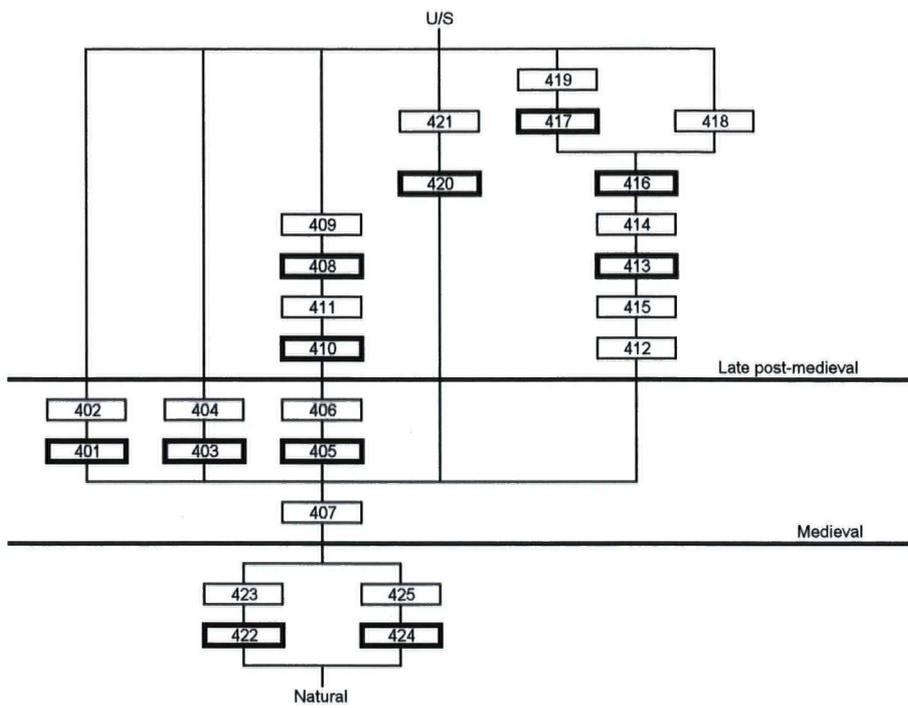
RIP 99 TRENCH TWO MATRIX



RIP 99 TRENCH THREE MATRIX



RIP 99 TRENCH FOUR MATRIX



Appendix IV

Inventory of Artefacts

Context	Trench	Fabric	Quantity	Details
101	1	Animal bone	29	Medieval in origin
*101	1	Animal bone	4	Medieval in origin
105	1	Animal bone	2	Medieval in origin
*105	1	Animal bone	2	Medieval in origin
107	1	Animal bone	15	Medieval in origin
*107	1	Animal bone	12	Medieval in origin
109	1	Animal bone	5	Medieval in origin
*109	1	Animal bone	13	Medieval in origin
113	1	Animal bone	140	Medieval in origin
Cleaning	1	Animal bone	67	Probably medieval in origin
202	2	Animal bone	7	Medieval in origin
*202	2	Animal bone	5	Medieval in origin
204	2	Animal bone	5	Medieval in origin
*204	2	Animal bone	1	Medieval in origin
*205	2	Animal bone	2	Medieval in origin
215	2	Animal bone	1	Medieval in origin
*215	2	Animal bone	3	Medieval in origin
219	2	Animal bone	3	Medieval in origin
*219	2	Animal bone	1	Medieval in origin
232	2	Animal bone	1	Medieval in origin
Cleaning	2	Animal bone	11	Probably medieval in origin
303	3	Animal bone	2	Post-medieval in origin
312	3	Animal bone	2	Post-medieval in origin
330	3	Animal bone	3	Post-medieval in origin
343	3	Animal bone	12	Medieval in origin
404	4	Animal bone	1	Medieval in origin
406	4	Animal bone	13	Medieval in origin
407	4	Animal bone	29	Medieval in origin
414	4	Animal bone	2	Post-medieval in origin
Cleaning	4	Animal bone	7	Medieval in origin
Total			400	

Context	Trench	Fabric	Quantity	Details
*101	1	CBM	1	Fragment of tile
107	1	CBM	3	Fragments of tile, one glazed
113	1	CBM	5	Fragments of CBM, one glazed tile, one tile with mortar adhering
Cleaning	1	CBM	7	Fragments of tile, two glazed
Cleaning	1	CBM	4	Fragments of brick
219	2	CBM	2	Fragments of tile
Cleaning	2	CBM	2	Fragments of tile
303	3	CBM	4	Fragments of roof tile
318	3	CBM	1	Fragment of roof tile
U/S	3	CBM	2	Fragments of roof tile
406	4	CBM	2	Fragments of floor tile
414	4	CBM	1	Fragment of tile
421	4	CBM	1	Fragment of brick
Total			35	
U/S	1	Clay	1	Clay pipe stem
312	3	Clay	1	Clay pipe stem
330	3	Clay	1	Clay pipe stem
Total			3	
*202	2	Copper alloy	1	Small hook
312	3	Copper alloy	1	Buckle
Total			2	
204	2	Daub	5	Medium fragments (245.3g)
*204	2	Daub	42	Medium and large fragments (1100.8g)
*205	2	Daub	40	Small and medium fragments (119.5g)
*206	2	Daub	10	Small and medium fragments (112.2g)
*232	2	Daub	2	Medium fragments (60.6g)
Total			52	
343	3	Flint	1	Natural flake
Total			1	
U/S	2	Glass	2	Fragments
312	3	Glass	1	Bottle stamped "Wells & Sons Ripon"
414	4	Glass	2	Fragments of bottle
Total			5	
*101	1	Iron object	1	Nail
107	1	Iron object	1	Nail
113	1	Iron object	1	Nail

Context	Trench	Fabric	Quantity	Details
Cleaning	1	Iron object	9	Badly corroded items, including 4 nails
*215	2	Iron object	1	Badly corroded lump
*219	2	Iron object	2	Probable nails
*229	2	Iron object	1	Probable nail
312	3	Iron object	1	Large bolt or screw
330	3	Iron object	1	Probable nail
U/S	3	Iron object	3	Badly corroded items
406	4	Iron object	1	Lump of slag
Total			22	
*215	2	Mortar	1	Small fragment
*229	2	Mortar	4	Small fragments
*232	2	Mortar	1	Small fragment
Total			6	
101	1	Pottery	15	LC11th - C15th
*101	1	Pottery	2	Medieval
*105	1	Pottery	1	LC14th - EC16th
107	1	Pottery	31	LC13th - C14th
*107	1	Pottery	9	C11th - EC13th
109	1	Pottery	3	C13th - C14th
*109	1	Pottery	6	Medieval
113	1	Pottery	63	LC11th - C15th
115	1	Pottery	1	Medieval
*115	1	Pottery	1	Medieval
Cleaning	1	Pottery	64	C11th - C17th
*202	2	Pottery	2	Medieval
*205	2	Pottery	2	Medieval
211	2	Pottery	4	C11th - C14th
215	2	Pottery	1	?Medieval flake
229	2	Pottery	1	?Medieval flake
Cleaning	2	Pottery	8	C11th - EC20th
303	3	Pottery	1	LC18th - C19th
312	3	Pottery	10	LC18th - C19th
318	3	Pottery	14	C18th - C20th
330	3	Pottery	3	C13th - C14th, C16th - C17th
343	3	Pottery	3	C12th - C13th
U/S	3	Pottery	13	C13th, LC16th - C19th

Context	Trench	Fabric	Quantity	Details
402	4	Pottery	1	Medieval
404	4	Pottery	1	Medieval
406	4	Pottery	4	C12th
407	4	Pottery	3	C13th - C15th
414	4	Pottery	2	C18th - C20th
419	4	Pottery	1	C18th
421	4	Pottery	2	C18th - C19th
Cleaning	4	Pottery	3	C12th - C15th
U/S	4	Pottery	4	C12th - C14th
Total			279	
Cleaning	4	?Tin	1	Small nail or tack
Total			1	
Cleaning	1	Tooth	1	Bead
Total			1	

* denotes recovered from environmental sample

Appendix V
Inventory of Environmental Samples

Sample No.	Context	Trench	Type
01	204	2	GBA
02	205	2	GBA
03	206	2	GBA
04	202	2	GBA
05	213	2	GBA
06	215	2	GBA
07	229	2	GBA
08	225	2	GBA
09	219	2	GBA
10	227	2	GBA
11	223	2	GBA
12	232	2	GBA
13	107	1	GBA
14	105	1	GBA
15	101	1	GBA
16	115	1	GBA
17	109	1	GBA

Appendix VI
Archaeological Specification

**'THE ARCADE',
MARKET PLACE, RIPON**

PROPOSED ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORKS

Project Design

1. Introduction

1.1 This project design is produced in response to a request from Mr Andrew Bourne of the William Gower Partnership, on behalf of Redring Investments Ltd and Westcourt Group Ltd, for provision of archaeological works related to a proposed new retail development in Ripon. North Yorkshire County Council Heritage Unit has requested that a phased programme of works should be undertaken, including a desk-based assessment, building recording, and evaluation trial-trenching, followed by a watching brief on geotechnical investigations. The proposed work is in line with government guidance, as set out in DOE Planning Policy Guidance Notes PPG 15 and 16 (Archaeology and Planning 1990).

1.2 The site is located to the rear of 8/9 Market Place, Ripon, and includes the present bus station site (OS NGR SE 31307128). It lies at *c.*38m OD, on a site which slopes gently to the east, towards the confluence of the rivers Ure and Skell.

2. Historical Background

2.1 During the Anglo-Saxon period, Ripon was an important monastic settlement. The great basilica of St Wilfrid stood upon the site of the present Cathedral, with a precinct believed to extend southwards to the river, eastwards to Priest Lane, northwards to Allhallowgate, and westwards to the Market Place. This

settlement was either wholly or partially destroyed by Vikings in the 9th century.

- 2.2 In the 12th century, the Archbishop of York created a planned settlement to the west of the monastic precinct, and Ripon became an important medieval city. The layout of this settlement is still fossilised within the existing street plan, with long burgage plots related to the individual street frontage buildings.
- 2.3 The development area is believed to lie partly within the 12th century planned town and partly within the Anglo-Saxon and Medieval cathedral precinct. No previous archaeological works have been undertaken within the development area, although recent work in the vicinity, published in *Medieval Archaeology*, vol. 40 for 1996, suggests that archaeological deposits could survive from the early medieval period. The area includes several burgage plots and part of an early 18th century building, which may contain a medieval/post-medieval 'core'.
- 2.4 The site was visited on 10th February 1999 by Mark Fletcher, Project Manager at Archaeological Services WYAS, with a view to tendering for the required archaeological work.

3. Aims and Objectives

- 3.1 The proposed development could severely damage or destroy any archaeological remains which may be present on the site. A staged programme of limited archaeological works has been proposed in order to evaluate the extent and character of archaeological remains and the impact of the development on these.
- 3.2 These works should determine the following general objectives:
 - To investigate any evidence for medieval and/or post-medieval fabric within the existing 18th buildings at 8-9 Market Place.
 - To determine the extent, condition, character, quality, date and importance of any below-ground archaeological remains in the area to the rear of 8-9 Market Place.

- To assess the environmental/ecofactual potential of any archaeological features or deposits, and to report if warranted and agreed with the North Yorkshire Heritage Unit.

4. Archaeological Techniques and Strategy

4.1 Desk-based assessment

Prior to any fieldwork commencing, it is proposed to undertake a desk-based assessment in order to firstly determine the historical development of the site, and secondly to inform the nature and extent of the subsequent archaeological investigations. This would comprise the following:

i) Consultation of all easily accessible records related to the properties at 8-9 Market Place and the immediate locality. These would include all cartographic, photographic and pictorial evidence, ecclesiastical records, property deeds and conveyances, and any secondary sources. Records of any nearby archaeological investigations and building surveys would also be consulted.

ii) Plotted locations of all known utility services, whether 'live' or not, both above and below ground, to be utilised for both health & safety grounds, and to identify areas where archaeological deposits may have been adversely affected by these services.

iii) A map regression exercise would be generated from all available cartographic material, including OS plans, estate plans, tithe map, etc. This should provide a guide to the building layout of the area over the last two hundred years or more. This would be of great value during both building investigation and evaluation, as a predictive tool to inform the invasive works of where structures may be encountered, and the possible dating/relative significance of these.

4.2 Building investigation

4.2.1 The results of the desk-based assessment would inform in the first instance how these works would proceed. A thorough examination of the buildings would be undertaken, including accessible basements and loft-spaces. Where

early fabric within walls was suspected, areas of modern cladding/plaster/boardings would be opened up for further investigation.

4.2.2 The existing architects plans would be annotated with details regarding the structure, including fabric types, alterations, concealed features, and other structural evidence. If digital copies of the drawings could be obtained, these would be utilised in the first instance.

4.2.3 The drawn record would be supplemented by a photographic record, with field notes (not context-based!) describing the features/alterations and their importance.

4.3 Evaluation trenching

4.3.1 It is proposed that three or four small evaluation trenches should be excavated in the area to the rear of 8-9 Market Place. These would not be less than 2m in width, and up to 5m in length. Their precise location and size would only be determined after location of all 'live' and 'dead' utility services, assessment of early cartographic sources, and following consultation with the client.

4.3.2 Machine stripping

The excavation areas will be mechanically stripped using a 2t rubber-tracked mini-digger, equipped with a toothless ditching bucket, under direct archaeological supervision. Machining will be carried out down to the top of the archaeological deposits (or natural soils), following which these will be cleaned by hand.

4.3.3 Following cleaning, any deposits or features would be accurately recorded in plan and section, with photographs, and with individual features being described by context.

4.3.4 An optimum number of features required to meet the aims and objectives would be hand excavated. Layered stratigraphic units, such as floors and yard surfaces, would be sampled up to 50% by area, in consultation with the North Yorkshire Heritage Unit. Discrete features, such as pits and post-holes to be subjected to a 50-100% sample by volume. Larger discrete features would be excavated by alternate quadrants, so as to provide two full cross-sections at right angles. Linear features to be sectioned as appropriate, to at least 25% by volume, with no section being less than 1m in length. Where possible, one section would be located and recorded adjacent to a trench edge. Where intersections of linear features are encountered, these would be excavated by

alternate quadrant in order to demonstrate the relationship. Hand excavation will be progressed in a stratigraphic fashion, so that each identified phase of construction or demolition is excavated 'in phase', and is recorded as such. In certain circumstances, judicious use of mechanical excavation equipment may be further utilised for removing deep modern intrusions, for putting sections through major features after partial manual excavation or for confirming the natural origin of deposits.

4.3.5 An appropriate number of features/deposits will be sampled for ecofactual/environmental remains if there is clearly identified potential. Bulk samples, a minimum of 10 litres, will be taken for floatation to recover carbonised remains. Bulk samples will be taken from any waterlogged deposits present for macroscopic plant remains. Columns for pollen analysis are to be taken if appropriate. Mollusc samples are to be collected if present. Headland Archaeology will be consulted with regard to environmental potential. Where deposits cannot be closely dated by artefactual means; adequate samples will be retrieved, where possible, to facilitate dating by radiocarbon or dendrochronological means. The University of Sheffield will be consulted with regard to potential dendrochronological dating.

4.3.6 All excavated areas will be planned at 1:20 scale, with larger scale plans of features at 1:10 scale, as necessary. Sections of features and sample sections of ditches will be drawn at scales of 1:20 or 1:10 as appropriate. All sections and plans will include metric spot-heights related to OD to two decimal places. Excavated areas will be located upon the AutoCAD site plan as supplied by the client.

4.3.7 Context recording to be by Archaeological Service WYAS standard method. All contexts, and any small finds and samples from them, will be given unique numbers. Bulk finds will be collected by context. Colour transparency and black and white negative photographs (35mm format) will be taken.

4.3.8 Finds will be appropriately cleaned, marked, packed stabilised and stored. All metalwork recovered will be x-rayed at the University of Bradford Department of Archaeological Science. An assessment of the long term storage and conservation needs of the finds will be carried out.

5. Archive Preparation

5.1 Upon completion of the fieldwork the site archive will be prepared in accordance with the specification outlined in the *Management of*

Archaeological Projects (MAP 2; English Heritage 1991, Appendix 3). The site archive will contain all the data collected during the fieldwork. The data will be quantified, ordered, indexed and be internally consistent. Archive consolidation will be undertaken immediately following the completion of the fieldwork stage.

- 5.2 The site records will be checked, indexed and cross-referenced as necessary. The artefacts and samples shall receive specialist assessment with regard to their potential for further analysis.
- 5.3 The integrity of the primary field record will be preserved and security copies shall be maintained as appropriate.
- 5.4 Arrangements for finds and archive deposition would be made with the Harrogate Museum Service, prior to fieldwork commencing; in agreement with the landowner. Detailed guidelines for deposition would be sought at an early stage.

6. Report

- 6.1 The client report will be submitted within eight weeks of the end of on-site work, unless necessary finds/environmental analysis causes a delay - in which case an interim statement shall be provided within two weeks for planning purposes. Four copies will be submitted in total – two for the client, one for Harrogate B.C., and one for the North Yorkshire SMR.
- 6.2 The level of artefact analysis will be sufficient to establish date ranges of archaeological deposits, a general assessment of the types of pottery and other artefacts to assist in characterising the archaeology, and to establish the potential for any further analysis for all categories of artefacts.
- 6.3 A copy of the final report to be submitted to the County Heritage Unit within six months of the end of fieldwork, unless specialist reports are awaited, in which case a revised date would be agreed.
- 6.4 The report will include the following information:

- 6.4.1 A non-technical summary of the results of the work, an introduction, archaeological/historical background and the aims and objectives of the work.
- 6.4.2 An account of the methods and results of the work, describing both the structural data and associated finds and environmental data recovered.
- 6.4.3 A phased interpretation of the site (if possible), with spot dating of ceramics and other dateable artefacts, illustrated by drawings and photographs as appropriate.
- 6.4.4 Catalogues of all finds and samples recovered and assessed.
- 6.4.5 An assessment of the archaeological significance of the site, placed within a local and regional context.
- 6.4.6 A bibliography of all sources used and cited in the report.
- 6.4.7 An inventory of the primary and research archive, their location and intended destination for long-term curation.
- 6.4.8 The illustrations would include:
- i) a detailed location map with OS grid co-ordinates superimposed.
 - ii) a detailed site plan, showing buildings, excavated areas, site grid, etc.
 - iii) a map regression exercise using historic cartographic evidence.
 - iv) a series of phase plans representing each identified historical phase.
 - v) modified building plans annotated with fabric details.
 - vi) detailed trench plans.
 - vii) trench sections
 - viii) selected artefacts

7. Contingencies

- 7.1 Contingency sums cover those elements of the costing which cannot at this stage be properly quantified, because of a lack of knowledge with regard to

these particular aspects. These should only be claimed for following full discussion with the client, North Yorkshire Heritage Unit, and the WYAS Project Manager.

- 7.2 Any specialist resurfacing or re-instatement would be charged to the client at cost. It is only proposed to backfill the excavated area(s) and to make these safe at the end of the fieldwork.
- 7.3 If archaeological deposits are encountered at depths in excess of 1.2m then the trench sides will need to be either stepped or shored to create a safe working environment. Any additional costs resulting from this requirement, including any pumps, etc. would need to be met by the client, at an additional cost of £400 in total.
- 7.4 If deposits or features of particular stratigraphic complexity are encountered, i.e. ovens, pit groups, deep ditch fills, etc., then an additional £1,200.00 total cost would be required to deal with these.

8. Staff and Timetable

- 8.1 Work will be carried out under the overall direction of **Mark Fletcher, BSc, MAAIS** (Senior Project Manager, Archaeological Services WYAS). Formerly Senior Project Manager at Lancaster University Archaeological Unit, where he took particular responsibility for buildings archaeology; he has extensive field experience in both the excavation of buildings, and the recording and interpretation of standing buildings.

8.2 Work Timetable

The phases of work would comprise:

- i **Project preparation**
2 days (WYAS-based)

- ii **Desk-based assessment**
4 days

- iii **Building investigation**
3 days

iv Evaluation trenching

7 days

v Archive & client report

15 days

vi Watching brief

? days

9. Outline Resources

The following resource base will be necessary to achieve the proposals detailed above.

i Project preparation

Project Manager = 2 days

Project Supervisor = 1 day

ii Desk-based assessment

Project Supervisor = 4 days

iii Building recording

Project Supervisor = 3 days

iv Evaluation trenching

Project Supervisor = 7 days

Project Assistants (x 2) = 5 days

v Watching brief

Project Supervisor = ? days

vi Archiving and reporting

Project Manager = 2 days

Project Supervisor = 12 days

Illustrator = 5 days

10. General

10.1 *Health and Safety*

Archaeological Services WYAS has its own Health and Safety policy that is implemented via a Health and Safety plan based upon national guidelines (e.g. those of SCAUM), in tandem with site specific Risk Assessments. If deemed necessary, a Health & Safety Plan in accordance with CONDAM regulations could be drawn up, as a contingency. Where services are identified on the site, these would be further defined by use of a CAT detector, and physically marked onsite by coloured paint, to avoid the possibility of disturbance.

10.2 *Copyright*

Written, graphic or photographic records remains the copyright of the WYAS and their consulting specialists and is extended to the clients for the purposes of satisfying their planning condition; and to Harrogate B.C. and N.Y.C.C. for the purposes of their statutory functions.

10.3 *Confidentiality*

Unless the client determines otherwise, the results of the work will remain confidential until they enter the public domain by way of a planning application or the Sites and Monuments Record. However, it is expected that the results of the work can be made available to the wider archaeological community within a reasonable timescale.

10.4 *Insurance*

Archaeological Services (WYAS) has effected appropriate insurance cover with Zurich Municipal Insurance, Park House, 57-59 Well Street, Bradford, via Wakefield Metropolitan District Council. Any further enquiries should be directed to The Chief Financial Officer, Insurance Section, Wakefield MDC, PO Box 55, Newton Bar, Wakefield, WF1 2TT.