

The appearance of these layers and the increasing percentage of stone (context 56) located in the north of the foundation trench suggested that further excavation would reveal a stone floor. Layers 55 and 57 were removed by hand to expose a substantial sandstone slab (context 63) and a subcircular ring of stones (context 56 Fig 23)

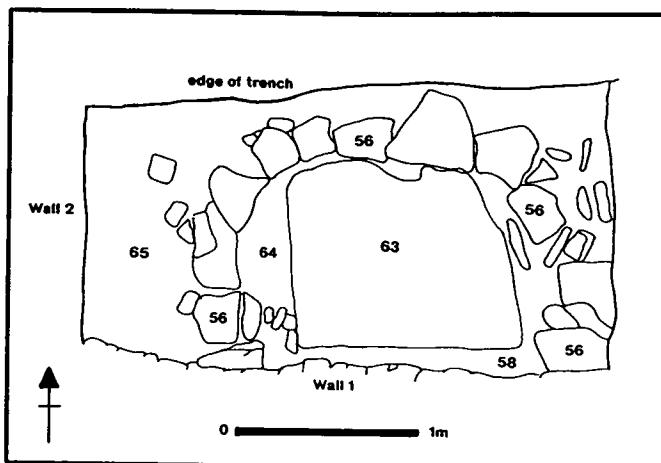


Fig 23 Area 2 – well capping and stone lining exposed

It was clear from the form of the feature that the stones formed the perimeter of a finely constructed well, context 63 represented the capping stone of the feature

As mentioned above the logistics involved in the excavation of this feature resulted in a change in the designs of the foundations

The well was drawn in plan (Fig 23) and photographically recorded (Pls 11–13). Further hand excavation was undertaken to determine the relationship of Wall 1 to the Well and also to sample a number of wooden artefacts which were located within the body of the stone well lining (these artefacts were of oak and represented two pieces of timber from the bottom of a bucket and two barrel staves Figs 28 & 29)

Material adhering to the timber artefacts has been assessed by the Environmental Archaeology Unit in York

There was good preservation of the organic material and the samples contained well preserved stalk fragments of bracken (*Pteridium aquilinum*). This perhaps represents litter from floors, although it must be said that bracken can grow on masonry and the lining of wells, even within a building with an incomplete roof, is not an impossible location for it to become established (A Hall, pers comm.)

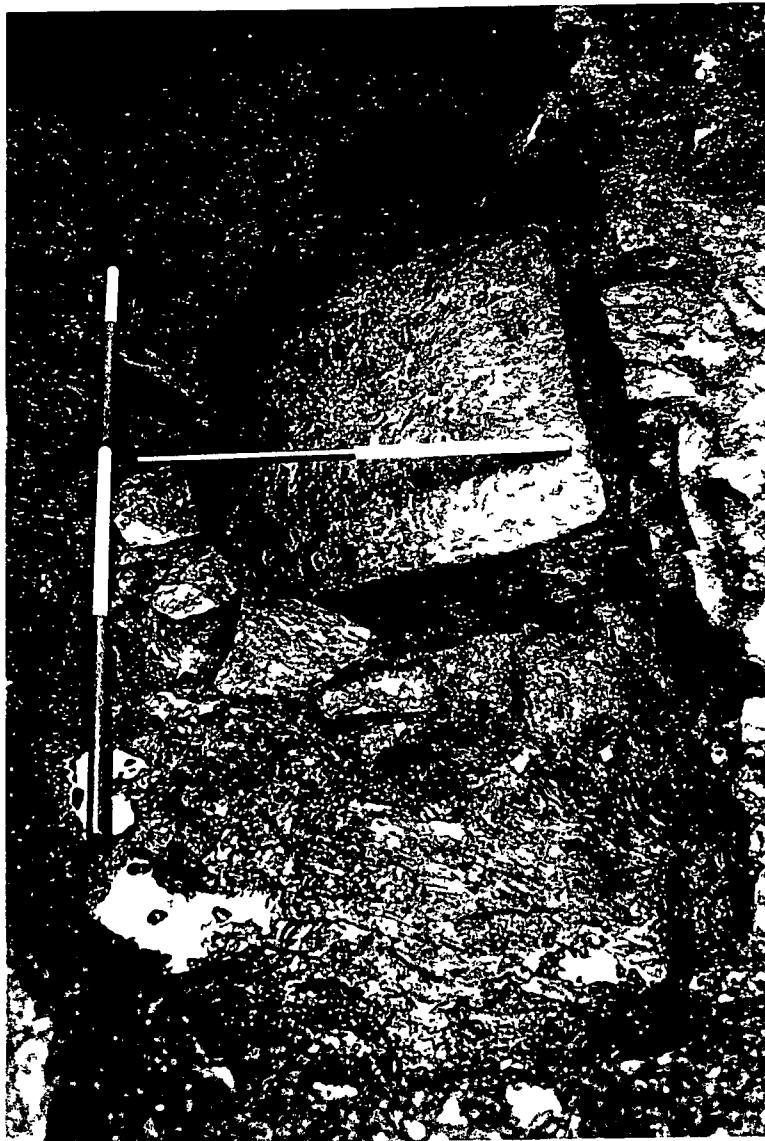
Dating of the Well rests on pottery located in Layers 57 and 61. It is clear that layer 57 was deliberately deposited to seal the well, pottery from this deposit can be assigned to the 16th century (Appendix 3). Excavation of Layer 61 produced 4 sherds of pottery datable to the 13th and 14th centuries. Based on this evidence it would appear that the well was constructed some time in the 13th or 14th century and was deliberately sealed in the 16th century. It is impossible to state

whether the Well completely silted up or became sour, thereby ceasing in function, or if it was deliberately backfilled in the 16th century due to the need for further building land in this area of Richmond. The information made available by the assessment of organic remains associated with the timber artefacts may tentatively suggest that the area around the well did witness some degree of abandonment prior to capping.

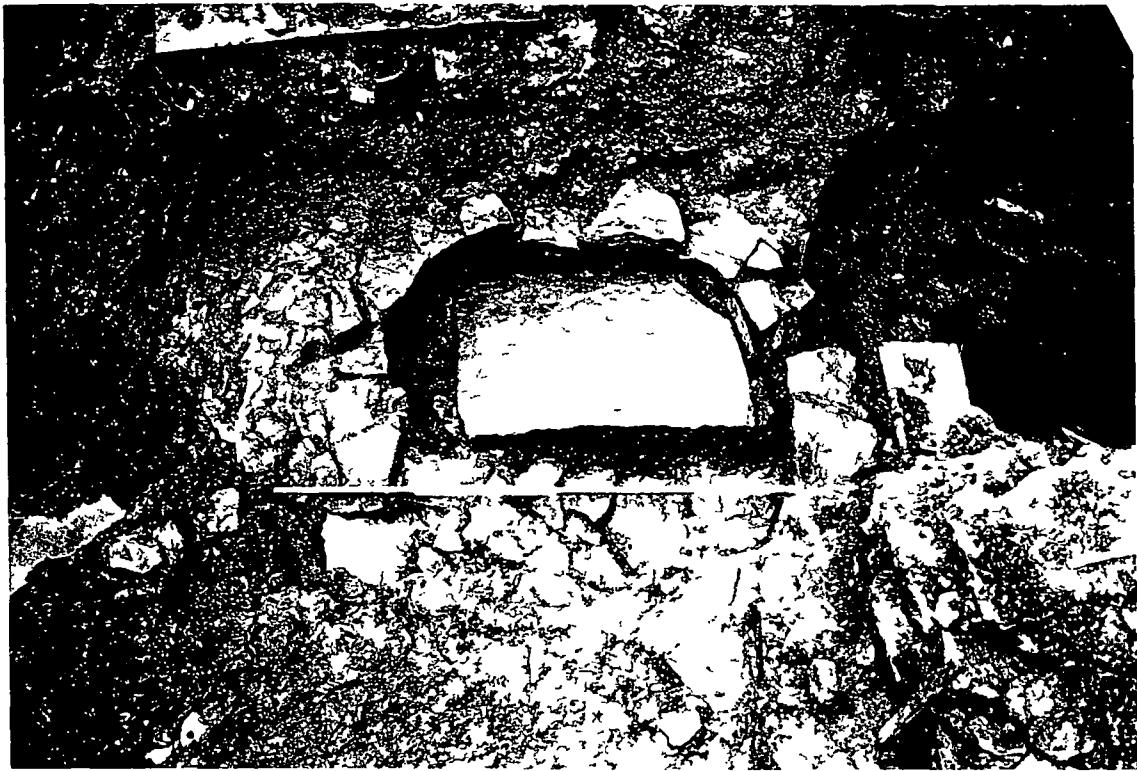


Pl 11 Building 1 and well Facing west

It was clear from the removal of part of Wall 1 to facilitate the redesign of the foundation trench that Wall 1 had been built directly onto the Well, what is less clear is the direct relationship of the two features. It was not possible to fully remove a portion of the wall to assess at what depth construction commenced. Section 27–28 appears to indicate that Wall 1 is much later in date to the well and the attempts to seal the well probably resulted from the need to hide its very existence as the use of the well sides as a foundation for a building wall seem impractical in the extreme.



Pl 12 Well lining and capping stone exposed Facing East



Pl 13 Well relationship to wall 1 Facing North

6 Archaeological Investigations – Summary

Archaeological investigations at 15–16 Market Place were undertaken over a period of several months with further occasional days to record foundation work as considered necessary. The on site consultant was Anne E Finney, who was also assisted by when required S Thubron, M S Johnson and M J Mortimer.

Excavation in Area 1 was of a more restrictive nature than in Area 2. Area 1 excavations were undertaken by non archaeological labour and the results of the excavations observed and recorded wherever possible. The extremely bad artificial light in Area 1 meant that photographic recording was impractical and it was not always easy to determine stratigraphic details after the excavation. Even so excavation did locate a number of walls and provide an excellent pottery assemblage for dating the features. Equally excavation at the shop front of 15–16 Market Place produced evidence of an early medieval building with associated floor levels.

The excavations were also important in illustrating the degree of preservation which survives within standing buildings and that future development work involving the disturbance of underlying strata should, at the very least, be observed by an archaeologist.

Excavations in Area 2 were of a more concentrated nature. The sample excavation in Area 2a produced clear evidence that in situ archaeological deposits survived approximately 0.5m from the present ground surface. The excavation also provided evidence of a sequence of sandstone and limestone floors of an external rather than internal nature. The excavation also located two walls which formed the corner of a building probably of pre 16th–17th century date. The sample excavation also clearly illustrated the presence of water-logged deposits.

The mechanical excavation of foundation trenches in Area 2 provided more evidence of the later medieval period in Richmond i.e. the construction and alignment of drain complexes which would appear to be related to the redevelopment of 15–16 Market Place. Beneath the drains, evidence survived of earlier walls, but the restrictive nature of the excavations prevented the full interpretation and the form of the buildings to be assessed.

Excavation also indicated the presence of further buildings which were only located in the foundation trenches and represent the lower courses of medieval buildings which survive in parts of the site which were not threatened by the development of 15–16 Market Place.

The discovery of a well was unexpected, such features are not uncommon in Richmond, and in this instance the associated dating evidence suggested that this well had been constructed sometime in the 13th–14th centuries. From pottery associated with the sealing of the well it would appear that it went out of use sometime in the 16th century, perhaps when building land began to be at a premium necessitating the sealing of the well and its incorporation into the foundations of Building 1.

Timber artefacts recovered from the stone makeup of the walls of the well were excellently preserved, and the recovery of a textile fragment also indicates the degree of preservation of the

remains and the contribution to knowledge that further archaeological work may produce in understanding the material culture of medieval Richmond

7 Conclusion

Excavation, although of a restricted nature in Area 1, the interior areas of 15–16 Market Place, clearly indicated that strata at the level at which development operations ceased were man-made in origin and not natural clay deposits. Taking into consideration the results of excavation in Areas 1 and 2 in relationship to the differing levels in the water table, it would appear that the deposits of clay observed and recorded at 15–16 Market Place represent a medieval attempt at solving the problem of water-logging. This method of management may have formed the initial stage of development at this site, i.e. the excavation of an area of land along the Market Place frontage in preparation for building, a large hole would have been excavated and then backfilled with the reddish brown clay (context 112), as attested by the archaeological record. It is probable that due to the massive nature of this undertaking, any earlier archaeological deposits would have been removed by the digging and clearance of the then *in situ* deposits.

From the excavation of the interior of 15–16 Market Place it is clear that the buildings supported domestic occupation from at least as early as the 13th century. This is attested by Wall B and the recorded floor levels. Equally excavation in 16 Market Place located a pit cut into the man made surface and dated by associated pottery to the 14th century or later.

Excavation in 15–16 Market Place showed the extensive use of earlier walls as foundations for later buildings, i.e. Walls A, C and D.

In Area 2 development followed a different pattern. No land clearance was employed that is attested in the archaeological record. Building appears to have been constructed onto the natural ground surface and the lack of early, i.e. 13–14th century, development other than the Well suggests that this area remained open, whether as the backyard areas of the Market Place frontage or part of the College of the Chantry Priests is unknown. The lack of early development may suggest that Area 2 did form part of the College complex. The Well was certainly finely constructed and may have been ornamental as well as functional.

The construction of Building 1 (Walls 1 and 2) used the well as part of the foundation courses for Wall 1, equally the well was sealed beneath a thick layer of yellow clay which probably represents the earliest floor level of this building. The re-instatement of the drains to the north of Building 1 would have provided additional information on its full size and the relationship to Walls 3 and 4 however this element of the development programme was shelved.

The limestone paved floor which butted the external south wall of Building 1, is suggestive of an external rather than internal feature. Excavation of the floor suggested that the stone had originated from a dismantled or robbed structure.

Prior to the construction of the sandstone floor, Wall 1 had been dismantled/demolished and sealed by a layer of soil. Dating of the sandstone floor relies totally on the architectural style of the re-used stones from which it was made, and a 17th–18th century date is thereby suggested (qv Part 5 above). The full extent of the sandstone floor is unknown due to the Victorian and modern drainage complexes to the north and west, and only limited excavation in the south and east.

Excavation between the north wall of 16 Market Place and Area 2a suggested no further structural development, therefore it would appear that the paved areas acted as courtyards and were in use until sometime in the 18th century when areas of the town were redeveloped, perhaps as 'Courts' to the rear of the existing properties

Activity on the site after this phase directly relates to the construction and use of various outbuildings constructed for use by the owners of 15–16 Market Place

8 Recommendations for future work within Richmond

Despite much information on the development of Richmond which has been forthcoming from excavation at 2–4 Finkle Street (1989) and 15–16 The Market Place (1990/1), it is clear that there are still many unanswered questions, some of which have been posed due to the limited nature of the type of excavations carried out at these sites. Mechanically excavated trenches are more cost effective than hand excavation and in the right conditions can provide extremely interesting information as to the stratigraphy and associated assemblages at any set period in the development of Richmond. However, it cannot be stated that such 'Watching Brief' archaeological recording should necessarily replace full open area excavation, indeed the suggestion is that the degree of preservation of the medieval strata calls for the latter course of action to be regarded as the first consideration on future development sites in the area, ideally alongside the employment of methods of foundation construction less destructive to the archaeological record.

Unfortunately, due to the high water table encountered at 15–16 Market Place and to a lesser degree also effecting excavations at 2–4 Finkle Street, the somewhat narrow foundation trenches employed often caused more problems in interpretation than providing the answers. Should full open area excavation be seen as undesirable or unnecessary for an individual site, it is not necessarily the answer to hand excavate all the foundation trenches as this would be extremely costly and not always provide any additional information. Perhaps a blend of hand and machine excavation is the tactic to adopt.

The emphasis to concentrate only on the areas outside of the present standing buildings for archaeological investigation was shown to be a dangerous policy in view of the results from observing and recording non archaeological excavation in the interior of 15–16 Market Place. This showed that in this particular example, and one that may be the norm for many buildings extant in Richmond, in situ deposits survived and internal development work resulted in a great degree of destruction to valuable archaeological data. Any future internal development should take this into account.

Trenches excavated within 15–16 Market Place showed up to 2m of stratified deposits, including pits and floor deposits. Recent work has also suggested that puddling was practised for the construction of the original buildings at 15–16 Market Place. It may be that this building technique was applied to other buildings along the Market Place frontage.

The problems arising from the high water table, were mitigated by the excellent degree of preservation found within the water-logged deposits. Excavations at Finkle Street had hinted at the potential for Richmond, but the discovery of the well, with the associated timber artefacts, plus the retrieval of a well preserved piece of textile, indicate that further work in Richmond should address the problems of water-logged deposits and the cost which developers might incur with the treatment of water-logged finds.

would provide excellent opportunities for environmental sampling to add an additional dimension to
our understandmg of life in medieval Richmond

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APPENDICES
1 - 8

APPENDIX 1

Context Listing

- 1 Layer – modern concrete surface
- 2 Layer – very dark grey silty loam & 75% cobbles
- 3 Layer – very dark grey silty clay loam, disturbed by demolition
- 4 Layer – very dark yellow clay sand, bedding material for stone slab floor
- 5 Stones – internal stone floor of demolished outbuilding
- 6 Cut – modern pit
- 7 Layer – very dark grey silty loam, fill of cut 6
- 8 Cut – shallow pit
- 9 Layer – dark brown silty loam, fill of cut 8
- 10 Layer – olive yellow silty sand, levelling deposit
- 11 Cut – modern drainage pipe trench
- 12 Layer – olive clay, sealing for modern drain pipe in 11
- 13 Cut – lead pipe trench
- 14 Layer – dark greyish-brown loamy clay, fill of 13
- 15 Layer – dark grey silty loamy clay, dump deposit
- 16 Layer – very dark grey silty loam & limestone slabs, not on plan/section, demolition dump
- 17 Cut – modern pit
- 18 Layer – very dark silty clay loam, fill of 17
- 19 Stones – dressed sandstone blocks, part of 24
- 20 Layer – olive silty sand, bedding for 19
- 21 Layer – light brown silty clay, levelling deposit
- 22 Stones – sandstone limestone, levelling deposit?
- 23 Layer – lime mortar, part of 24
- 24 Stone Pavement
- 25 Layer – pinkish-white lime mortar
- 26 Layer – light olive brown clay, ?levelling deposit
- 27 Stones – sandstone/limestone slabs, forming wall 1
- 28 Stones – limestone slabs part of 32
- 29 Layer – dark grey loamy clay & occasional sandstones, ?garden/backyard deposit
- 30 Wall 1 – made up of bonding 91 & sandstones 27
- 31 Layer – olive clay, ?garden/backyard deposit
- 32 Limestone Pavement
- 33 Wall 2 – made up of sandstones 90 and clay bonding 34
- 34 Layer – olive silty clay, bonding material for 33
- 35 Cut – pit cut into foundation trench of Wall B
- 36 Layer – greyish-brown loam, fill of 35
- 37 Layer – brown clay loam, fill of 38
- 38 Cut – foundation trench for Wall B
- 39 Stones – sandstones & limestones, make up of Wall A
- 40 Layer – pinkish-white lime mortar, bonding for Wall A
- 41 Cut – foundation trench for Wall A
- 42 Layer – brown loamy clay & occasional sandstones, dump deposit
- 43 Stones – sandstone make up of Wall B
- 44 Layer – reddish brown sandy loam, fill of 41
- 45 Layer – very dark grey silty loam, dump deposit
- 46 Layer – dark grey silty clay loam, accumulation deposit
- 47 = 36
- 48 Layer – very dark grey silty loam, upper lining of well
- 49 Layer – olive clay, bonding of well
- 50 Layer – yellowish-brown clay, ?well lining
- 51 Cut – for well/service trench
- 52 Stones – sandstones used in sides of well
- 53 Wall – excavation showed context to be east side of well
- 54 Layer – brown clay, dump deposit

- 55 Layer – reddish-yellow, dump deposit
56 Stones – sandstones part of well sides
57 Layer – olive clay, dump deposit
58 Layer – dark grey silty clay loam, fill of 93
59 Cut – thought to be cut for Wall 1 (30), excavation dismissed interpretation
60 Sandstone floor – excavation disproved interpretation
61 Layer – dark grey silty clay loam, fill of 62
62 Cut – well foundation
63 Stones – capping stone of 93
64 Layer – very dark grey silty clay loam, fill of 93
65 Layer – grey silty clay, platform deposit
66 Layer – yellowish-brown silty sandy clay, development material dump
67 Layer – olive yellow clay silty sand, bedding material
68 Layer – very dark grey silty sandy loam & 85% cobbles, cobbled surface
69 Layer – grey silty sandy loam, sump deposit
70 Layer – greyish-brown silty sandy loam, backyard deposit
71 Layer – dark grey silty sandy loam, fill of 100
72 Layer – olive-grey silty sandy loam, fill of 100
73 Layer – grey silty sandy loam, fill of 101
74 Layer – olive silty clay, sandstone & mortar, part of 101
75 Layer – greyish-brown silty clay & sandstones, part of 30?
76 Layer – yellow sandy clay, bedding deposit for 24
77 Layer – greyish-brown silty clay loam, coal & charcoal, accumulation deposit
78 Layer – red silty clay loam & daub, dump deposit
79 Layer – olive silty clay, contaminated subsoil
80 Layer – pale olive clay, natural
81 Layer – grey loamy clay, sandstones & cobbles, ?wall
82 Layer – olive loamy clay, mortar, coal and sand, dump deposit
83 Layer – grey clay loam, mortar & sandstones, dump deposit
84 Layer – olive clay, 90% mortar & sandstones, foundation deposit for modern drain
85 Layer – yellow clay, dump deposit
86 Layer – dark greyish-brown clay loam, levelling deposit
87 Layer – brown clay & occasional sandstones, dump deposit
88 Layer – very dark grey silty loam & 75% broken slates, levelling/dump deposit
89 Sandstone floor – part of demolished outbuildings to 15 Market Place
90 Stones – sandstones part of 33 (wall 2)
91 Layer – olive yellow clay, bonding for stones 90
92 Building 1, south wall (wall 1) and west wall (wall 2) located only
93 Well
94 Stones – sandstone capping stone of 96
95 Stones – sandstones & cobbles, sides of 96
96 Drain 1
97 Stones – sandstone base of 100
98 Stones – sandstone sides of 100
99 Stones – sandstone base stone of 100
100 Drain 2
101 Drain 3
102 Stones – sandstone capping stone of 101
103 Stones – sandstones remnants of demolished outbuilding wall
104 Wall A
105 Wall B
106 Layer – olive clay & 50% mortar, floor level
107 Layer – dark greyish-brown clay loam, accumulation layer, floor deposit
108 Layer – yellowish-brown sandy clay, ?floor level
109 Layer – reddish-brown sandy loam & sand lenses, ?levelling deposit
110 Layer – pale olive sandy clay & reddish-yellow clay, floor level/dump deposit
111 Layer – dark grey clay loam, occasional charcoal, build up layer
112 Layer – reddish brown clay, dump deposit

- 113 Layer – dark grey sandy loam & 90% charcoal, dump deposit
- 114 Layer – greyish-brown clay & occasional charcoal, foundation deposit
- 115 Concrete slabs
- 116 Layer – olive sand, beddmg deposit
- 117 Stones – make up of wall C
- 118 Stones – make up of Wall D
- 119 Wall C
- 120 Wall D
- 121 Wall 3
- 122 Wall 4
- 123 Stones – remnants of sandstone floor
- 124 Layer – greyish-brown silty sand & brick, tile and sandstone frags, building rubble deposit
- 125 Layer – white lime mortar & chalk pebbles, bonding for 123?
- 126 Layer – brown silty clay, levelling/dump deposit
- 127 Layer – yellow silty sandy clay, ?floor surface
- 128 Layer – reddish-brown silty clay sand, patching deposit for floor surface
- 129 Layer – yellowish-brown silty clay, floor surface remnants
- 130 Layer – olive sandy silt & 90% sandstone, floor make up
- 131 layer – greyish-brown sandy silty clay, levelling/make up layer
- 132 Layer – greyish-brown silty clay, occasional small stone, make up for floor surface
- 133 Layer – yellowish-brown silty clay, occasional stone, build up deposit
- 134 layer greyish-brown silty clay some stone, dump/make up deposit
- 135 Layer – reddish-brown sandy silty clay, charcoal, pebbles, fill of 136
- 136 Cut – slot?
- 137 Layer – pale-reddish grey sandy silty clay, occasional small stone, dump deposit
- 138 Layer – reddish-brown silty clay & occasional charcoal, ?dump deposit
- 139 Layer – grey-brown sandy silty clay, fill of 142, collection of tipping layers
- 140 Layer – dark grey silty clay, fill of 142
- 141 Layer – dark grey silty clay, fill of 142
- 142 Cut – pit
- 143 Layer – reddish-brown sandy silty clay & occasional charcoal, pre-pit deposit
- 144 Layer – dark red sandy silty clay, make up deposit, fill of 154
- 145 Layer – dark red sandy loam, brick, tile, mortar, coal & wood, modern builders rubbish deposit
- 146 Layer – dark yellowish-brown clay, dump layer
- 147 Layer – dark yellowish brown clay, dump layer
- 148 Layer – brown silty clay loam, occasional limestone, build up layer
- 149 Layer – dark greyish-brown silty clay loam, occasional limestone, accumulation layer
- 150 Layer – olive yellow clay, occasional limestone, dump deposit
- 151 Layer – very dark grey silty clay, charcoal flecks, build up layer
- 152 Layer – grey clay, limestone and charcoal, build up layer
- 153 Layer – grey silty clay, 95% sandstone & limestone, backfill
- 154 Cut – area within 15–16 Market Ptace fllded by 112 & 144
- 155 Layer – brick & stone foundation for west wall of 16 Market Place
- 156 Layer – pinkish-white plaster on Wall D
- 157 Wall – of brick construction above Wall D
- 158 Stones – water stained sandstones in 160
- 159 Layer – very dark grey very silty clay loam, occasional sandstone, fill of 160
- 160 Cut – ditch
- 161 Layer – possibly fill of 142, finds from unobserved baulk area of section

APPENDIX 2

Finds Catalogue

Context 10

1 pottery body sherd

Context 34

3 pottery body sherds

Context 35

1 pottery rim sherd

Context 36

1 largely complete pottery vessel
13 pottery body sherds
1 jaw fragment – sheep
1 long bone – bird
1 pottery rim sherd
6 pottery base sherds

Context 44

1 pottery body sherd

Context 45

5 pottery body sherds

Context 46

1 pottery rim sherd
2 pottery body sherds
2 rib fragments – cattle

Context 47

6 pottery rim sherds
19 pottery body sherds

Context 57

1 pottery body sherd
1 rib fragment – cattle
1 rib fragment – sheep
1 rib fragment – ?dog
1 long bone – bird
1 bone fragment

Context 61

4 pottery body sherds

Context 65

1 pottery body sherd

Context 140

1 large skull fragment – cattle
1 long bone fragment – cattle

Context 141

2 body sherds

Context 149

1 large body sherd of an unglazed vessel

Context 152

1 unglazed body sherd

1 glazed body sherd

* All finds from the Excavation of 15–16 Market Place are stored at Richmondshire Museum,
Ryders Wynd, Richmond

APPENDIX 3

The Pottery

The assemblage of pottery from 15–16 Market Place, Richmond, is relatively small, consisting of approximately 100 sherds

The predominant medieval fabrics are Tees Valley A and B. As defined by Wrathmell (Wrathmell 1987), Tees Valley A fabric is compact, quartz-gritted, generally buff in colour, and often with pinkish surfaces. Tees Valley A forms consist of jars, cooking pots, with some jugs. The date range is 12th–13th centuries. Examples of bifld-run jars/cooking pots are shown on Fig. 26 1, Fig. 27 1, 2, and 3. Tees Valley B is similar to A, but is finer and fired to a more uniform pink colour, and is mostly confined to jugs, date range 14th–15th centuries. Examples from 15–16 Market Place include the jugs, Figs. 24 2, 25 and 26 2, and the pipkin, Fig. 24 1.

The other medieval fabric at 15–16 Market Place is Humber-type/Northeast reduced greenware, a fine sandy fabric, usually reduced to grey, with olive exterior glaze, date range late 14th–early 16th centuries. Humber-type ware is believed to begin to replace the earlier local Tees Valley B ware in the 15th century, as at Southgate, Hartlepool (*ibid* 39) and Yarm (Patterson 1985). Humber-type ware is represented at 14–16 Market Place by body sherds from contexts 52 and 141, and a bung-hole cistern sherd from context 10 (Fig. 27 4).

The occurrence and predominance of the Tees Valley fabrics, followed by the occurrence of Humber-type ware, is reflected in another Richmond assemblage, from 2–4 Finkle Street (Finney 1990). Another, larger, assemblage of pottery, from St Giles Hospital, Brompton on Swale (c. 5 miles south-east of Richmond), also reflects the predominance of Tees Valley ware in the middle of the medieval period, followed by the introduction of Humber-type ware in the late medieval period (Brown 1989, courtesy P. Cardwell). The apparent absence of York-type splashed ware at 15–16 Market Place, an early medieval fabric present at St Giles Hospital, may reflect a lack of activity on site earlier than the mid-12th century.

The immediate post-medieval period is represented by the shoulder sherd of a flask or mug in Cistercian ware from context 57.

Early modern/recent fabrics consist of lustrous brown-glazed Nottingham stoneware from context 47, and blue and white transfer printed white earthenware sherds from context 46.

Pottery Catalogue

Abbreviations

TVA = Tees Valley Ware A
TVB = Tees Valley Ware B

Context 10

1 sherd from a North-East Reduced/Humber Type Bung-hole cistem Late 14th–early 16th century (Fig 27 4)

Total mass of body sherds 0.03kg

Context 34

2 body sherds of hard, fine, pinkish-orange ware TVB, 14–15th century
1 body sherd of a glazed jug m a buff lightly-gritted fabric TVA, 12–13th century

Total mass of body sherds 0.015kg

Context 35

1 rim sherd of a blue and white transfer printed plate 19th century

Total mass of body sherds 0.01kg

Context 36

2 joining sherds of a jar or cooking pot in a pinkish-buff, heavily, though evenly, quartz-gritted fabric, with grey core Bifid rim with thumbbed top Dabs of greenish-brown glaze below exterior of rim, which is lid-seated TVA, 12–13th century (Fig 26 1)

A largely complete pipkm in an orangey-buff, lightly-gritted fabric Brownish-yellow glaze on shoulder Simple pulled spout, with rod handle at 90 degrees Handle is crested, thumbed at junction with shoulder and curled downwards at end Sooted on base and up sides Hole in base represents damage during use? TVB, 14–15th century (Fig 24 1)

A large sherd from a mug or small jug, with rim, shoulder and rod-handle represented Fabric very hard, fine and with pinkish-orange surfaces, patchily glazed m brown along shoulder TVB, 14–15th century (Fig 24 2)

1 large unglazed sherd in a buff, gritty fabric, with grey core TVA, 12–13th century

9 body sherds from jugs in fairly thick-walled, buff, fairly gritty fabric Pinkish orange exteriors, 3 with greenish-brown patchy glazes TVB, 14–15th century (These sherds joined with others in context 47, Fig 25)

3 sherds from same vessel in a pinkish buff, hard, fairly gritty fabric Externally glazed in yellow TVB, 14–15th century

1 body sherd, finely gritted buff fabric, from a fairly thin-walled jug Even, yellow exterior glaze Decoration consisting of an incised horizontal band and 2 applied strips which are glazed in green TVB, 14–15th century

1 large unglazed base sherd of a jug in a fairly gritty buff fabric, firing-scar on base from adjoining vessel in kiln TVB, 14–15th century (Fig 26 2)

Many body, shoulder and neck sherds, plus one rim sherd, from a jug in a buff/pmk, lightly-gritted fabric, reconstructed to a largely complete vessel with a height of 33cm Bulbous body, narrowing to relatively narrow neck Rounded rim, simple thumbbed spout largely missing Horizontal rilling on neck and shoulder Glossy yellowish-green glaze, with brown speckling, on neck and shoulder, more patchy towards rim, absent on base Base represented by 6 sherds 1 base sherd with a grey core The base is thumbbed, slightly sagging and lightly sooted on the exterior 1 sherd has the scar of a rod handle, which is absent, another sherd has a lead mend TVB, although sparsely decorated the jug has the horizontal banding/rilling and finer fabric associated with TVB jugs 14–15th century (Fig 25)

Total mass of body sherds	0 225kg
Total mass of rim & base sherds	0 250kg
Total mass of vessel 1 (Fig 24 1)	0 51kg
Total mass of vessel 2 (Fig 24 2)	0 16kg
Total mass of vessel 3 (Fig 25)	1 45kg

Context 44

A rim sherd of a blue and white transfer printed bowl or platter 19th century

Total mass of body sherds 0 005kg

Context 45

3 sherds of a chamber pot, with blue glaze along run, tin-glazed earthenware, early 19th century

2 willow pattern sherds from a tea-cup and a bowl 19th century

Total mass of sherds 0 15kg

Context 46

1 rim sherd, with handle-scar, of a jar in a very hard, pink fabric TVB, 14–15th century (Fig 26 3)

2 small sherds in a pinkish-orange fabric, 1 with a green-speckled yellow glaze TVB, 14–15th century

Total mass of sherds 0 025kg

Context 47

1 bifid rim sherd from a cooking pot in a gritty, greyish-buff fabric Splashes of green glaze on rim, sooted exterior TVA, 12–13th century (Fig 27 1)

1 bifid rim sherd from a cooking pot in a pinkish-buff, gritty fabric, with pinkish-orange surfaces Top of rim thumbed and slightly folded over TVA, 12–13th century (Fig 27 2)

1 bifid-rimmed cooking pot sherd, in a buff, gritty fabric with grey core TVA, 12–13th century (Fig 27 3)

12 body sherds in greyish or pinkish-buff fabrics, some with grey cores and occasional splashes of green glaze TVA, 12–13th century

1 glazed body sherd from a jug in a pinkish-buff gritty fabric Patchy brownish-green glaze and decoration consisting of raised horizontal line TVB, 14–15th century (Formed part of the vessel in Fig 25)

2 jug sherds in a fine, hard pinkish-buff fabric Patchy exterior dark-green to yellow glaze TVB, 14–15th century (Joined with a rim sherd from context 36 to form part of the jug in Fig 25)

1 body sherd of a jug in a pinkish-orange, hard, lightly-gritted fabric Mottled green/yellow exterior glaze Decoration of applied pellets roughly glazed in brown, plus an incised horizontal line TVB, 14–15th century

4 body sherds in a fine, pinkish-orange fabric, with yellow exterior glaze TVB, 14–15th century

2 sherds of a brown-glazed stoneware jar, Nottingham stoneware 19th century (Fig 26 4)

Total mass of sherds 0 31kg

Context 57

1 sherd from a flask or mug in Cistercian-type ware 16th century

Total mass of sherd 0 01kg

Context 61

2 body sherds in a hard, fine, pinkish-buff fabric Patchy brownish-yellow exterior glaze
TVB, 14–15th century
2 body sherds in a gritty fabric, with buff exterior and light grey interior, dark grey core
Mottled green to yellow exterior glaze ?TVA, 12–13th century

Total mass of sherds 0 025kg

Context 65

1 body sherd in a mid-pink, finely-gritted fabric, from a fairly thick-walled jug or jar
Mottled green/yellow glaze TVB, 14–15th century

Total mass of sherds 0 005kg

Context 141

2 body sherds with patchy extemal glaze Humber ware, late 14th–early 16th century

Total mass of sherds 0 01kg

Context 149

1 large body sherd of an unglazed vessel TVB, 14–15th centuries

Total mass of sherd 0 02kg

Context 152

1 unglazed body sherd TVB, 14–15th centuries
1 glazed body sherd Humber ware, late 14th–early 16th century

Total mass of sherds 0 025kg

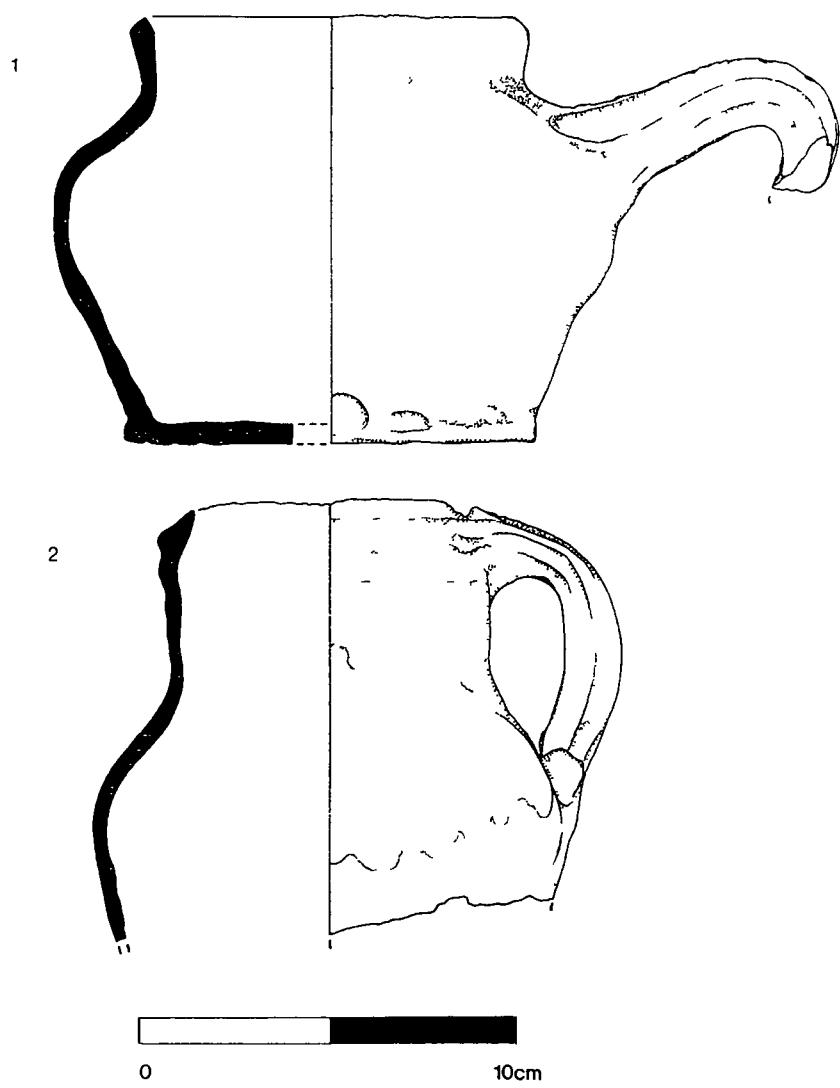
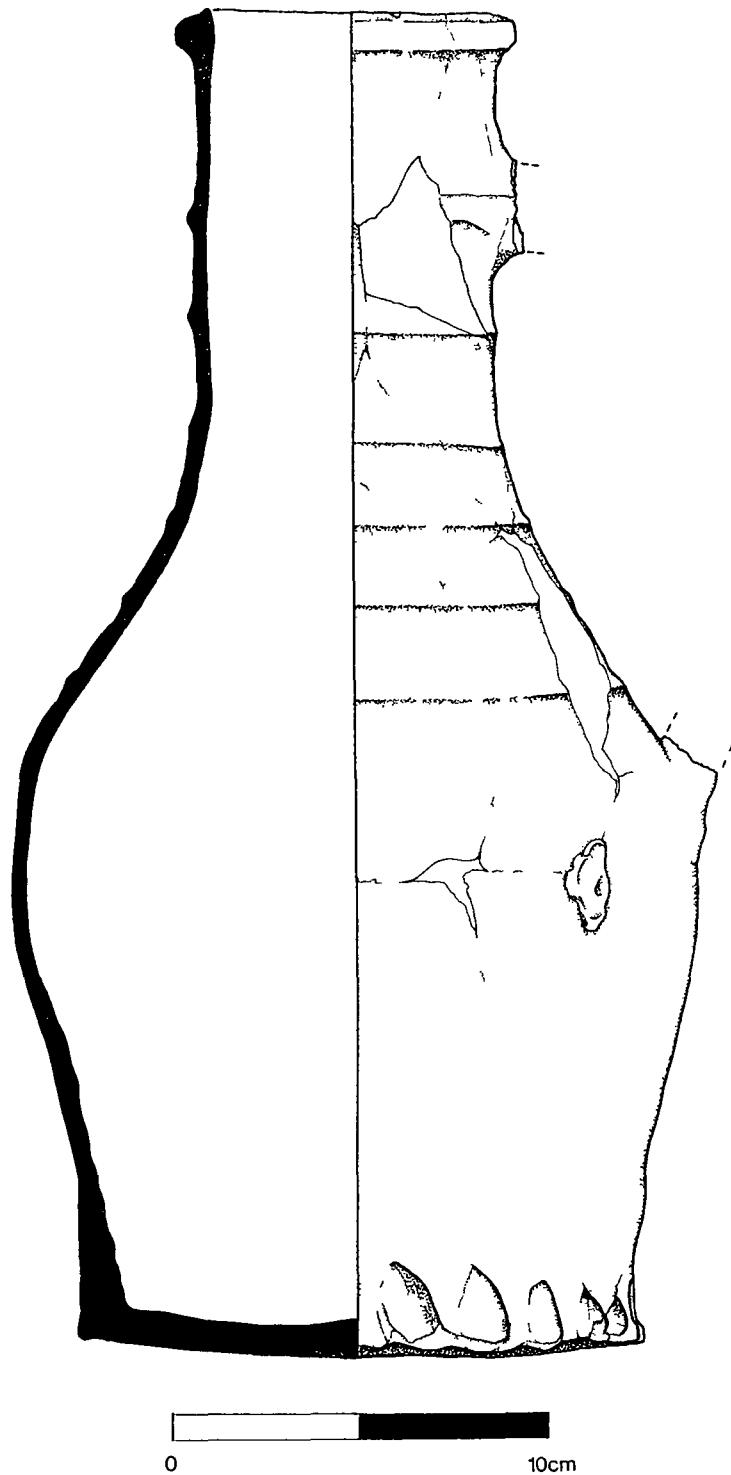


Fig 24 Pottery Assemblage



0 10cm

Fig. 25 Pottery Assemblage

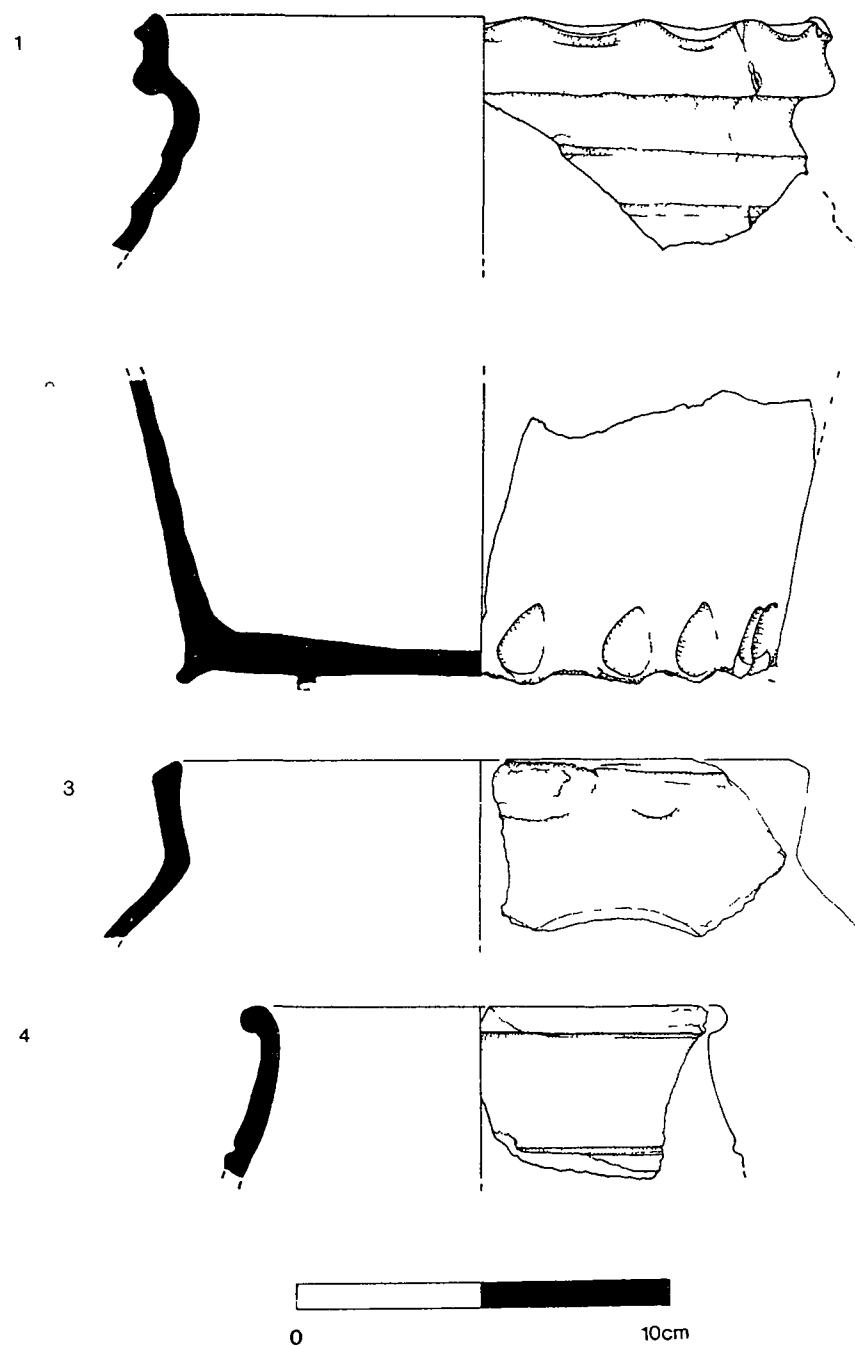


Fig 26 Pottery Assemblage

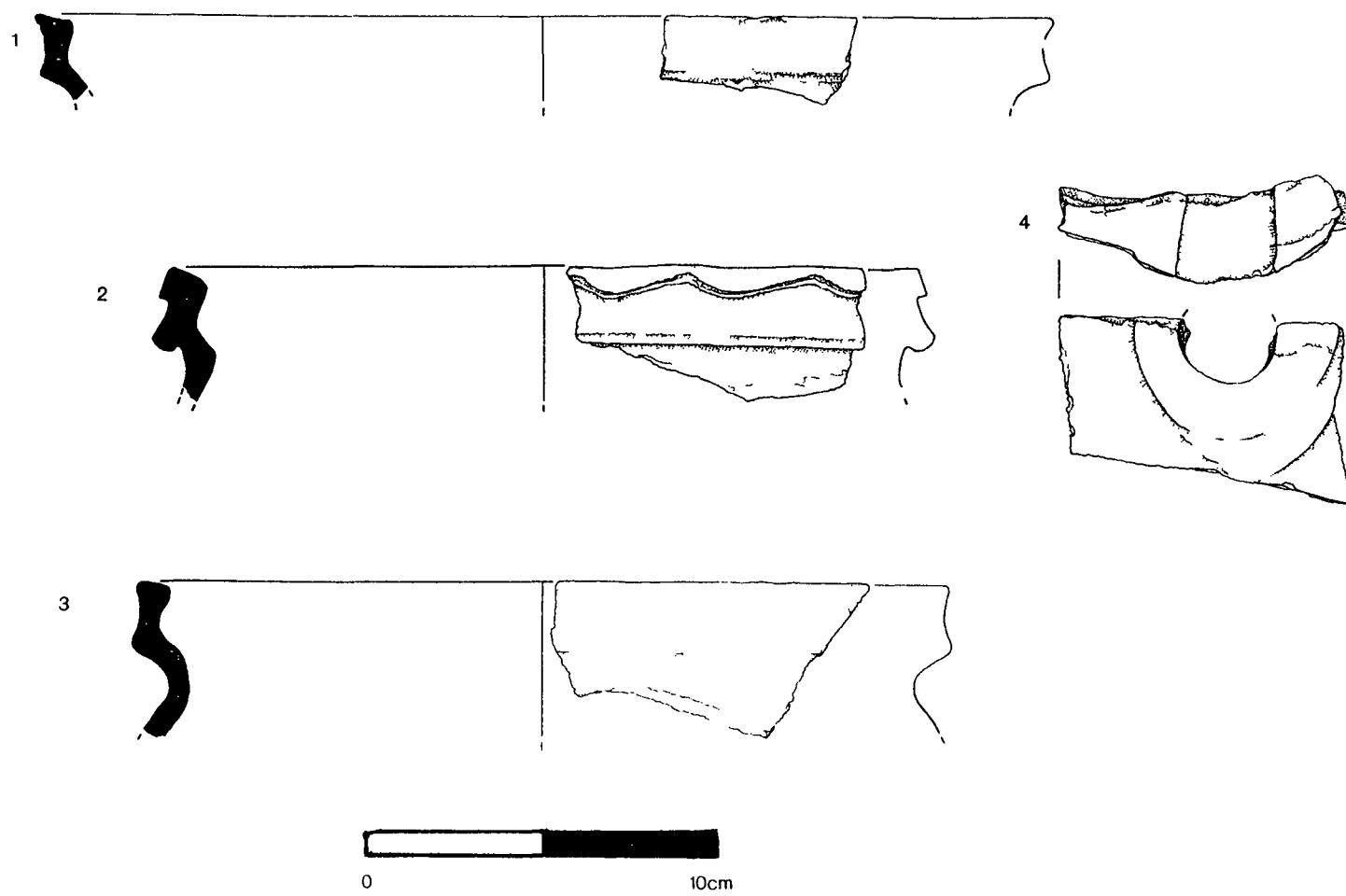


Fig 27 Pottery Assemblage

APPENDIX 4

Bone Catalogue

Context	Type of Bone	Amount
19	Sheep Lower mandible Scapula	1 1
	Weight	0 025 kg
36	Sheep Long bone fragment Chicken Long bone	1 1
	Weight	0 005 kg
46	Cattle Ribs	2
	Weight	0 015 kg
47	Cattle Ribs Sheep Ribs Scapula fragment Chicken Ribs Long bone	1 1 1 1 1
	Weight	0 040 kg
57	Cattle Rib Sheep Rib Dog Rib Bird Long bone	1 1 1 1
	Weight	0 050 kg
152 (2)	Sheep Long bone fragment	1
	Weight	0 005 kg
161	Cattle Large skull fragment Upper mandible Long bone	1 2 1
	Weight	0 330 kg

APPENDIX 5

Report on waterlogged organics from 15–16 Market Place – Richmond

J A Spriggs

Context 31

A piece of fine simple weave textile was recovered from this context, after conservation further specialist comment is suggested (see Appendix 6)

Context 58

A total of four timber artefacts were recovered from this context Samples 101 and 102 representing barrel staves and samples 103 and 104 the bottom of a wooden bucket

Sample 101 (Fig 27 1) a fragment of plank, much eroded on all surfaces, and broken at both ends One edge is intact (straight), the other long side partially broken away There is no evidence that its greatest width represents the original width of the plank Four nail holes, two still containing nail shanks, are spaced seemingly randomly across the surface There is also a hole, probably made with an auger and spoon bit, placed centrally towards one end

The plank fragment is of oak, and has been radially converted from the parent timber most probably by cleaving followed by axe or adze dressing There are no surface tool marks visible, and an annual ring count is not possible without destructive sampling

Sample 102 (Fig 27 2) as with sample 101, 102 has been radially converted and no ring count was possible

Sample 103 (Fig 28 1) again radially converted with a total of 42 annual rings

Sample 104 (Fig 28 2) also radially converted with a total of 45 (approximately) rings

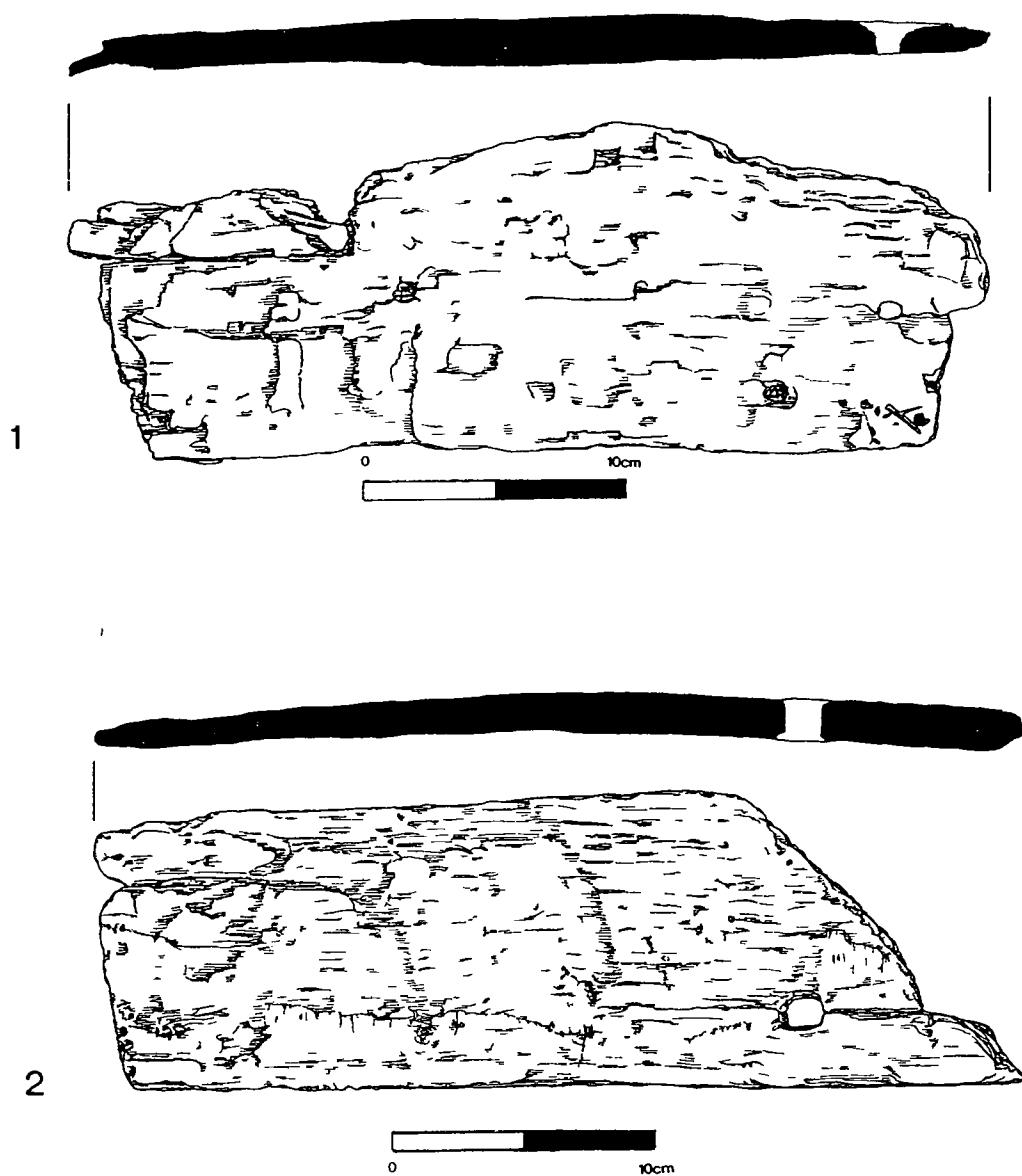
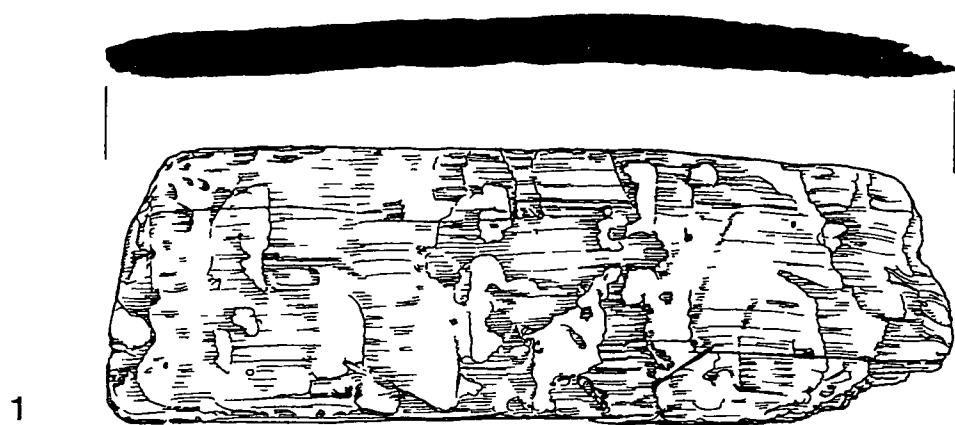


Fig 28 Wooden Artefacts – 101 & 102



2

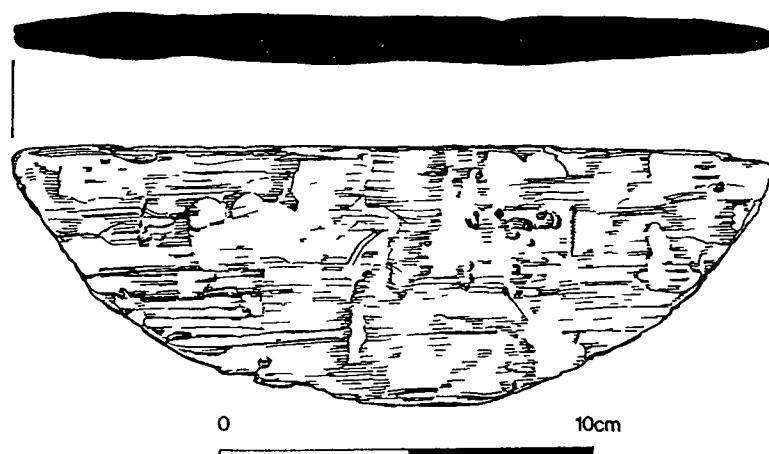


Fig 29 Wooden Artefacts – 103 & 104

APPENDIX 6

A Textile Fragment from 15–16 Market Place, Richmond

P Walton Rogers

Introduction

A small fragment of textile was recovered from context 31 of the Market Place excavation tentatively dates to the 15th–17th centuries (Finney, pers comm) The piece is a lightweight fabric, mid-to-light brown and rather worn and tattered It measures approximately 65 x 45mm

Technical Description

Microscopy shows that the textile is made of wool The yarn is smooth, light and evenly spun It is Z-spun, which means that the spindle has been turned clockwise during spinning

Technically, the weave is a 2/2 twill – a very simple weave In this instance, however, the twill has been set up on the loom so that the threads of the warp are well-spaced (14–16 per cm) and the weft threads which cross them are packed up tightly (68–76 per cm), so that the warp is completely covered by the weft All that meets the eye is row upon row of fine weft thread, a feature which makes the textile resemble satin

A square of the fragment was removed for testing for dye (by solvent extraction, followed by absorption spectrophotometry) A trace of red was detected in the earliest tests, but this could not be confirmed by later tests, nor could the finding be repeated Any dye which was originally present seems to have decayed beyond the limits of detection

Discussion

This textile falls into a category of fabrics known as 'worsteds' Worsted are made from wool which has been prepared for spinning by combing, so that the fibres lie straight and smooth within the yarn Worsted production developed in the 14th century and was a speciality of the Norwich region (Beck 1886 99–100, 373–6, Walton 1991 352) It was always a smaller branch of the industry than the more everyday 'woollen' production, but one which was often innovative in its techniques

The fragment from Richmond is a type which is not common, but which has been found in small numbers amongst the large collection of late medieval and post medieval textiles from Newcastle upon Tyne (Walton 1981, Walton 1983, Walton unpublished) Unfortunately, few other textile collections of this period have as yet been published A pre-cursor of the type has, however, been recorded in a late 15th century burial at Worcester Cathedral (unpublished) The technical details of these textiles are as follows

Worcester Cathedral late 15th century	spin ZZ	threads per cm 20–24 x 36–50
Castle Ditch, Newcastle, 1974–6 beginning of 16th century	ZZ	13 x 88–96
2nd quarter/mid 16th century	ZZ	18 x 110–120
2nd quarter/mid 16th century	ZZ	18 x 110–120
2nd quarter/mid 16th century	ZZ	18 x 80
mid 16th century	ZZ	18 x 108
Castle Ditch, Newcastle, 1984 2nd half 16th century	ZZ	18–20 x 96–104
Market Place, Richmond 15th–17th century	ZZ	14–16 x 68–76

Heavier examples, with a lower count in the weft, are also known from 17th century levels at Newcastle, but the distinctive type with a very high weft count seems to be a 16th century phenomenon

It is possible to suggest a reason for the apparent rise and fall of this particular fabric in the 16th century. These textiles resemble satin to the naked eye. In the Tudor period, true satins could probably be glimpsed in churches and at the court, where imported silks were worn. The sophisticated technique of weaving satin was, however, probably not known in England. The twill weave of the Richmond fragment may well have been an attempt by English weavers to imitate the lustre of satin – although the result was a slightly heavier fabric, than is effected with a true satin weave. Satin proper appears among the mid 16th century textiles from Newcastle and continues in use through the 17th century. Presumably, the English weavers – perhaps as a result of an influx of foreign weavers into the Norwich region (Pilgrim 1972 265) – learned the new technique and eventually dropped the imitation satin from their repertoire.

Conclusion

This fragment of textile is likely to date from the 16th century. In its original state it would have had the beautiful dull lustre of wool satin and would probably have been regarded as a very good quality fabric. The Newcastle examples which the Richmond piece resembles are mainly offcuts from tailors' workshops within the castle, which suggests that this was a clothing fabric. What style of garment it may have been used for is impossible to say, although the light weight of the fabric makes a dress or doublet more likely than a cloak or coat.

APPENDIX 7

Photographic Archive

Black & White Prints

- 1 General overall view of site Facing north
- 2 as 1
- 3 Area 2a layer 10 exposed, modern deposits removed Facing north
- 4 as 3
- 5 as 3
- 6 Area 2a layer 10 removed, context 24 (sandstone floor) exposed Facing north
- 7 as 6
- 8 as 6 Facing east
- 9 as 8
- 10 Area 2a wall 1 and limestone pavement exposed after removal of 24 Facing north
- 11 as 10
- 12 Area 2a wall fully exposed and limestone pavement Facmg north
- 13 as 12
- 14 worked stone from sandstone floor 24 1 piece
- 15 as 14 3 pieces
- 16 as 14 1 piece
- 17 as 14 collection of pieces
- 18 Wall 1 fully exposed, limestone pavement removed Facing north
- 19 as 18
- 20 Fragment of textile in situ Facing south
- 21 as 20
- 22 Area 2a north facing section, 19–20 Facing south
- 23 as 22
- 24 Area 2a west facing section 21–22 Facing east
- 25 as 24
- 26 Area 2 west facing section, 17–18 Facing east
- 27 as 26
- 28 as 26
- 29 as 26
- 30 Area 2 east facing section, 23–24 Facing west
- 31 as 30
- 32 Area 2 west facing section, 23–24 Facing east
- 33 as 32
- 34 Area 2 west facing section, 31–32 Facing east
- 35 as 34
- 36 Area 2 north facing section 27–28 Facing south
- 37 as 36
- 38 as 36
- 39 as 36
- 40 as 36
- 41 Area 2 south facing section, 29–30 Facing north
- 42 as 41
- 43 Area 2 well section 28–29 Facing west
- 44 as 43
- 45 Area 2 layer 57 in situ facing west
- 46 as 45
- 47 Area 2 Building 1 and well Facing west
- 48 Area 2 well with capping stone exposed, timber artefacts covered Facing north
- 49 as 48
- 50 as 48
- 51 Area 2 well with capping stone exposed, timber artefacts uncovered Facing north

- 52 as 51
 53 Area 2 well and capping stone exposed Facing east
 54 as 53
 55 Area 2 close up of well and capping stone Facing south-west
 56 Area 2 close up of wall 1 prior to reduction Facmg east
 57 as 56
 58 Area 2 well and wall 1 after reduction Facing north
 59 as 58
 60 as 58
 61 Area 2 close up of wall 1 Facing north
 62 as 61
 63 Area 2 wall 4, section 25–26 Facing north-west
 64 as 63
 65 Area 2 wall 2 – west facing section, 35–36 Facing east
 66 as 65
 67 Area 1 north facing section, 1–2 Facing south
 68 as 67
 69 as 67
 70 as 67
 71 Area 1 west facing section, 3–4 Facing east
 72 as 71
 73 Area 1 south facing section, 5–6 Facing north
 74 as 73
 75 Area 1 north facing section, 9–10 Facing south
 76 Area 1 south facing section, 11–12 Facing north
 77 as 76
 78 as 76
 79 Area 1 west facing section, 11–12 Facing east
 80 as 79
 81 Area 2 north facing section, 13–14 Facing south
 82 as 81
 83 Area 2 east facing section, 13–14 Facmg west
 84 as 83
 85 Area 2 south facing section, 13–14 Facing north
 86 as 85
 87 as 85
 88 as 85
 89 as 85
 90 as 85
 91 Area 2 north facing section, 15–16 Facing south
 92 as 91
 93 Areas 1/2 general view of building work in progress Facing north

Colour Transparencies

- 1 General overall view of site prior to excavation Facing north
- 2 as 1
- 3 Area 2a layer 10 exposed, modern deposits removed Facing north
- 4 as 3
- 5 Area 2a layer 10 removed, context 24 (sandstone floor) exposed Facing north
- 6 as 5
- 7 as 5 Facing east
- 8 as 7
- 9 Area 2a wall 1 and limestone pavement exposed after removal of 24 Facing north
- 10 as 9
- 11 Area 2a close up of textile in situ Facing south
- 12 as 11

- 13 Area 2a wall 1 fully exposed Facing north
14 as 13
15 Area 2a worked stone from sandstone floor 24 1 piece
16 as 15 3 pieces
17 as 15 1 piece
18 as 15 collection of pieces
19 Area 2a north facing section, 19–20 Facing south
20 as 19
21 Area 2a west facing section 21–22 Facing east
22 as 21
23 as 21
24 as 21
25 Area B of the 2–4 Finkle Street project, fully developed in relation to 15–16 Market Place
Facing south
26 as 25
27 Area 1 excavation of section 7–8 Facing north–east
28 Area 1 section 7–8 foundation trench during excavation Facing east
29 as 28
30 as 28
31 as 28
32 Area 2 west facing section, 17–18 Facing east
33 as 32
34 Area 2 east facmg section, 23–24 Facing west
35 as 34
36 Area 2 layer 57 in situ sealing well Facing north
37 as 36
38 Area 2 west facing section, 31–32 Facing east
39 as 38
40 Area 2 well and capping stone exposed Facing north
41 as 40
42 Area 2 well with capping stone, tunber artefacts covered Facmg north
43 as 42
44 as 42 timber artefacts uncovered
45 as 44
46 as 44
47 Area 2 well east facing section, 28–29 Facing west
48 as 47
49 Building 1 and well Facing west
50 Wall 1 relationship to well Wall 1 prior to reduction Facing east
51 as 50
52 Area 2 north facing section, 27–28 Facing south
53 as 52
54 as 52
55 as 52
56 Area 2 south facing section, 29–30 Facing north
57 as 56
58 Wall 2 Facing south
59 Wall 2, west facing section Facing east
60 as 59
61 Well and wall 1 after reduction Facing north
62 Area 2 wall 4, section 25–26 Facing north–west
63 Area 1 west facing section, 3–4 Facing east
64 as 63
65 Area 1 north facing section, 1–2 Facing south
66 as 65
67 Area 1 south facing section, 5–6 Facing north
68 as 67
69 Area 1 north facing section, 1–2 Facing south

- 70 as 69
- 71 Area 1 south facing section 5–6 Facing north
- 72 as 71
- 73 Area 1 north facing section, 9–10 Facing south
- 74 as 73
- 75 as 73
- 76 Area 2 north facing section, 15–16 Facing south
- 77 as 76
- 78 Area 2 north facing section, 13–14 Facing south
- 79 as 78
- 80 Area 2 south facing section, 13–14 Facing north
- 81 as 80
- 82 as 80
- 83 Area 2 east facing section, 13–14 Facing west
- 84 as 83
- 85 Area 1 south facing section, 11–12 Facing north
- 86 as 85
- 87 Area 1 west facing section, 11–12 Facing east
- 88 as 87
- 89 Area 1/2 General shot of building work in progress Facing north

APPENDIX 8

Archive Summary

Plans

- 1 Area 2a general cleaning of area after machining Scale 1 10
- 2 Area 2a after removal of contexts 3, 4 and 15 to expose fully layer 10 Scale 1 10
- 3 Area 2a context 24 (sandstone floor) exposed after removal of layer 10 Scale 1 10
- 4 Area 2a context 24 removed, wall 1 partially exposed, layers 26, 29, 31 and limestone floor apparent Scale 1 10
- 5 Area 2a wall 1 and layer 31 fully exposed Scale 1 10
- 6 Area 2 well capped by layer 57 m situ Scale 1 10
- 7 Area 2 wall 1 after reduction Scale 1 10
- 8 Area 2 well and capping stone fully exposed Scale 1 10
- 9 Area 2 wall 2 and modern drain Scale 1 10

Sections

- 1 Area 2a north facing section 19–20 Scale 1 10
- 2 Area 2a west facing section 21–22 Scale 1 10
- 3 Area 2a wall 2 west facing section 35–36 Scale 1 10
- 4 Area 2 north facing section 27–28 Scale 1 10
- 5 Area 2 well section 28–29 Scale 1 10
- 6 Area 1 north facing section 9–10 Scale 1 10
- 7 Area 1 south facing section 5–6 Scale 1 10
- 8 Area 1 north facing section 1–2 Scale 1 10
- 9 Area 1 west facing section 3–4 Scale 1 10
- 10 Area 2 north facing section 15–16 Scale 1 10